60 YEARS OF SOCIOLOGY

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Sixty Years of Promoting Sociology 1951-2011

www.britsoc.co.uk

Annual Conference 2011

Wednesday 6th – Friday 8th April
London School of Economics

Conference Programme and Abstract Book

CALL FOR PAPERS

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2012

Wednesday 11th – Friday 13th April
University of Leeds

The British Sociological Association invites submissions to its Annual Conference. The 2012 Annual Conference follows the successful format introduced in 2009. Participants can present on topics they wish within broad streams (and open streams) that reflect the core research areas of the membership:

- *Culture and Consumption*
- *Education*
- *Families, Relationships, Lifecourse*
- *Law, Crime and Rights*
- *Media*
- *Medicine, Health and Illness*
- *Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues*
- *Religion*
- *Science and Technology Studies*
- *Social Divisions / Social Identities*
- *Space, Mobility and Place*
- *Theory*
- *Economy and Society*
- *Open Stream(s)**

* The conference will accommodate three or four open streams of up to 30 papers each. The organisers will seek to arrange abstracts submitted and accepted to the open stream by area of activity. Suggestions for grouped sessions within the open streams are welcomed.

All BSA study groups are strongly encouraged to contribute posters/ papers and other activities addressed to these streams. There will also be opportunities for study groups to meet independently.

Online abstract submission: www.britsoc.co.uk/events/Conference

IMPORTANT DATES:
Friday 7th October 2011: Final deadline for abstract submission
Friday 13th January 2011: Last date for presenters to register
E-mail: BSAConference@britsoc.org.uk

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Conference Programme & Abstracts Book

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference
London School of Economics
Wednesday 6th – Friday 8th April 2011

60 YEARS OF SOCIOLOGY

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CONTENTS

Organisers' Welcome	1
Conference Location & Local Travel Information	3
Delegate information	5
Conference Programme at a Glance	9
Conference Programme Grid	13
Plenary – Ulrich Beck and Paul Gilroy	16
Plenary – George Steinmetz	18
Philip Abrams Prize Nominees and Shortlist	19
Sage Prize for Innovation and Excellence Nominees	21
Plenary – Christine Delphy, Arlie Hochschild and Sylvia Walby	22
Stream-plenaries and Presidential Events	25
The BSA Annual Members' Meeting	33
BSA Events	34
BSA Study Group Events	35
Exhibitions	37
Poster Presentations	40
Wednesday – Programme in Detail	47
Thursday – Programme in Detail	125
Friday – Programme in Detail	193
Sociology Special Issue Call for Papers	312
Index by First Named Author	313
Nearby Restaurants	330
BSA Membership Form	331
Maps	335

WELCOME TO THE 2011 CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

This is the third year of the new conference format. It is organised in streams that are designed to represent the major areas in which sociologists in the UK are engaged. The call for papers within these streams has been open to any topic on which people are currently working. This ensures continuity and enables delegates to attend the conference and give papers with an expectation of meeting with colleagues in their area of interest. There are also three open streams in which smaller specialist groups can organise events. There has been an excellent response to this new format, which has resulted in a rich and challenging programme for this year. This promises to be the largest ever BSA Conference.

The BSA Annual Conference continues to have a theme, which is addressed in the main plenary sessions and in stream-plenary sessions within each of the streams.

The theme of the 2011 conference is '60 Years of Sociology'

It is a pleasure to announce the following plenary sessions:

Ulrich Beck (University of Munich, Germany) and **Paul Gilroy** (London School of Economics, UK) will speak on *"Redefining the Sociological Project: The Cosmopolitan Challenge"* on Wednesday 6th April at 14:30 in the Peacock Theatre.

George Steinmetz (University of Michigan, USA) will speak on *"The Imperial Entanglements of Sociology and the Question of Scientific Autonomy: Germany, France, Britain, and the United States (1910-2010)"* on Thursday 7th April at 17:45 in the Peacock.

Christine Delphy (CNRS, France), **Arlie Hochschild** (University of California, Berkeley), and **Sylvia Walby** (Lancaster University) will speak on *"The impact of feminism on 60 years of sociology: perspectives from France, USA and the UK"* on Friday 8th April at 13:30 in the Peacock Theatre.

Laurie Taylor (Thinking Allowed, BBC Radio 4, UK) will speak after the Conference Buffet Dinner on Wednesday 6th April at approximately 21:30pm in the Grand Connaught Rooms, 61-65 Great Queen Street.

Acknowledgements
Thanks are due to the many people who have helped with the organisation of the conference, particularly the co-ordinators of the various streams who do most of the academic organising of the conference:

Stream	Stream Coordinators
Culture and Consumption	Andrew Blaikie, University of Aberdeen David Inglis, University of Aberdeen
Education	Amanda Coffey, Cardiff University
Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	Jacqui Gabb, The Open University Elizabeth Silva, The Open University
Law, Crime and Rights	Simon Green, University of Hull Michele Lamb, Roehampton University
Media	Garry Crawford, University of Salford Jessica Evans, The Open University
Medicine, Health and Illness	Gillian Bendelow, University of Sussex Hannah Bradby, University of Warwick
Methodological Innovations	Jennifer Mason, University of Manchester Vanessa May, University of Manchester
Religion	Sarah Page, University of Nottingham Abby Day, University of Sussex
Science and Technology Studies	Paul Martin, University of Nottingham
Social Divisions/Social Identities	Stephanie Lawler, Newcastle University Geoff Payne, Newcastle University Aaron Winter, Abertay University
Space, Mobilities and Place	Thomas Birtchnell, Lancaster University John Urry, Lancaster University

Teaching, Learning & Professional Issues	Lynn Jamieson, University of Edinburgh
Theory	Gurminder K Bhambra, University of Warwick Ipek Demir, University of Leicester
Work, Economy and Society	Tracey Warren, University of Nottingham
Open Stream(s)	Rosaline Barbour, University of Dundee

Finally, thanks to everyone for travelling to London and contributing towards what all those involved in its organisation hope will be an enjoyable and stimulating conference.

Rosaline Barbour, Gurminder K. Bhambra, Eric Harrison, Lynn Jamieson, Judy Wajcman, Howard Wollman
BSA Annual Conference Organising Group

CONFERENCE SPONSORS AND EXHIBITORS

The British Sociological Association would like to warmly thank our sponsors and exhibitors for their continued support at BSA conferences and events. The following organisations will be present at the BSA Annual Conference 2011:

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C-SAP (Centre for Sociology, Anthropology and Politics)
www.c-sap.bham.ac.uk

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- London Centre of Indian Champissage Intl.
- Palgrave Macmillan
- Pearson Education
- ProQuest
- The Policy Press
- UK Data Archive
- WW Norton & Company Ltd.
- ZED Books

CONFERENCE LOCATION

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2011 is taking place at London School of Economics (LSE), London.

Delegates arriving by taxi should request to be dropped off at the Peacock Theatre, Portugal Street entrance, (just off Kingsway Place), London School of Economics, Charring Cross, London WC2A 2HT.

Conference registration will take place in the entrance hall of the Peacock Theatre.

LOCAL TRAVEL INFORMATION

Transport for London have a journey planner to assist you in making travel arrangements: visit www.tfl.gov.uk or for London travel information telephone: **0843 2221234** (24hour).

Rail

London is easily accessible from mainline rail stations. For further information and details of train times, contact **National Rail Enquiries** on **0871 200 49 50** or visit www.nationalrail.co.uk

London Underground

The London Underground connects London's rail stations to the London School of Economics. The stations closest to the London School of Economics are:

- Holborn (Piccadilly and Central lines) - on the corner of Kingsway and High Holborn. Approximately a five minute walk
- Temple (District and Circle lines) - on the Embankment at the bottom of Arundel Street. Approximately a five minute walk
- Charing Cross (Jubilee, Northern and Bakerloo lines) - on the Strand at the Trafalgar Square end. Approximately a ten minute walk

Buses

Buses that stop on or near the London School of Economics are numbers: 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 26, 59, 68, X68, 76, 77a, 91, 139, 168, 171, 172, 176, 188, 243, 341 and 521.

Each bus stop should show which buses stop there and their frequency. On the front of the bus the final destination will be given. It may also show the names of the main stops on its route

For further information on bus times and routes contact **Transport for London** on **0843 222 1234** (24hours a day) or visit www.tfl.gov.uk.

By Taxi

You are not advised to take taxis as public transport links are good and taxis in London very expensive. However, black cabs can be hailed in the street or at designated ranks situated in prominent places, including many mainline rail, Tube and bus stations. They can also be booked by telephone. If the yellow TAXI sign at the front is illuminated, the cab is available for hire.

Licensed minicabs and private hire vehicles are also available. Transport for London provide a Text Service, known as Cabwise. Text CAB to 60835, and you'll receive two minicab numbers and one taxi (black cab) number straight back to your mobile phone by text. You don't even need to say where you are as your location is plotted using GPS. So save 60835 to your mobile now and it'll be there whenever you need it.

Texts charged at 35p per enquiry plus standard text message rate. Roaming rates apply to overseas networks. Customers on the 3 network need to enter different information. See www.tfl.gov.uk/cabwise for further details.

By Car

The LSE is located within London's congestion charging zone. See www.tfl.gov.uk for details of how to pay it.
For further directions you can use the AA and RAC route planners online at: www.theaa.com/routeplanner or www.rac.co.uk/routeplanner

Parking

Parking in central London can be quite difficult so delegates are not advised to drive to the conference.

There are only a few parking meters around the LSE campus, mainly near Lincoln's Inn Fields. The closest NCP parking is on Parker St off Drury Lane.

The Blue Badge scheme is the main scheme in Britain which provides special parking rights for vehicles carrying drivers or passengers with disabilities. Near LSE, the facilities for Blue Badge holders in Camden are very poor - the spaces in Lincoln's Inn, for example, are only available to holders of Camden's Green Badge. The facilities for Blue Badge holders in Westminster are pretty good - there are seven dedicated parking bays within reasonable walking distance: one in Portugal Street (often full); one in Sheffield Street (new, apparently rarely used); three in Surrey Street (rarely all full); two in Temple Place (also rarely both full). In Westminster a Blue Badge holder is allowed to park for one extra hour at a parking meter or in a pay-and-display zone. The Blue Badge map for central London is on the London Councils website http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/.

ESRC support for researcher development:

What's in it for you?

E·S·R·C ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The ESRC supports the learning and career development of social science researchers through different types of investment. They reflect a varying balance of emphasis on researcher development and the experience of doing research itself:

1. *research training* schemes provide training and development opportunities for researchers at all career stages;
2. *a new* scheme, Future Leaders, to promote the development of early career researchers through the experience of leading, conducting and writing up research;
3. *other investments* with strong development potential range from data resources, through bibliographical databases, to guidance on how to use such resources.

To find out more, visit the ESRC stand at the conference exhibition.

CONTACT AT THE CONFERENCE

The BSA Office will take messages during its usual opening hours (Monday - Friday 09:00 – 17:00). Any messages for conference delegates will be displayed on the conference message board near the registration desk.

During the conference (Wednesday 6th April – Friday 8th April) urgent messages can be left at the conference office at the London School of Economics. The telephone number is: [+44] (0) 20 7955 7461.

There will be a message board situated near the registration desk where delegates can leave messages for each other.

REGISTRATION/HELP DESK

Staff will be available in the Peacock Theatre to register delegates at the following times:

Wednesday	6th April 2011	08:30 – 17:00
Thursday	7th April 2011	08:30 – 17:00
Friday	8th April 2011	08:30 – 17:00

Help stations are located within the New Academic Building, Clement House and Connaught House with useful information provided.

At registration you will be given your conference pack. Your conference pack will include the conference programme & abstract book and your conference badge.

The conference dinner must have been pre-booked by no later than 13:00 Tuesday 29th March 2011.

During the conference your conference badge must be worn at all times for security reasons and lunch provision.

Staff will be available in the Peacock Theatre at the London School of Economics to answer any delegate queries/enquiries.

If there is a **balance outstanding** on your conference booking, you will have to settle the account before your registration pack will be issued. There will be no exceptions to this ruling.

BSA CONFERENCE OFFICE

The BSA Conference Office will be located in the Peacock Theatre opposite the registration area. BSA staff attending the conference will be Judith Mudd (Chief Executive), Kerry Collins (Company Secretary), Elizabeth Kemp (Membership Development Officer), Alison Danforth (Publications Officer), Liz Jackson (Events Officer) and Elaine Forrester (Events Coordinator).

LATE ARRIVALS

If you are going to arrive at the conference after 17:00 please inform the BSA on 0191 383 0839. Please inform us as soon as possible so that a note can be made to inform the Conference staff. For emergency messages please call the conference office on [+44] (0)207 995 7461.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is not included in your conference registration. Please refer to your hotel confirmation correspondence for details of your check-in and check-out times.

If you have not yet booked accommodation, you may wish to contact Visit London to see what options are available to you. www.visitlondon.com or Telephone: 08701 556 366.

PRE-BOOKED MEALS

Special dietary requirements, vegetarian and vegan meals have all been pre-booked as on your booking form. If you have requested a special diet, please inform the catering staff when you collect your meals.

LUNCH

Your conference badge must be worn at all times for security reasons and for lunch provision. All registered delegates can collect their lunch from the food points in the Peacock Theatre stalls bar and

circle bar. To avoid queues delegates are encouraged to make use of the full range of opening hours. Lunch times are:

Wednesday	6th April 2011	13:30 – 14:30
Thursday	7th April 2011	13:00 – 14:00
Friday	8th April 2011	12:30 – 13:30

WEDNESDAY CONFERENCE BUFFET DINNER

The conference dinner will take place at 19:30 in the Grand Connaught Rooms. The dress code is casual. On arrival at the venue, staff will check that you have booked to attend the Conference Dinner. Please check your conference booking confirmation to find out if you have registered and paid to attend the conference dinner. The conference dinner must have been pre-booked by no later than 13:00 on Tuesday 29th March 2011.

OTHER MEALS

There are vast numbers of options for evening meals available in central London. On Thursday evening and for those who have not booked the Conference Dinner on Wednesday evening you will have to make your own arrangements. There are a number of restaurants and bars not far away from University. Some restaurant suggestions and contact telephone numbers are provided at the back of the conference programme (p330) if you wish to make reservations in advance.

TEA AND COFFEE will be served in the Peacock Theatre and the NAB lower Ground foyer at the following times **- please make full use of the various points to avoid queues**

Wednesday 6th April 2011

Tea & coffee break	11:30 – 12:00
Tea & coffee break	16:00 – 16:30

Thursday 7th April 2011

Tea & coffee break	11:00 – 11:30
Tea & coffee break	15:30 – 16:00

Friday 8th April 2011

Tea & coffee break	10:30 – 11:00

CLOAKROOM

During the conference, a free of charge cloakroom is provided in the Peacock Theatre, situated in the Stalls Bar. The opening times of the cloakroom are as follows:

Wednesday	6th April 2011	08:30 – 19:30
Thursday	7th April 2011	08:30 – 20:00
Friday	8th April 2011	08:30 – 18:00

INTERNET ACCESS

C-SAP INTERNET CAFÉ

An Internet Café, sponsored by C-SAP, Centre for Sociology Anthropology and Politics, will be located in the New Academic Building. There will be computers available allowing free internet access for delegates. We do ask that during busy times, when other delegates are waiting to use the computers, please limit your use to 5 minutes.

Wireless Internet Connection

The London School of Economics is an **eduroam**-enabled institution. eduroam is the roaming infrastructure used by the international research and education community that provides the eduroam user experience: open your laptop and be online.

Wireless internet is available throughout the New Academic Building, and in selected hotspots within Clement House and Connaught House, enabling delegates to use their own laptops to connect to the internet via eduroam. **Remember to bring your own laptop if you wish to use this facility, as the University and the BSA will not provide them.**

About eduroam

Being part of eduroam allows users to access a wireless network at a visited institution (also connected to eduroam) simply using the same credentials (for instance, username and password) the users would use if they were at their home institution. As an end-user you will only be able to use eduroam if your institution

provides electronic identity (e.g. account for network access). If you have not been provided with this information you will need to contact your administrator and ask for an account. You (or your network administrator) will have to configure your computer to enable eduroam access.

PAPER SESSIONS

The parallel paper sessions will take place in a number of rooms based in the New Academic Building (NAB), Clement House and Connaught House buildings which are all within walking distance from the Peacock Theatre.

POSTER SESSIONS

Posters will be displayed in New Academic Buliding, Lower Ground Foyer on Thursday 7th April running concurrently with the coffee break. There is a designated poster viewing time: 15:30-16:00 on Thursday where presenters will be available to discuss their work. Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Ulrich Beck (University of Munich, Germany) and **Paul Gilroy** (London School of Economics, UK) will speak on *"Redefining the Sociological Project: The Cosmopolitan Challenge"* on Wednesday 6th April at 14:30 in the Peacock Theatre.

George Steinmetz (University of Michigan, USA) will speak on *"The Imperial Entanglements of Sociology and the Question of Scientific Autonomy: Germany, France, Britain, and the United States (1910-2010)"* on Thursday 7th April at 17:45 in the Peacock Theatre.

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Laurie Taylor (Thinking Allowed, BBC Radio 4, UK) will speak after the Conference Buffet Dinner on Wednesday 6th April at approximately 21:30pm in the Grand Connaught Rooms, 61-65 Great Queen Street.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

The Annual Members' Meeting will be held in the Peacock Theatre at London School of Economics. It is scheduled to start at 19.00 pm and to close at 19.45 pm on Thursday 7th April 2011. All members are welcome.

Sociology
Call for tenders
Sociology special issue 2013

Tenders are invited for a team of guest editors to produce a special issue of *Sociology* (vol. 47). The issue will be published in October 2013 on a theme of the guest editors' choice.

Sociology is acknowledged as one of the leading journals in its field. For more than three decades it has made a major contribution to the debates that have shaped the discipline and it has an undisputed international reputation for quality and originality.

The team should consist of two or more editors. Applicants should have a clear vision of the purpose and content of their special issue. They should be willing to work closely with the journal chair and editorial board, BSA office, Publications Directors and publisher to produce and promote the special issue. They should be able to show high academic standing and demonstrate that they will have sufficient time to undertake the substantial workload associated with editing a special issue. The BSA welcomes teams including a mix of experienced and early career academics or postgraduates, providing that the team is led by the experienced members and that all members can meet the bid criteria.

Deadline for tenders: Friday 22 April 2011

If you would like further information, please email Alison Danforth, BSA Publications Officer, for a full list of criteria and information on how to apply.

Alison Danforth, BSA Publications Officer
+44 191 383 0839
publications@britsoc.org.uk

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Sixty Years of Promoting Sociology 1951-2011

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Conference Programme at a Glance

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – WEDNESDAY

Wednesday 6th April 2011

08:30 onwards	Conference Office / registration opens	*[Peacock Theatre Foyer]*
09:30 – 11:30	**Paper Session 1**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
11:30 – 12:00	Break	*[Peacock Theatre Bars & NAB Lower Ground Foyer]*
12:00 – 13:30	**Paper Session 2**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch	*[Peacock Theatre Bars]*
" "	HAPS Council Meeting (closed session)	*[NAB115]*
" "	Headlines without Forehead Lines	*[NAB213]*
14:30 – 16:00	**Plenary 1: Ulrich Beck and Paul Gilroy**	*[Peacock Theatre]*
16:00 – 16:30	Break	*[Peacock Theatre Bars & NAB Lower Ground Foyer]*
16:30 – 18:00	**Paper Session 3**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
18:15 – 19:15	**Stream Plenaries**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, Hong Kong Theatre]*
19:30 20:00	Conference Buffet Dinner	*[Grand Connaught Rooms]*

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – THURSDAY

Thursday 7th April 2011

08:30 onwards	Conference Office / registration opens	*[Peacock Theatre Foyer]*
09:30 – 11:00	**Stream-Plenaries**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302]*
11:00 – 11:30	Break	*[Peacock Theatre Bars & NAB Lower Ground Foyer]*
11:30 – 13:00	**Paper Session 4**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	*[Peacock Theatre Bars]*
" "	Study Group Convenors Meeting	*[NAB104]*
" "	Meet the Editors	*[Hong Kong Theatre]*
14:00 – 15:30	**Paper Session 5**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
15:30 – 16:00	Break	*[Peacock Theatre Bars & NAB Lower Ground Foyer]*
" "	**Poster Session**	*[NAB Lower Ground Foyer]*
16:00 – 17:30	**Paper Session 6**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
17:45 – 19:00	**Plenary 2: George Steinmetz** Philip Abrams Memorial Prize & SPIE Prize	*[Peacock Theatre]*
19:00 – 19:45	BSA Members' Annual Meeting	*[Peacock Theatre]*
19:00 – 20:00	Publishers' Reception	*[Peacock Theatre Bars]*

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – FRIDAY

Friday 8th April 2011

08.30 onwards	Conference Office / registration opens	*[Peacock Theatre Foyer]*
09:00 – 10:30	**Paper Session 7**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
10:30 – 11:00	Break	*[Peacock Theatre Bars & NAB Lower Ground Foyer]*
11:00 – 12:30	**Paper Session 8**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	*[Peacock Theatre Bars]*
" "	Study Group Business Meetings	
13:30 – 15:00	**Plenary 3: Christine Delphy, Arlie Hochschild, Silvia Walby**	*[Peacock Theatre]*
15:15 – 16:45	**Roundtable Sessions**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre, NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115, NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214, Hong Kong Theatre, D202, D302, D402, D502, D602, D702, H101, H102, H103, H216]*
17:00 – 18:00	**Stream-Plenaries**	*[Peacock Theatre, Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre]*
18:00	Conference Closes	

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Conference Programme Grid - Wednesday 6th April 2011

	Peacock Theatre			Clement House							Connaught House			
	Entrance Hall	**Bars & NAB lower floor**	**Peacock Theatre**	**Hong Kong Theatre**	**D202**	**D302**	**D402**	**D502**	**D602**	**D702**	**H101**	**H102**	**H103**	**H216**
	(registration desks)	**(refreshments, posters, exhibitions)**	**Methodological Innovations 2**	**Teaching Learning and Professional Issues**	**Education**	**Social Divisions / Identities 2**	**Space, Mobility and Place**	**Medicine, Health and Illness 2**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Theory**	**Open 3**	**Social Divisions / Identities**	**Methodological Innovations**	**Religion**
08:30	Registration													
09:30 -11:30			Paechter, C.	**ESRC and Research Futures in Social Science**	Vryonides, M.	Doering, H.	Gifford, C.	**Telemedicine Panel**	Epp, T.	Cannon, B.	Hester, M.	Yang, M.	Cohen, L.	Bennett, M.
			Gibson, L.		Paszto r, A.	Walkerdine, V.	Ryan, L.		Bartlett, R.L.	Susen, S.	Walby. S.	Majed, R.	Ettorre, E.	Shah, B.
			Cleland, J.		Wright, H.	Ivinson, G.	Ryan-Flood, R.		Parker, E.	Barnes, C.	Towers, J.S.	McCurdy, P.	Hine, C.M.	
			Dowling, S.			Dicks, B.C.	Manzo, L.K.C.	Tubaro, P.			Macdonald, G.	Nefes, T.S.	Omphornuwat, K.	
						Ward, M.		Hahmann, J.			Edwards, S.			
11:30 -12:00		Refreshments												
12:00-13:30			Rivers, C.	**What do we do when we teach sociology ?**	Godin, P.M.	Le Grand, E.	Acton, A.	Crawshaw, P.	Almeida, J.	Bone, J.	Stockelova, T.	Richardson, D.	Marres, N.	Khan-Harris, K.
			Schutte, D.W.		Bracke, P.	Loveday, V.	Smith, R.J.	Gabe, J.	Ohlsson, R.	Cruickshank, J.	Garforth, L.	Yelken, R.	Wakeford, N.	Bolzonaro, F.
			Martens, L.		Lewis, L.M.	Skinner, T.	Burdsey, D.	Aronson, P.	Whelan, E.	Lee, L.	Burrows, R.J.			Donnelly, S.
						Steed, C.D.	Ciupijus, Z.		DeGraaff, M.		Ibrahim, Y.			Barker, E.
13:30-14:30		Lunch												
14:30-16:00			**Plenary - Beck & Gilroy**											
16:00-16:30		Refreshments												
16:30-18:00			Stewart, F.A.	**The Impact of Impact**	Silva Flores, J.	Conway, D.	Glauser, A.	Crompvoets, S.	Filipe, A.	Hill, D.	Coy, M.J.	McDermott, E.	Mueller, G.P.	Catto, R.
			Pfluger, J.		Pitt. B.	AlRiyamy, M.	Dalton, A.	MacArtney, J.	Broer, C.	Thomas-Pellicer, R.	Kelly, E.M.	Shildrick, T.A.	Allett, N.	Bunn, C.
			Corden, A.		Jenkins, C.	Kordel, S.	Ebrey, J.		Boulton, T.	Eichorn, J.	Fearn, H.	Russell, L.	Bartlett, R.L	Strhan, A.
						Walsh, K.	Croser, C.				Lee, K.	Scharff, C.	McDonough, B.	
18:15-19:15			**Stream-Plenary: Religion**	**Presidential Event Lisa Hill**										

	New Academic Building									
	Alumni Theatre	**Thai Theatre**	**NAB104**	**NAB107**	**NAB114**	**NAB115**	**NAB204**	**NAB206**	**NAB213**	**NAB214**
	Law, Crime and Rights	**Science and Technology Studies**	**Culture and Consumption**	**Work, Economy & Society 2**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2**	**Open**	**Work, Economy & Society**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Culture & Consumption 2**	**Open2**
09:30-11:30	Jobe, A.	Wilkinson, C.E.	Einarsdottir, S.L.	Bridges, T.	Quah, S.	Bulmer, M.	Khattab, N.	Donovan, C.	Deeming, C.	**Elias**
	Sagy, T.	Marris, C.	Hollinshead, A.M.	Coburn, E.	Ireland, E.	Flores Sandoval, R.D	Gittins, M.	Caswell, G.	Franklin, A.	
	Skillington, T.	McLachlan, C	West, B.	Toerien, M	Elizabeth, V.	Booker, M.	Mukwedeya, T.	Meyer, S.	Gurova, O.	
	Churchill, H.	Watermeyer, R.	Tomlinson, A.	.	Natalier, K.	Robinson, L.		Simone, C.M.	Twigg, J.	
	Short, D.		Silva, E.B.							
11:30-12:00										
12:00-13:30	Souter, J.	Fitzgerald, D.	Cleland, J.	Bonnin, D.	Parkes, J.	Kapoor, N.	Sofer-Furman, H.	Edwards, R.		**Elias**
	Massa, E.	Meloni, M.	Long, J.	Kellogg, P.	Lewis, R.	Orhon, G.	Erlinghagen, M.	Szydlik, M.		
		Pickersgill, M.D.	Harman, V.	Hansen, L.L.	Holford, N.	Pritchard, I.		Chan, T.W.		
		Brosnan, C.	Evans, A.	Li, R.	Brady, G.M.	Romero Reche, A.		Kramer, A-M.		
13:30-14:30						**HAPS Meeting**			**Headlines without forehead lines**	
14:30-16:00										
16:30-18:00	Crewe, D.	Saukko, P	Spracklen, K.	Studholme, S.	Sullivan, O.	**Historical Sociology: Meet the Authors**	Frayne, D.	Gabb, J.	Goncalves, A.	Pope, S.
	Hardie-Bick. J.	Tutton, R.J.C.	Megele, C.	Guimaraes, S.	Kerschgens, A.		Roth, S.	Einarsdottir, A.	Orton-Johnson, K.	Rhodes, J.
	Green, S.	Calvert, J.	Rutter, J.		Silva, E.B.		Burrows, S.	Aarseth, H.	Hand, M.	Griggs, G.
		Cockerton, C.			Christiaens, W.		Muffels, R.	Stella, F.		Butler, D.
18:15-19:15	**Stream-Plenary: Methodological Innovations**	**Stream-Plenary: Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**								

Conference Programme Grid - Thursday 7th April 2011

	Peacock Theatre			Clement House							Connaught House			
	Entrance Hall	**Bars & NAB lower floor**	**Peacock Theatre**	**Hong Kong Theatre**	**D202**	**D302**	**D402**	**D502**	**D602**	**D702**	**H101**	**H102**	**H103**	**H216**
	(registration desks)	(refreshments, posters, exhibitions)		Teaching Learning and Professional Issues	Education	Social Divisions / Identities 2	Space, Mobility and Place	Education 2	Medicine, Health and Illness	Theory	Open 3	Social Divisions / Identities	Methodological Innovations	Religion
08:30	Registration													
09:30-11:00			**Stream-Plenary: Space, Mobilities, Place**	**Stream-Plenary: Theory**	**Stream-Plenary; Work**	**Stream Plenary Medicine, Health and Illness**								
11:00-11:30		Refreshments												
11:30-13:00			**British Sociology since 1945**	**How to get published**	Patel, R.	Scott, J.	Lumsden, K.	**Research Ethics**	Zabinski, J.A.	Misztal, B.A.	Butler, C.	Ho, G.W-Y.	**Objectivity & Subjectivity: A Creative Tension**	Allen, C.
					Taylor, C.	Platt, J.	Musselwhite, C.		Arber, S.L.	Ray, L.J.	Jacobson, B.	Fuhr, C.		Smith, A.
					Crossouard, B.	Savage, M.	Jderu, G.		Kendall, K.	Banton, M.P.	Mattioli, G.	Elgenius, G.		Zachou, C.
						Skeggs, B.	Atkinson, R.		Ewhrudjakpor, C.		Gislason, M.			
13:00-14:00		Lunch		**Meet the Editors**										
14:00-15:30			**'Sociology's jurisdiction'**	**The coming crisis of empirical sociology**	Ackermann, K.	Winter A.	Baker, J.	Breen, D.	**Space, Mobility, Place Special Event: Travel and Technology**	Brock, T.	Roberts, T.	Robertson, D.	Na, J.N.	Collins-Mayo, S.
					Sims, S.	Erol, E.	Arora, P.	Griga, D.		Bouzanis, C.	Quizau, M-B.	Hommerich, C.	Spencer, J.	Madge, N.
					Trivenni, M.	Preston, J.	Kaplan, D.	Hollingworth, S.		Johnson, F.	Lemaire, X.	Fozdar, F.	Crow, G.P.	DeHanas, D.N.
					Dowling, S.		Mason, K.	Katartzi, E.		Dinerstein, A.C.		Choi, I-S.	Winterton, M.	
15:30-16:00		Refreshments												
16:00-17:30			**Sociology after the cuts**	**Sixty years of Sociology in the BJS**	Atkinson, W.J.	Biggs, M.	Bloch, A.	Faas, D.	Hilario, A.P.	Sawadogo, N.	Warren, L.	Marada, R.	Keogh, P.	Eccles, J.
					Waller, R.	Ashe, S.	Anderson, B.	Speight, S.	White, P.	Kasperson, L.B.	Martin. W.	Ephratt, M.	Ferragina, E.	Page, S-J.
					Selwyn, N.	Dhanda, R.	Schuster, L.	Arriazu, R.	Tarr, J.	Stoetzler, M.	Smyczynska, K.	Johncock, W.	Parra Saiani, P	Fadil, N.
								Grek, S.	Coffey, J.	Offer, J.	Marshall, B.L.	Scott, S.		
17:45-19:00			**Plenary - Steinmetz**											
19:00-20:00		**Publishers Reception**	**BSA Annual Members' Meeting**											

	New Academic Building									
	Alumni Theatre	**Thai Theatre**	**NAB104**	**NAB107**	**NAB114**	**NAB115**	**NAB204**	**NAB206**	**NAB213**	**NAB214**
	Law, Crime and Rights	**Science and Technology Studies**	**Culture and Consumption**	**Work, Economy & Society 2**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2**	**Open**	**Work, Economy & Society**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Culture & Consumption 2**	**Open2**
09:30-11:00	**Stream-Plenary: Rights**	**Stream-Plenary: STS**								
11:00-11:30										
11:30-13:00	Stoilova, M.	Morrison, M.	Mackiewicz, A.	Cliquennois, G.	Taylor, D.	Charles, N.	Illum-Engsig, R.E.	Kilkey, M.	Pleyers, G.	Chan, K.L.G.
	Kaplan, D.	Faulkner, A.	Martens, L.	Pande, A.	Hahmann, J.	Hobson-West, P.	Clinging, L.	Wei, W.	White, F.	Fernandez-Pacheco Saez, J.L.
	Waites, M.	Stephens, N.	Herding, M.	Tetteh, P.	Almack, K.	Birke, L.	Cetin, U.	Roseneil, S.	Miele, M.	Mueller-Hirth, N.
	Dekavadiya, J.		Arroyo, L.	Adriaensens, S.	Suen, Y.T.		Karepova, M.	Aarset, M.F.		Barros, F.
13:00-14:00			**Study Group Convenors Meeting**							
14:00-15:30	Soykan, C.	Arribas-Ayllon, M.	Bond, E.	Phibbs, S.	Bennett, J.	Bottero, W.	Al-modaf, O.	To, S.	Avdeeff, M.	
	Mayblin, L.	Singleton, C.R.	Whiteman, N.	Ishiguro, K.	Erel, U.	Heaphy, B.	Zhang, X.	Jackson, S.	Bokharaie, A.	
	Omata, N.	Zhang, J.	Chronaki, D.	Wan, T.T.	May, V.	Byrne, B.	Jordanoska, A.	Chen, Y-C.	Khalil, F.	
		Tamari, T.			Davies, H.M.			Nehring, D.	Tan, J-E.	
15:30-16:00										
16:00-17:30	Ward, T.	Smith, A.	Katz, A.	Li, H-J.	Nielsen, H.B.		Gundert, S.	Schober, P.	Engelbert, J.	Simoes, S.
	Randell, R.	Harvey, A.	Curran, D.	Wright, T.	Phoenix, A.A.		Poblete, L.	Forsey, C.	Goodheart, C.	White, R.
	Lomell, H.M.	Cunningham-Burley, S.	Tonner, A.	Blackburn, R.M.	Walkerdine, V.		MacDonald, R.F.	Bailey, J.	Tiripelli, G.	Cooper, C.
		Turkmendag, I.	Stewart, S.					Grau, M.		

Conference Programme Grid - Friday 8th April 2011

	Peacock Theatre			Clement House							Connaught House			
	Entrance Hall	**Bars & NAB lower floor**	**Peacock Theatre**	**Hong Kong Theatre**	**D202**	**D302**	**D402**	**D502**	**D602**	**D702**	**H101**	**H102**	**H103**	**H216**
	(registration desks)	**(refreshments, posters, exhibitions)**		**Teaching Learning and Professional I.**	**Education**	**Social Divisions / Identities 2**	**Space, Mobility and Place**	**Education 2**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Theory**	**Open 3**	**Social Divisions / Identities**	**Methodological Innovations**	**Religion**
08:30	Registration													
09:00-10:30				Gruszynska, A.	Andrews, K.	McKenzie, L.	Gabay, C.	McTaggart, B	Pollock, K.	Crichton, M.	O'Connor, K.	Murray, S.	Moutinho Barbosa De Melo, S.	Coco, A.
				Strudwick, K.	Mills, D.	Law, A.	NicolinI, M.A.	Glaesser, J.	Fincham, B.	Curato, N.	Lloyd, L.	Shahroki, S.	Moore, N.	Sammet, K.
				Wassall, T.	Aboelenein, M.	Zabinski, J.A.	Pessoa, I.	Davey, G.	Coventry, P.		Cross, J.	Chen, M.	Schoenian, K.	Gallagher, K.
					Matos, F.	Benson, M.		Papapolydorou, M	Alcantara, M.			Platt, L.		
10:30-11:00		Refreshments												
11:00-12:30			**Early Career Forum**	Mirza, M.	Gillies, V.	Fabianssson, C.	Fassetta, G.	Brooks, R.	Morden, A.	Demir, I.	Freeman, E.	Packer, B.	Hammersley, M.	Eriksen, L.L.
				Tzeng, A.	Fletcher, A.	Johnson, P.	Takhar, S.	Bovill, H.	Mottram, A.	Fox, N.	King, A.D.	Bullock, J.	Fogel, C.	Kaur, K.
					Edwards, M.	Oliver, C.	Zayim, A.	Adriaensens, S.	Powell, K.	Kemp, S.	Higgs, P.	Karafillidis, A.	Sercombe, H.	Russell, A.
					Hillyard, S.			Chan, T-W.		Zaman, M.		Schaeffer, M.		Francescchelli, M.
12:30-13:30		Lunch												
13:30-15:00			**Plenary – Delphy, Hochschild, Walby**											
15:15-16:45						Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions						
17:00-18:00			**Stream-Plenary: Culture & Consumption**											

	New Academic Building									
	Alumni Theatre	**Thai Theatre**	**NAB104**	**NAB107**	**NAB114**	**NAB115**	**NAB204**	**NAB206**	**NAB213**	**NAB214**
	Law, Crime and Rights	**Science and Technology Studies**	**Culture and Consumption**	**Work, Economy & Society 2**	**Families, Relationships , Lifecourse 2**	**Open**	**Work, Economy & Society**	**Families, Relationships , Lifecourse**	**Media**	**Open2**
09:00-10:30	Scalettaris, G.	McGoey, L.	Van Iterson, A.	Behling, F.	Davies, K.	O'Connell, R.	Rafnsdottir, G.L.	McCarthy, J.	Kiriya, I.	Eichorn, J.
	Krpic, T.	Weiner, K.	Jansen, A.	Baumberg, B.	Barnes, M.	Mah, C.	Leuze, K.	Nordqvist, P.S.	Jacobs, K.	Kroll, C.
	Manning, P.	Montgomery, C.	Taylor, M.		Bredal, A.	Chitakunye, P.	Feehan, K.	Wilson, S.	Iosifidis, P.	Calestani, M.
	Prabhat, D.	Ehrich, K.	Wilkinson, I.M.		Lomax, H.	Cappellini, B.				Bartram, D.
10:30-11:00										
11:00-12:30	Bailey, M.	Kent, R.	Sawyer, J.	Keskiner, E.	Rogers, C.A.	Parham, S.	Formankova, L.	de Vaus, D.	Matthews, J.	McSorley, K.J.
	Smith, O.	Jonas, M.	Sutherland, L-A.	Bethmann, A.	Smyth, L.	**Food Sub-Stream Plenary: Anne Murcott**	Chanfreau, J.	Richards, J.	McAlister, R.	Krause, M.
	Canning, V.	Spencer, D.		Schels, B.			Kazimirski, A.	Jamieson, L.H.	Christou, M.	Wilkinson, I.M.
	Crowhurst, I.									Shani, O.
12:30-13:30						**Food Study Group Meet and Greet**	**WEEL Study group meeting**			**Animal/Human Studies Group Meet and Greet**
13:30-15:00										
15:15-16:45			Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions	Roundtable Sessions
17:00-18:00	**Stream-Plenary: Education**	**Presidential Event: Sylvia Walby**								

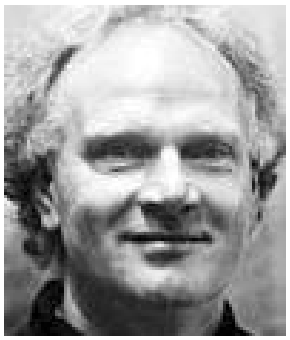
Wednesday 6th April 2011 at 14:30 in the Peacock Theatre, London School of Economics

Professor Ulrich Beck and Professor Paul Gilroy

"Redefining the Sociological Project: The Cosmopolitan Challenge"

Professor Ulrich Beck is Professor for Sociology at the University of Munich, and has been the British Journal of Sociology LSE Centennial Professor in the Department of Sociology since 1997. He has received Honorary Doctorates from several European universities. Professor Beck is editor of Soziale Welt, editor of the Edition Second Modernity at Suhrkamp. He is founding director of the research centre at the University of Munich (in cooperation with three other universities in the area), Sonderforschungsbereich - Reflexive Modernisation financed since 1999 by the DFG (German Research Society). In 2005, he was officer a chair in Sociology from Cambridge University but declined in order to continue his work at both the University of Munich and the LSE.

Professor Beck's teaching concentrates on modernisation theory, sociology of risk, transformation of work and social inequalities. At LSE, he runs a graduate seminar on aspects of contemporary social theory for both MSc and research students. He has just finished a book on World at Risk (climate change, terrorism, financial crisis), which summarizes his theoretical, empirical,, and political engagement in this field for many years.
His most recent research activities include a long-term empirical study of the sociological and political implications of 'reflexive modernization', which explores the complexities and uncertainties of the process of transformation from first to second modernity. Specifically he is working on unpacking cosmopolitanism for the social sciences: a research agenda.



Professor Paul Gilroy is the first holder of the Anthony Giddens Professorship in Social Theory. His intellectual background is multi-disciplinary and he has extensive interests in literature, art, music and cultural history as well as in social science. He is best known for his work on racism, nationalism and ethnicity and his original approach to the history of the African diaspora into the western hemisphere.

Gilroy received his Ph.D. from the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at Birmingham University where he was part of the group which collectively produced "The Empire Strikes Back" (Routledge, 1982). After that, he worked at the GLC for a number of years before taking up academic positions at South Bank and Essex where one of his principal responsibilities was teaching on the joint degree in Sociology and Literature. Gilroy moved to Goldsmiths College in 1991 and was appointed Professor of Sociology and Cultural Studies there in 1995. Before joining the LSE in the summer of 2005, he taught at Yale University where he was Charlotte Marian Saden Professor of Sociology and African American studies as well as chair of the African American Studies department.

Chair: Professor Judy Wajcman

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 17:45 in the Peacock Theatre, London School of Economics

Professor George Steinmetz

"The Imperial Entanglements of Sociology and the Question of Scientific Autonomy: Germany, France, Britain, and the United States (1910-2010)"

Anthropologists have long discussed the ways in which their discipline has been entangled with the colonized populations they study, but this has been less true of sociology. Nonetheless, sociologists have contributed to colonial and imperial research, theory, and policy throughout the discipline's history, even if interest in the different forms of empire has varied over time and cross-nationally. since the discipline's intellectual beginnings. Sociologists have related to empires as analysts, critics, and advisors, and examine each of these roles. This lecture focuses on sociologists in Germany, France, and the United States, the three countries where sociology first emerged as an academic discipline, and Britain, which had the largest global empire at the moment when disciplinary sociology arose. What accounts for cross-national variations and the historical waxing and waning of interest in empire among sociologists? How are patterns of social–scientific attentiveness related to dynamics inside social-scientific fields and to ongoing imperial dynamics in the real world? Why have some social scientists been able to retain some degree of autonomy from their imperial objects of investigation while others have become heteronomous imperial scientists?

Professor George Steinmetz is the Charles Tilly Collegiate Professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology and the Department of Germanic Language and Literatures at the University of Michigan and a Corresponding Member of the Centre européen de sociologie et de science politique de la Sorbonne (CESSP-Paris). He is a social theorist and a historical sociologist of states, empires, and social science. He is currently working on two main projects. The first is a reconstruction of sociology as historical socioanalysis. The second is a project on the historical sociology of sociology in Europe, North America, and postcolonial Africa. Here he looks at sociologists who have analyzed, criticized, and advised colonial and informal empires during the past 150 years. He has also worked on Germany and several of its former colonies (Namibia, Samoa, and Qingdao, China), on social policy at the local and central levels in imperial Germany, on visual sociology, on social science epistemology, and on the rise and fall of the city of Detroit.

Chair: Professor Gurminder K. Bhambra

British Sociological Association
Philip Abrams Memorial Prize
Nominations 2011

Rutvica Andrijasevic
Migration, Agency and Citizenship in Sex Trafficking
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 23740 7

Will Atkinson
Class, Individualization and Late Modernity: In Search of the Reflexive Worker
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 24200 5

Kate Bacon
Twins in Society: Parents, Bodies, Space and Talk
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 58093 0

Ben Carrington
Race, Sport and Politics: The Sporting Black Diaspora
SAGE Publications 978 1 4129 0103 1

Rachela Colosi
Dirty Dancing? An ethnography of lap-dancing
Willan 978 1 84392 817 1

Simon Cross
Mediating Madness: Mental Distress and Cultural Representation
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 00531 0

Dave Elder-Vass
The Casual Power of Social Structures: Emergence, Structure and Agency
Cambridge University Press 978 0 521 19445 7

Nasar Meer
Citizenship, Identity and the Politics of Multiculturalism
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 57666 7

Richie Nimmo
Milk, Modernity and the Making of the Human: Purifying the Social
Routledge 978 0 415 55874 7

Ruth Penfold-Mounce
Celebrity Culture and Crime: The Joy of Transgression
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 22468 1

Tam Sanger
Trans People's Partnerships: Towards an Ethics of Intimacy
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 22464 3

Andrew Smith
C.L.R. James and the Study of Culture

Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 22021 8

Simon Stewart
Culture and the Middle Class
Ashgate 978 0 7546 7533 4

Charles Walker
Learning to Labour in Post-Soviet Russia: Vocational youth in transition
Routledge 978 0 415 47985 1

Peter Washer
Emerging Infections Diseases & Society
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 22132 1

Georgie Wemyss
The Invisible Empire: White Discourse, Tolerance and Belonging
Ashgate 978 0 7546 7347 7

Rhoda M. Wilkie
Livestock/Deadstock: Working with Farm Animals from Birth to Slaughter
Temple University Press 978 1 59213 649 0

Lucy Williams
Global Marriage: Cross-Border Marriage Migration in Global Context
Palgrave Macmillan 978 0 230 21807 9

British Sociological Association Philip Abrams Memorial Prize Shortlist 2011

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Sixty Years of Promoting Sociology
1951-2011

Will Atkinson

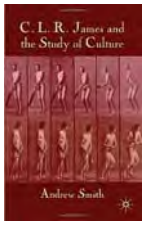
Class, Individualization and Late Modernity: In Search of the Reflexive Worker

Palgrave Macmillan ~ 978-0-230-24200-5

Rachela Colosi

Dirty Dancing? An Ethnography of Lap Dancing

Willan Publishing ~ 978-1-84392-817-1



Andrew Smith

C.L.R. James and the Study of Culture

Palgrave Macmillan ~ 978-0-230-22021-

Rhoda M. Wilkie

Livestock/Deadstock: Working with Farm Animals from Birth to Slaughter

Temple University Press ~ 978-1-59213-649-0

SAGE Prize for Innovation and/or Excellence 2011

Nominees List

Cultural Sociology

Georgina Born. 'The Social and the Aesthetic: For a Post-Bourdieuian Theory of Cultural Production', *Cultural Sociology* 4: 171-208.

Elaine Campbell. 'Narcissism as Ethical Practice?: Foucault, Askesis and an Ethics of Becoming', *Cultural Sociology* 4: 23-44.

Larry Ray. 'Migration and Remembrance: Sounds and Spaces of Klezmer 'Revivals'', *Cultural Sociology* 4: 357-378, first published on March 4, 2010.

Jeremy Tanner. 'Michael Baxandall and the Sociological Interpretation of Art', *Cultural* Sociology 4: 231-256.

Lionel Wee and Ann Brooks. 'Personal Branding and the Commodification of Reflexivity', *Cultural Sociology* 4: 45-62.

Sociological Research Online

Will Atkinson. 'Class, Individualisation and Perceived (Dis)advantages: Not Either/Or but Both/And?,' *Sociological Research Online*, 15.4: www.socresonline.org.uk/15/4/7.html

David Gadd. 'Racial Hatred and Unmourned Loss', *Sociological Research Online*, 15.3: www.socresonline.org.uk/15/3/9.html

Helen Lomax and Janet Fink. 'Interpreting Images of Motherhood: The Contexts and Dynamics of Collective Viewing', *Sociological Research Online*, 15.2: www.socresonline.org.uk/15/3/2.html

Dagmar Lorenz-Meyer. 'Possibilities of Enacting and Researching Epistemic Communities', *Sociological Research Online*, 15.2: www.socresonline.org.uk/15/2/13.html

Allison Moore. ''I' and 'We' Identities - an Eliasian Perspective on Lesbian and Gay Identities', *Sociological Research Online*, 15.4: www.socresonline.org.uk/15/4/10.html

Sociology

John Abraham. 'Pharmaceuticalization of Society in Context: Theoretical, Empirical and Health Dimensions', *Sociology* 44: 603-622.

Dave Griffiths. 'Academic Influence amongst the UK Public Elite', *Sociology* 44: 734-750.

Simon Weaver. 'The 'Other' Laughs Back: Humour and Resistance in Anti-racist Comedy', *Sociology* 44: 31-48.

John D. Brewer, Gareth I. Higgins and Francis Teeney, 'Religion and Peacemaking: A Conceptualization', *Sociology* 44: 1019-1037.

Monica Sassatelli, 'European Identity between Flows and Places : Insights from Emerging, European Landscape Policies', *Sociology* 44: 67-83.

Work, Employment and Society

Bridget Anderson. 'Migration, immigration controls and the fashioning of precarious workers', *Work, Employment and Society* 24: 300-317.

Rosemary Crompton. 'Class and employment', *Work, Employment and Society* 24: 9-26.

Ewart Keep and Ken Mayhew. 'Moving beyond skills as a social and economic panacea', *Work, Employment and Society* 24: 565-577.

The BSA and SAGE are proud to promote excellence and innovation in sociology. The SAGE prize is awarded to the paper judged the most innovative or exceptional in the past year's volume of each journal.

The prize is £250 worth of SAGE books for a free individual subscription to a journal of the winners' choice. Winners will also enjoy a period of free online access to their paper to increase visibility. All nominees receive promotion from the BSA and SAGE and we recognise the outstanding achievement and contribution of all the papers nominated for this award.

Friday 8th April 2011 at 13:30 in the Peacock Theatre, London School of Economics

Professor Christine Delphy, Professor Arlie Hochschild and Professor Sylvia Walby

"The impact of feminism on 60 years of sociology: perspectives from France, USA and the UK"

No one person embodies the diversity of feminism or the enormity of its impact on Sociology. In this session three scholars and public intellectuals reflect on the impact of feminism on Sociology from their perspective and that of their national context. You are invited to join the dialogue.

Christine Delphy's style of class and gender analysis led to the adoption of the category 'materialist feminism' in the UK. She was first known to British feminist through a paper that become a classic published in English in 1976 'Continuities and Discontinuities in Marriage and Divorce' in a BSA monograph edited by Barker and Allen. She remains a public intellectual and recently intervened in debates around ethnicity, class and gender through her writing in opposition to the banning of headscarfs in France. Arlie Hochschild has been equally influential in British sociology and several of her books are currently used in teaching sociology in Britain. She has been a plenary speaker at a previous BSA conference and her achievements have been acknowledged by the American Sociological Association who honoured her with a life time achievement award. Like Delphy she has written about the impact of feminism within her own national context and remains a public intellectual fighting with colleagues to defend public education in the US. Sylvia Walby was appointed the UNESCO chair of gender studies in 2008 and has been engaging with feminist literature since her1976 MA thesis on 'Women and sexual divisions in deviancy theory'. Her recent work on the costs of domestic violence is demonstrates her ability to combine academic rigor with the role of public intellectual.

Professor Christine Delphy

Paris born and bred, I read sociology at the Sorbonne and graduated in 1961. In 1962 I obtained an exchange fellowship between the University of Paris and the Committe on Social Thought of the University of Chicago. In 1963, as I wanted to study with Erving Goffman, I applied to the graduate school in sociology at Berkeley.

As Pr Goffman, was not teaching any courses in 63-64, I took a reading course with him, while taking regular MA courses, and working as a teaching assistant.

I was interested in the Civil Rights Movement and wanted to leave the ivory tower of the University. I applied for a fellowhip with the Eleanor Roosevelt in Human Rights and was granted it. I worked for one year with the Washington Urban League. In the summer of 1965 I went back to France and resumed my French post-graduate studies with Pierre Bourdieu. In 1966 I started working in a unit of the National Center for Scientific Research specialised in rural sociology. During 4 years I did a lot of fieldwork on the transmission of farming estates. Studying inheritance proved

invaluable for my future theory on economic exploitation of spouses and children in the family.

In 1969 I applied for a permanent position at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, and was recruited in 1970. In 1978 I was promoted to a tenured position, and in 1999 to the rank of Director of Research., which I still hold, albeit in an emeritus quality.
In 1977, together with Simone de Beauvoir and four other academic women, I co-founded the first Women's Studies – which are called now gender studies -- journal in France and in French, *Questions féministes*. In 1980, still with Simone de Beauvoir as director, we founded *Nouvelles Questions féministes*, which is still in existence. It is thus the oldest and to this day the most enduring academic journal of Women's Studies both in France and in French. In 2001 the journal migrated to LIEGE, a just created center for Gender Studies at the University of Lausanne, and the head of that unit, Pr Patricia Roux, became co-editor with me.
My first article on feminism and women's studies, « L'ennemi principal », was published in 1970 and became quite famous very shortly ; it was translated in English as soon as 1972, and since has been translated in numerous languages. In 1974, I met Diana Leonard at the BSA conference, in Edinburgh, where I was presenting a paper on the « Continuities and Discontinuities in Marriage and Divorce ». Diana Leonard and I worked together from 1974 to 1992 and wrote a number of articles. In 1992 our book, *Familiar exploitation, a materialist analysis of marriage in contemporary western societies*, finally came out.
Out of a hundred or so published articles, about a third are translations in English, Spanish, Turkish, Japanese and other languages. My first collection, *The Main Enemy*, was published in England in 1977. It contained the article « For a Materialist Feminism », published in French in 1975. The next collection, *Close to Home*, was also published in England, in 1984. My first collection in French, called also « L'ennemi principal » appeared in French only in 1998.

Professor Arlie Hochschild

A sociologist at U.C. Berkeley, Arlie Hochschild's books include *The Managed Heart, The Second Shift, The Time Bind, the Commercialization of Intimate Life* and the co-edited *Global Woman: nannies, maids and sex workers in the new economy.* She's the winner of the A.S.A. Jessie Bernard Award, and the 2000 Public Understanding of Sociology Award. Three of her books were selected as "notable books of the year" by the *New York Times Book Review* and plays have been based on two. Her forthcoming book, Intimate Life on the Market Frontier, will be out in 2011. Her work has been translated into 14 languages.

Professor Sylvia Walby
Sylvia Walby is UNESCO Chair in Gender Research and Professor of Sociology at Lancaster University, UK. She is an Academician of the UK Academy of Social Sciences, a Fellow of the RSA, and has an OBE for services to equal opportunities and diversity. She has played a leading role in establishing the UK Network for Women's Studies and centres/institutes for women's/gender studies at Lancaster University and the LSE. She was founding President of the European Sociological Association; and has been President of Research Committee 02 'Economy and Society' of the International Sociological Association. In her work, the tension between specific feminist analyses and the power of mainstream sociology is used to drive forward analysis. In her next book, *The Future of Feminism* (Polity July 2011), the focus is on feminism; in her last book, *Globalization and Inequalities: Complexity and Contested Modernities* (Sage 2009), gender was integrated into mainstream social theory, transforming it in the process. Earlier books include: *Gendering the Knowledge Economy* (co-edited with Gottfried, Gottschall and Osawa) (Palgrave 2007); *Gender Transformations* (Routledge 1997); and *Theorizing Patriarchy* (Blackwell 1990). Walby has worked on gender issues with governmental bodies including the UK Equality and Human Rights Commission, Home Office, Department for Trade and Industry, UNESCO, United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, European Commission, European Presidency and the European Parliament, as well as many NGOs.
Web-site: http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/sociology/profiles/Sylvia-Walby/

Chair: Professor Lynn Jamieson

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 6th April 2011 at 18:15-19:15
in the Peacock Theatre

Religion Stream

"Celebrating the last 60 years of the Sociology of Religion"

Chair: Dr Abby Day

Professor Grace Davie, of the University of Exeter, will speak at a special event to celebrate the last 60 years of the sociology of religion – discussing not only its important legacy, but also the current landscape and some possible futures.

In recent years, the topic of religion has been somewhat neglected within wider sociological circles despite the historical importance of the sociology of religion to the discipline as a whole. Things, however, are changing. The field has been invigorated with the re-emergence of religion as a social force, notably its interactions with politics, ethnicity, race, identity and gender – themes which are crucial to contemporary sociology. Major funding schemes such as the Religion and Society programme (an AHRC/ESRC collaboration) have reinforced the importance of the sub-discipline. Professor Davie has been at the forefront of these developments, not least in her recent work on religion and welfare in Europe - consolidated in her recent appointment as Visiting Professor to the University of Uppsala to support the research programme, The Impact of Religion Challenges for Society, Law and Religion.

Professor Davie's talk thus promises to be an exciting and stimulating discussion regarding the role of religion within Britain and beyond. It will be of interest not only to scholars within the sociology of religion, but to those who are working in many different areas of the discipline.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 6th April 2011 at 18:15-19:15
in the Alumni Theatre

Methodological Innovations Stream

"60 years of Sociological Methodologies"

'60 years of sociological methods' will be organized as a round table discussion on the role of methods and methodology in sociology. Because much of the work that sociologists do is empirical in nature, methods are a crucial aspect of sociology. Our methodological training shapes our thinking as sociologists, what we see and do not see, and we are taught to consider our methodological concerns as closely related to the theoretical approaches we adopt. The speakers will examine these and other question in relation to different methodological traditions within sociology, and will address how current sociological methods and methodological thinking are historically embedded.

The three speakers are:

- **Professor Mike Savage**, University of York, who has written extensively on the history of methodology within British Sociology.
- **Professor David L. Morgan**, Portland State University, US, whose work has focussed on a variety of methodological issues including the use of mixed methods and the development of a new 'pragmatic paradigm' within sociology.
- **Professor Rachel Thomson**, Open University, whose work has included a range of innovative methods to study personal life and social change, including a variety of biographical methods and qualitative longitudinal methods.

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group *Sponsors of the Methodological Innovations Stream Plenary*

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 6th April 2011 at 18:15-19:15
in the Thai Theatre

Families, Relationships, Lifecourse Stream

"The Sociology of Relationships

Co-hosted by the Families and Relationships Stream and the BSA Medical Sociology Group
Chaired by co-convenors Jacqui Gabb and Gillian Bendelow

Professor Arlie Hochschild

The work of Arlie Hochschild encourages us to think creatively about how we make sense of and experience public-private interactions. She draws on sociological thinking (such as Goffman and Sennett) to interrogate how socio-cultural changes have shaped the ways that people make and sustain relationships, while never losing sight of how we do emotion work in everyday lives. Over the past 30 years, her work has situated emotions and rules of feeling at the literal and metaphorical heart of the sociology of relationships and family studies. In the true sense of C Wright Mills 'sociological imagination', her work has situated emotions and rules of feeling at the literal and metaphorical heart of the sociology of relationships and family studies, with notable impact in the arenas of health, professions and organisations

PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS

Wednesday 6th April 2011 at 18:15-19:15
in the Hong Kong Theatre

"Adam Ferguson and the sociology of emotions"

Chair: Professor John Brewer, University of Aberdeen

Professor Lisa Hill
University of Adelaide, Australia

Presidential sessions are new to the conference programme, introduced only last year, and are occasions for the President to become more involved in the conference and to host events that reflect some of their concerns and interests. Invitees are people who are well-known figures in their field and who might not normally attend BSA conferences. To mark the 60th anniversary theme of this year's conference and to reflect the President's long standing interest in the history of sociology and the contribution of the Scottish Enlightenment, particularly the work of Adam Ferguson, Professor Lisa Hill, one of the world's leading scholars on Ferguson, will be discussing his contribution to a much more recent sociological innovation, the sociology of emotions. Lisa Hill is a Professor in the School of History and Politics at the University of Adelaide and has written extensively on the Scots and their contributions across the social sciences, including economics, political theory, conflict sociology and sociology more generally.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 09:30-11:00
in the Peacock Theatre

Space, Mobility and Place Stream

"City, Place and Mobility"

Since the early 1990s, there has been a move in sociology towards the discussion of globalisation and movement by focussing on their localisation in specific spaces and places. While the movement of people, goods and ideas across the world has always been important in the past 60 years of sociology, this renewed interest in the situatedness of mobility and of the materiailities of movement have transformed sociological thought. Central to this scholarship has been the recognition that mobility involves a qualitative change in space and place, and that mobility incorporates a range of movements including everyday mundane movements, to that across national borders. Whatever form mobility takes, it brings about social, cultural, political and material changes in spaces, places, and locations through which notions of body/corporeality, identity and belonging are transformed.
This stream plenary brings together the immense transformations in sociology around the scholarship on space, mobility and place. We do so through a focus on cities – which have long been recognised to be powerful sites of constructions and representations of those who
'move'. Cities, as places of origin and resettlement are central sites in the everyday negotiations of belonging and home and often produce exclusionary politics around multiculturalism, inclusion, belonging, and the construction of history. Current scholarship in this area increasingly charts the complex link between mobile practices and places, and especially the different encounters with 'others' which occur within urban spaces, which are
mediated through cosmopolitan attitudes, diasporic belonging, national identity, and particular positionalities of gender, race, ethnicity and citizenship.

The stream plenary speakers will speak to the transformations of knowledge on space, mobility and place in the last '60 years of sociology', the theme of the 2011 BSA annual conference.
The talks will focus on three related questions:
• How can we 'situate' mobility in the context of cities by attending to the specificities of space and place?
• How are spaces and places transformed through different forms of contemporary mobility in the urban sphere?
• How can we understand the connections between cities, places and mobilities through theoretical and methodological innovation?

Ayona Datta
Translocal Cities: Spaces, places and connections in theglobal age
This paper discusses the construction of a translocal city through participant photography by transnational migrants in London. The translocal city challenges the hegemonic discourses of London as a global city, because it is produced from a range of local-local connections across homes, neighbourhoods, cities and national boundaries. This notion of the translocal city is used by migrants and stake claims to more local configurations of ethno-national identities in their everyday lives.

John Eade
Global Flows and Urban Space: The emergence of 'post-secular' urban society?
Global migration and an associated rapid increase in cultural diversity across British and other European cities has led to the questioning of the widespread assumption that these cities are exemplary spaces of secular modernity. This paper will review this development through a critical engagement with recent debates concerning the emergence of a 'post-secular society' in the West.

John Urry
Mobilities and Visions of Alternative Futures: an analysis of how different mobility systems are central to the character of different cities.
Consideration will be paid to scenarios of future cities and the place that various mobilities will play in these, especially in the light of changing climates, the peaking of oil and the vast growth of world population and migration. This paper will develop and expand on material found in Mobile Lives (Elliott and Urry 2010).

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group *Sponsors of the Space, Mobility and Place Stream Plenary*

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 09:30-11:00
in the Alumni Theatre

Law, Crime and Rights Stream

60 years of Sociology, 60 years of Human Rights"

Chair: Dr Michele Lamb, Lecturer in Human Rights, Roehampton University

The signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948 has been heralded as ushering in a new 'age of rights.' This was swiftly followed on 4 November 1950 by the signing of the European Convention on Human Rights, which remains the most developed regional human rights system in the world through its implementation via both the Council of Europe and the European Union. In 1951 the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was signed. Thus during the last 60 years, human rights law and activism has proliferated involving states, civil society and individuals, domestically, regionally and internationally. The sixty years of development in human rights has taken place in parallel with important developments in sociology as a discipline and whilst human rights remain contested within the discipline of sociology, in the last fifteen years some of this reticence has diminished and engagement has gathered pace. Research into the 'social life of rights', development of sociological foundations for human rights, the use of sociological theory and methodology to interrogate the social phenomena of human rights, and documenting and analysis of the practice of rights are increasingly accepted as part of mainstream sociological enquiry.
This stream plenary session will examine what the discipline of sociology can bring to the study of rights in light of these developments, and conversely what the study of human rights can contribute to the next 60 years of sociology as a discipline. Speakers will reflect on themes including asylum seeking and refugees, genocide, and the relationship of human rights practitioners and activists to research in sociology.

The stream plenary is organised by the BSA Sociology of Rights Group, as part of its organisation of a new conference stream on Law, Crime and Rights, together with the conference's host institution, the London School of Economics, via the LSE's Centre for the Study of Human Rights. Speakers are:

- **Professor Chetan Bhatt**, Director of the LSE Centre for the Study of Human Rights
- **Professor Lydia Morris**, Professor of Sociology, University of Essex
- **Dr Claire Moon**, Lecturer in Human Rights, London School of Economics

The event is co-sponsored by the BSA Sociology of Rights Study Group and the Centre for the Study of Human Rights at the London School of Economics.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 09:30-11:00
in the Thai Theatre

Science and Technology Studies Stream

"STS and Sociology"

Chair: Helga Nowotny

Speakers include:

- Nikolas Rose
- Donald MacKenzie
- Judy Wajcman

STS is widely recognised as a leading sub field within British sociology. It has been internationally recognised as standard setting worldwide, as noted in the International Benchmarking Review. This session will trace some of the interconnections and rich cross-fertilisations between Sociology and the development of STS over the past 60 years. It will also highlight different perspectives within the field of STS.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 09:30-11:00
in the Hong Kong Theatre

Theory Stream

"Sociological Theory before and after the 'Practice' Turn"

Chair: John Holmwood, University of Nottingham

This stream plenary addresses the interpretive/practice (Giddens, Bourdieu) turn in sociology that has taken place over the last couple of decades. It does so by addressing two radically different criticisms, each seeking to rehabilitate arguments from an earlier period, to make them relevant to contemporary concerns. In this way, the session will address debates that have been central to developments in sociological theory over the last 60 years, while looking forward to the future of sociology by also looking at parallel issues in other sciences (such as cognitive science).

The session will be organised around contributions from Professor Stephen Turner and Dr David Elder-Vass drawing upon books published in 2010 (S. P. Turner Explaining the Normative, Polity; D. Elder-Vass The Causal Power of Social Structures, CUP), which address problems of norms as explanations of social practices, one from a 'reductionist' perspective, the other from an 'emergentist' perspective.

Speakers include:

- **Professor Stephen Turner**, University of Southern Florida
- **Dr David Elder-Vass**, University of Loughborough

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 09:30-11:00
in D202

Work, Economy and Society Stream

"Celebrating 60 years of the sociology of work and economic life"

Three eminent speakers will celebrate the main achievements of the sociology of work and economic life in the past sixty years, and talk to the challenges that they and we face and have faced, and reflect on the future for the sub-discipline:

Professor Harriet Bradley, Bristol University.
'Who is "the worker"? Changing perspectives'

Professor Paul Edwards, Warwick Business School.
'Celebrating 60 years of studies of the Effort Bargain'

Professor Duncan Gallie, University of Oxford.
'Changing perspectives in British Economic Sociology'

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 09:30-11:00
in D302

Medicine, Health and Illness Stream

"The origins of BSA Medical Sociology Group"

Chair: Hannah Bradby

Three eminent sociologists reflect on the development of the sociology of medicine, health and illness over the past 60 years. Drawing on their extensive experience of research in academic institutions, statutory agencies and health care settings, the distinguished speakers reflect on the past and ongoing development of medical sociology in the context of other health social sciences and changing political administrations, offering historical, personal and sociological reflections.

Sally Macintyre (Professor and Director of MRC Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, Glasgow University)
'From medical sociology to the health social sciences'

Karen Dunnell (Formerly Government National Statistician)
'From medical sociology to national statistics, a personal view of connections'

Mike Bury (Professor Emeritus, Royal Holloway College, University of London)
'Medical Sociology Past and Present: An Illustrated Personal View'?

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 8th April 2011 at 17:00 - 18:00
in the Peacock Theatre

Culture and Consumption Stream

"The Olympics, Sport and the Social"

At the first BSA conference it would have been inconceivable to have sport on the conference agenda, even though London had hosted the 1948 Summer Olympics, in 1950 British teams had re-entered the men's FIFA Football World Cup and in 1951 the UK was staging the Festival of Britain. In the past 30 years however the sociology of sport has flowered in sociology's recognition of the multiple significance of sport, as spectacle and consumption, and of the social, economic, political and cultural significance of sport in societies of all kinds. British sociologists have been among the most influential internationally. Just as the sociological study of sport, leisure and recreation has developed as a vibrant sub-discipline in the past three decades, so too have the Olympic and Paralympic Games developed into a globally significant sports mega-event and media event.

In the lead up to the 2012 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in London the focus on Olympics-related issues involving cultural, social, economic and political processes and relationships will increase dramatically. Within this context it is important to demonstrate and showcase the way that sociological insights can contribute to understanding the wider significance of the Games for society and the social and cultural processes within which they are embedded. This stream plenary will provide the opportunity for social scientists to reflect on past successes and challenges posed by hosting the world's largest multi-sport mega-event. The stream plenary will allow speakers to look forward, anticipating and assessing outcomes, provide retrospective and comparative consideration of opportunities and risks, and offer a forum for the articulation of alternative visions of post-Olympic society.
There will be four keynote speakers at the stream plenary, including:

Dominic Malcolm, Loughborough University
A Sociology of Olympic Sports Medicine

Paul Gilroy, LSE
Ethnicity, Sport and the Olympics

Kath Woodward, Open University
Gender, Sport and the Olympics

Nick Watson: Glasgow University (to be confirmed)
Disabilities & Paralympic Sport

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 8th April 2011 at 17:00 - 18:00
in the Alumni Theatre

Education Stream

"Where have we been and where are we now?: 60 Years of the Sociology of Education"

Chair: Professor Amanda Coffey, Cardiff University

This session will provide an opportunity for critical reflection on the field of the Sociology of Education. Leading UK sociologists of education will review key developments in the field over the last 60 years, and outline the challenges currently facing the discipline. Education continues to be a strong conference stream at the BSA conference and the education study group was relaunched at the 2010 conference. This session will thus be a timely contribution to current debates on the contribution of sociology to the study of education.

Speakers include:

Professor Diane Reay (Cambridge), **Professor David James** (UWE), **Professor Roger Dale** (Bristol)

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group *Sponsors of the Education Stream Plenary*

PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS

Friday 8th April 2011 at 17:00 - 18:00
in the Thai Theatre

"Truth, power and "impact": Examples from violence and well-being"

Chair: Professor John Brewer, University of Aberdeen

Sylvia Walby, Professor of Sociology and UNESCO Chair in Gender Research, Lancaster University

Presidential sessions are new to the conference programme, introduced only last year, and are occasions for the President to become more involved in the conference and to host events that reflect some of their concerns and interests. Invitees are people who are well-known figures in their field and who might not normally attend BSA conferences. Professor Sylvia Walby is a figure of long standing at BSA conferences and eminent in her field and will be talking to a theme that the President has made a prominent concern of his term of office, the impact debate and sociology's bitter sweet engagement with it. Professor Walby is world known in the areas of gender, inequality and violence, amongst other things, and works at the practice/theory interface. Reflecting on a sociological life spent as practitioner/theorist, the talk is consistent with our anniversary theme and will add significantly to our understanding of the substantive topic and its relevance to the impact debate.

The talk will address the tensions in the production of research on gender-based violence that has impact on governmental bodies and NGOs as well as on academia. This includes work for the Home Office, Women and Equality Unit, Equality and Human Rights Commission, the UN Division for the Advancement of Women and the UN Economic Commission for Europe. Official reports produced include: *Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey* (Walby and Allen 2004, Home Office Research Study 276) and *The Cost of Domestic Violence* (Walby 2004, Department of Trade and Industry, Women and Equality Unit) - downloadable at http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/sociology/profiles/Sylvia-Walby/. This process involves intricate relationships of 'power' between governmental research commissioners, press officers, policy makers, the media, NGOs and academics in the production of 'truth'. Conclusions will be drawn as to ways through the dilemmas inherent in 'public sociology' and the drive for 'impact'.

BSA EVENTS

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Sixty Years of Promoting Sociology
1951-2011

ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

Thursday 7th April 2011
19:00 – 19:45
Peacock Theatre, London School of Economics, London WC2A 2HT

In the Chair: Professor Rob Mears, Chair of the BSA Council

The Annual Members' Meeting is the principal mechanism by which members can register their views on services and strategy within the Association. It is also an opportunity to discuss matters concerning the state of the discipline more widely. Members of the BSA Council will speak to the Annual Review, explaining current strategy, and will invite and listen to members' comments on the ways in which the Association is achieving its objectives.

All members are welcome

BSA EVENTS

Headlines without forehead lines: Getting the best from the media

Wednesday 6th April at 13:30 – 14:30 ***NAB213***

'The views of scientists, politicians and psychologists about our society fill the newspapers, radio, TV and web. Is there a reason why sociologists can't get equal billing? Tony Trueman, the BSA's media consultant, believes not, and in this workshop he explains how to go about making your research part of the news agenda. He will say what makes a successful press release, some advice on broadcasting and the pitfalls to avoid when dealing with the media. Tony is a former Fleet Street reporter. He has worked in communications for six non-profit organisations, and was Head of Communications for the University of Bath.'

How to get published in a BSA Journal

Thursday 7th April at 11:30-13:00 ***Hong Kong Theatre***

Join the Editors of Sociology for a workshop on publishing. In this workshop, editors of Sociology will outline some of the things you need to know to help get your work published. Based on extensive experience of peer-reviewed journals we outline key issues, including: the process of peer review, common pitfalls and best practice. We will also give you the opportunity to discuss referee reports and author responses.

Meet the Editors

Thursday 7th April at 13:00-14:00 ***Hong Kong Theatre***

Join us for an opportunity to meet the BSA Publications Director and Editors of Cultural Sociology, Sociology, Sociological Research Online and Work, Employment and Society. Find out about the journals and how to submit your paper. There will also be a chance to have questions answered by the Publications Director and Editors.

Meet the Postgraduate Forum Convenors and the Early Career Forum Convenors

Peacock Theatre Bars

The BSA Postgraduate Forum Convenors and the Early Careers Forum Convenors will have exhibition stands in the Peacock Theatre and be on hand throughout the conference to answer any questions and to meet conference delegates.

BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

A number of BSA Study Groups and various other groups will be hosting special events, panels, and roundtables during the paper sessions in the conference programme. All conference delegates are welcome to attend. These events are shown on the programme grid and also in the 'programme by session' section of the programme.

Any events held outside of these sessions, for example, during lunch breaks, are listed in this section.

BSA Animal Human Study Group

BSA Animal/Human Studies Group (AHSG) 'meet and greet' session

Friday 8th April at 12:30-13:30 NAB214

This session provides an opportunity for those interested in human-animal related research to network with new and established researchers in the human-animal field.
It is also an opportunity to promote the Study Group to interested non-study group members.

BSA Food Study Group

Food Study Group: Meet and Greet

Friday 8th April at 12:30 – 13:30 NAB115

The BSA Food Study Group joined forces with the Scottish Colloquium on Food and Feeding (SCOFF) in 1994. The group aims to encourage the sociological analysis, both theoretical and empirical, of all aspects of food production and consumption.

The Food Study Group holds hour long seminars and longer, themed, events throughout the UK. The aim is to provide a forum for stimulating debate amongst academics, practitioners and others interested or involved in social science research on food, diet and eating.

After eight happy and successful years, Wendy Wills is standing down as convenor of the Food Study Group. We are inviting current and prospective members to join us to thank Wendy for her work and meet the incoming co-convenors, Tess Baxter, Rebecca O'Connell and Andrea Tonner. Bring your lunch and come along to find out about the activities of the BSA Food Study Group and get involved in future events. Topics we hope to cover include:

- Who would you like to see as plenary speakers at the BSA Food & Society Conference 2012?
- What meetings would you like to see organised – or can you help to organise – over the next year or two? Bring along your ideas!
- Does the Food Study Group meet your needs? What else could we be doing to develop and promote the sociology of food?
- Would you like to join the organising committee of the Food Study Group or 2012 Conference Committee?

This session will also serve as an Annual General Meeting (AGM), providing the opportunity for delegates to:

- Access information on Food Study Group activities and finances

BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

- Voice suggestions for future meetings and conferences

This Meet & Greet session will also be helpful if you are alone at the conference and would like to get to know other delegates with an interest in the sociology of food.

BSA Work, Employment and Economic Life (WEEL) Study Group

BSA WEEL Study Group: Meeting

Friday 8th April at 12:30 – 13:30 NAB204

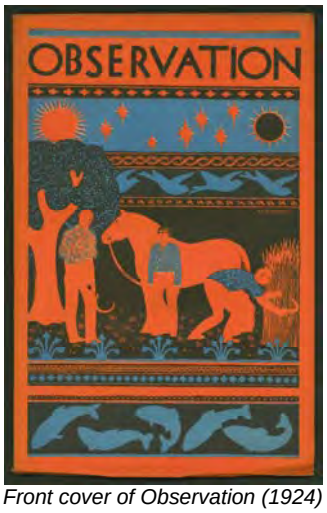
EXHIBITIONS

Foundations of British Sociology: The Sociological Review Archive at Keele University

Exhibition Location: New Academic Building, Lower Ground Foyer

Overview of the Collection & Discussion

Thursday 7th April at 15:30-16:00 — New Academic Building, Lower Ground Foyer



Front cover of Observation (1924)

The Foundations of British Sociology Archive is a unique resource for researchers working on the origins and development of British sociology between the 1880s and the 1950s. The archive consists of papers from the Sociological Society, LePlay House, the Institute of Sociology and several subsidiary groups, all part of the early sociology movement in Britain. It also contains a large amount of survey material gathered on inter-war field study trips run by LePlay House across Britain and other parts of Europe, as well as the papers of prominent members of the societies. The archive includes personal letters, biographical data, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, draft speeches, reports of meetings, published plans, town and regional surveys (including thousands of lantern slides and other visual depictions) and a variety of other reports and related materials. Members of the societies founded The Sociological Review in 1908, contributed to early university teaching of Sociology and published many books and papers. They were also interested in museums and in the visual aspects of social relations. One of their publications, Observation, encouraged people to develop a visual awareness of the world around them.

There will be a display of selected archive material at Conference. Annabel Gill and Gordon Fyfe will talk briefly about the collection and respond to questions.

View the catalogue at: calmview.keele.ac.uk
Contact Keele University's archivist for information about the collection.
h.burton@lib.keele.ac.uk

EXHIBITIONS

Publishers' Exhibition

The publishers' exhibition is located in the Peacock Theatre Bars, London School of Economics. Stand staff will be available to speak with delegates for the duration of the conference.

Exhibitors include:

- British Sociological Association
- SAGE(Main Conference Sponsor)
- C-SAP (Centre for Sociology, Anthropology and Politics) (Conference Internet Café Sponsor)
- Wiley Blackwell (Conference Namebadge Sponsor)
- Routledge, Taylor and Francis (Sponsor of the Space, Mobility and Space; Education and Methodological Innovations Stream Plenaries)
- Ashgate Publishing
- Berghahn Books
- Bloomsbury Academic Press
- BRILL
- Cambridge University Press
- CLS Institute for Education
- Earthscan
- Edwin Mellen Press
- Emerald Group Publishing
- London Centre of Indian Champissage Intl.
- Palgrave Macmillan
- Pearson Education
- ProQuest
- The Policy Press
- UK Data Archive
- WW Norton & Company Ltd.
- ZED Books

Publishers' Reception

Thursday 7th April at 19:00-20:00 Peacock Theatre Bars

SAGE is delighted to be part of the BSA's 60th anniversary celebrations and proud to be the main sponsor for this year's conference

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SAGE

Poster Presentations

Thursday 7th April 2011 at 15:30 – 16:00 NAB Lower Ground Foyer

Acik-Toprak, *N.* *University of Manchester*

Consultation on the 2011 SARs microdata from the Census

This poster presentation will set out our proposals for the 2011 Samples of Anonomised Records (SARs) and provide an opportunity to provide feedback and suggestions. The SARs are a set of individual level data files produced from the 1991 and 2001 census. The SARs are characterised by their large sample size (up to 5% of the census), large number of variables and complete UK coverage. The data are anonymised to protect the identity of the individuals. Their unique individual level structure allows for multi variate and multi level analysis and therefore provides reserachers with powerful analytical tools. Consequently, the SARs are widely used by researchers from distinct fields such as sociology, economy, geography and the health sciences. It is anticipated that the 2011 census will provide SARs files and this will allow assessment of the state of society at the beginning of the 21st century. Currently, a specification of all variables in the 2011 SARs is in preparation and will be presented to the Office for National Statistics prior to the census. Consultation with users will inform the specification about the demand for detail in certain variables. Now is the time to provide suggestions and have an impact on an invaluable data source that will be available to social scientist in the near future.

Adams, L. *University of Plymouth*

How do physicians diagnose illness/disease in a medical setting?Emerging Themes and Issues

Making the right diagnosis of illness/disease is seen as the first step to optimal care, but reaching a diagnosis, is a complex reasoning process, undertaken in uncertain conditions with information/ clinical evidence which may be misleading. Given that diagnosis can be continually revised, owing to the results of investigations/tests undertaken or new clinical evidence emerging, is the final diagnosis is made on the basis of probability? A case based quasi – longitudinal study using mixed research methods was chosen to take advantage of a naturally occurring situation; the clinical assessment of patients by physicians on admission to an emergency department. The reason for using case based methods was to maintain the uniqueness of cases as complex entities and to focus on understanding the relationships between cases and not as with most variable based statistical analyses, on the relationship between the variables. So, what are the early findings from stages 1&2 of this research process?

Ali, S. *University of Oxford*

Muslims in Britain: Identities and Sense of Belonging

It has been argued that the positive identification and sense of belonging of Muslims with Britain is a function of three main factors: improved socio-economic status, social engagement with mainstream culture, and political/civic participation. Using data from the Citizenship Survey, I dispute all these claims. First, Muslims are shown to be almost as likely as Christians and Whites to feel British. Second, although socio-economic difficulties can be important in explaining the attachment of Muslims to Britain, very few significant indicators are obtained. Instead, it is crucial to understand the nuances of how people experience socio-economic difficulties. Third, an understanding of ethnically and religiously based networks as well as perceptions of unfair discrimination is paramount, serving as potential significant contributors in explaining Muslim disaffection. Fourth, although Muslim political and civic engagement act as insignificant indicators for building or destroying identification with Britain, Muslims have high levels of trust in its mainstream political institutions. Despite their reliability, these findings are inadequate in their validity and require a deeper enquiry through qualitative methods to understand the meanings of the processes involved. For this, cognitive interviews are used to probe the meaning behind selected questions from the Citizenship Survey. After that, semi-structured interviews are used to test the significance of factors explored in our regression analysis (ethnic, socioeconomic, demographic, cultural and social, perceived discrimination, and trust in mainstream political institutions) for Muslim British identification. Lastly, using a four-fold model of integration, assimilation, separation/segregation, and marginalization, the social implications of Muslim identities are discussed.

Bakhtyar, M., Akrami, P. *University of Oxford*

Islamic Religious Law (Shariah)

Shariah is Islamic law, which is taken from the Qur'an and from other sources depending upon one's Muslim sect. The Shari'ah , or Divine Law of Islam, not only is central to the religion, but also constitutes Islam itself in its ritual, legal, ethical, and social aspects.

Bartley, A. *University of Auckland*

Global(ising) Professionals: Migrant social workers and making sense of a new professional world

In New Zealand, as in many Western nations, demographic changes as well as dynamics within the social work profession have driven demand for qualified professionals which cannot be filled by the domestic labour force. This demand has created opportunities for enterprising overseas-qualified practitioners who are willing to migrate, to practice in contexts that are culturally, professionally and legislatively unfamiliar. For these international border-crossers, a professional identity is a means of gaining access not only to employment opportunities, but also to a

professional community with familiar values and codes – for they are members of global profession practiced in over 144 countries. They also may be uniquely skilled in working with the significant and growing new migrant communities – especially in Auckland, where more than a third of residents are not New Zealand-born. In addition to providing a novel site in which to analyse the workings of the globaslising labour market and an increasingly diverse local population, such intense diversification of the local professional labour force bears implications for practitioners and managers across the spectrum of social work and social care fields of practice, as well as for social work educators. This poster presents details of the Crossing Borders project, a multi-phase research programme underway at the University of Auckland to explore the professional identities and experiences of the region's overseas-qualified social work workforce. With reference to findings, it introduces themes amenable to international collaborative research into the nature of a coherent global professional social work identity.

Eldén, S. *Lund University*

Children's Narratives on Care: Capturing Networks Beyond 'the Family'

In this paper, the author discusses an ongoing project investigating care of children where the point of departure has been taken in children's narratives (entitled 'Relations of Care Beyond 'the Family"). A key assumption within the project is that practices and narratives of care are produced and reproduced in a manifold of relations: between children and heterosexual and homosexual parents, stepparents, friends, neighbours, siblings, grandparents etc. This calls for a new methodological stance in the research process, as compared to traditional sociological studies where the heterosexual couples often has been the taken for granted point of departure when searching for practices of care (comp. van Every 1999: Roseneil and Budgeon 2004). Therefore, the project starts out with children's narratives about care in their everyday life. Children are asked to draw people they care about, while simultaneously engaging in a conversation with the researcher on different aspects of care. The narratives of the children are then used as a map to further investigate relations of care, through interviews with different adult caregivers identified by the children. Taking the children's narratives as a starting point is both to acknowledge their role as active subjects in everyday life, and also a way of making children's voices and positions heard and seen in sociology – voices that may challenge the discipline as such through pointing towards new fields of care and care-giving (comp, e.g., Brannen 1999; Näsman et. al. 2008). The paper focuses both on practical aspects in interviewing children (access, questions of ethics, techniques etc.), as well as on potential challenges of sociological thinking brought forward by child centred research.

Ellis, J. *University of Southampton*

Young people with autism: a case study of methodological innovation in researching socially excluded groups

This poster will outline a project which is set to discover what innovative methods are appropriate to be used in conducting research with socially excluded groups. The foundations of the discussion will draw upon undergoing ethnographic research with a group of young people diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Condition. The group acting as a case in example will have by April 2011 participated in four different methods categorised as 'innovative'. It is important to recognise that innovations in methodology and methods have led to the inclusion of excluded groups in social research. For example the Clark and Moss' (2001) development of the Mosaic Approach has been demonstrated to enhance the participation of young children in research. This and others' work, such as Mary Kellett's (2005) development of the concept children as researchers can be said to be 'innovations' in methodology which have encouraged the participation of 'hard to hear' groups, such as children. However, it is also important to question the appropriateness of the innovations. To question if the developments in methodology and methods are appropriate for all groups and to investigate how they can be used to learn more about the social worlds of those individuals considered 'hard to reach'/ 'hard to hear'. The issue of 'appropriateness' will be considered here alongside considering how innovations can enhance the inclusion of 'hard to hear' / 'hard to reach' groups in social research. Preliminary findings from the study will be used to route and contextualise the discussion.

Etebari, J., Balali, E.,Pakseresht, S. *Bu Ali Sina University. Hamedan, Iran*

Qualitative investigation of effective factors on intra-group conflict in scientific groups

The aim of this study was the qualitative investigation of effective factors on intra-group conflict in faculty members.

Thirty-six deep interviews with faculty members were conducted among the statistic society Bu Ali Sina University. Grounded theory was used as one of the most important methods in the qualitative methodology with theoretical sampling. All fourthy interviewees felt subjectively that significant conflict existed among faculty members. They believed that intra-group conflict was one of the most important obstacles for cooperation and solidarity within their group. The problems causing conflicts can be divided into the internal group problems and external group problems. Inner problems included: challenging decision making patterns, conflict over the benefits, discrimination, nepotism, and differences in culture, work experience, political and professional attitudes. External problems included lack of transparency in educational regulations, lack of infrastructures, sole emphasise on personal scoring and top managerial interfering in group affairs. Conflicts were mostly latent and resulted stress, insecurity and decrease of interpersonal confidence, job satisfaction and motivation.

Qualitative investigation showed a very large range of factors contributing to conflict. All of them have to be considered and their relationship needs to be investigated in future research.

Ghillani, F. *University of Oxford*

The dynamics of bodily changes and self in older women: a life course perspective

Studies in several fields, including sociology, have highlighted the complex relationships between body and self in the lives of women, especially when bodily changes lead to strong shifts in social roles. Ageing, as both a multiform social and bodily process, is constructed throughout the entire life span. Therefore, it is surprising that there are only a few studies underling the importance of a Life Course perspective. Focusing on the interaction between the body and self during old age, this research investigates how and to what extent changes in social and cultural conditions affect these dynamics. Using qualitative methods to analyse these aspects, I will interview two groups of Italian older women: first, a group whose members migrated to London in their adulthood, and second, a group still living in Italy. All of these women, having experienced childhood and adolescence in the same small, northern Italian village, have been subjected to similar social conditions during their youth. Now separated, these groups are experiencing the ageing process in two very different cultural and social contexts. Augmenting qualitative analysis of interviews with careful comparison of the groups will enable me to identify how these different contexts have influenced the construction of ageing. Moreover, I will investigate the extent to which conceptions and perceptions of body acquired during youth can be modified during adulthood and old age. At the time of the conference, I expect to have concluded interviews with the first group of women.

Harpin, J. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Pleasure and Politics: older lesbian women, pornography and sexual agency

Previous studies have considered the acceptance and use of pornography amongst younger women. These studies have often focussed upon the effects of pornography on young women's transition to adulthood, and their relationships with men. Few studies have focussed upon older women, and still less on the views of a lesbian audience; this is despite an emerging field from within the porn industry of lesbian made/directed adult films, principally targeted at a lesbian audience. This paper draws on a small-scale qualitative research study which seeks to explore older lesbian women's experiences, use and views of pornography within the broader context of contradictory feminist positions on pornography and set against the contested debates around body-image, ageing and identity. The research uses various images of women's bodies and sexual performances that are presented and, it could be argued, promoted in both mainstream and lesbian pornography and asks how older lesbian women experience these images. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with a group of lesbian identified women aged 50+ in the UK to explore their preferences and perspectives on pornography, and to examine the possibilities for agency for older lesbian women in their sexual lives.

Hillersdal, L., Christensen, B.J. *University of Copenhagen*

Problem solving or problem bypass? Patients living through and with gastric bypass surgery

Gastric bypass surgery is a procedure to induce weight loss by making the stomach radically smaller. Post surgery, the person is simply not capable of consuming the same amount of food as before. Living with a gastric bypass is demanding. The procedure is non-reversible, and forces the person to fundamentally change everyday routines and eating practices. Gastric bypass is a quite new and in important respects tremendously effective individual treatment of what is termed 'morbid obesity'. In Denmark, the number of operations has increased more than tenfold over the past five years. Most patients are socially marginalised due to their overweight. Often they have high expectations to the lives they will be able to lead after the operation but in some cases, changes are only sporadic and not lasting. On the basis of insights gained through long term ethnographic fieldwork among people going through gastric bypass surgery, this paper offers a discussion of how specific rationalities, concepts, policies and solution designs intertwine with social conceptualisations of problems, their recognition and associated practices. We propose an approach to eating as a skill that can be worked on, changed, perfected or otherwise altered by conceptualising eating as a (reflexive) body technique. Many of our informants experience access to operation as a privilege and a resource by which they gain control over their bodies and they rarely seek surgery entirely for medical reasons. As such, the operation activates specific hopes and aspirations by which these people manage their lives in new ways.

Holland, S. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Alternative Femininities Revisited: inadvertent longitudinal research

In 1997/1998 I interviewed twenty women (age 27-44) who identified as 'not traditionally feminine' for my PhD research; the work was later revised as a monograph (Berg 2004). My initial interest lay in the absence of 'adults' in subcultural literature whereas, from my own experience, I knew that people in their 20s and 30s didn't suddenly grow out of the alternative identities they had maintained since their teens. In summer 2010 I re-interviewed seven of the original participants to update the research for an edited collection about youth culture and middle age. And although this was something I had occasionally considered, I had not planned to undertake this sort of cohort study. In this seminar I will sketch the original findings; reflect on the issues of finding and returning to participants; and will discuss how their relationships to body image, appearance and 'resistance' have shifted and changed as they have aged.

Hu, X., Wang, Y. *University of Manchester*

Parental attitude and marriage pressure for Chinese LGBs

Yinhe Li, one of the most influential sociologists and sexologists in China, argued that the most significant difference between Chinese and Western homosexuals in the life style was their choice of entering heterosexual marriages, as the majority of Chinese gay people would marry the opposite sex and fulfil their family obligations due to the influence of traditional family values (Li, 1992; 1998). Since the economic reform, Chinese people and in particular the younger generation have been widely exposed to the Western influences and are gradually moving towards a more individualistic notion of lifestyle (Yan, 2009). Therefore, the current study intends to investigate the life choices among the younger generation of Chinese LGB population. Data were collected online from approximately 200 Chinese LGB students. In particular, we investigated their intention towards heterosexual marriage practises and more importantly, whether such intention is affected by their parental attitudes towards traditional marriage. The results indicated that one third of the participants were ready to come out to their family and friends, once having a committed same-sex partner. In contrast, only one sixth of the participants were about to enter a traditional marriage. The remaining chose engage in a 'fake marriage' with other gay people of the opposite sex, an approach frequently used by Chinese gay people to reconcile the conflicts between self interest and social/family pressure. Moreover, the intention of pursuing a traditional marriage positively correlated with participants' parental attitude towards marriage, suggesting a large influence from their parents' values.

Larisa, V. *Russian State University for the Humanities*

Sociological monitoring of law efficiency in the Russian Federation

The paper examines the significance of sociological monitoring of legal acts (legal monitoring) as a component of law-making practice. Legal monitoring is analyzed as a form of coordination of law-making and its implementation. The paper examines the significance of sociological monitoring of legal acts (legal monitoring) as a component of law-making practice. Legal monitoring is analyzed as a form of coordination of law-making and its implementation. The substantial criteria of efficiency of governance structure is its ability to match the long-term goals and values of society and state development, and to guarantee a quality of the legal groundwork set for the changes affecting the country. In order to create a qualitative legal field, special attention should be paid to the planning of draft law activity, taking into account the strategic goals of state policies for the long-term prospect. In a federal state, for example Russian Federation, strategically oriented legislative activity is impossible without the regular performance of comprehensive analysis of law-making activity and legislative enforcement, both on the federal level and in the constituent entities of the Federation. An efficient tool for achieving the tasks is the monitoring of legislation and the analysis of legal enforcement practices. My paper proposes approaches distinguishing the different roles played by sociological monitoring of legal acts in the transformation of law-making activity. Legal monitoring allows constructing the whole legislative process on a transparent, fundamental legal basis, analysis the observance of citizens' constitutional rights and freedoms; the legislation's quality and efficiency. The discussion about the role of legal monitoring in Russia demonstrated the interest in this new form of empirical studies of law-making process. My report is devoted to the sociological study of this problem.

Lim, H-J. *university of Bath*

Culture and Motherhood: Narratives of Korean Mothers Living in Surrey

Whilst a large number of studies have examined motherhood identity, little research has been carried out regarding the experiences of ethnic minority women living in the UK, particularly those of Korean origin. In particular, the majority of studies have focused on the experiences of motherhood and employment, overlooking cultural aspects. The purpose of this study was to explore the narratives of Korean mothers and how their cultural background has affected their experiences of motherhood in Britain. By using the notion of 'intersectionality', this research attempted to understand the ways in which mother and ethnic identity intersect in Britain, and how identities emerge through this interplay. This study, based on life history interview data collected from 16 first-generation Korean mothers living in Surrey, demonstrated that their ethnic identity as Korean played a significant part in defining who they were as well as their mothering experiences. Also, these mothers became a very important vehicle to transfer their cultural heritage to their children through various practices at home.

Murray, S. *University of Stirling*

Contemporary Youth Trajectories in Britain: Individual pathways or structured typologies

New evidence in this research is consistent with the narrative that there has been a lengthening of the time spent by young people making education to employment transitions. Also, that whilst some young people do make more non-linear transitions, this is not the case for all young people and the divisions defining which 'type' of trajectory one will have still appears hugely influential. A young person from a disadvantaged background is highly less likely to gain the basic qualifications at compulsory schooling level and, net of this, they still face barriers due to their social stratification, despite making it further than predicted in their GCSEs. Beck and Giddens contribute to the argument that lifecourse paths can no longer be taken for granted, and this is not denied here, however, evidence in this research shows that the argument put forward that a career is a 'middle class expectation' (MacDonald 2009) and any stability or apparent choice is masking the move into precarious jobs, which gives an illusion of stability in the trajectories. This is supported by the analyses displayed in this research showing that background is still hugely important and decides which cluster an individual is grouped in and also that the categories used do not

show changes within states (e.g. unstable employment). So, it may be that, as Goldthorpe(2005) argues, education is less important as an explanatory measure as qualifications are more commonly held; other skills are now more important, due to a decline in industries where qualifications are valued.

O'Malley, L., Long, T., Pine, C. *University of Salford*

Barriers and facilitators to child dental health services: Structuration theory

As part of preliminary work to inform a child dental health-focused social marketing campaign, 6 focus groups (n=39) were conducted with parents of primary school children in Salford, Greater Manchester. The parents were asked to share their experiences of accessing, or attempting to access, dental care for their children in order to establish the barriers and facilitators to this behaviour. Framework analysis was employed, the transcripts having been checked by independent analysts. A model of child dental access was produced which mapped onto Structuration theory (Giddens: 1984). The focus group data found parents' attitudes to their children's dental health were often shaped by their own childhood experiences. Parental attitude was found to be significant to behaviour relating to child dental attendance; however a dichotomy in terms of parental agency emerged. Parents with dental fear wished to avoid similar anxiety for their children. Therefore, they either followed best practice guidelines or kept away from child dental services. This attitudinal difference was not tied to socio-economic status (SES). Instead, it exemplifies the personal barriers to care which can develop from negative experiences of patients within a health system. Much of the determination of such negative experiences can be understood in terms of parents' awareness of dental health information and of mechanisms of accessing services. Parents from higher SES groups demonstrated a greater capacity to find relevant information. This research will inform the content and distribution of a Salford based child dental health campaign.

Pfoertner, T. *Soclife Graduate School Cologne*

The relationship between poverty and health in Europa: a comprehensive multilevel approach

A wide range of international studies could evidence a significant association between poverty and ill health within Europe, with a strong inter-country variation in the extent of poverty related health burdens. Why the relationship between poverty and health differs within Europe is still unexplored. In that context, Coburn (2000) and Lynch (2000) offer a comprehensive concept that combines and implements both the poverty-health association and their structural determinants (namely income inequality, social cohesion, and neo-material conditions) in their encompassing political context. The purpose of current analysis is to analyze the poverty-health relation across European countries and to define its macro-specific determinants. The study is based on data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions conducted in 2006 and employs logistic multilevel analysis across 26 countries and 343,001 individuals. I present three main findings: (1) poverty as well as other individual characteristics such as age, sex, education and occupation are significantly associated to subjective health, (2) the association between poverty and health differs significantly across Europe, (3) according to the debate of Coburn and Lynch, the poverty-health relation on individual level is significantly stronger the higher the income inequality and the lower the voluntary participation and the preventive measures against health inequalities within a country.

Within Europe the poverty-health association differs significantly and is explained by economic, social as well as factors of health care system.

Pratesi, A., Sixsmith, J., Smart, F., Hollock, S. *Manchester Metropolitan University*

Enabling older adults' safety, independence and well-being through technology: lessons from two case studies.

The 'Smart Distress Monitor' Project presented in this poster is based on a person-centred approach to assistive technology aimed to develop an activity monitoring system for use in everyday settings. This project takes place in the context of current UK policy concerning independent and safe ageing at home. Enhancing older adults' health, safety, independence, well-being and quality of life is an increasingly advocated goal and there are different technological combinations and solutions through which such a goal can be achieved. Activity monitoring can support older people to live independently and safely at home for as long as possible. However, collecting and interpreting data on real time in-home activity is very challenging. This poster illustrates data on daily and weekly activity within the domestic environment collected in the homes of 2 older people. An analysis of fine-grained data allowed us to reconstruct partially their daily and weekly activity at home, as a first step to establish routine activity patterns and their deviations from the norm. Future work is planned to link such activity patterns to health and well-being status. Preliminary findings highlight the technological challenges associated with assessing various domestic environments and their different characteristics. They also emphasize concerns related to privacy and the necessity to grasp a holistic understanding of people's experiences of the home as a meaningful environment which embraces social, emotional and symbolic components. When these latter components are incorporated into system design, technology may become a key instrument to enhance people's well-being, autonomy and quality of life.

Rasticova, M. *Brno University of Technology*

Tolerance of ambiguity among Czech top managers and laders. Are the Czech managers ready to lead the diverse team?

The Czech Republic used to be a culturally and ethnically homogenous country for many years. However, the situation has changed since the last fifteen years. In January 1, 1993, when the Czech Republic and Slovakia were officially established as two separate states the number of immigrants was about 78 000. Five years later, the number was almost three times higher – about 220 000. On December 12, 2007, the Czech Republic suddenly lost all its borders and became an inner state within the Schengen area, the number of immigrants is increasing again. It is estimated that there are about 10 per cent of Czech residents with other than Czech nationality. In a situation described above, the question of diversity management and leadership is more than important. Inspired by the theory of Florida (2004) regarding the tolerance, talents, and high-technology, we focused in our research on the tolerance of ambiguity among top managers and leaders of international companies operating in the Czech Republic. We used a questionnaire, association test and interview to explore the tolerance of ambiguity and attitudes of top managers and leaders to lead diverse teams. We are now in a process of data analysis while taking the gender, age, education, and work experiences of managers and leaders into account. All the practical implication will be discussed in the presentation.

Salter, C., Howe, A., McDaid,L *UEA*

Diagnosis, risk and biomedicalisation of new populations

This paper is concerned with the illness experience of a group of 30 older women recently screened for osteoporosis and informed that they are 'at a higher than average risk of breaking a bone in the next 10 years'. It is informed by Bury's work on the experience of chronic illness (1988) and subsequently developed by Sanders et al (2002), in order to examine the distinction between the significance and consequence of patients' illness experiences. However, this paper, in focusing on the experiences of older women categorised at 'higher than average risk of fracture' differs from much of the research into the patients' experience. We will argue that this new category of being at-risk-of-fracture contributes to a 'new source of social identity' (Novas & Rose, 2000) that is potential rather than actual and is created by risk status rather than illness status. It will be argued that there is an illness experience associated with being at risk just as there is an illness experience associated with actual diagnosis and symptoms. Being given a risk status as a patient creates a symptomless 'pre-disease' state (i.e. thinning bone mineral density) and places patients in a 'limnal world betwixt health and illness' (Scott et al., 2005). There are two further novel elements to this work: Firstly, it is looking at the illness experience in an area of preventative healthcare involving prophylactic treatment before disease onset. Secondly, older people are underrepresented in the literature on the illness experience (Sanders et al. 2002).

Silva Flores, J. *The university of Warwick*

Trajectories of Academic Mobility: a qualitative approach from a global perspective

This paper is focused on academic mobility as a specific process of migration in the global era. It has two main goals: i) to comprehend the main features of the trajectories of academic mobility from the subjective experience of the actors involved and ii) to contribute to the sociological analysis of the academic profession in a global context. Consequently, it needs to be understood and embedded within the specific context of scientific migration and the nature of academic careers. The study consists of a qualitative study which works with opinions provided by semi-structured interviews. The non probability sampling procedure is based on the following aspects: gender, type of academic activity and region of the world. Therefore, opinions have been provided by males and females between the ages of 23 and 40, who are conducting PhD or post-doctorate programmes, and some who are working as academics at the university level within the European context. The research findings show relevant features and contextual factors that shape the course of the studied trajectories of academic mobility. In addition, perceptions of academic mobility and description of lived experience within academia are presented.

Thwaites, R. *University of York*

Women, Marriage, and Selfhood: How Women's Naming Practices Impact on their Sense of Self

The aim of this research project is to investigate the choices women make about their last names on marriage, and where applicable divorce, to investigate how this connects to their sense of identity. The project will focus on the situation of women in Britain and China, and how the last name is used to organise and classify people in our society, particularly as the bureaucracy of modernity increases. The importance of renaming to identity and the gendered and raced power to name will be considered by looking at the parallel of American slavery's practice of renaming, while also considering the historical reasons for practices in Britain and China developing as they have. This project is in its preliminary stages, but the major conclusions of the thesis will be drawn from empirical data, collected from a questionnaire and indepth interviews, asking women questions about their naming decisions and sense of identity. A pilot survey has produced data relating to both individualised and relational identity, the importance of children and family, work and life stage, and divorce. Claims for the freedom to make reflexive naming choices in modernity will be examined in light of these findings The prevailing idea, within the British context, of one name being highly important to creating a 'proper' family will be challenged.

Turcinskaite-Balciuniene, A., Balciunas, J. *Kaunas University of Technology*

Higher Education Quality Assessment: Are Students' Surveys Reliable?

During the last decade there were important changes in a number of European countries working on the creation of the European Higher Education Area. Much of attention was paid to the higher education quality assurance applying the principles of transparency, publicity and comparability, aiming to ensure high quality standards and to facilitate the comparability of European qualifications. This poster will provide an overview of several recent peer-reviewed journal articles reflecting methodological and theoretical complexity of higher education quality assessment. The paper will focus on issues of methodology and particularly on students' surveys. Drawing on quantitative data obtained from national empirical survey, funded by the Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation, and conducted in November 2009, this paper will discuss the reliability of the method. According to the empirical data some irrelevant factors such as respondents' quality of life have an impact on the results of studies quality evaluation. It was concluded that students' surveys may offer a realistic and holistic data for their studies quality evaluation, only, it is recommended to apply this method more carefully in order to eliminate the impact of different more or less irrelevant factors. It is suggested that further studies of students' surveys assessing higher education quality are needed to develop our understanding of its use and limitations for research and practice.

Twamley, K Brunton, G., Sutcliffe, K., Hinds, K., Thomas, J. *Institute of Education, University of London*

Becoming a Dad: the impact of fathers' involvement on the mental health of children, mothers and fathers: a systematic rapid evidence assessment of Millennium Cohort Study analyses.

Recent UK maternity policies seek to support the involvement of fathers' in pregnancy, birth and childcare; but the evidence of the impact of such involvement is unclear. There are reported potential benefits, including facilitating family mental well-being, but there are also potential risks for family members when fathers are involved. In order to better understand the relationship between fathers' involvement and the mental well-being of mothers, fathers, and children we conducted a systematic rapid evidence assessment (SREA) to bring together the evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS). We chose to focus on MCS studies because they provided up to date information about UK children and their families in the early years of their lives and the SREA was commissioned to inform UK policy. Drawing from previous literature we used a definition of father involvement which entails three aspects; engagement, accessibility, and responsibility. After screening for applicability, we coded, quality assessed and synthesised the evidence. The majority of studies focused on 'accessibility' in terms of family structure or on 'responsibility' in terms of father employment. Overall the studies suggest that fathers' involvement positively influences maternal and child mental well-being; only one aspect of father involvement was measured in relation to fathers' mental health: father employment was found to positively influence fathers' mental well-being. Further research should focus on the impact of fathers' involvement on their own mental well-being, as well as the impact of a more active or 'modern' fatherhood model encompassing engagement and an understanding of responsibility beyond the breadwinning role.

Whybrow, P. *Heriot-Watt University*

Urban lifestyle and Active Living

Objectives: The project is ESRC CASE-funded and looks to investigate the impact of the built environment on physical activity.
Specifically:
To assess the strength of the proposed links between the built environment factors and physical activity in the UK
To provide detail on which elements of the built environment are important in increasing activity
To understand how built environment mediates, or is mediated by, socio-demographic factors
To assess the potential for planning-level intervention in UK neighbourhoods
Methods: There are three parts to the project: literature review, data analysis, and case studies.
Theory and evidence from a variety of disciplines is currently being reviewed (planning, transport, health and medicine etc.) I am also conducting a secondary analysis of data from the CityForm project (http://city-form.org/uk/) (N=4387). I am currently undertaking research of Edinburgh residents from selected locations. Qualitative methods include a survey of household activity, interviews, activity monitoring (using accelerometers) and activity diaries. The aim is to develop quasi-longitudinal case studies which enable an analysis of activity levels relative to respondents' neighbourhood environment. Results: Result from the secondary data analysis shows some corroboration with previous research. The built environment may be more effective in influencing active travel rather than recreational activity; the quality and proximity of parks and green space are important in enabling physical activity, and; there is like to be threshold after which density and proximity no longer results in higher levels of activity.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION NAB 104

Einarsdottir, S.L. *University of Exeter*

The Amateur Choristers' Experience of Performing 'Art Music' - The Case of the Croydon Bach Choir in London Performing Bach's Mass in B Minor

The aim of this paper is to study the meaning of amateur choristers´ participation in rehearsing and performing ´art music´ and how affects their identity and daily life. The case in this research was the Croydon Bach choir in London, performing Bach´s Mass in B-Minor. This research consisted of participant observation where the researcher sang with the choir for one semester; semi-strucutred in-depth interviews and a paper based survey (collecting background information).

Many researches on choir activities have been conducted (Richards & Durrant (2003), Bailey and Davidson (2005), Pitts (2005), Finnegan (1989), Hennion et.al.) and number of extensive works about Bach´s life and compositions has been written (Wolff, Parry, Butt,) but no sociological researches specifically aimed at Bach choirs and / or with the direct participation of the researcher are known at this point, even though few historical analysis and musicological researches on Bach choirs and his large scale choral works have been conducted (Walters (2001), Keen (2008), Schwartz (2000), Melamed (2005) and Parrott (2008)). The concepts of music affordance and music in everyday life (DeNora, 2000) will be used as a focal point as well as Hennion´s approach on music as taste and authority of performance (Hennion (2001), Hennion and Fauquet (2001)) to argue whether and how the experience of facing a musical challenge like performing the Mass in B Minor affects the chorister´s self confidence and identity and the role and affordance of the artistical challenge in their everyday life.

Hollinshead, A.M. *Edinburgh Napier University*

'And I felt quite posh!' Arthouse cinema and the absent audience – the exclusions of choice

This paper is based on a small, qualitative research project in Scotland that explored why some film viewers chose not to watch 'arthouse' films or attend 'arthouse' cinemas (cultural cinema). The aim of this pilot project was to talk to film viewers in areas of deprivation about their film viewing choices and practices with a view to gaining some insights into the ways in which those choices and practices could be seen as related to Bourdieu's concepts of cultural and symbolic capital. An area of deprivation was chosen because, firstly, there were practical implications for local arthouse cinemas, which had no clear understanding of this 'absent audience' and at a wider level, it will have practical implications for national policy makers. Secondly, there was my own interest in extending previous research I had conducted into the impact of cultural practices and their relationship to social exclusion. Initial findings from the study suggest that there is a link amongst cultural and symbolic capital, and economic and educational deprivation. Whilst there are some obvious findings related to economic constraints, there are less obvious indications that symbolic capital and the related concept of symbolic violence impact upon the choices that interviewees made. This leads to the conclusions that with more considered marketing, there is a distinct possibility of creating an audience that is no longer as absent whilst recognising that inequalities in access to cultural capital can not be resolved easily, reinforcing Bourdieu's ideas about the complex relationship amongst different forms of capital.

West, B., O'Rielly, R. *University of Bristol*

National identity and the Global risk society: culture, distant suffering and narration of the 2004 Asian tsunami

Western concern with crises and disasters in the developing world has been used by various social theorists to evidence the growth and inevitability of a cosmopolitan global society. Such perspectives though generally ignore the central role of the nation in the narration of such events. Examining the Australian media reporting of the 2004 Asian Tsunami this paper outlines three ways in which the national worked as a dominant cultural frame: 1) media concern with eyewitness accounts by Australian tourists in the disaster zone; 2) emphasis on the universal threat of the disaster; 3) the championing of Australia's charitable response. Moving beyond Boltanski's focus on the politics of pity I argue that distant suffering can also be a site for rethinking assumptions about the diminishing relevance of the nation-state and the actual ways in which we perceive and effectively respond to new global risks.

Tomlinson, A. *University of Brighton*

Consuming the Spectacle: Shifting Parameters of the Experience of the Sponsored Sporting Mega-Event

Large-scale sporting events generate the biggest media audiences in history. However imprecise or unvalidated the figures from bodies such as the International Olympic Committee and FIFA, it is beyond doubt that high-profile regular events such as the four-yearly Olympic Games and the (men's) FIFA World Cup have sustained and expanded these viewing audiences. Drawing upon exclusive documentary sources and original interviews, this paper overviews trends underlying global media coverage of these events and then concentrates upon a case-study of the European Nations Football Championship finals in Portugal 2004. At this event, the European football union, UEFA, implemented with its partner sponsors an innovative model of fan interactivity, in which a blend of reportage, feedback, web-based dialogue, video game, and fantasy football increased the scale of the virtual consumption of the event. The event also achieved an integrated marketing model that enhanced the brand of a tournament that a mere 12 years previously occupied a relatively low-profile and niched media slot. Along with the success of fanparks, these new forms of mediated

consumption have provided unprecedented opportunities for the reach of sponsors, and Euro2004 is evaluated in the light of these pivotal changes in the construction as well as the mediation and experience of the sporting spectacle.

Silva, E.B. *The Open University*

Cultural Capital and the Elective Affinities of Partners in a MCA exploration

The paper discusses homologies of social space by considering the elective affinities identified in research on cultural capital when a group of partnered individuals were separately asked for similar sorts of information in interviews about their tastes and cultural participation. Individuals were originally selected from a random sample of the UK population and answered to a survey. The space of lifestyle was constructed using Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). We explore individual and relational positions in the space of lifestyle. The discussion engages with Bourdieu's views of homogeneous social worlds based on a coherent pattern of elective affinities. The questions addressed are: (1) In what respects do individuals in partnership differ in their tastes and engagement with culture? (2) What sorts of individuals express greater or lesser homology in their cultural engagements in relation to their partners? (3) How can the analysis of space of lifestyle identify homologies of elective affinities? While pursuing these questions the paper explores two broader concerns. One refers to the coherence, or not, of the subject's choices of partnership (someone like me or different from me), as it links with the Bourdieusian principle of structural causality underlying an invisible structure of differentiation which rests upon the identification of similar or different structures of tastes. The other refers to the expression and capturing of responses and identification of affinities as these are generated in connection with research methods (survey questionnaire or qualitative interviews) and methods of analyses.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION 2 NAB 213

Deeming, C. *University of Bristol*

A taste of the necessary? Culture, class and attitudes to social necessity in Britain

In his seminal work Distinction, Bourdieu argues that working-class culture has largely been shaped out of 'necessity'. In this article we consider Bourdieu's theory of cultural reproduction and we attempt to apply, and test his ideas relating to the 'choice of the necessary', which he suggests governs all aspects of working-class life. A secondary analysis of recent national survey data indicating public attitudes towards social necessity reveals significant differences in views by occupational social class and educational background of respondents. The survey was conducted by the UK's national statistics office and covers a wide range of everyday items and social activities that people in Britain engage with. We attempt to explain the findings and differences in views between 'middle-class' and 'working-class' respondents in light of Bourdieu's social theory of cultural economy.

Franklin, A. *University Of Tasmania*

Consuming 'Aboriginalia' and Aboriginalisation of Identity in Australia

The presence of Aboriginal culture, peoples and motifs on objects representing the Australian nation and its places and sites was a sudden and unexpected new development some 60 years ago. This paper suggests that its introduction, expansion, consumption, display and aestheticisation in the late 1940s and early 1950s can be viewed as an unintended but important process in countering the official and civic process whereby Aboriginal peoples were physically and culturally assimilated or 'forgotten'. This paper shows how British and European artists and designers arriving as migrants into Australia in the late 1940s and early 1950s began to include Aboriginal cultural motifs, symbolism and culture into modern representations of Australia. It will be suggested that the earliest forms of their souvenir and, art and craft objects, predominantly sold to a travelling public between the 1940s and 1980s, have became, collectively, a repository of memory and a reminder that Aboriginal culture had the first claim on what it is to be properly Australian. The evidence suggests that that the social life of this 'Aboriginalia', ubiquitously displayed and collected in most households, has played an important role in the reconciliation process between white and Indigenous Australians.

Gurova,O. *Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies*

From 'Suitcase Traders' to Shopping Malls: The Transformation of Fashion Retail Trade in Russia

This paper is a part of my on-going research "The Consumer Revolution in Contemporary Russia", which investigates the transformations of consumption in Russia since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. I take a case of St. Petersburg and explore the institutional changes in fashion retail trade, and how people perceive them. According to empirical data, the process of transformation should be split into several stages. It started in the beginning of the 1990s when the state proclaimed pathway towards market economy and introduced The Decree 'On the Freedom of Trade' in 1992, which gave new opportunities for small entrepreneurs to develop their businesses in fashion retail trade and stimulated the development of open-air markets, stalls, pavilions, 'folded-beds', and other specific forms of retail. Later on, the new forms appeared, including international and domestic retail chain stores, retail-entertainment centers, fashion centers, retail parks, and so on. The proliferation of these new forms of retail is associated with the formation of middle class in Russia.

In media discourse, the transformations of retail trade are described in terms of the 'civilizing process'. This process includes the shift from 'uncivilized' open-air market trade of the 1990s to 'civilized' and 'modern' shopping center trade of the 2000s. However, not all newly introduced shopping spaces and practices are perceived well by the Russian consumers. Using ethnographic observation, qualitative interviews with consumers and experts, and discourse analysis of media, I will analyze how fashion retail has transformed in the past 20 years, the social and cultural meanings behind these transformations, and how consumers perceive them.

Twigg, J.,Majima, S. *University of Kent*

Fashion, the Body and Ageing: Consumption Patterns of Post-War 'Baby Boomers' 1961-2006

The period from the 1960s to the present is marked by two trends: growing numbers of older people and the spread of mass consumption. The paper examines linkages between these, addressing debates around the changing nature of old age, using UK data on spending on dress and related aspects of appearance by older women to explore the potential role of consumption in the reconstitution of aged identities. Based on a pseudo-cohort analysis of the Family Expenditure Survey, it compares spending patterns on clothing, cosmetics and hairdressing 1961-2006. It concludes that there is no evidence for the 'baby boomers' as a strategic or distinctive generation. There is evidence, however, for increased engagement by older women in aspects of appearance: they are shopping for clothes more frequently; they are more involved in the purchase of cosmetics through the development of anti-ageing products; and women over 75 are now the most frequent attenders at hairdressers. The roots of these patterns, however, lie more in period rather than cohort effects, and in the role of producer-led developments such as mass cheap fashion.

Vryonides, M. *European University Cyprus*

Participation in life long training: A comparative analysis of four European countries (Finland, UK, Cyprus and Bulgaria)

Life long training and updating of skills is a major requirement of post-modern societies. Indeed this has been at the core of EU policies for the past few years (EU, 2001) for a multiplicity of reasons; economic, political social, cultural, as a direct consequence of technological advances. However, in Europe there is a discrepancy as to adults' participation in life long training, updating of skills etc. In some countries particularly in Northern Europe people manage to perform this much more successfully than in other countries (Eastern and Southern Europe) creating a "training gap". This paper investigates factors that affect participation to lifelong training and upgrading of work related skills in four selected European countries which represent successful and unsuccessful examples; namely Finland, UK, Cyprus and Bulgaria. The data used in the analysis are obtained from the fourth round of the European Social Survey (2008). The analysis shows that despite the rhetoric adopted by several international bodies (EU, OECD) and national governments about the necessity of integrating lifelong programs in the livfes of adults who live in a globalized environment with unprecedented social, economic and cultural features it appears that not all societies are in a position to realize such policies equally effective. The findings of this study have policy implications which relate to the lack of support mechanisms that would allow for more adults to have their skills upgraded and thus have more secure employment prospects and/or more potential in advancing their working careers.

Pasztor, A. *Northumbria University*

'Imagined Futures': Why business studies dominate the higher education choices of second generation Turks in the Netherlands?

Research targeting student retention often points at drop out or non-completion as a consequence of inadequate information resulting in incompatible higher education choices and unrealistic expectations. As a result of such mismatches non-traditional students frequently find themselves in the wrong place or the wrong course with all the risks of drop out. Although previous research touched upon the higher education experiences of ethnic minority students in the Dutch context the question on why students actually chose their institutions and their course where left largely unexplained. The same question put forward by Ball (2002) and his colleagues pointed at the significance of investigating these issues further, namely studying not only who goes where but also why which I intend to examine in this paper. Relying on 16 in-depth interviews with HE students and recent graduates the study investigates the factors underpinning the HE choices of second generation Turks in the Dutch context. Once deserting the (parental) preference for medicine the descendants of Turkish guest workers are opting for jobs in 'suits', a career in strong contrast to the parental experience of 'dirty' physical work with little benefits. Besides ensuring relatively secure and well-paid positions in government, business or banking business studies are winning their subject choices due to their compatibility with the life they imagine having: offering a good balance of work and family life is what these young people are looking for when attempting to make the 'right' choice.

Wright, H. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Using education to integrate lives

Many studies of adult education find that mature women enrol in order to escape the domestic sphere and re-enter the world of work when they consider their children old enough to 'cope'. This paper, however, discusses a group of 150 women who undertook a diploma in childcare, seeking a qualification that would enable them to work part-time in the local community in pre-schools where they were already known to people.

It reports on a study using an emergent design that set out to capture the student experience of education but found a picture that was far more complex. During data analysis it proved very difficult to isolate the students' narratives about education from other elements of their lives, leading to an exploration of the reciprocal links between student, family, work and education and to a theory of 'integrated lives'. This original model was later recast as an operational example of a capability set, as described in abstract terms in Amartya Sen 's work on the capability approach, giving it further explanatory power.

Overall, the students describe a process of micro-level social meshing, demonstrating that, despite accounts of social capital lost, many women are actively engaged in sustained social interaction within local communities in ways that benefit, children, families and society in general. The unplanned social payback from their activities is hidden from public view but needs to be protected in a political climate where unprecedented levels of change threaten to sweep away the informal, in favour of the professional.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE NAB 206

Donovan, C. *University of Sunderland*

From Relationship Practices to Relationship Rules: towards making sense of power in love relationships

The concept of relationship practices (Morgan, 1999) has been fundamentally important in opening up sociological exploration of family life not least because it has freed up discussion from a focus on structures to a discussion of the kinds of 'doing' that constitutes family. However, 'practices' conveys a more (power) neutral sense of 'doing' than is often the case in lived relationships. Jamieson (1999) has also discussed the ways in which concentration on disclosing intimacy can neglect other aspects of doing love/couple relationships such as caring and sharing; and the dynamics of power that often exist. In this paper, drawing on the qualitative findings from an ESRC funded project comparing love and violence in same sex and heterosexual relationships, I explore the possibility of a focus on relationship rules (their emergence and maintenance) as a way of unpacking issues of power. Drawing on accounts of 'worst' and 'best' relationship experiences three aspects of relationship rules will be discussed: their often unspoken (un-negotiated) nature; their often incremental emergence; and the context of love in which they are established and maintained which often makes recognition of and resistance to them difficult. Whilst relationship rules can be benign, they are often an essential aspect of the construction of unequal power dynamics in adult relationships. Furthermore this can be the case across gender and sexuality challenging the public story that power is predominantly embodied in men in relation to women.

Caswell, G. *University of Nottingham*

Managing death in 21st century Britain

The concept of the social system is often associated with a perceived need to maintain social control. This paper suggests that systems of death management to be found in contemporary Britain are also concerned with control, but with the control of anxieties and fears about death rather than the control of members of society. The death management system comprises various legal and institutional aspects. For example legal requirements include matters such as the certification and registration of deaths or the investigation of the cause of a suspicious death. Institutional death management systems include the work of organisations like the National Health Service which provides the hospitals in which most deaths occur, or the work of funeral directors who take charge of most British funerals. Death management is not, however, only formed of systems that are beyond the reach of ordinary citizens, for some aspects are managed at the level of situated death management, which takes place in the interactions between two or more people. Although most people die in hospital an individual who is aware of impending death may choose to die elsewhere. The arrangements for such a death are made at the level of situated death management, in consultation between the dying individual, family members and medical professionals. This paper discusses how systems of death management and situated death management work in concert to bring order to the chaos of death, and whether they combine to protect individuals from the full impact of the knowledge that they will die.

Meyer, S. *The University of Queensland*

Intimate partner violence, victim typologies and the need for differentiated police responses

Police officers frequently encounter victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Australian jurisdictions and worldwide as part of their general duties. Despite their frequent encounters officers often lack the ability to adequately identify victims' needs and expectations. This paper examines the needs and expectations of two different victim typologies, namely victims of so-called intimate terrorism and situational couple violence. Results from the examination of Australian data from the International Violence Against Women Survey and in-depth interview data based on the experiences of 29 victims of intimate terrorism in Southeast Queensland suggest that victims' needs for support and protection differ by victim typology. This paper argues that the failure to adequately address victims' needs for support and protections is associated with police officers' inability to differentiate between victim typologies which results in officer frustration and issues surrounding victims' safety. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed.

Simone, C.M. *University of Derby*

Transcending the emotional anomie of traumatic loss

This paper arises out of a sociological doctoral research project, which investigated bereavement after parental suicide. In a theoretical move from Durkheim's insights into suicide and social isolation, this paper will provide an analysis of how the gap between cultural grief expectations and social institutions, and participants' loss experiences generated feelings of 'emotional anomie'. Whilst the link between suicide and anomie is a long-running theme, emotional anomie contributes and extends existing knowledge by exploring how anomie in suicide-grief is generated through a shattered assumptive world, fragile self, cultural silence and disenfranchisement of grief. The trauma of suicide may leave the bereaved wandering for years, even decades in an emotionally barren, isolated landscape. The unfinished nature of such a loss, often through lack of information, or being unable to 'story' narratives of grief and loss, and an inability to memorialise, can lead to long-term emotional anomie. However, such feelings and experiences may become a source of innovation through which memory-making activities either resist dominant grief discourses and a cultural silence, or they create discourses that hold meaning for bereaved people. Through innovative continued bonding activities, it is possible that suicide-bereaved people may re-assemble their fragmented and emotional connections to the deceased.

Quah, S. *The University of Sydney*

'My friends and family are there for me': the significance of social network in divorcees' development of self

This paper, based on my current PhD research, examines the impact of divorce on divorcees' personal relationships and the roles family and friends play in divorcees' renegotiation and reconstruction of self-identity. With waves of individualization sweeping across the globe, the maintenance of kin ties and friendships is largely based on personal choice and efforts. While individualization has a strong influence on personal relationships, individuals are still closely connected to their family and friends in the way they develop their selfhood through their relationships with them. This paper argues that the development and articulation of individualized and connected selves through divorcees' relationship with their family and friends contribute to their empowerment process. Based on this theme, this paper makes use of empirical evidence gathered through semi-structured interviews with 20 Singaporean and 20 Australian divorced individuals to examine how divorcees, during this critical life event, maintain, negotiate and terminate their personal relationships, and weave a creative network of support for self-sufficiency and self-development. This paper thereby demonstrates the different types of support divorcees' family and friends provide in helping divorcees cope with the crisis, redefine their lives and move on to fulfill new goals. Specifically, it also explores the key contribution of kinship and friendship in divorcees' development of self and personal narratives, and empowerment process.

Ireland, E., Poole, E. *National Centre for Social Research*

Does the Child Maintenance Options Service make a difference to parents?

Child maintenance is a particularly relevant issue in the current economic climate: lone parents are already more likely to live in poverty, are more likely to be women and are as such more likely to be hardest hit by the changes to the welfare system planned by the coalition Government. Ensuring child maintenance arrangements are in place for separated parents is a well recognised way of tackling child poverty . This paper will present the findings from a recently completed evaluation of the Child Maintenance Options Service (Options Service). The Options Service aims to help parents make maintenance arrangements and thus help achieve the aim of the previous government of 'maximising the number of children who live away from one of their parents for whom an effective maintenance arrangement is in place'. Following a damning review of the child support system the previous Labour Government massively reorganised the way it supported separating parents. This overhaul created a new body to oversee child maintenance: the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission and set up the gradual removal of the much criticised Child Support Agency. One of the largest reforms was to set up the Child Maintenance Options Service. The National Centre for Social Research was commissioned to carry out this two year evaluation: the main aim of which was to assess what effect the Options Service has on parents: specifically whether the service is helping the government to achieve its aim of increasing the number of maintenance arrangements.

Elizabeth, V., Gavey, N., Tolmie, J. *University of Auckland*

The governance of gender through family courts

Over the past twenty years an experiment in social engineering, as Carol Smart and Bren Neale (1999) put it, has been taking place regarding the care of children following parental separation. In various western countries, state interventions to 'assist' parents who cannot agree on post-separation care arrangements have increasingly been moving towards a preference for joint custody and, in some places, towards shared physical residence. In this paper, we consider the intervention of family courts in the lives of separated parents as an example of the governance of gender (Brush, 2003). Brush acknowledges that while the governance of gender by state institutions frequently reproduces patriarchal gender relations, this is not inevitable. Indeed Rekha Mirchandani (2006), on the basis of her work on domestic violence courts in Utah, suggests that feminists should be optimistic about the capacity of state institutions like courts to be responsive to the battered women's movement in ways that lead to the contestation of 'patriarchy in the home'. Drawing on the narrative accounts provided by 21 mothers in dispute over care and contact arrangements for their children, we suggest that courts remain a site of contradictory gender governance. This can be partially attributed to the responsiveness of family courts across the west to the demands of fathers' rights groups. Thus, in contrast to Mirchandani, we argue that family courts often position mothers as the subordinates of fathers in ways that women experience as profoundly disempowering.

Natalier, K. *University of Tasmania*

Affect and the payment and receipt of child support

In this paper, I describe the place of emotions in mothers' and fathers' accounts of their receipt and payment of child support. The paper draws upon data generated through interviews with 30 mothers and 28 fathers, all of whom were parenting children apart from their ex-partners. The women in the sample all had a legal claim to receive child support; the men in the sample were liable to pay child support. The discussion is located within the growing interest in the emotional dimensions of separation and parenting apart and the ways in which feelings disrupt legal and neo-liberal expectations of a rational and responsible parent. Much of the work in this area has centred on the political and discursive implications of emotions and in particular men's emotions. I extend this focus by exploring the ways in which both mothers and fathers incorporate feelings into their understanding of what constitutes appropriate child support obligations and claims in their specific circumstances. I suggest that an understanding of the personal and political tensions surrounding child support must acknowledge the affective dimensions of money as well as its social, cultural and legal meanings.

Jobe, A. *Newcastle University*

Trafficking and Asylum: A new Sexual Story?

This paper explores the reception of sexual trafficking accounts in the British asylum system. The paper is based upon an analysis of 23 asylum applications where women have applied for asylum on the grounds of having been trafficked into the UK for sexual purposes.

The credibility of women's accounts was found to be directly related to the recent rise of trafficking as a social problem. For some women, the rise of a dominant 'sexual trafficking story' had a positive effect on their credibility by making visible the problem and allowing the social and political space for sexual trafficking stories to be told, heard and believed. On the other hand, as a particular trafficking story is frequently told, heard and considered credible, stories, or elements of stories, that do not 'fit' are less likely to be considered credible.

The study found that women's credibility within the asylum system differed according to three key binaries: the choice/force binary; the victim/perpetrator binary; and the public/private binary. This paper explores these three key binaries and the relation of these binaries to wider discourses around gender, sexuality, prostitution/sex work, ethnicity and migration.

Sagy, T. *Hebrew University*

Forming Subjects of Self-Governance: The UNHCR's Practice of Human Rights in the Buduburam Refugee Camp

This presentation offers an ethnographic account of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) practice of human rights in the Buduburam Refugee Camp in Ghana in the years 2005-7. 'Practice' in this study is the 're-conceptualization of human rights based on the understandings and political processes of the social actors involved' (Speed 2007: 166). The central finding of this research, and the one which grounds my theoretical discussion, is that the UNHCR protects the refugees' human rights by privatizing them. I use the concept 'privatization of human rights' to describe a situation whereby the authorities reject their role as providers of human rights while propelling their constituents to assume personal/private responsibility for the actualization of these rights. My argument, in a nutshell, is that privatization of human rights by the UNHCR transforms the idea of human rights by redefining what has thus far been considered a domain of state responsibility as a domain of personal responsibility.

Skillington, T. *University College Cork (UCC)*

Global justice, climate change and human rights

The effects of global climate change today are unevenly distributed across the international community yet regulatory bodies still have 'no clear precedence to follow' (High Commissioner for Human Rights, January 2009) when trying to address emerging inter-state ecological inequalities. As the field of play between 'stakeholders' in this global order of ecological injustice continues to worsen with diminishing access to fresh water, arable land, food, health and energy supplies, more traditional, sovereign-based interpretations of rights, such as the right to self-determination or the right to exclude displaced peoples need to be reconsidered. How can ecologically vulnerable communities' fundamental rights be more adequately balanced against sovereign states' rights to 'food security', 'water security', 'energy security', 'territorial' or 'economic' security? Over 600 million people today face starvation due to climate change. From the perspective of a more globally situated 'equity principle', the 'universal' subject of human rights struggles to survive at present in the international scramble for scarce resources. This paper will examine how climate change induces new social, economic and political practices that,in turn, raise important questions about the rational foundations of cultures of rights, solidarities, notions of 'entitlement', 'duty' and 'cosmopolitan justice'.

Churchill, H., Canning, V. *Liverpool John Moores University*

Migrancy and Maternity: Experiences of Maternity Care Amongst Women Seeking Asylum in Merseyside

This study explores experiences of maternity care throughout pregnancy and birth with women seeking asylum in Merseyside, an area with a growing asylum community.

There are two aims of this primary research; to explore women's experiences of maternity care whilst seeking asylum and to identify problems and gaps within this system of care, and ultimately to provide recommendations to relevant care agencies in relation to these issues. Our objective is to draw attention to the needs of asylum seeking women who are pregnant or have given birth whilst in the asylum system and expand the academic literature around this critical, yet sparsely studied, subject.

The empirical work is twofold: 1) focus groups of asylum-seeking women developing discussions of experiences of pregnancy and childbirth, focusing on support received and exploring further support needs; 2) in-depth semi-structured interviews with Asylum Support Workers and healthcare agencies.

The research draws from feminist epistemology and feminist activist research in engaging with local communities and working practically through recommendations of support to local agencies. This study develops theoretically from previous research into childbirth as a biographical experience combining feminist works with more recent developments in the study of asylum and refugee populations.

This paper presents preliminary findings from the research.

The research is funded by the British Academy Small Grants Scheme

Short, D. *University of London*

A Sociology of Genocide in Australia

Debates about genocide in Australia have for the most part focussed on past frontier killings and child removal practices. This article, however, focuses on contemporary culturally destructive policies, and the colonial structures that produce them, through the analytical lens of the sociology of genocide. The article begins with a discussion of the meaning of cultural genocide, locating the idea firmly in Lemkin's work before moving on to engage with the debates around Lemkin's distinction between genocide and cultural 'diffusion.' In contrast to those scholars who prefer the word 'ethnocide,' the underlying conceptual contention is that the term 'cultural genocide' simply describes a key method of genocide and should be viewed, without the need for qualification, as genocide. While direct physical killing and genocidal child removal practices may have ceased in Australia, some indigenous activists persuasively contend that genocide is a continuing process in an Australia that has failed to decolonise. Concurring with these views the article argues that the contemporary expression of continuing genocidal relations in Australia can be seen principally, and perversely, in the colonial state's official reconciliation process, native title land rights regime and the recent interventionist 'solutions' to indigenous 'problems' in the Northern Territory.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS D602

DEMENTIA

Epp, T. *Redeemer University College*

Finding the 'person' in Person-Centred Care

In spite of the dominance of 'person-centredness' as signifying good dementia care, very little attention has been paid to the social construction of personhood within caregiving for individuals with dementia. This presentation will address the following questions, based on a three-year qualitative study of seven care-providing agencies in the city of Hamilton, Ontario: How does the definition of personhood vary between care-providing agencies, and within these agencies between administration, front-line care-providing staff, individuals with dementia and their families? What are the implications of these approaches to personhood for the treatment of individuals with dementia?

Bartlett, R.L. *University of Bradford*

Dementia Activists: New recruits to the health movement

Activism by people experiencing a disability or health condition (e.g. breast cancer) is a growing social phenomenon that has become an established sub-topic in the sociology of health. Scholars are interested in this form of activism because it raises fundamental questions about the link between micro-level illness experience, agency, structural relations, and the environment. In recent years men and women with dementia have started to take social and political action. They are speaking out at conferences and setting up campaign groups and personal websites. The idea that someone with dementia can be an activist is a challenging one. It is widely assumed that the pathology of dementia prevents those affected from speaking out and representing themselves. This paper seeks to challenge this misconception and argue that through their actions, activists are helping to reorganize the way dementia is perceived, thereby advancing the wider health movement. In making this argument the paper draws on findings from a qualitative study on dementia activism conducted in the UK. Sixteen activists with dementia were recruited to the study and ethnographic data were collected through a combination of participant observation and diary-interview method. Data were analyzed manually using a combination of content and thematic analysis techniques. The paper explains how, like other health activists, participants are motivated by a sense of injustice and that 'it's our life – we're the experts' and that while it gave participants a 'renewed sense of self' – there is a 'high price to pay' to being a dementia activist.

Parker, E. *Durham University*

Using evaluation to uncover ways to compose, substantiate, and make real; knowledge about people with dementia

The purpose of the research was to evaluate the impact of memory service for people with dementia provided by an integrated Community Mental Health Team for Older People (CMHT) within an NHS Trust. In line with recommendations listed within the National Dementia Strategy, the Trust is in the process of re-providing services for older people with dementia. This study therefore offered a rare and exciting opportunity to capture the work of the CMHT as it was changing and to explore what it meant to the many people involved in and affected by its transformation.

Data collection tools for the study included in-depth interviews with people with dementia, their families and caregivers and staff from the Trust, participant observation of team meetings and support groups, analysis of key documents and research diaries. Older people with dementia and their carers were recruited to an advisory group and played an important role in the development and management of the study and in disseminating information about the research to a wide audience.

Data from the research is in the process of being analysed narratively and thematically. Initial findings from the research suggest that issues of resilience and previous life experience is linked to the way people cope with a diagnosis of dementia and that timely access to a memory service was critical in reducing carer stress. This study is currently at the analysis and write-up stage.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS 2 D502

TELEMEDICINE: BROKEN PROMISES AND SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

Chaired by Catherine Pope (University of Southampton) & Hannah Bradby (University of Warwick)

This special event panel will discuss the state of the art with respect to our understanding of telemedicine, telehealth and telehealthcare and the contribution that sociological perspectives have made.

Speakers:

Susan Halford **University of Southampton**

Conceptualising health technologies in use

Michael Burawoy's call for 'public sociology' (2003) has prompted widespread debate about if and how we might how harness sociological theory, knowledge and methods to engage with public concerns and policy making practice (Noy 2008). This is a critical question for those of us interested in the field of telemedicine, where techno-optimist presumptions in policy and public debate are belied by sociological case studies which repeatedly deconstruct compromised and failed interventions. Whilst we now have some good sociological insights into how particular interventions do – or do not – come into everyday use, there remains some important work to be done in thinking about how these insights might inform policy and practice. This raises theoretical and methodological questions, about what kind of knowledge we have – especially the fragmented nature of this - and how sociological concepts – profession, power, identity for example – which have been shown to be so important can be instated into debate in ways that would make a practical contribution. My paper will use material from a range of qualitative studies of telemedicine to explore these issues and to contribute to the panel discussion of possible routes forward.

Fliss Henwood **University of Brighton**

Bringing a sociological imagination to e-health practice: Resisting policy-based evidence through participative research

As sociologists working in the fields of e-health and telemedicine, we often have to work hard to resist the pressure to produce 'policy-based evidence' to justify the vast sums of money that are being invested in technologies to support innovations in self care, assisted living and 'smart care', as governments struggle to find solutions to the challenges of an ageing population and the increasing numbers of people living with long-term conditions. This paper examines the policies and practices of e-health and suggests ways in which the development of a sociological imagination can help avoid the sense of 'broken promises' so often felt by health practitioners, patients and the public when e-health projects fail to achieve their transformative potential. The research on which this paper draws has explored how people 'on the ground' – the 'users' of e-health technologies- are engaging with e-health discourse and, through participative approaches, has sought dialogue with such users about the assumptions, ideas and definitions expressed through the language of e-health and the practices, formations and subject positions which follow from these. The paper sets out how our 'deconstructivist' approaches to understanding the socio-technical contours of e-health can be turned into what Webster calls 're-constructive' interventions- where those who might previously have simply embraced or resisted the new technologies, are encouraged to participate in this reconstruction in socially responsible, accountable and 'knowing' ways

Caroline Sanders **University of Manchester**

Using telemedicine to tackle the challenge of Long Term Conditions

Telemonitoring (TM) interventions are perceived to hold considerable promise for supporting self-management and reducing the economic burden of costs for the management of long-term conditions (LTCs). Approaches from Science and Technology Studies (STS) and normalisation process theory (NPT) have offered useful insights regarding the meaning and use of such interventions with particular focus on work and the re-organisation of work practices. A major focus has been on organisational contexts and healthcare staff. This paper draws on a qualitative study conducted alongside a large UK trial (known as the Whole System Demonstrator, WSD) to examine the promise and practice of TM interventions for people with diabetes, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Heart Failure (HF). Interviews were combined with observation for 58 patients in the trial and 19 people who declined the trial. Observational field notes were made and explored alongside interview transcripts to elicit key themes within narrative and situational contexts. Whilst TM interventions implemented within trials are presented as coherent and uniform products requiring uniform practices, a sociological imagination allows a focus on uncertainty and disparity, as well as the dynamic processes and interaction shaping the adoption and use of interventions over time. This is illustrated in relation to data collected within 3 different trial sites using different sets of equipment to enhance LTCM, allowing a critical reflection on policy assumptions regarding effectiveness and efficiency. Findings illustrate the importance of expectations regarding technology, self-care and dependency, as well as the workability of equipment and interaction with healthcare staff.

Carl May **University of Southampton**

Bringing middle range theory into our understanding of telehealth interventions

Understanding the dynamics of socio-technical change in healthcare has typically rested on case study analyses of specific innovations. Large scale, longitudinal, studies of innovation processes are rare. This paper draws on a series of studies undertaken in the UK between 1997 and 2009 to develop a longitudinal qualitative analysis of the design, evaluation, and operationalization of telemedicine and telecare services, and which played an important part in the development of Normalization Process Theory. Reconsideration of qualitative data collected and previously analyzed in

seven sequential but overlapping studies undertaken between 1997-2009. Data was collected by means of ethnographic fieldwork; interview; focus groups; workshops; and web-enabled data collection instruments – leading to at least 400 formal and informal interviews with patients and carers, health and social care professionals, healthcare managers and policy-makers, and system manufacturers and suppliers. Integrative analyses such as this one open up the way to developing generic theories of sociotechnical change and this paper traces problems of normalization processes that lead from 'digital delivery' of healthcare for acute healthcare needs to telecare from routine chronicity: (i) building a justification on an innovation through the application of telemedicine to micro-level problems of professional practice, specialist service delivery, and the production of evidence; (i) attempting to modernize recalcitrant professionals through incorporating it in meso-level shifts in the organization of healthcare services; (iii) putting expensive problems of chronic illness and cognitive impairment at a distance by deploying telecare systems in macro-level reconfigurations of problematic populations.

Tubaro, P., Casilli, A.A., Fraïssé, C., Masson, E., Mounier, L., Rouchier, J. *University of Greenwich*

Studying eating disorders in the social web: an online ethnography with social network analysis

Online websites, blogs and forums advocating anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa ('pro-ana' and 'pro-mia') represent a challenge for health practitioners and policy makers. While glorifying eating disorders as a lifestyle and even a choice, the authors of these websites often provide fellow sufferers with distinctive forms of emotional and practical support, and may thus appeal to many.

The proposed paper presentation is part of a larger project addressing the role of online and offline social networks in the spread and maintenance of eating disorders. It conducts a sociological comparative study of ana-mia subjects in France and the United Kingdom. Focus is on the impact on health and nutrition of computer-mediated communication networks rather than face-to-face social interactions.

The paper will present the fieldwork methodology, dataset and preliminary results. An online survey, due to be in the field shortly, invites users of ana-mia websites to provide information on their online and offline personal networks as well as their health-advice network, together with control questions on their eating behaviours, health status and IT usage. Network information is elicited through a computer-based participant-aided network drawing tool, through which respondents represent the entire set of their relationships to others as they see it, and obtain an optimised visualisation at the end. The well-acknowledged appeal of sociograms is used here to improve survey experience and –indirectly- to enhance data quality. The survey will be followed by in-depth interviews, to be held via computer-assisted videoconference tools, to better understand the reasons underlying relational and health behaviours.

Hahmann, J., Hofmeister, H. *RWTH Aachen University*

'No, there's nothing that disturbs me when I need help.' The experience of illness as a predictor for technology acceptance

New medical technologies are an important factor to provide sufficient health care, especially for older people with decreased mobility or who live in rural areas with a lack of medical specialists. For example, patients can be home visited by a nurse instead of a doctor (GP) because if necessary the GP is available by phone or web cam. Within the project Med-on-Aix at the clinic of RWTH Aachen University, emergencies are handled remotely through a pilot program: paramedics accompany the ambulance and an experienced emergency physician is situated at the clinic to support the team via web cam and headphones.

New medical technologies that can increase medical help are beneficial, but they have to be accepted by the people who get in touch with them. If people are uncomfortable with these technologies, they won't work. Our own research demonstrates the importance of experience with the technology for the evaluation of the telemedical situation: Older people who experienced chronic illness or an emergency case were very likely to accept the technical equipment because of the rapidness of help and support in a difficult situation. Respondents without these experiences were concerned about, for example, data security. To test the importance of experience and other factors that might influence the acceptance of telemedical applications in emergency situations, we are researching patients that just experienced the MICU supported by a teledoctor in Aachen, Germany.

We hypothesize differences in evaluation on the basis of gender and education level.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS H103

SITUATING THE RESEARCHER IN THE RESEARCH

Cohen, L., Duberley, J. *University of Birmingham*

Collaborative Autoethnographic Inquiry: A critical appreciation

Collaborative autoethnography (CA) is an emerging qualitative method which has been defined as a means for researchers to 'explore self in presence of others to gain a collective understanding of their shared experience' (Ngunjiri et al 2010: 11). As its title suggests, CA involves the collaborative use of autoethnography. Thus it has been argued to be part of a methodological trend that Denzin and Lincoln (1994) identified as the fifth moment in the history of qualitative research, in which participatory research and experimental writing feature more strongly (Duncan 2004). It is claimed that through the use of personal narratives, researchers can address key theoretical debates in contemporary sociology: macro and micro linkages; structure, agency and their intersection; social reproduction and social change (Laslett 1999: 392). However, autoethnography is not without critics – for some the emphasis on self reflection and the sharing of personal stories is 'symptomatic of the trauma culture that has been outrageously presented in television talk shows' (Clough 2000: 287); while others class it as 'self indulgent' (Coffey 1999: 155), and 'narcissistic' (Buzzard, 2003:67). In this presentation we will outline our use of one approach to collaborative autoethnography in the study of managing the balance between work and home life. We will evaluate the challenges such an approach poses including problems of evaluating the research, personal and professional vulnerability and ethical issues. We aim to show that collaboration in autoethnography helps researchers to reflect critically on their constructions of self and their interactions with others within socio-historical contexts.

Ettorre, E. *University of Liverpool*

'Doing reflexivity' with women drug users: Autoethnography, gender and sensitising the 'I' in drugs research

This paper is based on the assertion that for the female researcher autoethnography is a useful method of creating social and cultural insights into the lives of women drug users. I began with a discussion on how autoethnography is a part of the post modern turn. I then turn attention to methods and data and demonstrate how autoethnography is a useful methodological tool for speaking and writing reflexively about one's experiences as a drugs researcher. I tell my stories about doing drugs research with drug using women, which are based on transcribed conversations and research notes. In the penultimate discussion, I look at how autoethnography contributes to an overall analysis of particular kinds of problems related to the issue of reflexivity. Included within this discussion is a related discussion on the issues of reliability and validity and how autoethnographers view these issues. In the final discussion, I make some conclusions by asking the question, 'Where do we go from here?' and contend that we must challenge outdated methodological canons which deny autoethographers their voice and close the door to their claims of authenticity.

Hine, C.M. *University of Surrey*

Researching online interactions: an authoethnography of uncertainty

Throughout several phases of online research in different substantive areas, my focus has been to develop a rich understanding of how people experience the Internet. In this presentation I reflect on the role that participating in online interactions, and experiencing the uncertainty about others' identities and motives that can characterise such interactions, plays in developing in-depth ethnographic understanding. I discuss research focused on online mailing lists aimed at keeping unwanted objects out of landfill. Initiatives such as Freecycle and Freegle allow people within a local area to advertise unwanted objects they are willing to give away. Recipients can email to claim the object, and, if successful, arrange a meeting with the donor to hand it over. The interactions thus move between group emails and one-to-one encounters, both online and face-to-face. Interactions are usually fleeting, and participants rarely meet one another more than once. This ephemerality is, in one sense, deeply frustrating for the ethnographer looking for some sustained interactions to be a part of. It is, however, possible to see uncertainty about who the other participants are and what their motivations might be as an inherent part of the experience. As such, there is a considerable ethnographic merit to participating in that culture of uncertainty, rather than immediately seeking to investigate, triangulate and contextualise exactly who is involved and why. To understand experientially how this cultural phenomenon works it is necessary to have lived with its uncertainties rather than immediately indulging the researcher's instinct to find out more.

Omphornuwat, K. *Assumption University of Thailand*

Doing 'Embodied Ethnography' with Thai Women Office Workers: A Methodological Discussion and Ethical Dilemma

In this paper, I introduce a debate on 'embodied ethnography' (Stoller 1997; Coffey 1999; Turner 2000; Bain and Nash 2006; Monaghan 2006) and discuss how an ethnographer's body and embodied experience should inform the conduct of fieldwork, analysis and writing of ethnography. Firstly, I refer to a growing body of ethnographic studies that highlights a significance of the ethnographer's body in a production of ethnographic knowledge. Secondly, I draw upon my ethnographic fieldwork at one of the banking corporations in Bangkok, Thailand, to demonstrate how I used my body as a resource for researching Thai women office workers' everyday consumption practices at work. That is I argue for the recognition and insertion of my body in the research process and ethnographic representation. Thirdly, I reflect upon an ethical dilemma that emerged as I did embodied ethnography. I propose some ethical concerns that an ethnographer should consider when adopting this approach.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS 2 PEACOCK THEATRE

ONLINE METHODS

Paechter, C. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Researching sensitive issues online: methodological issues arising from the study of a divorce support website

In this paper I reflect on some of the methodological issues involved in conducting an ongoing study of a UK-based divorce wiki and support site, set up four years ago. The study focuses on the development of an online community during the first year of the site's operation, and on the various forms of learning and identity construction taking place. The research is partly historical, analysing the material in the archive material available on the site itself and through the Wayback Machine (http://www.archive.org/web/web.php) and partly through online, face-to-face and telephone interviews.

Such a study brings with it both practical and ethical issues. Data is accessed mainly through the site's built-in archive, which means that they are viewed in their current, not their original, context. Some have subsequently been edited, and others removed. Approaching respondents about events that they experienced as traumatic at the time but which they have now put behind them requires considerable sensitivity and risks high refusal rates. Issues of informed consent are also important despite the public nature of the postings. Time is also rendered problematic: the means of data access gives a sense of contemporaneous engagement with interactions that happened four years ago. This means that when interviewing posters about their entries the researcher has a sense of problems as immediate and urgent, when they have, in most cases, long been resolved for the respondent. I will address these, and other, practical and ethical issues and suggest implications for similar research with archived internet forums.

Gibson, L. *University of Manchester*

Using the internet to research 'popular music and the life course': Online recruitment, email interviews and web 2.0 data

The internet is an important device for exploring popular music consumption and participation in popular music scenes, particularly amongst the over 30 age group. It also assists in recognising the diversity of musical worlds. The paper draws on my experiences of using the internet in a qualitative, mixed method study of older (30+) music fans in three popular music 'scenes': Northern and rare soul, Rock, and Electronic Dance Music (EDM). I used participant observation and both face-to-face and email interviews. Participant observation was carried out at music events and on virtual music discussion forums. This paper concentrates on my experiences of using the internet, reflecting on how such methods affect data collection and analysis, and discussing how the methods work in practice.

I will discuss various ways in which the internet can be used as a recruitment tool, a means of conducting interviews, and, as a mechanism for data production in the context of Web 2.0 technologies. Moreover, the paper will consider how internet research compares to more traditional face-to-face methods since my PhD research used a combination of methodological approaches. I will suggest that it may be more fruitful to compare email interviews to methodological approaches such as diary methods, mass observation directives, or other research methods that generate written accounts. Finally, the paper will briefly focus on ethical issues arising from internet research and particularly the use of web 2.0 data.

Cleland, J., Cashmore, E. *Staffordshire University*

Social Research in the 21st Century: An Innovative Approach to Collecting Large-Scale Data

This paper highlights an innovative approach to collecting large scale social research data via an anonymous online survey. A website owned and managed by Staffordshire University was set-up in June 2010 to gather fans' views towards homophobia in football. This was in response to campaign being dropped on this issue in February 2010 and the PR consultant Max Clifford claiming that football was 'steeped in homophobia'. National and international media exposure and the presence of one of the researchers in a large number of fan websites all directing respondents to the url (http://www.topfan.co.uk) helped collect over 3,400 responses in just twelve weeks. This type of method, therefore, has many advantages to aid modern day social research. As well as saving an enormous amount of time when compared to more traditional methods of collecting large scale data, the anonymous nature of responses helped avoid social desirability which might have been more evident with face-to-face questioning. It also removed the motive to lie as each respondent could complete the survey in their own time and in the privacy of their home. The paper concludes by suggesting the need for social researchers to consider online surveys as an increasingly plausible way of collecting large scale data in a short space of time. Indeed, the flexibility of such an approach has led to both researchers using the same strategy for another large scale project; this time on sports gambling with the cooperation of a leading global organisation in this field.

Dowling, S. *University of the West of England, Bristol*

Online asynchronous and face-to-face interviewing: Comparing methods for exploring women's experiences of breastfeeding long-term

This presentation will discuss two of the methods used in recent doctoral research. Three main, complementary, data collection methods were used to increase understanding of the experience of women who had breastfed 'long-term' in the

UK (in-depth face-to-face interviews, participant observation in breastfeeding support groups and asynchronous online interviews via email). The research was conducted from an 'insider' position and draws on a range of literature including sociology, anthropology and social geography. The context for the research will be briefly outlined for those who are unfamiliar with this area.

The increased use of the internet in social research has led to more familiarity with tools such as online focus groups, real-time (synchronous) interviews and participant observation in virtual chat rooms (Hine, 2005). These have increasingly been used to explore a range of diverse issues. The value of using the internet in social research is clear, particularly in carrying out research into sensitive topics or with hard to reach groups (Kivits, 2005). The use of email, despite its popularity as a means of communication has perhaps however been underestimated, other than as a tool in survey research (Mann and Stewart, 2000; Kralik et al., 2005).

This presentation compares and contrasts asynchronous email interviews with face-to-face interviews carried out with different participants as elements of the same project, discussing issues of sampling, access, data collection techniques and challenges, and ethics. Underlying principles will be explained and the advantages and disadvantages of the methods discussed. Illustrations from the data set will be used.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

OPEN NAB115

HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY

Bulmer, M. *University of Surrey*

T.H.Marshall, Edward Shils and Richard Titmuss: three early sociological pioneers at LSE sixty years ago.

This paper contrasts three leading figures in British sociology sixty years ago, all located at the London School of Economics as British sociology was beginning to come into existence in established institutional form. T H Marshall published in 1950 his seminal essay on CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIAL CLASS and held a chair in sociology at the School. Edward Shils from Chicago was reader in sociology from 1945 to 1950, and taught the key post-war generation many of whom became the post war leaders of the discipline in the UK. Richard Titmuss succeeded Marshall at the head of the Social Science and Administration Department, and established the academic field of social policy in the UK, on which he left his unmistakable mark. What were the salient features of their sociological work at this period ? What contrasts does it offer in terms of ways of approaching the discipline ? How far did each contribute to the theoretical and empirical impulses that developed within British sociology ? How similar, and how different, were each of these three key figures in the past of our discipline ?

Flores Sandoval, R.D.

What do we mean when we talk about 'causal mechanisms' of long-term historical change?

Historian Eric Hobsbawm has argued that studying the mechanisms behind the transition of human societies from the Palaeolithic to the Internet age, and the causes behind the seeming acceleration of social change in modern times, is the fundamental task of history. Seeking to contribute to this task, this paper aims to bring conceptual clarity and greater understanding of what is entailed in talking about 'mechanisms of historical change'. It aims to do so by way of studying this notion from two different, yet arguably complimentary, theoretical perspectives which up to now have remained largely disconnected from each other. The first is the growing philosophical literature on causal mechanisms, which has expanded considerably over the last few years but which has largely ignored the question at hand. The second is classic social and historical research – as developed, for example, in the works of authors such as Karl Marx, Norbert Elias and, more recently, Charles Tilly.

Booker, M. *University of Edinburgh*

Whose State? Whose Corruption? – Deconstructing the Connections of Modern State-Building and Anti-Corruption Measures

While the connection of anti-corruption measures and the development of modern statehood is one of the (often implicit) premises of most corruption literature, there is little research on the concrete ways in which these connections historically unfolded. This paper looks at the two case studies Britain and Germany, and at how legal concepts of corruption changed during the 19th century. The emergence of anti-corruption measures was closely connected to the growing power of very specific groups of actors. In Britain, the new industrial elites, with their growing financial and political importance and increasing opportunities of democratic participation, successfully pressurized governments into 'cleaning up' politics and administration. In Germany, most notably in Prussia, governmental attempts to build an efficient bureaucratic administration were accompanied with measures against corruption, as civil servants were increasingly held to account for their dealings. By establishing how exactly the connection of modern state-building and increasing anti-corruption measures worked, and who precisely was behind these developments, this comparative historical approach challenges two assumptions of modernization theorists: Firstly, the notion that anti-corruption measures are intrinsically connected to modern state-building processes – more precisely they were subject to changes in the relative power of specific groups with specific anti-corruption interests. Secondly, the related assumption of historical linearity – in fact, the emerging anti-corruption measures were (and are) subject to the continuity or discontinuity of the relative power of these specific groups. This approach thus exemplifies the kinds of contributions a comparative historical sociology can make to understanding contemporary social phenomena.

Robinson, L., Quinlan, E.

Legends from Labour's Left

Historical sociology reminds us that social change is possible, a reminder much needed by the present-day labour movement. In the 1950s left-led unions secured better working conditions and monetary gains for their members while pursuing the broader social goals associated with the post-war vision of progress. The International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW) was one such union. The union was certified as bargaining agent for the over 12,000 workers at International Nickel Company in Sudbury Canada in 1944. From that time on, in line with the general advance of the labour movement in Canada, the union made substantial gains with every collective agreement. 1958 brought that to an end. The 13-week INCO strike was a turning point in the history of the local and the union. This paper is a descriptive historical analysis of the strike that was considered to be a defeat by most. The explanatory features of the strike – the militancy among the rank and file and the company's fiscal position - are set within the context of the Cold War that saw left-led unions isolated, raided, and ultimately defeated one by one, their leaders branded as subversives and enemy agents. Critical social theory and the personal experience of IUMMSW's Canadian research director at the time of the strike will used to examine the impact of a strike on the subsequent life of a union in order to draw out practical and theoretical significance for today's labour activists and labour sociologists.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

OPEN 2 NAB 214

ELIAS *Chair: TBC*

De Swaan, A.

On Genocidal Perpetrators

Dunning, E.

Long-term Patterns of Sports-related Violence: Some Figurational Observations and Related Concepts

Joly, M.

Norbert Elias's Networks in the Field of British Sociology Before His Appointment in Leicester

This paper aims at identifying the academic and para-academic webs Norbert Elias leaned on to gain support for his many applications to staff tutor and lecturer posts before he was appointed in Leicester in 1954.

It is quite well known that Elias participated in the foundation of the Group-Analytic Society (1952) along with S. H. Foulkes (another German refugee). But very little is known about this teaching activity in adult education and about his link to one of the most influent British sociologist of the after-war period, Barbara Wootton. The paper will also enlighten the relationship with Morris Ginsberg and W. J. H. Sprott.

The presentation will show that the support granted to Elias from the academic world (Wootton, Ginsberg) as well as from the para-academic world (from managers from the Workers' Educational Association and from the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University of London) were all more or less connected to the Labour Party. The paper will also aim at situating Elias in the specific field of Jewish sociologists who took refuge abroad and show how much his age was a disadvantage to him especially in comparison to younger refugees who were able to gain a degree from the LSE (like Ilya Neustadt) and to elder ones who already were in a strong institutional position before exile (like Karl Mannheim).

The sources for this research are the files from the archives of Norbert Elias, Barbara Wootton, W. J. H. Sprott, Morris Ginsberg, The University of London, The University of Leicester and the London School of Economics.

Goudsblom, J.

'Norbert Elias in Leicester. A view from the Netherlands'

My paper will be short and strongly autobiographical. In the late 1950s and early 1960s I made several trips from Amsterdam to Leicester in order to visit Norbert Elias. I encountered in the Leicester Department of Sociology a far less favourable attitude toward Elias and his work than I would have expected. I shall discuss the social networks through which I came to know about Elias, and the cultural affinities that made me receptive to his work. I shall compare these to my perception of the social network connections and cultural influences prevailing in the Leicester Department.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Individuals and groups have struggled to get domestic violence onto the public agenda, insisting that criminal justice agencies, politicians and policy-makers understand its prevalence and impact on the lives of women and children. It is necessary to continue that struggle in a context where, despite progress, such violence remains widespread.

Combating violence against women (VAW) is crucial to achieving gender equality, and combating VAW means understanding it. At a time when the economic climate threatens policy initiatives and research funding, insisting on the importance of tackling VAW is paramount.

Bringing together contributors from different backgrounds, the panel presents a new understanding of the gendered working of the criminal justice system, the intersection of gender and sexuality in domestic abuse, and the importance of defining concepts so that phenomena can be measured. It offers new perspectives on gendered debates about methodology; and a rethinking of the priorities in analysing and theorising gender.

The panel will begin with a presentation by the current convenor of the BSA VAW study group, Gillian Macdonald.

Hester, M., Donovan, C. *University of Bristol*

What's gender got to do with it? Exploring issues of intersectionality in same sex domestic abuse

Feminist scholarship has developed 'gender and power' analyses of domestic violence that problematise the social construction of masculinity as embodied in heterosexual men, explaining domestic violence as the exertion of power and control by men over women in intimate relationships within contexts of gender inequality (Hester, 2004). There is currently a debate about the extent to which this explanatory model can be applied to domestic violence in same sex relationships. The paper explores this by using findings from a detailed study of same sex domestic abuse and drawing on theoretical developments of 'intersectionality' as propounded by Crenshaw (1994), Ristock (2002) and Eriksson (2008). The research, hitherto the most detailed in the UK, involved a UK-wide survey, focus groups and interviews. The research sought to increase knowledge and understanding of domestic abuse in same sex relationships, to compare such abuse across lesbian and gay male relationships, and with domestic abuse in heterosexual relationships. The research found that experiences of domestic abuse are in many respects similar across lesbian and gay male relationships, although circumstances related to gender, age, income and educational achievement may create significantly greater risk of such abuse, and gendered norms are especially apparent. Drawing on the survey and interview data the article explores the meanings and intersections of these apparent risk factors in the lives of lesbian and gay men experiencing domestic abuse, and argues that issues such as 'low income' and 'age' may be masking experiences as mothers and of first same sex relationships.

Walby, S. *Lancaster University*

Theorising gender-based violence against women

The feminist analysis of violence against women constitutes a challenge not only to the conventional construction of Sociology as a discipline but also to Gender Studies as it has developed as a discipline. In presuming and demonstrating that violence is a key social institution, this field is a challenge to both disciplines; expanding the traditional trilogy of the institutional domains of economy, polity and civil society, to include a fourth, that of violence. It is a challenge to the prioritisation of agency, which has been part of the neoliberalisation of social science over the last 20 years, insisting on greater focus on institutions, structural inequality and social systems. It challenges the orthodoxes of feminist methodology, finding that confidentiality rather than rapport enhances greater disclosure to researchers; and that statistics make a greater impact on policy than small scale qualitative accounts of experience. The paper addresses the implications of different ways of conceptualising this violence, including: violence against women, gender-based violence or domestic violence; where to draw the threshold or boundary as to what constitutes violence (e.g. whether the symbolic can be violence); and the implications of using definitions drawn from practitioner communities or the mainstream.

Towers, J.S., Olive, P. *Lancaster University*

Violence Against Women: too important not to quantify

This paper addresses the key issues in using secondary quantitative data on violence against women (VAW). It discusses the inherent complexity of such data, the compromises made in utilising it, and the competing theories and public policy paradigms involved in its production. Traditionally, research on VAW has used qualitative techniques, especially those enabling women's own voices to be heard. Quantitative and mixed methods have often been viewed with suspicion. However, this paper argues that these techniques, when fully explicated and accounting for such complexity, have an important place. In an ideal world, researchers could collect the exact data they require to address their substantive questions of interest, but resource constraints mean that the use of secondary data is necessary. By exploring the complexity of quantifying VAW, this paper considers the 'dis-order' of such data: as the meta-framing varies (criminological, health or Human Rights); the terminology shifts (intimate-partner violence, domestic violence, or gendered-violence); and the purposes for collection differ. All of these issues have a substantial impact, not only on secondary analysis, but on the data itself, which can, in turn, inform primary data collection. Processes involved in accessing secondary data and the ethical and security considerations further add to this complexity. Importantly, explicating and accounting for this complexity means that 'dis-order' can be 'ordered', enabling such data to be robustly

utilised, alongside other methods, in furthering VAW research, recognising, in particular, the contribution to and impact on policy and practice of such quantitative evidence.

Macdonald, G., Hester, M. *University of Bath*

'Why doesn't she press charges?' Understanding and improving women's safety and right to justice in domestic violence cases – a European study

WOSAFEJUS (Women, Safety and Justice) is a 2 year DAPHNE funded project based in Italy, Sicily, Romania, Spain and the UK examining women's use and non-use of the criminal justice system (CJS) in domestic violence cases. The project aims to explore abused women's experiences of the CJS: what might make women reluctant to pursue a criminal justice response to domestic violence incidents, at what stages do women 'drop out' of criminal justice processes and what influences their decision-making in relation to this across the different counties? This study is based upon previous work undertaken in the UK regarding attrition in domestic violence cases and seeks to make comparisons across data generated in other European countries.

In this paper I will present some of the findings from in-depth interviews conducted in the UK with women who have had contact with the police as a result of domestic violence. These interviews explored abused women's experiences of the police and other parts of the criminal justice system, focusing on what 'victims' wanted to happen to domestic violence perpetrators and whether or not they felt satisfied with CJS responses and outcomes. Analysis of interviews identified a strong sense of women wanting to be safe and using the CJS to try to achieve safety. Factors relating to women's feelings of safety will be explored in this presentation.

Edwards, S. *University of Buckingham*

Battered Women and the New Fear Defence

In response to the exclusion of abused women who, because of fear, kill, s. 55(3) of the Coroners and Justice Act now applies, providing for the first time a defence for women who kill because of or out of fear. Whilst the Law Commission, feminists, and legal scholars, acknowledged that the law on provocation excluded the battered woman who, because of fear, killed her abusive partner; the formulation of the new defence of fear will continue to present difficulties for women. Fear will need to result in a loss of self control for the threshold defence to be met. Women in fear do not necessarily lose their self control at least not in the sense that loss of self-control has been historically constructed within provocation. The new law has put in place the relevant trigger or cause of women's experience but has not followed this through by authorising the reaction or effect of the trigger which means that the change is incomplete and thwarted. The courts are left to work out whether fear caused a loss of self control and was preceded by serious violence. This leaves unchanged the fact that for the battered woman fear is an operant response conditional on her experience to a past sequence in a chain of behaviour resulting in violence. This heightened perception is not comprehendible to an untrained juror such that a woman's account of being in fear following an act which may not indicate to the untutored serious violence.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

RELIGION H216

TRANSNATIONAL FLOWS, MULTICULTURALISM AND GLOBALISATION *Chair: Rebecca Catto*

Bennett, M. *Nuffield College, University of Oxford*

Pro-social Behaviour in Global Perspective: A comparative study of 150 countries

Much attention is devoted to pro-social behavior in academic and policy outlets and to the factors that contribute to its apparent decline. Scholars increasingly emphasize the importance of pro-social behavior in wider constructs defined as 'social capital' (Putnam 1993, 1995, 2000) or 'civil society' (Fukuyama 1995), arguing that such behavior provides societies with the foundations for democracy and improved quality of life.

This paper begins by descriptively analyzing rates of volunteering, donating money, and helping others at the macro-level. A multivariate analysis then focuses on the importance of religious social networks, while simultaneously controlling for known contextual-level factors that predict pro-social behavior. I test hypotheses derived from network approaches that have been found to influence volunteering (Ruiter and De Graaf 2006), and expand them to the 150 countries contained in the Gallup World Poll.

This is first time that pro-social behavior has been described among an extensive list of 35 Muslim countries (and 25 non-World Values Survey countries). As such, social network hypotheses that apply to western countries are tested against cultural arguments that suggest Muslim countries have lower levels of civic engagement (Gellner 1994; Fukuyama 1995)

Three main research questions are answered: How do contextual differences between countries affect aggregate levels of pro-social behavior? How do social networks and devoutness of a country affect pro-social behavior, and to what extent can any effects be generalized to Muslim countries? Are there substantial differences in pro-social behavior between Muslim majority countries and non-Muslim majority countries after controlling for contextual differences?

Shah, B. *Roehampton University*

Diasporic Jain Organisations in Comparative Perspective: Negotiating Multiculturalism and Constructing Belonging in Britain and USA

The resurgence of Jainism in the 1990s and beyond among young Jains in the USA and UK provides an opportunity to pursue questions on the role of religious organisations in shaping identity, community, and citizenship among a group that is socio-economically prosperous and highly educated. Utilizing qualitative data, I explore the differences and similarities in interpretation and construction of Jainism by Jain organisations in the two countries, particularly those aimed at young Jains or the second-generation. I demonstrate that Jain organisations in both countries emphasise the philosophical and ethical aspects of Jainism rather than the rituals. However there are differences in how this emphasis is arrived at and put into practice. I suggest that despite a concern with questions of loyalty, belonging and citizenship in the post 9/11 and 7/7 era in both countries, and a shift in the language and policy of British multiculturalism from one that supports 'difference' to one that emphasizes integration and community cohesion, differences among Jain organisations in the two countries can be understood in terms of their negotiations with multiculturalisms and the differences in the role that religion plays in the construction of identity and community among young Jains in Britain and USA. I argue that while religion becomes a means for expressing ethnic group identity in the USA, in Britain a religious identity remains separate from an ethnic identity for most young Jains, thus allowing for a practice that focuses primarily on the individual's spiritual journey towards liberation rather than community building.

ENGAGEMENT

Wilkinson, C.E., Sardo, M. *University of the West of England*

Social Scientists and Public Engagement with (Social?) Science

The need for a greater engagement with social science has been highlighted by key UK-based organisations, such as the ESRC and the Academy of Social Sciences (Benyon and David, 2008). In the UK, as Burchell and Holden (2009:4) describe, an 'extensive and diverse network – consisting of policy, practitioner, academic actors…has emerged… around the practice of a particular form of public participation in science and technology', networks 'searching for shared languages, understandings, objectives and even timeframes'. Social scientists operate in a range of capacities from policymaking organisations, to advisers and co-investigators, teachers, facilitators and evaluators within PEST contexts. Natural scientists have shifted from the subject to the collaborators or partners.

Drawing on the findings from a British Academy funded project 'Negotiated Boundaries: The Role of Social Scientists in Public Engagement with Science and Technology (PEST)' this paper will discuss the experiences of 20 interviewees working in, with and between social and natural science settings. The research explores how social scientists engaged in PEST settings identify their role and the implications that can be drawn for social science engagement, or the social sciences mosaic of 'public face(s)' (Holmwood and Scott, 2007). The paper explores issues of identity and role when social scientists participate in the many public engagement with science and technology activities which have occurred across the UK, reflecting on the both very positive, and sometimes negative, reflections and experiences of researchers in such settings.

Marris, C. *BIOS Centre, London School of Economics*

Upstream construction of publics: the case of synthetic biology

Publics, in various forms, are unusually present in synthetic biology, considering that it has only emerged as a new field in contemporary biosciences over the last 6 years and that it has not been subject to much media interest or public controversy. This paper argues, however, that the very concept of 'new and emerging science and technologies' is tied in with particular inter-connected constructions of publics and of innovation that help to explain why synthetic biology is so heavily engaged in this 'upstream construction of publics'. I will present an analysis of the tools being used to construct publics for synthetic biology based on results from ongoing research using interviews, literature review and participant observation as a member of the Centre for Synthetic Biology and Innovation. The most evident tool is what I term chronological (as opposed to epistemological) upstream public engagement, especially in the form of 'public dialogues' organised by science policy organisations. Alongside such public engagement initiatives, publics are also brought to life through the enrolment of ELSI experts - often STS scholars - who are expected to identify and explore 'public concerns' and to some extent to represent the 'general public'. Other more atypical publics - idealistic undergraduate students, 'garage biologists', and bioterrorists - are conjured up through the iGEM competition and policy debates; and although the construction of these publics give rise to biosafety and biosecurity concerns, their presence also helps to substantiate the claim that synthetic biologists will 'make biology easier to engineer'.

McLachlan, C. *University of Manchester*

Reasons not accusations: towards a framework for analysing differing perceptions of renewable energy

Previous work on renewable energy siting controversy has focussed upon description rather than explanation and has often been based on quantitative approaches using prompted questions. Opposition to obviously 'desirable' renewable energy developments has been presented as 'the problem' and therefore alternative interpretations of the technologies have been less well documented. Rather than seeking areas of 'ignorance' or 'misunderstanding', this paper argues that there is a need to look more closely at the explanation and justification of different stakeholder (including publics) positions.

A conceptual framework for analysing opposition and support positions is presented, drawing together issues of: knowledge claims, consultation and symbolism. In-depth, qualitative data from two case studies is used to demonstrate the framework: Wave Hub in Cornwall and Eccleshall Biomass in Staffordshire. Concepts and approaches from the fields of science and technology studies, risk, participative decision-making and place underpin the framework. Issues to be discussed include the types of experience and expertise, assumptions, framings, methodologies and values that give rise to different knowledge claims about the impacts of the developments; contrasting expectations and experience of the consultation process and; how competing interpretations of 'place' and technology symbolism can combine to give different assessments of 'fit'.

By considering the reasons for opposition and support positions, potential actions and consultation strategies for developers and policy makers can be identified.

Watermeyer, R., Lewis, J. *Cardiff University*

Sci-Art: Cultural Encounters with Science

Complexity which, characterises some forms of scientific knowledge may cause to inhibit, confuse and frustrate non-specialist readings. Indeed, an amplitude of complexity, and its intrinsic opacity, may reduce the potential for meaningful translation and dialogue; and ultimately disengage or alienate non-specialist audiences or potential user-groups.

Furthermore the unintentional misappropriation of scientific knowledge may incite controversy, public disquiet and unnecessarily jeopardise scientific innovation. Complexity thus precipitates the need to encounter science in more diverse, insightful and prospectively creative ways.

Creative imagination provides an alternative strategy for attributing meaning and application to science, where verbal translation may obfuscate or misrepresent. Furthermore, whilst verbal translation appears a complete process, creative imagining demands the intervention of the non-specialist in constructing his/her own self-made frames of reference. As subjective and highly personalised encounters, these formative iterations may broaden the spectrum of perceptual reasoning and thus (re)produce accounts of knowledge situating science. These constructions of knowledge are playful, enticing, and above all experiential, proferring non-specialist autonomy and self-sovereignty that invoke the citizen scientist.

Creative visualization opens science to the uninitiated but also redraws or rediscovers for those where expertise ring-fences or depletes perceptual horizons. This paper advocates a celebration of the complexity of science through the abstraction of art, which opens new frontiers of scientific meaning, novel forms of scientific interaction and expressions of scientific subjectivity. This paper is based upon ongoing ethnographic research of artists at the forefront of Sci-Art collaborations and the role of art galleries as non-traditional, transactional spaces for scientific knowledge.

Yang, M. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Change or Continuity: Socialist Moblization and Social Identity

Based upon the fieldwork in rural China, this paper seeks to analyze the influence of socialist ideology on the social stratification and social identity of local communties in the process of the communist state-building process from several aspects: the construction of new stratification, the new system of political discourse, the change in marriage market, labor division in the collectivity, and the collective idenity in the new political system which includes the image of 'us', the meaning of submission and the image of the state . Different scholars debate on the issue about the influence of socialist revolution on the rural society. One group of this debate stresses social change over the past several decades, and believes the features of traditional village life had been changed while the other group who stresses the continuity find that these changes (if any) were any in the surface but there were contituties deep in the social structure and social idenity .This paper holds the same perspective of the latter group, and tries to demonstrate confronted with the invasion of socialist state, the local communities use a cirtuious method to interpret socialist ideology, and on the other hand, in order to achieve highly social moblization, the state also applied traditional norms and moralities to wrap its weapons.

Majed, R. *University of Oxford*

From Political Protest to Sectarian Violence: the case of the Sunni-Shiite split in Lebanon

The year 2005 has been a turning point in the history of Lebanon. The assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri in a car bomb on February 14th, 2005 triggered the largest demonstrations in the history of the country. Hundreds of thousands went to the streets to either denounce the Syrian regime and accuse it of being behind the assassination, or to flag out their alliance with it and accuse the US and Israel of killing Hariri. In the following research I study how the political protests that followed the assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri turned into sectarian violence between Sunnis and Shiites. More precisely, I look at the shift in the political salience and the re-modelling of political, confessional as well as national identities. I analyze protest data in order to depict the fast shift in political, as well as sectarian alliances. The empirical results show that the Hariri assassination was a 'political earthquake' that shifted the attention of the Lebanese society from mainly pan-Arab concerns, to internal concerns and anti-Syrian activism. The analysis of our findings suggest that a change in political relations leads to sectarian tension when the majority of the sect follows one leader and when the two opposing communities are equal in size and in power.

McCurdy, P., Feigenbaum, A., Frenzel, F. *Erasmus University*

Protest camps as sites for social change – Towards a common research agenda

Protest camps, which have been a highly visible feature of European new social movement activism for the last 30 years, are important sites and catalysts for identity creation, expression, political contention and incubators for social change. While research has punctually addressed or been undertaken in the context of individual camps, there is lack of comparative and comprehensive research that links historic and contemporary protest camps as a unique area of interdisciplinary study. The following paper combines insights from the empirical study of a range of protest camps (Greenham Common (1981-2001), Hori-Zone Ecovillage (2005), the Heiligendamm G8 Protest Camps (2007), Climate Camps (2006-2010); together with a consideration of existing studies to achieve two objectives. First the paper provides a contemporary, cross-disciplinary survey of how protest camps have been studied in order to highlight commonalities, understandings and differences within this understudied but important field of research. Second, through bringing together what, until now has been a disconnected body of research, this paper identifies avenues and agendas for future research attuned to the specificities of the protest camp as a place-based site of resistance and collective learning.

Nefes, T.S. *University of Kent*

POLITICAL PARTIES' PERCEPTIONS OF CONSPIRACY THEORIES

Despite its ever-present and at times escalating political significance, conspiracy theory is a surprisingly under-researched topic in social sciences. This study analyses the political influence of conspiracy theories through interviewing the representatives of four major political parties from the Turkish parliament about a best-selling conspiracy narrative, the Efendi series. The interviews have been conducted with the members of Justice and Development Party (AKP) with a liberal-conservative view, Nationalist Action Party (MHP) with a Turkish nationalist view, Democratic Society Party (DTP) with a left-wing Kurdish stance, Felicity Party (SP) with an Islamist view. The variety in the political parties' ideological orientations allows an analysis on the use and perception of the conspiracy theories among different political perspectives. The findings show that right-wing political parties use the conspiracy theories to justify their reactions to contemporary social transformations in Turkey, while left-wing and liberal approaches dissociate themselves from the conspiratorial rhetoric. The research suggests that the conspiracy theories have not only been a fringe aspect of Turkish politics, which only concerned the marginal political circles, but exist in mainstream to express political alienation.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES 2 D302

CLASS, GENDER & SOLIDARITIES

Doering, H., Moles, K. *WISERD, Cardiff University*

Semiotics of Place: Class(ify)ing Identities

This paper sets the scene for the proposed themed session 'Class, gender and solidarities'. It looks at the classification of place in the South Wales Valleys from the 1920s to the present day. We trace processes of classification by which places are 'classed' in particular ways so that space becomes synonymous with class.

We examine this 'labour of representation and signification' through varying discourses of socio-economic indicators, economic geographies and administrative boundaries over time. In this way we engage with the mechanisms through which social inequalities are situated spatially and provide the background for discussions of educational aspirations and trajectories, the negotiation of gender identities and local practices of solidarity. By examining the processes which lead to the production of places as 'types' of places, or places where 'types' of people live, we problematise the idea of place as a crucible where things are played out, instead positioning it as a constructed understanding that acts on, with and through the people who live there in complex ways. In particular, we want to question notions of class which are invoked in these complex constructions and negotiations. By engaging with what type of place is produced and why, we can then begin to engage with the ramifications this might have for those who live there. This paper will examine historical and contemporary processes of construction of the south Wales valleys, looking at the different tropes used to describe and position this place to different audiences.

Walkerdine, V. *Cardiff University*

Solidarity and Aspiration in Steeltown

This paper draws upon research from two related research projects. The first, 'Regenerating Identities: subjectivity in transition in a South Wales workforce' explores how inhabitants of a valleys town which has lost its major employer, a steelworks, cope with the transition to a neoliberal and globalised labour market. The second, 'Subjectivity in a Changing Australian Labour Market' also investigates how experience of labour market change is lived in relation to the possibilities for subjectivity. Both projects raise issues not only for an understanding of work subjectivity but also issues of masculinity, class and community.

The analyses highlights the difficulties of coping with the loss of heavy industrial masculinity, visited on sons, who were often ridiculed for attempting to do ´feminine´ work and who also refused to do any work involving literacy, because of the historical connotations which associated literacy with femininity. In comparison to the Steeltown workers, the Sydney workers made frequent references to aspirational discourse, but the latter made no use of it at all. Rather, ex-steel workers who changed jobs to ones which involved entrepreneurialism and upward mobility, expressed surprise that jobs such as this existed. Some members of the younger generation did express the desire to do something different, but this was often hedged by contradictory desires to stay within the town. The idea of bettering oneself would be understood as against the spirit of co-operation. The issues facing Steeltown was less one of 'lack of aspiration' than a complex and shared struggle across generations. The paper addresses the finding that competition and aspiration are antithetical to a culture in which mutuality is paramount.

Ivinson, G., Martsin, M. *Cardiff University School of Social Sciences*

Solidarities for transitions: parenthood as an ambivalent social resource

This paper explores how the history of place sets up limits and possibilities for classed and gendered imagined futures that have real consequences in the present. The imagination has become increasingly recognised as having a crucial role in transitions towards adulthood (Zittoun, 2005; Zittoun et al. 2003). Traditionally job has functioned as a marker of this transition especially for boys (Penuel & Wertsch, 1995). This paper draws upon ethnographic work with boys and girls (13-14) in a south Wales valleys community that has experienced a collapse of its industrial base. Empirical work with boys suggests that fatherhood has taken on new significance as a marker of adulthood in the absence of other social resources, with boys as young as 13 aspiring to be fathers in the near future.

Boys' aspirations towards early fatherhood are however troubled by girls' fears of teenage motherhood. While motherhood remains a relatively stable possible future for girls irrespective of perturbation in the industrial base, girls' experiences with unstable bonds with (adult/male) figures, fuel their anxieties of being left to care for children and indeed others without the men. Differently from boys, who aspired towards unquestionable intimacy with one's child, the girls talked about their own mothers and grandmothers as a reliable resource in the imagined future where relationships with men remained precarious.

The paper thus suggests how temporal dimensions need to work alongside spatial in thinking about solidarities that anchor people in their communities and function as resources in life-course transitions.

Dicks, B.C. *Cardiff University*

Accessing classed experiences: reflections on the research relationship

This paper provides a methodological reflection on the papers in the session by focusing on the classed dimensions of the research relationship itself. Researchers interested in accessing and making sense of classed experiences, particularly through in-depth field methods such as ethnography, often worry about how their own classed roles and

identities might affect their ability to access and grasp those of their participants. Researchers such as Reay, Skeggs, Lawler and others have drawn attention to the particular subjective dimensions of classed experience and how these might trouble the research relationship. Being reflexive about our own classed experiences and/or giving participants their own voices by engaging them in participative ways in the research process is one kind of answer. However directly accessing participants' 'experience' is an impossible undertaking in relation to any research topic; class is not alone in posing potential problems of this kind. Through reflections on the other papers in the session and drawing on ethnographic research conducted with working-class teenage boys and their den-making activities, we highlight some of the potential for (mis)identifications, (mis)representations and (mis)understandings that are at stake in a focus on class as 'experience'. Drawing on Bourdieu's reflections on the limitations of a focus on experience, the paper suggests that research encounters always hinge on a tension between the visible and the invisible; the accessible and the hidden. Ultimately, it's not what's hidden from us in research encounters that matters, but the way in which we make sense of what's revealed and how.

Ward, M., O Neill, M. *Cardiff University*

Myth, Men and Mingers: Post industrial masculinities and vernacular tales

Since the 1970's South Wales, and other areas of the U.K associated with heavy industries have undergone considerable economic transformations. Alongside the collapse of traditional working class male dominated occupations cultural, social and political traditions have fragmented. Additionally, there has been a growth of secondary manufacturing and service sectors, with greater female representation. One of the effects of this has been the demise of jobs and skills which were once highly prized and with great symbolic value that gave men and the male role, a sense of status and purpose. These changes has led to a popular rhetoric developing in psychology, media and policy discourses of a 'crisis of masculinity' linked with above average suicide rates and other social pathologies being applied to marginalized young men. However, this research which supports other recent academic studies indicates that the situation is more complex and nuanced. In this paper, which draws on contemporary ethnographic data, we explore how indigenous tales convey modified notions of masculine identities constructed with reference to historic and modern symbolic capital that draw on neighborhood myths and folklore. We argue that the demise of traditional centres of community which previously gave meaning to established roles and responsibilities, have produced a vague anomie of masculine identity within the new social, symbolic and economic order. Although previously maleness and masculinities could be associated with toil, labour and strength the changing economic and social environment have put this traditional construct of male identity into a state of flux.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

MIGRATION

Gifford, C., Cooper, A., McAuley, J., Woodcock, P. *University of Huddersfield*

Britishness on the margins: the rise of local cosmopolitans?

The decline of New Labour as an electoral and political force represents the exhaustion of grand narratives of populist, national renewal that have characterised the United Kingdom's recent post-imperial trajectory. The Coalition is largely a late modern repetition of the politics of the first half of the 20th century when a patrician elite concentrated on managing imperial decline. Nation-state building in the British context has been chronically flawed as welfarism, neo-liberalism and the 'Third-Way' have all failed to create a national political community. All these projects in various ways have attempted to evoke the elusive British nation. More recently, Gordon Brown explicitly tried and failed to re-new Britishness as an identity rooted in essential values that were the product of a distinctive national history. The paper argues that state determined projects of nation-building are no longer possible in the UK as national identities have become increasingly fragmented and de-centred. The UK is not just multi-national but is characterised by complex and divergent contexts in which global, national, regional and local identities are being played out. Drawing upon in-depth qualitative research in the Isle of Mann, Cornwall and Northern Ireland this paper explore new expressions of Britishness on the margins. This late modern Britishness is highly context dependent and conditional. It does however point in the direction of a new localised cosmopolitanism that, while in some important respects is oppositional in its constructions, is also inclusive and capable of expressing multiple identities.

Ryan, L. *Middlesex University*

Bonding and bridging revisited: Polish migrants, weak ties and social networking in London.

Within the literature on migration there is a tendency to assume that migrants have ready access to social networks of kin and other co-ethnics which facilitate the migration and settling in processes. With high levels of trust and reciprocity, these tight support networks enable migrants to generate social capital thus providing a counter-balance to the hostility and disadvantages they may encounter in the destination society. However, these dense, multiplex networks may also be regarded as being of a 'truncated character' leading to migrant segregation and ghettoisation. In addition, such close-knit groups may also act as a form of social control, locking migrants into tight bonds of conformity and obligation, the so-called 'down side' of social capital. Far less attention has been paid to how migrants engage in bridging, developing diverse networks across the host society and accessing weak ties – both horizontally and vertically. Drawing on Portes, this paper suggests that the term social capital has become so ubiquitous as to lose much of its original meaning and specificity. I propose instead to pare the concept back to its roots in social network theories, in particular the work of Granovetter and Bourdieu. Using qualitative research with Polish migrants in London, I examine different networking opportunities and strategies. By including the concept of cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1986), and weak ties (Granovetter, 1973), I show how the migrants mobilise different types of social resources depending on their language skills, educational background, family situation and social location.

Ryan-Flood, R. *University of Essex*

Sexuality, Citizenship and Migration: The Irish Diaspora in London

This paper will provide an overview of research findings from a project that examines the experiences of Irish lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) people living in London. Various writers have noted the appeal of global cities to LGBT people. Metropolitan centres are associated with tolerance of sexual diversity and established queer communities. There is a long history of Irish migration to the UK, particularly London. This has coincided historically with many Irish LGBT people feeling compelled to emigrate in search of a more tolerant and supportive social climate. The study explores Irish LGBT migrants' reasons for moving to London and experiences there. Research questions address notions of home, identity, belonging and family relationships. The ways in which identities become circulated in global contexts and are rearticulated, as well as the significance of migration in the formation of Irish queer subjectivities, are examined. By exploring the relationship between sexuality, ethnicity and migration, the study attempts to uncover the ways in which contemporary sexual citizenship, migration and queer imaginaries of the metropolis are mutually implicated in complex ways. This paper considers some of the implications of the research findings for wider theories of sexual citizenship.

Manzo, L.K.C. *Sociology Faculty of University of Trento*

a-way from paolo sarpi. an ethnographic research in the milan's chinatown

Not all the spaces of Milan city are so strongly loaded with cultural and political baggage as Chinatown in Paolo Sarpi street. The complexity of the 'Sarpi Question' is precisely determined by the discussion of social dimensions, space and Ethno-racial, economic and political, at once. This paper reflects upon the interlacement among these dimensions, starting from the observation of a problem connected to the rising of an urban conflict. The Chinese living in Milan have for some time now been regarded and described as a closed, silent, introvert and isolated community. It is represented by a handful of streets where the global flow of Chinese goods and the daily routines of elderly people and families come together. But all this is impacted on by the arrival of wholesale trade in the nineties. The balance is broken by a constant flow of goods vehicles, vans, trolleys, boxes, fumes and rubbish. Chaos overwhelms, co-habitation is at risk, wedged between the business needs of the Chinese community and the daily habits of residents, i.e. the Chinese work ethic based on breaking one's back 16 hours a day, and the new zero tolerance Milanese outlook. Beneath the surface intolerance, exasperation and tiredness are all simmering. On both sides. Italians and Chinese have by now been living side by side for seventy years without any conflict up to 12 April 2007, the first time ever that three hundred Chinese react violently against measures imposed by the public authorities.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

ESRC and Research Futures in Social Science

This session is an opportunity to discuss the implications of the ESRC's new Delivery Plan for research funding in the Social Science, as well as implications of the new policies such as Doctoral training Centres, withdrawal of the Small Grant Scheme, and the reduced emphasis on responsive mode funding for the health of social science disciplines and sociology, in particular. It will also be an opportunity to discuss the ESRC's new thematic priorities: Economic Performance and Sustainable Growth; Influencing Behaviour and Informing Interventions; and A Vibrant and Fair Society. The ESRC will be represented by Dr Ian Farnden.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 09:30 - 11:30

THEORY D702

POSTMODERNISM *Chair: Justin Cruickshank*

Cannon, B. *University of East London*

Sociology and Countermodernity: Refuting Bauman's Identification of Modernity with Genocide

This paper applies Habermas' controversial claim that postmodernism is a ruse for the revival of countermodern ideas to sociology. Countermodernism takes many forms, but all are characterized by a discrediting stance towards modernity. Postmodernism appears progressive, identifying modernity with oppressive social practices, such as racism, colonialism and in Bauman's case genocide. Although Bauman has since renounced postmodernity in favour of liquid modernity (transferring responsibility for the Holocaust to solid modernity), the discrediting stance that characterizes his Holocaust writings continues to inform contemporary social theory. To render modernity complicit in genocide, Bauman follows Feingold in identifying the Holocaust with modern factory production and Arendt in portraying perpetrators as banal bureaucrats. Over this approach presides Heidegger's self-exonerating attempt to blame modernity, rather than the Nazi Party (to which he belonged), for the Holocaust. Having discredited modernity, Bauman adopts a conservative critique of modern genocide, grounded in a pre-modern (pre-social) conception of morality. In contrast, Goldhagen and Wistrich argue that the Nazis were reactionary racists who murdered in an enthusiastic, self-righteous and sadistic fashion. For them, the Holocaust was not a modern but a countermodern phenomenon. In this respect, Foucault's repudiation of postmodernity goes further than Bauman: rethinking the modern age in terms of the struggle between modern and countermodern attitudes. Unfortunately, postmodernism not only disregards this struggle it also lends a progressive veneer to discrediting modernity. But if (as Bauman later acknowledges), a progressive critique of oppression is impossible without modern norms then Habermas' critique of postmodernism is fully justified.

Susen, S. *Birkbeck College, University of London*

Epistemological Tensions in Bourdieu’s Conception of Social Science’

The main purpose of this paper is to explore Pierre Bourdieu’s conception of social science. To this end, the analysis sheds light on the main epistemological presuppositions that undergird Bourdieu’s defence of reflexive sociology as a scientific endeavour. The predominant view in the literature is that, in most of his writings, Bourdieu has a tendency to embrace a positivist conception of social science. When examining Bourdieu’s conception of social science in more detail, however, it becomes clear that the assumption that he remains trapped in a positivist paradigm does not do justice to the complexity of his multifaceted account of social science. In order to illustrate the complexity of Bourdieu’s notion of social science, this study scrutinises ten epistemological tensions which can be found in Bourdieu’s writings on the nature of systematic forms of knowledge production. In view of these epistemological tensions, a more fine-grained picture emerges which demonstrates that Bourdieu invites us, and indeed compels us, to reflect upon the complexity of the various tasks intrinsic to the pursuit of a critical social science. The paper concludes by discussing the limitations and shortcomings of the epistemological presuppositions that underpin Bourdieu’s reflexive sociology.

Barnes, C. *University of Westminster*

The Latent Functionalist Logic Operating within Postmodernist/Feminist Theories of the Subject.

This paper aims to explicate the latent functionalist logic that underpins much of cultural theorising on subjectivity. I argue that, like functionalism, post-structuralist or postmodernist formulations have made identification a systems problem. Furthermore, in both models the social order is made structurally over-determined. The central point of the argument is the parallel function of interpellation and internalisation: both seek to explain how the system requirements are determinant of the actor's motivated actions. Therefore, both models end up with a weak version of action. I argue that subject position and social role perform the same explanatory function and therefore both models fail to address a) how multiple positionings are lived and b) how actions that falls out outside of the system requirements of the social order can be accounted for.

Khattab, N., Fenton, S. *Bristol University*

Globalisation of researcher mobility within the UK HE: Global-oriented academics or a 'reserve army'?

According to the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data in 2004-05, there were approximately 24,751 non-UK national academic staff within the UK universities constituting about one-fifth (20%) of all university staff in the UK. In this paper we deploy an analytical model to count for the presence of overseas-origin research staff in UK universities. We offer three explanations of the presence of overseas staff in the UK HE system. The first of these three models could be characterised as reflecting high demand, research intensively filled by a 'reserve army' of overseas researchers. Equally the second reflects a reserve army of non-UK staff filling posts in weak-supply subject areas for teaching. The third model reflects an elite market for global-oriented academics.

In the paper we discuss and empirically examine these models (explanations) by using data obtained from the Higher Education Statistics Agency for the academic year 2004-05 (HESA 2004-2005). The data include individual and institutional information on 124,378 academic staff employed in a 165 different higher education institutions in the UK. Due to the hierarchal nature of the data, in the analysis we use a multilevel techniques with individual staff constitutes Level-1 data and universities constitute the Level-2 data (Snijders and Bosker 1999; Bryk and Raudenbush 1992; Hox 2002).

Gittins, M. *University of Cambridge*

Migrants at the Dovecote: Investigating the Day Labourer Community in Stamford, Connecticut, US

In recent years, both the size of the informal economy (IE) and volumes of immigration have increased significantly, especially in the US. Traditional theoretical and policy approaches to these phenomena have been based on the relatively crude and limited understandings of factors surrounding their operation: migration was seen as a micro-level decision based solely on wage differentials, while the IE was approached as an unproductive 'underbelly' which would inevitably be subsumed into more formal structures. More recent theory has suggested altogether more complex conceptualisations of the two, including arguments that the same structural factors in current modes of economic development are contributing to the expansion of both. Within this, the phenomenon of day labour has been identified as one issue which interacts with processes of both migration and the IE. This paper is based on a case study of the day labourer community in the city of Stamford, Connecticut, US. It contributes to the existing literature in three ways. Firstly, it forms the first academic attempt to understand Stamford's day labourer community, its circumstances and role in the city's economy. Secondly, it calls for a greater recognition of specific factors associated with Guatemalan immigration to the US by recording deeply embedded ties between Stamford and an area in Guatemala called Monjas-Jalapa. Thirdly, it will attempt to model structural linkages between day labour and immigration, and by doing so contribute to calls in the literature to develop a greater understanding of day labour as a discrete aspect of the IE.

Mukwedeya, T. *University of the Witwatersrand*

Zimbabwe's saving grace: exploring the role of remittances in household livelihood strategies in Glen Norah, Harare

The political and socio-economic challenges over the last nine years broadly referred as the 'Zimbabwe crisis' has witnessed the flight of millions of Zimbabweans to save themselves and their families left behind. As a result, remittances being sent back to support families are estimated to be around USD1 billion a year. Despite these huge flows of remittances to Zimbabwe, studies that try to understand their implications amongst recipients are scant. This paper takes a micro-level approach by looking at the role of remittances in household livelihoods in the high density suburb of Glen Norah in Harare primarily by examining the practice and character or remittances and how they are used by recipient households. The paper utilizes longitudinal evidence primarily gathered from in-depth interviews with recipient household in Glen Norah at the peak of the crisis in 2008, after the unity government in 2009 and 2010. This paper will show that households have not been passive victims of the crisis, but rather they have been active actors who through their own agency have continuously adopted a multiplicity of strategies to allow themselves to manage in the crisis. However, as resources dwindled in the country, households had to look outside the country for sources of livelihood thus the reliance on remittances has increased as the crisis has progressed. This paper shows how patterns of remittances have changed with the fluid economic and political environment to allow households to cope as the crisis has manifested into different dimensions.

Bridges, T. *University of Oxford*

The Extra-Legal Governance Structure of a Shadow Financial System: Investigating the Interaction of Organizations, Networks, and Institutions in the Absence of Formal Regulation

This research project consists of a multi-stage, multi-method investigation into how governance is being constructed by organizations in the shadow financial system in the absence of formal state regulation. Specifically, the U.S. hedge fund market is a sociologically important case study because if offers qualities of a pseudo-natural experiment wherein the formal regulatory structures that operate in the traditional financial system have been removed, leaving organizations the opportunity to create their own extra-legal governance mechanisms and structures. The creation and reproduction of new forms of governance are empirically explored through fieldwork, semi-structured interviews, and social network analysis. The analysis has revealed a complex set of social mechanisms that form the social cogs and wheels that bring into existence a unique form of market governance. The governance mechanisms operate at multiple levels--the inter-organizational and intra-organizational levels. In addition to these governance mechanisms, the data shows that even though the hedge fund is one of the least regulated organizations in the U.S. financial system, formal law indirectly affects the hedge fund's governance practices on a day-to-day level. In the final section, findings suggest that the inter- and intra- organizational governance mechanisms converge to form three "ideal types" of governance regimes: (1) entrepreneurial regime; (2) transition regime; and (3) bureaucratic regime.

Coburn, E., Coburn, D. *CADIS-EHESS and American University of Paris*

Neoliberal Ideology at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund from 1979-2009: Continuity, Change, Contradiction

The dominance of a fundamentalist free-market based view of development is beginning to break down. For various reasons, including policy failures, the neo-liberal policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) have come under increasing attack. Such characteristics of social well-being as education, health, poverty and inequality have been forced onto the agenda. Our research focusses on major reports of the IMF and WB from 1979-2009 documenting the decline of a strictly 'economistic' towards a more 'socially embedded' view of economic development. We show how the IMF and World Bank have tried to accommodate to external and internal criticism, leading to modifications of and increasing contradictions within their underlying ideology. A focus on human well-being and social welfare confronts the IMF and the World Bank with matters in which the economists who largely staff these institutions have little expertise. Our analysis shows how the IMF and the World Bank have only been partially successful in incorporating matters of social welfare in an age of financial crisis. Indeed there are perhaps the beginnings of the fragmentation of underlying fundamentalist economic ideological models and assertions, raising questions about the kind of capitalism that will prevail on a worldwide basis and about the IMF and World Bank's practical and ideological roles within a new capitalist order. Viewing the IMF and World Bank within the world capitalist system, we document how these institutions' major policy reports attempt to respond to the challenges social welfare poses to hitherto dominant neoliberal economics.

Toerien, M., Irvine, A., Drew, P., Sainsbury, R. *University of York*

Personalisation in practice? Two approaches to conducting benefits interviews in Jobcentre Plus

A clear trend towards a greater 'personalisation' of service provision has been evident in government reforms over the last decade. This shift has been most overt within the NHS, where increasing patient choice has been a central policy initiative; but a similar discourse is evident in welfare policies, with Jobcentre Plus (JCP) claiming to provide "the job you want, the help you need". The media have been sceptical, even hostile, arguing that JCP does little more than process claimants through an impersonal and callous system. In this paper we step behind the rhetoric to explore what actually happens in JCP interviews. Using conversation analysis to investigate the UK's only sample of recorded adviser-claimant interactions (n=243), we show how the same activities (e.g. eliciting claimants' job goals, advising on how to search for vacancies, providing information about support programmes) may be performed in two strikingly different ways: the first, which is claimant-focused, corresponds with the personalisation agenda; the second, which focuses on ticking the institutional boxes, corresponds more with the media's counter-rhetoric. We show the interactional consequences of taking each approach, illustrating how the latter risks missing opportunities to help claimants move towards work, but also considering why the personalisation agenda might be difficult to implement in routine pratice. We conclude by critically interrogating the implications of our findings and methodology for policy and practice – both within the JCP and the practice of an applied sociology, which aims to provide effective practice/policy recommendations.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION NAB 104

Cleland, J., Cashmore, E. *Staffordshire University*

Homophobia in football? The changing nature of football fan culture

In February 2010 the Football Association dropped a campaign focusing on homophobia in football by claiming that the game was not ready. This article examines the views of fans and those professionally associated with the game regarding gay footballers via an anonymous online survey. It draws on 3,431 responses from fans and professionals involved in football to the survey posted from June 2010 to October 2010. The overall findings are that, contrary to assumptions of football fan culture, fans are surprisingly permissive and actually would welcome more openness from players. 91 percent of respondents state that there is no place for homophobia within football and that there are comparisons between this and racism in the 1980s, when action began to help black players become more accepted on the terraces. The article concludes by challenging the game's governing organizations to oppose the culture of secrecy surrounding gay players and to provide a more conducive environment to support those players who want to come out.

Long, J., Takhar, S. *London South Bank University*

Hate for sale? The regulation of 'lads' mags' and the concept of 'hate speech'

In May 2010, actor Danny Dyer, writing in Zoo magazine, suggested that a reader might wish to 'cut his ex's face, then no one will want her'. His comments drew condemnation from women's sector organisations and sparked a media controversy which drew attention to the verbal as well as pictorial content of 'lads' mags'. Within feminist activist communities, the incident generated debate around questions of 'hate speech' within 'lads' mags' and pornography more generally.

In the United Kingdom, 'hate speech' is prohibited under a number of statutes. Whilst persons are protected from 'hate speech' under a number of identity categories, including ethnic or national origin, religion, and sexual orientation, no protection exists in relation to incitement to hatred on the basis of sex.

Drawing on data from a content analysis of 'lads' mags' carried out by the campaigning organisation OBJECT, this paper will explore the salience of the concept of 'hate speech' with regard to 'lads' mags' and the broader pornography industry. Contributing to debates on 'pornification' and 'sexualisation', the paper will examine current regulatory frameworks regarding the sale of 'lads' mags', alongside the specific demands of OBJECT's campaign for stricter regulations in this area. Raising questions in relation to issues of censorship, free speech and policy / legislative approaches to equality, the paper will explore the extent to which the concept of 'hate speech' has been utilised by campaigners, and asks why 'sex' is not included as an identity category under current UK 'hate speech' legislation.

Harman, V. *Royal Holloway, University of London*

Ballroom dancing as a leisure activity: a return to traditional gender roles?

In Britain a resurgence of interest in Ballroom and Latin American dancing has taken place in recent years, as evidenced by the popularity of the TV series 'Strictly Come Dancing'. With increasing numbers of people spending a significant amount of their leisure time and financial resources taking part in Ballroom dancing, it is timely for sociologists to consider the social and cultural significance of this leisure activity and its consumption. Ballroom and Latin dancing is often seen as a return to traditional heteronormative gender roles, with the man leading (setting the timing and deciding the figures to be danced) and the woman following (with particular responsibility to look attractive). Dress, make-up, leader/ follower expectations, body shape, size and movement are all pertinent considerations in Ballroom and Latin dancing. This paper draws on ethnographic research at a dance school in south-east England involving participant observation at dancing lessons, socials, training days and competitions, as well as interviews with male and female Ballroom and Latin dancing competitors. The analysis considers the extent to which the current popularity of Ballroom dancing can be seen as indicative of a desire to return to traditional gender roles. The paper also highlights examples from the fieldwork where the practice of ballroom dancing can be seen to challenge traditional gender roles in unexpected ways.

Evans, A., Mackiewicz, A. *University of Bath*

Practices of Looking: The New Visual Economy and the Gaze in Postfeminist Consumer Cultures

In this paper we contribute to the debates concerning the creation of new femininities and postfeminist subjectivities by re-evaluating notions of desire and the male gaze in postfeminist consumer cultures. To do so, we compare two studies of postfeminist consumption: one concerning the sexualisation of culture, and the other the feminisation of drinking cultures. Drawing on the sexualisation study, we analyse 20 individual interviews of women's negotiations of an imagined gaze, showing how gendered gazing in this consumption space interpellated women to evaluate the (hetero)sexy worthiness. Turning to ethnographic data of women's drinking cultures in the nighttime economy, we then show how these gazes came to materialize themselves in social interaction. We conclude this paper by suggesting that within postfeminist and neoliberal ways of understanding the self, postfeminist gazes have become important technologies of subjectivity. These postfeminist gazes hold within them the power to confirm or deny women's heterosexual worth within a matrix of insecurity, narcissism and self-regulation.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

EDUCATION D202

SOCIOLOGY OF MENTAL HEALTH STUDY GROUP SYMPOSIUM ON EDUCATION AND MENTAL HEALTH

Education is often seen to have positive effects on mental health, not least due to its association with social mobility. Its wider social, civic and political function and benefits are also often stressed. Adult education, for example, has, building on the legacy of New Labour, been heralded by the new UK government as "strengthening the bonds of community" and "encouraging active citizenship". It has also been viewed as a way of promoting social inclusion thereby helping to meet both social justice and economic agendas. At the European level these agendas have in recent years been framed by the concept of lifelong learning to promote the knowledge economy and the knowledge society as well as social cohesion. However, these policy imperatives for education often compete, with dominant neoliberal agendas being critiqued for subordinating values relating to education for personal, political and community benefit in itself to economic concerns and eclipsing matters of social difference and inequality. Taking this policy backdrop as a starting point, this symposium will explore the relevance of education policies and practices for mental health, considering social, political and personal benefits, as well as challenges and risks.. Three presentations will be followed by opportunity for discussion:

Paul Godin and Jacqueline Davies will discuss the democratic value of communicative action in 'An exercise in emancipatory research' with people with experience of being patients within forensic mental health care.

Piet Bracke will discuss a European wide study of 'over education', employment and depression.

Lydia Lewis will review evaluative literature on adult community education within the framework of the capabilities approach and theories of capitals as a social model of mental health.

Study Group web site: www.britsoc.co.uk/medsoc/MedSocMHArchive.htm

Godin, P.M., Davies, J. *City University*

An exercise in emancipatory research

This paper considers retrospectively how the resources of a university and its academic researchers were put at the disposal of people with experience of being patients within forensic mental health care to conduct an evaluative study of the services they received. The paper describes how participants of the project were recruited and how they formed and developed as a team. Once established, the group moved from sharing experiences and learning about approaches to research to the construction of their own research questions and an adapted and highly imaginative methodological approach. As an exercise in emancipatory research, the project demonstrates the democratic value of communicative action. In open conversations within the group and as the team disseminated their research findings at seminars and conferences, key issues, ideas and differing perspectives about forensic mental health care were debated, challenged and contested.

Bracke, P., Pattyn, E., van de Velde, S., von dem Knesebeck, O. *Ghent University*

Education and mental health in an era of educational expansion

Education is a form of human capital individuals use to ameliorate their life conditions. Both the material resources, the coping and/or the lifestyles acquired by the educated benefit their health condition (Ross & Wu 1995). Nevertheless, research demonstrates cross-national variation in educational inequalities in depressive symptoms (Von dem Knesebeck et al. forthcoming). We hypothesize that over-education limits the beneficial effects of education, and that variation in educational inequalities in mental health are determined by both the aggregate supply of and demand for educated labor. Hypotheses are tested on a sample of the working population of 21 European countries (N=17.770, 25-60 years old, European Social Survey 2006). Depression is measured using an 8-item version of the CES-D. Education was coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97). Over-education was measured by comparing levels of education attained with the averaged level within the occupation of the worker, based on the ISCO-88. Mixed effects models were estimated, taking into account various individual level and country level control variables. The relationship between level of education and depressive symptoms is curvilinear in most countries. Over-education accounts for the diminishing returns on mental health of acquired education, partially because over-education limits the financial returns on education and the over-educated experience less feelings of competence. These results are more pronounced in countries with a high proportion of over-educated workers and a high educational level of the population. Finally, among the highly educated in these countries the relevance of lifelong learning for mental health increases.

Lewis, L.M. *University of Leicester*

Building capitals and capabilities? A conceptual framework for understanding adult community education and mental health

The social and personal benefits of adult community education [ACE], including in relation to mental health and general wellbeing; helping people access further education, training and employment opportunities; and association with participation in other community activities, have been documented. However, much policy oriented research in this area has not been theoretically informed. Consequently, recent work on ACE and mental health has tended to adopt a medicalised view of mental health. Furthermore, reflecting the policy discourse surrounding lifelong learning, recent applied research on the benefits of ACE has tended to occlude gender. In this context, this paper will draw on the capabilities approach developed by Sen and Nussbaum and theories of capital (Bourdieu, Putnam), along with a scoping literature review, to offer a conceptual framework for understanding the relationship between adult community education and mental health. Utilising this framework, it will show the relevance of gender and other social inequalities for understanding in this area and contribute to a growing body of literature on developing a social model of mental health. The paper will argue for the relevance of the conceptual framework for mental health policy and identify themes and issues for future research.

Edwards,R., Gillies, V. *University of Southampton*

Historical Comparative Analysis of Family and Parenting: A Feasibility Study Across Sources and Timeframes

Much attention is focused on the nature of transformations in contemporary family relationships and parental support systems since the mid-20th century. This paper will discuss methodological issues and findings from a project that aimed to assess the feasibility of conducting qualitative secondary analysis and historical comparison in order to explore people's experiences of family and parenting practices, in an attempt to provide insights into the nature of social change and continuity over four decades. The paper will draw out theoretical, methodological and substantive findings concerning continuity and change in parenting. It will address the dissolving and resolving of conventional boundaries in the research process around qualitative/quantitative data, investigator/participant, and good/bad practice, and discuss thematic analytic questions about change and continuity in informal and formal support in parenting, working across different sorts of qualitative material (often referred to as 'scaling up') across sources and timeframes. In terms of sources, the project has sampled cases and contextual material across several archived classic community and family studies conducted in the 1960s, held as part of two main collections in the ESDS Qualidata archive:

• The Dennis Marsden Collection: ACE Parents and Education (1960-61); Salford Slum and Rehousing (1962-63) and Mothers Alone (1965-66).

• The Peter Townsend Collection: Katharine Buildings (1885-62) and Poverty in the UK (1967-68)

In terms of timeframes, the project compares findings from the sample classic data with those from an existing recent data set, the ESRC-funded 'Resources in Parenting' study.

Szydlik, M. *University of Zurich*

Intergenerational Relations and Inheritance

Inheritances are an important research topic. This is more true today than ever before. After World War II an immense fortune has been accumulated in many countries, which has not been wiped out by either acts of war or inflation. This wealth is now being passed on from one generation to the next. A generation of testators is thus facing a generation of heirs. Inheritances have huge consequences for social stratification and they have and will continue to have immense effects upon current and future family relations, be it during or after the lifetimes of the testators. In this respect, a number of questions arise: Who provides these transfers, who receives inheritances? When do people profit? What are the factors that determine a higher or lower chance to inherit? Which country-specific differences can be identified? The proposed paper will investigate previous and future inheritances from an international comparative perspective in 14 European countries (SHARE). Theoretically, I will draw on my general model of intergenerational solidarity (Szydlik in ESR 2004). Hereby, three levels of analysis are distinguished: individual, family and society. The empirical analyses (multilevel models) prove the importance of all three levels. Individual opportunities and needs, family structures as well as cultural-contextual structures all play a crucial role. This applies both to previous and future inheritances. There are considerable differences between individuals, families, migrants and natives, and, not least, countries – for example, in regard to long-term consequences of political and economic regimes.

Chan, T.W., Firth, D., Ermisch, J. *University of Oxford*

Intergenerational Exchange in the UK

In this paper, we use data from the British Household Panel Survey to explore the pattern, determinants and dynamics of the exchange of instrumental support between adult children and their non-coresident parents. Contrary to results previously reported in British community studies and more recent sociological research, we find that the level of intergenerational exchange is actually quite low in the UK. This is evident from a cross-sectional analysis in which some 60% of the respondents exchange no or very little support with their parents. Further, longitudinal analysis of the panel data using fixed effect models show that there is a marked asymmetry between the initiation and cessation of intergenerational exchange. When respondents' financial, health or other circumstances improve, the help they received from parents is likely to cease. But intergenerational help is less likely to start when these circumstances worsen. Overall, our results provide only partial support to the so-called 'convoy model' of intergenerational relationship. We interpret our findings against the work of historians and historical demographers on family and kinship in early modern England. We argue that the results from the British community studies are anomalies, and suggest some reasons as to why this is the case.

Kramer, A-M. *University of warwick*

Finding the ancestors 'within'? Genetic genealogy as a knowledge and identity project

Widely heralded in the media both as the technologised future of genealogical research and the key to the distant and not-so-distant human past, genetic genealogy is used for example, to 'map' migrations, to 'profile' surnames, as well as to determine 'race'/ethnicity and paternity. On the one hand, knowledge obtained through genetic genealogy is affirmed as scientific and objective, and as indisputably authentic, because it is obtained through real and material living bodies, 'uncovering' characteristics which are 'in the blood'. On the other, genetic genealogy can also be contested as interpretive and speculative. Analysing representations of genetic genealogy in the media as well as data from interviews with expert and amateur family historians, this paper will explore the purposes to which genetic genealogy is put, what knowledge claims are made on its behalf, as well as tracing its consequences for personal and family identity. It will therefore be interested to explore how genetic genealogy as a 'scientific' form of genealogical knowledge enables the reshaping of family and individual identities, albeit with potentially socially differentiating outcomes.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE 2 NAB114

Parkes, J., Conolly, A. *Institute of Education, University of London*

'You're like a prisoner in your house. She's not allowed to go nowhere': Autonomy in young people's familial relationships in areas affected by high youth crime

This paper examines the contribution of the family, and particularly of parents, to young people's perceptions of risk in the neighbourhood. Drawing on data from a qualitative ESRC funded study on how young people in a London borough, where there are high levels of youth crime and socio-economic inequality, negotiate risk in their neighbourhoods, we examine how young people reflect on autonomy, protection and care in relation to the family and risk management. For some young people, being able to manage everyday dangers signified the autonomous individual, but this could be a risky strategy as it involves exposure to material risks. Sexual activity for girls and gang affiliation for boys were signifiers of a shift from adult dependency, which had contested meanings for young people. Adult family members were seen as both protective and restrictive. Our data intimates some rejection of the perceived constraints of parental ties, however, relationships with parents and other family members continue to be a key site for risk perception and risk management.

Lewis, R., Marston, C. *London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

Accounts of the sensory in young people's talk about sexual practices

Young people's accounts of their sexual experiences are full of sensory descriptions: how particular practices smell, taste, feel, sound and look. Yet the senses have largely been neglected in sociological work on sexual behaviour and relationships. This paper is a tentative step towards thinking about how sensory processes may be used to ground analyses of young people's sexual interactions in accounts of the embodied experience of 'doing sex'. The paper draws on interview data from Wave 1 of the sixteen18 project, a qualitative longitudinal study with 71 young people from three sites across England. As research on young people's sexual behaviour has tended to be preoccupied with vaginal intercourse, one aim of the study is to gain a fuller understanding of the meanings and significance of a range of sexual activities, including oral and anal practices. Based on participants' accounts, we argue that sensory dimensions constitute a significant means through which sexual practices are perceived, negotiated and evaluated. The senses are particularly implicated in explanations of the relative significance of various sexual practices. For example, for some young people, practices that involve the genitals or anus being tasted, smelt or seen, are considered more intimate than vaginal intercourse. As such, attention to the sensory provides one element in understanding the repertoires and sequences of sexual practices in young people's lives.

Holford, N. *Cardiff University*

"It's not that type of school": middle-class teen relationship cultures and the regulation of everyday heterosexualities

Teen sexuality is a focus of powerful public interest: teenage girls in particular are positioned as objects of desire and fascination, yet simultaneously constituted as a problem, as 'over-sexualised' victims or bearers of a morally dangerous sexuality. This paper draws on qualitative data from a study with 14-16 year olds attending a high-performing state comprehensive in an affluent and ethnically homogenous (white) area of the south-east of England, exploring how teenagers negotiate their own (hetero)sexualities, relationships and gendered/classed identities. These young people, despite (and in some ways, because of) their privileged class positioning, face a multitude of conflicting regulatory discourses. Adults and school encourage them to perform an appropriate, desexualised academic middle-class identity. Simultaneously, though, they must strive to appear sexually desirable and/or competent, within heavily heterosexualised peer cultures (influenced in themselves by wider media/public discourses). Sexuality within these cultures is very public and talked-about; the gendered double standard is still in evidence, and judgement, hierarchies and regulation of sexuality are bound up with classed prejudices and assumptions. Yet the constraints and restrictions of these class- and gender-based regulatory frameworks are often obscured in young people's lives by the powerful discourse of individualisation, where all young men and women aspire and succeed based on personal qualities. This paper explores how middle-class young people differently construct and live out their sexual, gendered and classed identities within the socio-cultural contexts influencing their peer and relationship cultures.

Brady, G.M., Brown, G., Bayley, J. *Coventry University*

'I love my boyfriend and I felt like it was the right time for me': uncovering young people's understandings about sex, sexual health and teenage pregnancy

This paper is based on findings from a recently completed project commissioned by a Midlands, UK Teenage Pregnancy Partnership. The research aimed to gain an understanding of young people's beliefs, attitudes, perceptions and behaviours in relation to sex, sexual health and teenage pregnancy. Utilising a multi-method approach data was collected from three respondent groups: young people, practitioners, and strategic and operational service leaders. In this paper we will draw on the factors that young people identify as being important in their choices relating to sex, using contraception and becoming a teenage parent. The data reveals that love and relationships are regarded as being important in influencing how young people make decisions about sex, sexual health and early parenting and also indicates that young people assert their agency in choosing whether to become sexually active. We argue that these factors are often ignored by policy makers who tend to associate teenage sexual behaviour with explanations which focus on ignorance, mixed messages and low aspirations. We suggest that current approaches to addressing the sexual behaviour of young people misunderstand the context of young people's lived reality. Furthermore, such misconceptions can act as a barrier to young people's active engagement with services, where support to make informed decisions about sex, sexual health and teenage pregnancy can be accessed, if required.

Souter, J. *University of Oxford*

A Culture of Disbelief or Denial? Characterising Refugee Status Determination in the United Kingdom

In recent years, British refugee organisations built up a substantial body of evidence that the UK's procedure for Refugee Status Determination (RSD) suffers from a 'culture of disbelief'. In this paper, I draw on the theoretical framework developed in Stanley Cohen's States of Denial to argue that much of the evidence presented by these organisations also indicates the existence of a parallel 'culture of denial'. Such evidence strongly suggests that disbelief is often one manifestation of a deeper pattern of denial, for it shows that disbelief can be the end result of a prior refusal to engage fully with the facts of the case. Often, the well-documented filtering and selection of country-of-origin information in both Home Office policy documents and in routine decision-making limits the facts that can then even be taken into account during the development of the decision-maker's belief or disbelief regarding an asylum-seeker's claim. The explanatory power of the notion of a 'culture of denial' also lies in the fact that, unlike the critique of a 'culture of disbelief', it allows for the possibility that some asylum-seekers are refused despite the belief that they are entitled to refugee status; a hypothesis which cannot be conclusively proven in the absence of detailed fieldwork within the Home Office, but is nevertheless fully consistent with the available evidence of RSD in the UK. In developing my argument, I suggest that RSD in the UK can provide an illuminating sociological case study of the workings of denial in modern society.

Massa, E. *University of Oxford*

Power, resistance and protest in UK immigration detention centres

This paper explores how migrants held in UK detention centres understand and construct the system of immigration law and administrative incarceration they are subject to. Accordingly, this paper seeks to articulate the social processes that lead certain detainees to engage in acts of individual and collective protest, such as hunger striking. I contend that the experience of detention is structured by various 'discourses of power', systems of thought that inform detention practice and are articulated in the daily practices of centre staff and management, bail courts, and UK Border Agency representatives. These discourses can differ from centre to centre, and are shaped by the managerial style of the various private firms contracted to run detention establishments. Such structures of power are considered as independent variables of sorts, which shape detainees' perception of institutional legitimacy and of their own ability to make rights-claims.

In light of the recent policy debates surrounding immigration detention and of the continuing expansion of the detention estate, research on this hard-to-reach population is both timely and relevant. By offering an explanation of how immigration detention functions at the micro-level, this research offers a fresh insight into this immigration-related practice and sheds light on the central question of why some detainees resist and protest the UKBA's power to detain them.

Hynes, P. *NSPCC*

Child 'Returnees' and 'Home'

In recent months there have been reports that children who have sought asylum unaccompanied are to be removed from the UK care system and 'returned' to their countries of origin. At the same time, research into the 'reunification', 'return' and 'reunion' of children born in the UK shows that between 47-65% of return placements break down and that the reunification of neglected children has led to some 59% of children being abused or neglected following their return. Much less research exists on the outcomes for children who are returned 'home' to their countries of origin. While these two populations may have differing antecedent histories which make comparisons difficult to make, this paper begins to consider learning from UK child protection research that may be applicable to separated children seeking asylum. The underlying focus on 'return' and 'reunification' to 'home' will be critically examined, particularly in light of rights enshrined in human rights Conventions for all children, including separated children.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS D602

DIAGNOSIS

Almeida, J. *Centre for Criminology and Sociology*

Recent CAM Manoeuvring within the Mainstream Health-Care System in Portugal

This paper reports on research conducted in Portugal about the professional relationship between the medical orthodoxy and complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) during the last 11 years. Drawing on a social closure framework, on Abbott's system of professions and on the concept of 'countervailing powers', this study identifies main closure strategies of two CAM therapies, acupuncture and homeopathy, to acquire legitimacy and occupational closure within the mainstream health-care system in Portugal. Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 10 traditional acupuncturists and 10 traditional homeopaths, and also from documentary analysis. Three similar strategies where identified in both of the CAM therapies: compensatory strategies, strategies of professionalisation and strategic coalitions. It will be argued that the use these therapies make of these strategies is contextual and contradictory and provides useful information for understanding the manoeuvring nature of CAM actions. Furthermore, it will be argued that CAM can be thought of as 'attempting to colonise' mainstream health-care and its underlying biomedical model, by pressurising them to accept new rules of behaviour and alternative pathways to healing. Such CAM attempts can be conceptualised as a process of 'CAM'isation' which entails CAM's attempt to colonise mainstream health-care and the medical orthodoxy.

Ohlsson, R. *Stockholm University*

Naming illness. Diagnosis as a mediational means in everyday construction of meaning of mental illness

Taking a socio-cultural approach, this paper regards diagnosis as a cultural tool for conceptualisation of mental phenomena. Diagnoses are not only an essential element of medical culture, where they are developed and utilised to fulfil certain functions in clinical and scientific practices, these medical concepts also circulate outside of their context of origin and acquire new meanings and come to serve (partly) new functions. Some are incorporated in vernacular discourse, constituting shared cultural resources for understanding and talking about certain experiences and behaviour. Drawing on a study of social representation of mental illness in focus group discourse (Ohlsson 2009), the paper addresses how diagnostic categories of DSM are utilized as resources in everyday discourse by persons who share experiences of depression, anxiety or bipolar disorder. It is proposed that they do not only serve as a means to verbalise and communicate experience. They are also instrumental in: the objectification of changing and multidimensional phenomena (e.g. comprising behavioural, volitional and emotional dimensions) as a stable underlying disease entity; the reification of abstract phenomena where the mental is rendered as something concrete and indisputably real; the legitimisation of subjective, and sometimes contested, experiences; the formation of shared knowledge by collectivisation of illness experience in self-help groups and service user organizations. Diagnosis is, thus, not only employed as an epistemological tool that makes it possible to identify and categorise experience in terms of specific illnesses, but also deals with the ontological status of suffering and difficulties, as well as questions concerning personal identity.

Whelan, E. *Dalhousie University*

Classifying Disease in the New Millenium: The Promise and Politics of the ICD-11

The World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD) provides standard, universal codes and descriptions for medical diagnoses. It is arguably the most important system of standards in international health. It provides a common language of disease for the global production, management and comparison of health data, directly affects health care delivery, research, administration, and insurance coverage, and enables much of the WHO's work. Traditionally, like most other medical classifications, editions of the ICD were developed by appointed committees and closed to outsiders. The content was neither peer-reviewed nor explicitly evidence-based. For the 11th edition, the WHO is adopting an innovative 'Wiki'-like approach, soliciting feedback through the Internet from a wide range of constituencies about how and which diseases should be classified. The resulting proposals will be openly discussed online and peer-reviewed by medical and scientific experts. This new approach could revolutionize the process of defining and counting disease and make the ICD much more relevant to clinicians, researchers, and patient-activists. It also faces some serious challenges and limitations. Initial findings from an ongoing sociological study to evaluate the ICD-11 development process will be presented.

de Graaff, M., Bröer, C. *University of Amsterdam*

I am my own laboratory - Medically unexplained symptoms and the dual failure of searching for diagnosis

Medical sociology demonstrates peoples search for diagnosis and the consequences of a lack of diagnosis. This article builds on these insights and extends them in two ways. First it shows the specific practices through which people arrive at a self-diagnosis: in this case often through experiments in their daily life. These experiments mimic dominant practices but fail to establish official recognition. Second, this research demonstrates what happens if that diagnosis is not recognized: 'tinkering' with ill health or doctoring without a doctor (Mol, 2006). This process is marked by a dual failure: suffering from medically unexplained symptoms and identifying with a deviant, politically and medically unrecognized, label. The 'self-medicalisation' observed here fits with the idea of 'shifting engines of medicalisation' (Conrad, 2005). Medicalisation is less dependent on medical specialist and can be advanced by 'patients', by other professionals and by commercial actors. This self-medicalisation is nonetheless dependent on the dominant logic in health policy. Dominant practices resonate (Bröer, 2006) in the search for diagnosis. The case we have chosen is electrohypersensitivity (EHS), a condition of which the etiology is uncertain and contested and which is not recognized as a disease. We studied 18 EHS sufferers through participant observation and repeated interviews, interviewed representatives of 'patient' organisations and government in the Netherlands. We performed a qualitative content analysis, reconstructing the search for diagnosis inductively and assessing the influence of dominant practices deductively.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS 2 D502

GOVERNANCE & HEALTHCARE POLICY

Crawshaw, P. *University of Teesside*

Neo-liberalism, governmentality and the (bio) politics of social marketing for health

The publication of one of Michel Foucault's later series of lectures at the College de France as the Birth of Bio-Politics (2008) has invigorated scholarship on the relationship between neo-liberalism and governmentality in a number of fields, including critical health studies. A particular focus of this work has continued to be the individualisation of responsibility for the management of wellbeing through strategies of 'government at a distance' which act upon subjects to produce autonomous and rational healthy citizens capable of reflexively monitoring their own behaviours and health within capitalist economic structures that privilege freedom, choice and self determination.

The proposed paper draws on The Birth of Bio-politics and other studies of governmentality to interrogate the use of social marketing strategies as part of newer modes of health governance within contemporary Western liberal democracies. Social marketing mimics the methods of commercial marketing by attempting to influence health and other behaviours amongst diverse audiences and range of contexts and settings. It is argued that, through constructing health behaviours as another field within the neo-liberal marketplace, these methods are indicative of the continued hegemony of neo-liberal models of governance which have moved beyond the realms of the market to infiltrate all aspects of everyday experience. Empirical material from focus groups and individuals interviews collected with a sample of men (n. 50) is used to explore these theoretical debates.

Gabe, J., Harley, K., Willis, K., Short, S.D., Collyer, F., Natalier, K., Calnan, M.

The University of Sydney

Partnership with the state: private health insurance in the United Kingdom and Australia

Recent decades have seen the influence of neoliberalism in reshaping health systems internationally, including increased reliance on the private provision of healthcare services and greater responsibility for individuals. While this has occurred in both the United Kingdom and Australia, the fate of private health insurance (PHI) has been quite different in the two national contexts over the last decade. In Australia, state measures to encourage individuals to purchase PHI have boosted membership, while PHI has stagnated in the UK, where NHS waiting lists were reduced and the (previous) government did not promote PHI membership. The policy contexts, individuals' decision-making processes and social effects of private health insurance have attracted some sociological attention; however, there has been little research on the role of private insurers themselves. In this paper we present a comparative analysis of the discourses on the websites of private health insurers in Australia and the UK. Our analysis highlights adoption by private health insurers of neo-liberal discourses of choice and individual responsibility, partnership and healthy lifestyles. In these respects, similarities between the discourses employed in the two national contexts override differences that might be expected due to contrasting healthcare traditions and policy contexts. What unites the Australian and UK private health insurance discourses is their basis in neoliberalism, and in this they are working in partnership with the state.

Aronson, P. *Warwick University*

Frustration of Choice: Migrants from the ex-USSR in German healthcare system

Having socialized in a country with highly centralized healthcare provision principles, migrants from the former USSR experience difficulties seeking help from fragmented and often disintegrated healthcare services in Germany. This paper will discuss migrants' experience in contrasting healthcare systems and their understanding of the idea of patient choice.

German healthcare system is based on the principle of individual responsibility for health. Help seeking behavior is regarded as ability to engage in pro-active choice of care providers and make informed decisions about treatment plans. This paper will argue that as a product of Western liberal society, this principle contradicts expectations of persons from the socialist culture of care provision. In particular, this paper will critically assess the concept of paternalism as often applied to socialist medical care. I will argue here that provision of free of charge centralized healthcare has been a strong ethical principle of socialism, which has been regarded by many as a demonstration of state willingness to provide for its' citizens, and as a sign of social cohesion. In contrast, the pressure to make choices about treatment options, is understood by migrants as state's failure to give all citizens equal opportunities in access to medical care, and is interpreted as immoral. This general resentment of patient choice ideology has a negative effect on doctor-patient relationships and on migrants' willingness to receive professional medical help in Germany.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS H103

LIVE, EXPERIMENTAL, OPEN-ENDED: INNOVATIONS IN THE INSTRUMENTS AND CRAFT OF SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

This special panel will propose innovative ways of enacting sociological methodology that reflect the open-endedness, ongoingness and contingency of the social world. The panel draws from a larger project of reframing sociological methodology in which traditional sociological methods (interview, survey) might be challenged by new 'devices' (such as anecdote, list, pattern) in the making of the social. The three papers offer new 'devices' such as the public experiment or the studio as ways in which the sociological research imagination might be engaged, and a new craft of sociology developed. The paper by Back & McDonald will focus on the implication of digital and new media approaches to qualitative research. Marres will consider the public experiment in terms of the challenges of digital devices to sociological research. Wakeford will propose studio sociology as a way of rethinking empirical work that challenges not only conventional sociological ways of working, but also the reliance on current modes of representation. Lury will act as chair and discussant for the session, framing the session in terms of the wider project.

Marres, N. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Multifarious instruments? Experiments in sustainable living, digital devices and public sociology

This paper considers a particular empirical apparatus, the sustainable living experiment, to explore the transformation of the category of the social experiment in the context of digitization. As has often been noted, with digitization has come renewed optimism about the possibility of sociological experiments. Sustainable living experiments provide a site for exploring both the grounds for, and challenges to, this kind of enthousiasm. They indicate a number of shifts in the 'experimental conditions' of sociological research associated with digitization. One can think here of the explosion in social data available online, and the opportunities this offers for working with dynamic data sets. But sustainable living experiments also highlight a challenge that digital devices pose to sociological research: in this context, devices for the monitoring and modification of behaviours simultaneously make possible different modes of experimental research, which cannot always be clearly distinguished: from economic experiments in behavioural change to a version of the sociological breaching experiment. Digital devices, then, here take on the role of multifarious instruments: they 'co-articulate' sociological research with other modalities of analysis and intervention, in troubling and/or productive ways. To conclude, I ask what are appropriate research strategies on the part of empirical sociology in analyzing an apparatus like the sustainable living experiment. I explore how it may enable forms of social experimentation that are more alligned than others with the aims of public sociology: a kind of sociological experiment that is conditioned by publicity, and in which 'experimental control' figures as an a posteriori accomplishment.

Wakeford, N. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

The Invention of Studio Sociology

New modes of doing sociological methodology, such as those proposed by Patricia Clough ('empiricism of sensation') or John Law ('mess' and fluidity), require novel vocabularies of invention and making. In this paper I develop the idea of 'studio sociology' and suggest that it provides ways of thinking through how innovation in sociological methodology might happen. Building on the results of a recently completed ESRC Fellowship which examined in detail the traffic between social science research and its mobilization in design and technology firms, I look to the (design, art, creative) studio way of working as a model for doing sociology. In a studio it can seem that everything exists under the sign of process (O'Doherty, 2007). However it is a place that functions as an incubator for new ideas, a workroom, a place of production (including a first site for display of what is produced), a site of experiment and a social centre. I argue that studio sociology might go beyond invoking messy methods and look beyond the redistribution of affects to the production of objects that seek to move to a space of public presentation. In so doing I reflect back on the experimental approaches of Mass Observation and stress the continuities of a wilder sociological imagination than might be evident in the current formulations of visual and sensory methods.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Rivers, C., Bulloch, S. *University of Surrey*

CAQDAS- Creation and De-creation of sociological knowledge

This presentation considers methodological issues raised amongst researchers about the use of CAQDAS tools within the context of qualitative analysis and their contribution to sociological knowledge. CAQDAS packages offer a variety of tools such as data handling, representational and analytical tools, to support researchers through the processes of analysis.

CAQDAS packages as data handling tools allow researchers to manage large amounts of various kinds of data within a single database (e.g. textual data can be linked with video data and Google maps, useful to analyse aspects of identity and place. CAQDAS as a representational tool enables researchers to present outcomes and findings by using visual models (e.g. network tools), which facilitates the linking of ideas and identification of new analytical aspects. These two tools illustrate that CAQDAS packages can facilitate qualitative analysis (e.g. coding, 'memoing' and annotating data), thereby contributing to the creation of sociological knowledge as the invisible can become visible (e.g. visualising connections between codes and grouping them).

Although, it is of great advantage to have features that support the management of large amounts of data and the representation of findings, these aids can also evoke a potential for superficial analysis, which can lead to the misuse of methods. Aspects of over-coding and simplification have been encountered and have led to critical debates about the usefulness and efficiency of using CAQDAS packages (Coffey and Atkinson, 1996;) Thus, the advantages of CAQDAS tools might contribute to the de-creation of sociological knowledge.

Schutte, D.W. *Cape Peninsula University of Technology*

Testing New Data Collection Technology to Assist With Unlocking Sensitive Information - A Collaborative Pilot Study with Farr

Collecting reliable sensitive information from members of the public is a chal-lenge to any human scientist. Any advancement in this respect could bench-mark new data collection techniques to the benefit of various research pro-jects and human intervention programs, especially when it involves accessing sensitive medical issues and/or socially stigmatised information from respon-dents. In response to this problem, the Qbee was specifically developed to extract sensitive information from both literate and illiterate respondents in a "faceless face-to-face interview" situation. A methodological pilot study was done in collaboration with the Foundation for Alcohol Related Research (FARR). The Qbee data collection technology was tested on mothers with di-agnosed Alcohol Foetal Syndrome (FAS) children and the responses com-pared with data collected from the same respondents using the newly devel-oped Qbee data collection technology. Both qualitative (focus groups) and quantitative data analysis techniques were used in this pilot study. The Qbee proved to be not just another electronic data collection device that assist the researcher to capture data faster or more easily, but it is the first electronic data collection device that could be put in the hands of an illiterate respon-dent without prior training and more successfully extract sensitive information that the traditional face-to-face interview technique. During focus group dis-cussions, all the respondents described the Qbee as the instrument of choice above the face-to-face interview technique. It seems that this instrument has the ability to raise the validity and reliability of sensitive information to a higher level than what is currently accepted.

Martens, L. *Keele University*

Visualising Domestic Kitchen Practices: Connecting the ontology and epistemology of practices

In recent years, practice theories (in the broad manner discussed by Reckwitz 2002) have captured the attention and interest of scholars of different disciplines, often when examining issues that are an explicit yet problematic concern in policy terms (e.g. sustainability and the environment). This paper follows the call by Schatzki (1996, 2002) and Reckwitz (2002) to pay attention to the epistemological consequences of adopting practice theory as an analytical framework in analyses. It asks: 'What does it mean to adopt a practice orientated epistemology in research?' Noting that in anthropology (e.g. of knowledge, skill and the senses) the process of paying attention in particular to the interconnection between 'the practice that is the focus of their research' and 'their research practice' has begun, I move on to reflect on this question through an analysis of the methods and analysis employed in an ESRC-funded project entitled Domestic Kitchen Practices by drawing on their insights and on Schatzki's ontology of practices. This project employed tools and techniques for visualising mundane kitchen practices and one of those: the utilisation of CCTV technology, is here examined for the challenges it poses and affordances it offers by bringing together technological devices, vision enskillment and knowledge development in the comprehension of mundane kitchen practices such as cleaning and ordering.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

OPEN NAB115

HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY

Kapoor, N. *Manchester Metropolitan University*

The advancement of racial neoliberalism in Britain and the USA

If the election of Obama to the US presidency is rather an apt and symbolic example of race in neoliberal times, representing the attempt to sponsor de-racialisation in order to promote post-racialism, one must also question how this translates to the politics of race in Britain. Despite the long history of discursive comparison, or perhaps because this discussion has often emphasised race is a problem of the US, there has been less analysis of the features of racial neoliberalism in Britain. Drawing on historical moments which demonstrate the long-standing borrowing and interaction between Britain and the US on matters of immigration and race, this paper explores the advancement of racial neoliberalism in Britain in parallel with developments in the US. I go on to discuss the evaporation of race post Macpherson to demonstrate that while the language of race is increasingly erased from public and institutional discourse, the institutionalisation of racism continues unbounded, legitimated through the 'war on terror'. This dichotomy comes together under the Prevent agenda which, as it maps onto the disciplinary aspects of Community Cohesion, has become the dominant thread of state policy on race. Consequently while any progressive policy using race for the purposes of antiracism, to correct the historical legacies of racial structuring, fades from view, the 'war on terror' is used to legitimise (racially defined) policies of policing and securitisation. We thus move towards a place where the only way in which race is spoken is for the purposes of discipline and control.

Orhon, G. *University of Essex*

The Unheard Voices of the Deep Silence: Memory of 12th September Coup in Turkey

Turkey is nowadays tending to settle the accounts with the last coup in its history, occured in 12th September 1980, through a change in the Constitution which is now being assessed as the legal reminiscince of it. 12th September coup has not only been the initial phase of transition to neoliberalism in Turkey, but also a project to re-organize the society with its all political components. Interestingly, as it has not been the subject of a sociological study so far, how the coup is remembered and how it is narrated by a diversity of people is still worth examining. My ongoing study tends to investigate how the coup is narrated, what are the differences, similarities, relations/interrelations between the narratives of divergent parties whose social activities were re-organized, in which aspects do these narratives deviate from/overlap with a dominant narrative and what do these narratives offer while evaluating the social change. In this paper, I want to present an excerpt from an ethnographic study in progress in which over thirty people were interviewed. My research aims to contribute the debate about the coup's significance to both people's daily lives and Turkish politics and intends to give voice to the people whose stories regarding the period have not been heard so far. My research encompasses men and women who were members of different political organizations, associations or trade unions before coup period, as well as the people who were never affiliated with any political option.

Pritchard, I. *University of Chester*

'Beer and Britannia' Public house culture and the forging of nineteenth century British-Welsh industrial identity

Prior to industrialisation in Wales there was little in the way of a distinct national character and the Welsh people had no cohesive sense of collective identity. Industrialisation and its attendant urbanisation, created a social environment which engendered significant cultural disruption and upheaval. In order for industrial society to function effectively and develop a cohesively productive social structure then a 'new' mass Welsh identity had to emerge to replace the diverse locally based loyalties prevalent in pre-industrial agricultural communities. Additionally, as the impetus behind industrialisation had occurred primarily in a British context, any newly formed Welsh identity would ultimately have to be reconciled to the nation's industrial import within a politically 'United Kingdom'. Public house culture has been identified as a core element in the creation of this industrial Welsh identity. The construction of cultural commonalities between social classes and the role played by leisure in this procedure is central to the formation and maintenance of political stability in large demographically diverse modernist nation states. Therefore this paper will argue that public house culture played a central role in the construction of a new industrial Welsh national ideology that was ultimately allied to, and a constituent of, a British imperial agenda designed to exploit both the natural resources and workforce of the area to its maximum extent.

Romero Reche, A. *University of Malaga*

The Authoritarian Uses of Humour in Francoism

It can be argued that humour, as an element of ideological reproduction, works more effectively through the "common sense truths" it takes for granted rather than by its explicit political messages. It implies an inherent conservative leaning since humour must rely on a culturally shared definition of normality in order to make fun of deviations from such normality. Hence, conflicting humorous discourses promote conflicting definitions of normality. In the case of Francoism, there was a deliberate attempt to elaborate the notion of a Spanish "essence", a Spanish "normality" with which "foreign" ideals (democracy, communism, atheism, etc) conflicted. The ideological goal was twofold: first, to produce internal cohesion given Francoism's international isolation alter the downfall of the German and Italian Totalitarian regimes, and second, to dismantle any political mobilization outside the regime's institutional celebrations. This paper attempts a review of the ideological use of humour during the different stages of Francoism, both in terms of public discourse and private practices, particularly in its often explicitly ironic mocking of political participation in favour of private life, which was allowed to be lived within certain margins of freedom as long as the "abnormal" personal decisions were kept private. This view can be traced in the most popular humorous productions of the time. By studying them and the interplay with their audiences, we may be able to identify how humour, promoting an outlook of private joy and public skepticism, played a part in the maintenance of an Authoritarian regime.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

OPEN 2 NAB214

ELIAS

Fitzpatrick, M.

The Hidden Agenda for "Absolutist" Monarchical Power in the Eighteenth Century Court Society in England: The Libretto of Handel's Messiah

Norbert Elias postulated “Figurational” sociology. Society is made up of “figurations” or a “web of interdependent relationships with power ratios at its core”. The investigation of a particular society at a particular time in history involves examining the relationships within that society and how they are interdependent Eighteenth-century European society was in transition from medieval to modern. Changes took place within cultural, social, political, religious and economic contexts. The principal “type” of society was known as the “Court Society”.

Elias writes in his book *The Court Society* (1983) that by studying the ruling elite of a particular autocratic regime, it can be of use as a basic model for other studies of the relation between the dynamics of position and the dynamics of individuality. The Court Society is an elite formation where the Monarch and the Monarchy form the apex and are vitally important power positions. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Monarchy was termed “Absolutist” but was slowly changing to “Constitutional”.

In 1741, George Frederick Handel wrote the music for the Sacred Oratorio *“Messiah”.* However, his librettist Charles Jennens who was a non-juror selected Scriptural texts taken from both the Old and New Testaments for the libretto. In this paper I am going to argue that Jennens’s libretto contained a hidden agenda that promoted and reinforced the “Absolutist” power of the Monarch and Monarchy in the Court Society, which would not have found favour within the Court Society at that time. This “Absolutist” power was based on the concept of the Divine Right of Kings. If Jennens stated this openly he may have been deemed to have committed an act of treason! This paper argues in his defense.

Clement, M. *University of the West of England*

Trade Unions: A Significant Social Figuration?

Whilst living in Britain, Elias witnessed the evolution of the Labour Party from its status as an ‘outsider’ party which ousted itself from government during the depression to that of the ‘natural’ party of government in the post-war welfare state era.

He saw the growth of this social figuration, alongside its institutional partner – and historical midwife - the Trade Union movement, as an example of the civilising process encompassing ever-wider layers of the population. Within this configuration – this amalgam of parliamentary, municipal and workplace-based forms of social democracy known as the labour movement – the interests of the working class were institutionalized into a more ordered and regulated relationship with the mixed economy of public and private enterprise. Regimes of mutually agreed working practices and customary rights emerged via negotiation between employers and workers’ representatives, bred of a strong sense of interdependency in the 1950s and 1960s, as Elias outlined in his 1968 postscipt to ‘The Civilizing Process’.

This paper examines the climate of reform and consensus that ‘civilised’ the post-war unions, and how far their efforts to retain and advance their influence in the 1970s can be seen as a continuation of the battle to remain included and recognized within a society increasingly threatened by a neoliberal backlash.

Gabriel, N.

Collar the Lot! Norbert Elias on the Isle of Man

Norbert Elias was arrested at Cambridge in 1940, along with many other members of the London School of Economics, and interned on the Isle of Man. Although there has been some recent research on his collaboration with the musicologist, Hans Gal, on The Ballad for Poor Jacob, part of a camp review entitled, ‘What a Life’, relatively little is known about the sociology lectures and seminars that he gave at the camp university. Elias (1994, p. 62) later recalled, ‘My internment, which lasted eight months, was in some ways, very fruitful for me, because I could practice giving lectures in English’. This paper will examine his notes from the internment camp, now located in the Norbert Elias Archive, arguing that his conceptualisation of sociology can be traced to some of the early courses that he taught during this period.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

OPEN 3 H101

SOCIOLOGY FROM OTHER ANGLES

Recent reports such as the International Benchmark Review of Sociology have cautioned against top down interdisciplinarity and the distorting effect of research assessment exercises. They call for investment in the institutional organisation of sociology to preserve its intellectual diversity and enhance its authority in the academy and beyond. In this panel we engage with these claims through empirical analyses of the institutional, intellectual and cultural arrangements and practices which constitute our discipline. We explore the extent to which assessment exercises can be said to 'distort' the discipline, and reflect on the benefits and burdens of different institutional approaches to audit, interdisciplinarity and engagement using a variety of quantitative and qualitative data. These papers challenge sociologists to think again about whether and how to protect our discipline for the future.

Stöckelová, T. *Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic*

Social sciences in the public space

Natural sciences affect society visibly by producing new technological objects and processes. Social sciences and humanities operate more invisibly, in a materially thin mode of words and discourses. This does not mean they are necessarily less influential. There is, however, a paradox pointed out by Mesny (1998), who argued that the more successful the social scientific knowledge is in terms of its appropriation by society, that is, the more it is used for explanations and self-understandings by social actors, the less scientific it is perceived to be. It becomes common sense and its provenance in the social sciences and humanities gets forgotten. In this paper, I am interested in how academic social sciences (people and ideas) have been present (and absent) in the public space in the Czech Republic since 1989. Firstly, I examine how social scientists claim and reclaim ownership of their ideas in the public space. Secondly, I focus on the different disciplinary identities of economists, sociologists and political scientists, and the status and authority associated with them. Thirdly, I am interested in how the recently introduced Czech research assessment impacts on the public engagements of social scientists. Empirically, I draw upon textual analysis, interview data and ethnography conducted in a social science department of a Czech university. This paper offers the opportunity to make valuable connections between recent issues around research evaluation and impact in the Czech Republic and current debates in the UK over the future of the social sciences.

Garforth, L., Kerr, A. *Newcastle University*

Doing Interdisciplinarity: Accounts from the social sciences

Recent discussions about the state of the social sciences have tended to map and critique the methods, theories and approaches in our disciplines, but spend less time exploring the ways in which actors, practices and institutions co-produce social science research and the implications of these arrangements for our disciplines. In this paper we present findings from the one element of the UK research of an EU project on knowledge, gender and institutions which involved a short survey (n= 14), in-depth interviews (n=5), two focus groups (n=7) and observation of social scientists in one university department between June 2006 and April 2007. We reflect on the difficulties with gaining access and respondents in this study before moving on to consider how participants invested their disciplinary and interdisciplinary selves as they build careers and academic biographies, contrasting the different experiences of academic teaching-and-research staff and contract researchers. We explore some of the ways participants built secure disciplinary and interdisciplinary spaces to inhabit, as well as the threat to their security from contractual positions and rigid disciplinary categories reinforced by various institutional structures and practices. This leads us to suggest that the bodies which seek to represent social scientists in general and sociologists in particular need to attend to and recognise the different ways in which academics preserve and extend our disciplines in the course of our work and to help academics and institutions to openly reflect upon and change our working practices for the benefit of social scientists as a whole.

Burrows, R.J., Kelly, A. *University of York*

Measuring the Value of Sociology? Modeling the RAE 2008

This paper describes the various attempts that have been made to measure the value of the research that academics undertake in the UK in order to inform state funding allocation decisions. It begins by briefly reviewing the various iterations of measuring the 'quality' of research that have been tried over the last few decades. It then takes a detailed case study of the manner in which our own discipline - sociology - has been evaluated, with a particular focus on the most recent exercise, the results of which were reported in 2008. We demonstrate that 85% of the variance in the GPAs of sociology submissions can be accounted for by just 3 variables: the size of the submission; per capita research income obtained; and the proportion of journal outputs submitted that were published in 'top journals' (a measure of which we derive). We conclude that some quite simple statistical analysis of administrative and transactional data still has something to offer, even when the object of our inquiry is something as supposedly complex, unstable, elusive, vague and multiple as the quality of sociological research in the UK.

Ibrahim, Y., Crossley, N. *University of Manchester*

Political Parties and social movements: Differential Association and Network Structure in a Campus Political World.

In this paper we explore the network structure of a university campus political world. Drawing on a 12 month ethnographic study of the student political networks at the University of Manchester, UK, we employ a mixed method approach to data analysis. We use procedures of block modelling to discover structural equivalence in the network, which provides us with the main political organisational affiliations. These include mainstream political parties, new social movements, socialists, and non-governmental organisations. To test our findings further, we use homophily mechanisms to find out to what extent these 'political blocks' are determined by ideological values or political pragmatics. We find by using both positional and relational approaches we are able to understand the political dynamics that structure the network at this university campus.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

RELIGION H216

STATE RELATIONS *Chair: Grace Davie*

Kahn-Harris, K.

From Security to Insecurity: British Jewish Communal Leadership in the Context of Multiculturalism

This paper examines the changing nature of the British Jewish community and its leadership since 1990. The argument is made that that there has been a shift within Jewish communal discourse from a strategy of security, which emphasized Anglo-Jewry's secure British belonging and citizenship, to a strategy of insecurity, which emphasizes the dangers and threats Jews face individually and communally. The paper looks at one aspect of this shift – the considerable concern raised by members of the Jewish communal leadership over the numerical decline of Anglo-Jewry. The cause of this decline was identified as an excess of security and belonging within the UK, leading to excessive assimilation. Against this perceived threat the goal of communal policy increasingly came to be 'Jewish continuity', pursued via initiatives that included: extensive programmes of research on Anglo-Jewry; the formation of a dedicated organisation called Jewish Continuity; the building of new Jewish day schools and the development of policies to stimulate the quality of Jewish education; programmes of institutional restructuring within the major synagogue umbrella bodies. It is argued that one of the most notable aspects of the Jewish continuity agenda was that its advocates were either unaware of or were antithetical to, trends in British multicultural thinking. Indeed, suspicion towards multiculturalism has come to be an important theme in contemporary British Jewish communal discourse.

Bolzonaro, F. *University of Cambridge*

The retreat of the state and the 'returning to religion'. Investigating the link in social policies

The development of many European welfare states was characterized by harsh conflicts between religious authorities and the state. With different degrees, national bureaucracies succeeded in taking up the role previously assigned to charity religious organizations. According to much of the current scholarship, the social engagement of the state contributed to the secularisation of European societies. The persistent influence of the liberal ideology, the financial difficulties of the welfare state and the incapacities of national bureaucracies to meet citizens' needs are at the origin of the retreat of the role of the state and of the opening up of new possibilities for religious organizations active in civil society. This paper intends to offer a contribution in explaining the 'returning to religion' as a consequence of the increasing influence of religious organizations on the institutional sphere of social policies. In so doing, it will try to link the current comparative welfare state research and the study of secularisation. The first part of the paper presents its theoretical framework. Then, it will introduce a comparison between France and Italy. These two countries can be considered two crucial cases on the topic under investigation. Although they both have always had a vivid Catholic associationism, they differ in the way the state affirmed its supremacy over the Church and the influence of religious authorities on the national politics.. Finally, the third part will broaden the conclusions taken from comparative analysis of the French and Italian case to other European countries.

Donnelly, S. *University College Dublin*

Secularisation and the media: the case of clerical scandals in the Irish Catholic church

A barrage of clerical sex abuse scandals has dominated media coverage of the Catholic Church internationally over recent years. The time is ripe to examine the relationship between the Church and the media and to explore the extent to which the breaking and reporting of these scandals is part of the secularisation of Catholic European society. Using the Republic of Ireland as a laboratory for study, this paper provides a socio-historical analysis of transformations in the relationship between the media and the Catholic Church. It describes and analyses the way in which the Irish Republic secularised. Data from the European Values Study (EVS) is used to explore the secularisation of Ireland and trends in personal and institutional religiosity are examined over time comparatively with other Catholic European countries. Analysis highlights sharp declines in institutional religiosity during the 1990s. Stable trends in spiritual beliefs over time suggest a shift towards more personal and private forms of religiosity. Case studies of a number of clerical paternity and sex abuse scandals which dominated the media from the early 1990s are then presented. It is argued the Irish media underwent a process of liberalisation enabling 'de-sacralised' coverage of the Catholic Church culminating in the acute and intense coverage of the practices of individual priests.

Barker, E. *London School of Economics / Inform*

Cult Wars: Public Sociology and Two Decades of Inform

Bizarre beliefs, brainwashing, child abuse, drug trafficking, gun running, financial intrigue, breaking up of families and mass suicide were but some of the characteristics that came to mind when one mentioned the word 'cult' in the 1970s and 1980s. With the media regaling their audiences with titillating atrocity tales, 'everyone' knew that cults were 'bad'– and, if proof were needed, one had only to point to the murders and suicides of Jim Jones' followers in the Guyana jungle, to the release of sarin gas by Aum Shinrikyo in the Tokyo underground, and, eventually, to the destruction of the Twin Towers by Al Qaeda. But sociologists were building up a more complex picture of the new religions they were studying, and in 1988, in an attempt to provide a more objective and reliable picture of the 'cult scene' to those outside the Ivory Tower, Inform (Information Network Focus on Religious Movements) was founded with the support of the Home Office and the mainstream Churches in Britain. This paper describes how Inform, based at the LSE, has been, and continues to be, virulently attacked in some quarters of the media, by some of the movements and by some of the movements' opponents – and how, by relying on the methods of the social sciences, it has contributed to a more nuanced approach to minority religions not only in Britain but also in other countries around the world.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES — THAI THEATRE

NEUROSCIENCE

Fitzgerald, D. — *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Sociology after Neuroscience

At least since John Cacioppo and Gary Berntson (1992) set forth a programme for 'social neuroscience' in the early nineteen-nineties, interested scholars have been variously excited by, or appalled at, but have rarely been indifferent to, the possibility of analysing 'social' phenomena through the strictures of the central nervous system (e.g. Martin, 2000). Coming from a very broadly Science and Technology Studies perspective, much scholarship has responded to this phenomenon by re-situating the objects and practices of the neurosciences within the same social, historical, economic and political circuits over which (some parts of) the neurological sciences claim at least partial authority (e.g. Choudhury et al, 2009). To re-situate this debate, I will describe, in some empirical detail, a relatively small-scale research practice in contemporary cognitive psychology and neuroscience, that may nonetheless impinge upon it: the partial emergence of the developmental disorder, autism, specifically as a phenomenon to be associated with the human brain (e.g. Ecker et al., 2010). From a description of one particular brain-based approach to 'the social,' I will suggest that the specific 'presence' (see Murray, 2008) of the neuronal may ask a larger question of the social sciences than many response from (broadly) Science and Technology Studies allow; and I will conclude by arguing that, in fact, but not at all from a simplistic or reductive perspective, this presence may require us to re-think the very foundations of a discipline like sociology, in the first place.

Cacioppo, J. and Berntson, G. 1992 'Social psychological contributions to the decade of the brain: doctrine of multilevel analysis', American Psychologist 47(8): 1019-1028.
Choudhury, S., Nagel, S. and Slaby, J. 2009 'Critical neuroscience: linking neuroscience and society through critical practice', BioSocieties 4: 61-77.
Ecker, C. et al. 2010 'Describing the Brain in Autism in Five Dimensions--Magnetic Resonance Imaging-Assisted Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder Using a Multiparameter Classification Approach', J. Neurosci. 30(32): 10612-10623.
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Murray, S. 2008 Representing Autism. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.

Meloni, M. — *University of Nottingham*

What do we really want from neuroscience? Sociological remarks on the great expectations toward the brain sciences

The current proliferation of neuroscientific references in a plethora of disciplinary fields represents one of the most interesting phenomena of our time. Sociology itself, a discipline where a certain 'bio-phobic' attitude (Freese, 2003) was often present, has recently promoted a re-examination of the 'relationship between nature and society' (Newton, 2007) from which projects aimed to use neuroscientific insights of the somatic dimension of thinking and ethics (Damasio) have been evocated (Cromby, 2004). A field like neurosociology has recently emerged (Franks, 2010) too, along with similar attempts to revise the 'core concepts' of sociology 'in light of the lessons of cognitive science' (Turner, 2002). What then, do social scientists exactly expect from neuroscience? This paper will firstly locate the current emphasis on the brain within a deep change in the atmosphere surrounding the social sciences, particularly a growing frustration with theoretical models solely concerned 'with questions of language, meaning, and understanding' (Shilling, 2003), and their 'semiotic' picture of human beings (Marconi, 2001). Secondly, I will emphasise one often neglected aspect of the current 'seductive allure' of neuroscience (Skolnick Weisberg et al., 2008): its legitimization as a new source of values, especially for political and moral discourses. The prospect of moral principles 'firmly grounded' in neurobiology (De Waal, 1996) and the promise of bringing to light - via neuroscience - 'the predispositions of moral evaluation necessary to ethical deliberation' (Changeux, 2000) are at the core of the current seductive force of neuroscience, and contribute to its increasing attractiveness for social scientists.

Pickersgill, M.D. — *University of Edinburgh*

Science, Ethics, and Emotion: The Making and Effects of Normativity in Neuroscience Research

The concept of 'ethical research' holds considerable sway over the ways in which contemporary biomedical, natural and social science investigations are funded, regulated and practised within a variety of countries and disciplines. Some have viewed this 'new' means of governance positively; others, however, have been resoundingly critical, regarding it as restrictive and ethics bodies and regulations unfit for the task they have been set (or have set themselves). Regardless, it is clear that science today is an 'ethical' business. The ways in which formal and informal ethical codes - what I call 'regimes of normativity' - structure scientific work and the meanings it is ascribed with have, however, been under-explored. In this paper, I eschew an approach that straightforwardly critiques ethics for either underdetermining practice or acting as straightjacket to limit scientific advance. Rather, I attend to the ways in which science and ethics are interlocutory; how they are, in many ways, co-produced and, in that process, potentially transform both scientific work and the emotional relationships scientists have with it.

Brosnan, C. — *King's College London*

Ethics and expectations in experimental neuroscience: the shifting status of fetal tissue transplantation for Parkinson's disease

Ten years ago, much hope and expectation surrounded a potential new treatment for Parkinson's disease involving the transplantation of fetal tissue into the patient's brain. Early studies had been promising, but hopes were dashed when two clinical trials early this century showed disappointing results including severe side-effects in some patients. These results were widely publicised and the event is often now seen as representing a public and professional controversy. Within the scientific community, the trial results were taken by some to signify that fetal tissue transplantation should be abandoned, while others argued that the problem was in the design of the trial itself. In this paper, I present data from observation and interviews with scientists in one laboratory who are continuing to pursue research into this therapy. I explore how they rationalise the continuation of this work, how they position themselves within the scientific community and what picture of 'good science' emerges from their perspectives. The rise, fall, and partial comeback of fetal tissue transplantation as a potential therapy is a useful case study of how expectations are constructed and contested in science. I also draw on it here to examine the relationship between expectations and ethics in the neuroscience laboratory.

Richardson, D., Laurie, N., Poudel, M., Townsend, J. *Newcastle University*

Passing Borders: Sexuality, Stigma and Citizenship

Sexual trafficking is a priority issue for many governments yet many aspects of sex trafficking remain poorly understood. In particular little attention has been given to the position of trafficked women when they return from trafficking situations and seek to (re)establish a sense of belonging and respect. Drawing on an Economic and Social Research Council project on citizenship and livelihoods post sexual trafficking in Nepal, we focus on how the livelihood opportunities available to returnee trafficked women intersect with gendered and sexualised models of citizenship in a post-conflict situation where citizenship is being seen as the key mechanism for establishing new forms of belonging, institutionalised through a new Constitutional Assembly. Our research partners are Shakti Samuha, a Nepali Non Government Organization (NGO) created and staffed by returned trafficked women. We examine the extent to which some women who have been sexually trafficked are able to 'pass' as a migrant worker on return to Nepal, aided by particular constructions of citizenship. Related to this, we explore whether how policies and public discourses desexualise some forms of sexual trafficking more than others and ask how these processes affect the potential poverty alleviation strategies available to returnee trafficked women.

Yelken, R. *Selçuk University Sociology Department*

IDENTITY CONFLICT and RESTRUCTURING of PUBLIC SPHERE in TURKEY

Modern Turkey, founded in 1923, inherited a multicultural society made up of different ethnic, religious and cultural groups from Ottoman Empire. However, the new Republic was established as an ideological 'Nation-State' under the title of 'Turkish identity'. As a result, there emerged some problems with the Armenian, Greek and Jewish minorities. Especially Kurdish ethnic group's identity search came to picture in the form of terrorism. The Jacobin republican elites use the constitutional principle secularism as a means of oppression and so, the traditional Muslim masses were excluded and in conclusion, the debates over headscarves have been vivid for a long time. Military interventions took place almost in every ten years and following the military coupes all ideological oppositions, namely, leftists, liberals, conservatives were repressed. These opposing identities coincided with the state vertically and they, in consequence of provocations canalized by the lodges in the state, became the warring factions horizontally as well; the tensions between rightists-leftists, Alevis-Sunnites, Kurdish-Turkish, secularists-anti-secularists are the instances of such provocations.

The internal and external factors like the collapse of East Block, Globalization, 1980 Military Coup, the EU membership process and democratization provides the oppressed identities with rising to the surface of public sphere. With ethnic, cultural religious identities, specific forms of postmodern identity demands like sexual identities, feminism, environmentalism, peace groups, rock-hip hop groups also emerge. Briefly, the monolithic public sphere of nation-state in Turkey smashes and the process of restructuring of a newly formed civil public sphere is still proceeding.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES 2 D302

CLASS, GENDER AND SOLIDARITIES

le Grand, E. *Stockholm University*

Tainted Markers of Taste: 'Chavs', Working-Class Culture and Local Style

This paper draws primarily on the findings from an ethnographic study conducted in a marginalized area on the outskirts of South London, but also on analyses of web sites, newspapers and popular culture. The paper focuses on the young white working-class people in the area, and it examines their formation of identity in relation to visual markers of taste. The context of the study is the recent moral panic in Britain over 'chavs'. In public discourse, the term emerged as a way of pathologizing white working-class youths adopting specific visual markers of taste. The study shows that most respondents, and the area in general, were positioned in the stigmatizing discourse on 'chavs', and the spaces and places that they are associated with. When interpreting the meaning of 'chav', the respondents drew strong boundaries against the term, and used it to categorize others. Many respondents also made strong distinctions against visual markers of middle-class taste. In contrast to earlier research, the notion of 'chav' is not related to a subcultural style adopted by socially excluded groups of youths, but primarily a form of categorization serving to pathologize important aspects of the working-class culture in the area. This is particularly the case with the local style or fashion, which has become symbolically tainted by being associated with 'chavs'. In conclusion, the paper shows the power of classed markers of taste in positioning people and in shaping their identities.

Loveday, V. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

'Flat-capping it': The role of myth and nostalgia in the construction of retroactive working-class identities in the university

Social class has been slowly but surely dismantled as a legitimate identificatory marker over the course of three decades; now routinely absented from public discourses on stratification and exclusion, class is often dismissed as a relic of the past. Yet class remains an enduring social division, and this paper will be examining the ways in which working-class people struggle to identify themselves in the contemporary moment. Drawing on material from empirical research conducted with students from working-class backgrounds at Goldsmiths, this paper will depart from much of the existing literature on class ambivalence, which asserts that working-class people are reluctant to identify themselves in class-based terms, by exploring the strategies which participants mobilize in order to explicitly self-identify as 'working-class' in the university. I will be considering how the erosion of the concept of class in the present has opened up an identificatory void which hints at both the impossibility of recognition and the crisis of self-identification for working-class people; yet far from abandoning their class-based identities, participants in this research have begun to look to the past as a resource for organising their identities in the present. This paper will consider the function of nostalgia and myth in retroactive working-class identity construction: I will be arguing that looking to the past should be re-imagined not as retrogressive but as a critical strategy for creating a better future as a working-class subject.

Skinner, T. *University of Bath*

Dyslexia, mothering, work and identity

This paper draws on 10 highly detailed life-history interviews to unpack the ways in which experiences and discourses intersect to form the identities of dyslexic mothers. How mothers cope with 'juggling' work and children has had lots of attention (e.g. Johnston and Swanson, 2007). But there is less said about the added complication of impairment (see Wates and Jade, 1999 for one of the exceptions). If mothers are mentioned in relation to dyslexia, it tends to be about mothers' worried about their dyslexic children rather than related to the mothers' own impairment (e.g. Riddick, 1995, 1996). Focusing on the women's stories of conception, pregnancies and mothering, this paper develops the theory of intersectionality to analyse how these stories are permeated by varying experiences to formulate distinctions and similarities in their identities. These may be linked to: different degrees of support from key individuals such as peers, parents and partners; varying levels of resources; and the age at which key events such as pregnancy occurred. All of which interact with competing discourses about dyslexia, work and mothering; influencing the internalisation of these discourses and the women's ability to resist and positively reframe their lives.

Steed, C.D. *Holocaust Education Trust*

The Social Transmission of Value

In moral philosophy, it is a question as to how questions of value shape our lives. This session is a signpost to a new book intended to start a conversation about the erosion of value as a category for clarifying social dynamics.
First proposition
Much human action is motivated by the pursuit of worth and value. This stands out:-- - through assumptions made in contemporary life about the value of persons; and - through considering the psycho-social effects of its opposite; i.e. being devalued
Being devalued is a basic constituent of human experience through such avenues as
1. Indifference – not being heard, regarded or engaged
2. Indignity – the politics of objectification, assault and violation
3. Diminishing – the politics of insult and reduction
Second proposition

Human devaluation both transmits and reflects the inequalities of the world. The social transmission of disvaluing is important in shaping human subjects in a variety of settings such as difference, organisational culture and narratives of poverty and violence.

Third proposition

Human devaluation triggers demoralisation when relative effects of inequality, poverty, comparative social status, position in the workplace or beauty market become absolute threats to a valuable self. Resignation is another response behind which can lurk responses of life-affirming Protest. Yet devaluation can also generate its opposite, a reflex reaction that asserts,' I'm worth more than that'. This spring-loaded response is a fundamental mechanism in social dynamics.

Drawing up the dots

Does starting a conversation around 'devaluation' help to re-configure social injustice or perhaps inequality's inner meaning?

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

BRITISHNESS

Acton, A. *Open University*

Custom, Praxis, Possession and Dispossession in Foxhunting Landscapes

E.P.Thompson's classic text, Customs in Common (1991) explored the complexities of space, praxis, custom and tenure. Thompson observed that it is the active, unwritten, pre-modern lay quality of customary access to land which makes it an evasive and difficult social phenomenon to examine. My ethnographic research into landscape and identity (Acton, 2009) tapped into a rich seam of this obscure form of customary spatial tenure. I found that vulgares consuetudines, a characteristic of customary access to land, exists as a visceral part of the infrastructure of foxhunting culture. Moreover, the construction of foxhunting landscapes reveals a pattern of complex, abstruse ironies of dispossession, possession and customary tenure operating as an active element of the English countryside. For over two hundred years Hunts have been faced with a spatial impediment; they do not have an automatic right of access to their foxhunting territories. This un-owned 'ownership' of land presents an opportunity to examine vulgares consuetudines in action while also revealing spatial paradoxes. Foxhunting originated as a sport of the landed classes, the beneficiaries of Enclosure. However, lacking automatic access to private property and subject to a break up of the landed estates, foxhunting culture increasingly drew upon customary patterns of informal land use; a form of tenure, which had typically, although not exclusively, been a practice of the dispossessed poor. This paper draws upon five years of in-depth participant observation with foxhunts which included riding with Hunts, in order to understand the complex operation of ancient custom within the English landscape.

Smith, R.J., Hall, T. *Cardiff University*

Urban Circulations: Outreach work, homelessness, and the city

This paper is concerned with mobility, space, and rhythm; three key words that are found at the centre of a good deal of contemporary social science. In what follows we aim to describe and consider the interrelation of these three concerns as they play out within a relatively small patch of urban terrain and, in particular, the way in which they come to bear upon the lives and work of two very urban groups; outreach workers and the homeless. In doing so we seek to move beyond abstracted theoretical discussion and considering these aspects as lived urban frames. This paper, then, provides a view of mobility from the street-level of social organisation; a local study which demonstrates the social manner in which knowledge, interaction, and movement constitute forms of urban life and the way in which the physical and moral organisation of the city produces particular contingencies and frames to be managed and negotiated. In relation to social scientific concerns with space, mobility, and rhythm we are, essentially, interested in the ways in which the everyday and routine troubles of doing outreach work and sleeping rough are caught up with each other in pedestrian circulation and with the undulating rhythms of the city centre.

Burdsey, D. *University of Brighton*

'It still felt like I was going to the end of the earth': the experiences of minority ethnic communities living at the English seaside

Recent calls have come from within both sociology and cultural geography to extend geographies of racism beyond the traditional urban-rural binary and to explore the 'in-between' locations that fall outside of these distinct spaces. This paper responds to this call by addressing issues of race, identity and racism at the English seaside. Rather than exploring the experiences of minority ethnic visitors and tourists, this study instead investigates those of minority ethnic residents. Drawing on in-depth interviews and observations undertaken in 'Sunshine Bay' - a seaside town in southern England - during 2010, this paper demonstrates that whilst the English seaside is habitually portrayed as a 'white' environment in the popular imagination and racialised bodies are frequently marked as 'out of place' in coastal environments, certain seaside locations have long-established minority ethnic communities. However, their life stories have often been ignored by the academy and their problems marginalised by local authorities and service providers. Highlighting the diverse backgrounds of minority ethnic residents in the town – including retirees, students and refugees – this paper explores how notions of landscape influence their identities and experiences, and discusses issues of racism, isolation and the control of social space(s) in coastal locations. In doing so, this paper attempts to challenge two dominant contentions: that racism is not an issue in predominantly white locations and that the seaside is always a benign, fun space, characterised by carnivalesque, rather than discriminatory, behaviours.

Ciupijus, Z., MacKenzie, R., Forde, C. *University of Leeds*

'Being newcomers in hinterland or how migrants build social networks in urban space, which does not have a tradition of inward mobility from abroad. The case study of emerging migrant households and communities in a Northern English town'.

The sociology of migration has an established tradition of exploring the ways migrants construct social networks and build communities in the highly cosmopolitan urban environments. Some recent studies explored the livelihoods of low-paid migrants in the global city (Datta et al, 2007). The findings emphasized the role of established migrant community groups in facilitating interactions with host society. However there has been a pronounced recognition of the need to research migration beyond the urban centres with long-standing immigration history (Stenning and Dawley, 2009). To address this gap, we examine the issue of migrants' adaptation in urban spaces without pre-existent migrant communities. We use a case study of a Northern English town, which only recently was identified as a destination by international migrants, to explore how migrants construct social networks and negotiate acceptance in urban space. Based on primary qualitative research, we examine migrants' daily lives, their experiences with local communities and individuals, and trace how migrants utilize formal and informal networks in the context of urban space which presupposes the low level of existing social capital in terms of migrant networks. We explore how migrants both from the new EU member states and beyond organize their households and communities in new places, and examine the challenges they face vis-a-vis local contexts of ethnic homogeneity and deindustrialization. Through our data, we ask how migrants build sense of belonging (or rejection) in relation to local communities and how daily urban encounters affect their perceptions of identity, mobility and place.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

WHAT DO WE DO WHEN WE TEACH SOCIOLOGY?

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

THEORY D702

RATIONALITY, MODERNITY, SOCIAL ORDER *Chair: Simon Susen*

Bone, J. *University of Aberdeen*

The Social Map and the Regulation of Everyday Life

Since its inception Sociology has struggled with some perennial questions, such as coming to an understanding of the relationship between individual and society and identifying the processes that produce social order. In addressing such questions the discipline has, at least overtly, assiduously avoided taking account of both psychology and biology in its explanatory frameworks, a standpoint that has led to a focus on external, emergent factors as the prime drivers of social life.

With respect to the above, this paper argues that Sociology's failure, thus far, to offer anything approaching a definitive answer to its central questions lies with its lack of engagement with the 'internal' cognitive and emotional processes that both limit and shape human action, interaction and, thus, give form to the social phenomena that surround us. Moreover, it is argued that, should we fail to abandon this self limiting credo, we risk no less than the obsolescence of the discipline, given that the neuroscientific revolution is offering the possibility of definitive, empirically grounded answers to social questions which, in the absence of our engagement, will undoubtedly be proffered by other disciplines.

Some of the possibilities offered by recent neuroscientific discoveries are specifically addressed here. With reference to a developing theoretical framework, the Social Map, that offers a synthesis of mainstream sociological thought and neuroscientific knowledge emerging from the so-called decade of the brain and beyond.

Cruickshank, J. *University of Birmingham*

Instrumentalism And Instrumental Rationality: Reconsidering The Pragmatist Approach To Ethics And Criticism

Dewey referred to his pragmatic philosophical position as instrumentalism and critical theorists, especially Horkheimer, have criticised this instrumentalism as a form of instrumental rationality. It is argued by critics of pragmatism that a commitment to instrumental rationality fetishises the status quo and restricts the scope of criticism to increasing efficiency. It is argued in this paper that pragmatism and Dewey's instrumentalism are very different from any commitment to instrumental rationality. Against critics such as Horkheimer it is argued that pragmatism is able to motivate a form of social criticism that is concerned with goals / ends and not instrumental means. Unlike positions which are committed to the 'hermeneutics of suspicion' (meaning positions that link ideas to their social origins in order to hold that ideas must serve structural interests), such as Horkheimer's critique of instrumental rationality, Dewey's pragmatism allows for a rational and ethical critique of society and its injustices, because it focuses on ideas being rooted in practices and values that are open to improvement through dialogic criticism, and avoids reducing ideas to being instruments or expressions of power.

Lee, L. *University of Cambridge*

Reuniting modernity and religion? The impact of nonreligion studies for twenty-first century sociology

Traditional secularisation theory tended to assume the decline of religion towards the zero point, with nonreligion conceived of as a transitional phenomenon between the states of religiosity and post-religiosity. Accordingly, nonreligion – that is, a position or practice primarily defined by its relationship of difference to religion; and including phenomena such as atheism, agnosticism, and some forms of secularity and secularism – was consequently of marginal interest as an object of study. Proposed as the 'natural' state of being modern in established modernisation theory, the identification of nonreligiosity as a substantive condition stands to shake up these favourite sociological theories in a number of ways. In fact, a deeper theoretical and empirical understanding of the substance and variety of nonreligion is promising not only as an end in itself but as a bridge between the studies of modernity and religion, which have been polarised projects for much of the twentieth century. This paper presents some of the ways in which the emerging sociology of nonreligion – and its founding assumption: that nonreligion is a substantive, rather than a non-, entity – is impacting upon these sociology's more general and long-standing concerns.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY NAB204

Sofer-Furman, H. *University of Tel-Aviv*

Integration of ultra-orthodox Jews into the Israeli labour market: the "ultra-orthodox market" vs. the "general labour market"

The ultra-orthodox (Haredi) Jewish community is a distinct group in Israeli society. Among other features, it is characterized by low labour market participation. One of the main difficulties in integrating this population into the labour market is their interest in preserving their social closure. This interest motivates most Haredi job seekers to look for jobs inside the Haredi Labour market, which substantially limits supply of suitable jobs. This paper builds on sociological theories dealing with "ethnic economies" and compares between jobs in the Haredi labour market and jobs in the general labour market. The aim of the paper is to examine which market (Haredi or general) provides more advantages (economic and non-economic) to the Haredi population and which of these markets integrates the Haredi population into "better" jobs.

The research focuses on a case study: a group of men and women, participants in a unique program designed to assist Haredi population in finding work. These participants answered two phone surveys, the first conducted at the beginning of their participation in the program and the second after six months, while already working. A comparison was done between jobs in the Haredi market and jobs in the general market. Quality of jobs was examined using a variety of measures, such as: job stability, job status, wage and satisfaction with different job aspects. The research is expected to contribute to policy research dealing with integrating closed groups into the labour market and to the sociological literature dealing with "ethnic economies."

Erlinghagen, M., Scheller, F. *The University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany*

Ethnicity and Labour Market Integration in Germany

Labour market integration of migrants and their offspring is a key issue of the political agenda in Germany as well as other European countries. Against this background we would like to present some preliminary results of an ongoing research project investigating the development of migrants' labour market integration in Germany between the mid 1980s and 2008. Using German panel data we will analyse long term developments of certain aspects of labour market integration like job status, educational adequacy, unemployment duration, job tenure or job satisfaction. Because we suggest migrants' labour market performance to differ with respect to their ethnic background, countries of origin will be of special interest in our analyses. Finally we will discuss some explanations for the relationship between ethnicity and labour market performance.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 12:00 - 13:30

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY 2 NAB107

Bonnin, D. *University of KwaZulu-Natal*

Where have all the designers gone? The Working Life Stories of Textile Designers in the South African Textile Industry

In the early 1980s the South African textile industry had a vibrant design component. Most of the large (vertically integrated) textile mills had design studios which employed upward of 15-20 textile designers. Every year these studios employed two or three of the top textile design graduates (depending on the status and ranking of the mill) from the local technikons. These studios designed for the mills own lines and also produced designs for the wholesalers who would then commission the mill to print for them. Linked to the design studios were the colourists, trained in design and highly skilled in colouring the design and producing the various colour-ways. Thirty years later the design landscape has completely changed. Not only have many of the mills closed down, but the studios have closed as well. Many of the university of technologies (former technikons) are no longer even training textile designers. The main question that this paper seeks to answer is where have all the textile designers gone? Linked to this are two sub-questions how and where are designs now generated and who are the wholesalers commissioning to do their printing?

In order to answer these questions the paper will provide an overview of the changes in the South African textile industry over the last thirty years with a specific focus on the design element. It will use the working life stories of textile designers as a way of elaborating and exploring these changes.

Kellogg, P. *Athabasca University*

Workers versus Austerity: Lessons from Canada's Days of Action, 1995-1998

The Great Recession has left in its wake an expected "age of austerity" where the deficits accumulated to stave off economic collapse, are being addressed through steep cuts to government spending, with profound implications for social services and public sector employment. This scenario is playing out across the Global North – from the U.K. to the U.S. to Canada to Greece to France. This paper will examine an earlier era in one of these countries – Canada – where in quite similar circumstances (recession, deficit-spending and austerity) there was a concerted effort by unions and social movements to mount a campaign of resistance. From December 1995, through all of 1996 and 1997, until coming to an end in 1998 – a series of mass strikes and enormous demonstrations swept through the major cities of Ontario, Canada's biggest province and the heart of its manufacturing sector. Among many other issues, this "Days of Action" campaign highlighted the difficult and important relationship between "traditional" and "non-traditional" sections of the working class. It also was characterized, within the existing workers' organizations, by periodic clashes between the energetic inexperience of newly-active union members, and the institutional experience of the movement embodied in a quite developed full-time layer of union officals.

Hansen, L.L. *Roskilde University*

Rethinking, reinventing, reimagining, re-exploring, redoing solidarity among workers during globalization

The understanding of solidarity as a uniformity in conditions, values, norms and interests has been criticized by several researchers who all - more or less - have pointed at the problem that what was represented as general interests of all workers in fact often were particular interests decided by strong groups of core workers – often male and white.

Globalization and other parallel processes of change have increased the differentiation among workers and then also the possible range of diversity in interests, orientations, experiences, and norms and values. The question of how to conceptualize and practice solidarity and diversity together has often been answered with inspiration from Durkheim's concept on organic solidarity. However several problems arise from the use of organic solidarity in a definition of workers' solidarity today. So all in all we need to know more about how solidarity is produced and reproduced among individual workers positioned differently at the labour market. And we need to know more about the trade unions' role in this. In the paper the discussion will be mainly theoretical focusing on how to understand and conceptualise solidarity. The following headlines indicate the argument and different parts of the paper: What is solidarity (among workers)?, The vocabulary of solidarity, Solidarity & diversity, No borders? No feelings?, Gender, power & solidarity,Alternative solidarities, Concluding remarks

Li, R. *The College of New Jersey*

Will History Repeat Itself?: Globalization and Instability in China

In this paper, I use what is learned from the comparison of four cases of territorial disintegration in China since the mid-seventeenth century to discuss the current market and state development in China. The four historical cases are: Rebellion of the Three Feudatories (1674-1680), White Lotus Rebellion (1796-1805), Taiping Rebellion (1851-1864), and 1911 Revolution. Each case manifested increasing degree of territorial disintegration. The increase in territorial disintegration in Taiping Rebellion can be attributed to both the demographic dynamics as stated in Goldstone's (1991) theory of state breakdown and to geopolitical dynamics as argued by Skocpol (1979) and Collins (1986). The significant increase in territorial disintegration between the third and fourth cases can be attributed to geopolitical dynamics and a combination of rapid development in market and transportation and communication network brought by the early phase of globalization and declining state power. This paper examines whether the rapid capitalist market development currently unfolding in China may bring about instability similar to what happened in early twentieth century. I argue that the Chinese state has so far managed to keep pace with its market development, which explains the stability in China despite frequent protests in the country.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION NAB 104

Spracklen, K. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Nazi Punks Folk Off: Nationalism, Cultural Identity and the Consumption of Metal and Folk Music

This paper explores attempts by neo-Nazis and others influenced by far-right political ideologies to express their politics through the creation and consumption of black metal, folk and neo-folk/Goth music. Debates in leisure studies over the meaning of leisure, couched in terms of freedom and constraint, have hinged on the postmodern turn (Bramham, 2006; Henderson, 2006; Spracklen, 2006; Rojek, 2010). At the same time, researchers of popular music have theorised the development of neo-tribes as the effect of postmodernity on practices of consumption and identity formation (Hodkinson, 2002; Bennett, 2006). In this paper, previous and new research into the discourses about black metal on an internet forum will be examined alongside scene literature to explore the tensions between black metal as a neo-tribe and black metal as a site of the construction of whiteness (Garner, 2006) and white (racist, Aryan, heathen) identity. As an insider in the black metal scene, I use my knowledge of that scene to observe discussions on a black metal on-line forum about what it means to be a black metal fan (being "kult"). Similar observation of on-line forum debates about folk music and neo-folk/Goth will be utilised – in particular, debates on a folk music forum about links between a neo-folk label and neo-Nazis. In identifying the tensions between playful belonging and elitist ideology, it will be suggested that an imagined, white community is being created that resists notions of postmodernity, globalisation and instrumental consumption.

Megele, C., Buzzi, P. *A Sense Of Self*

Risk and Reflexivity in a Global Prosumer Society

The authors present the nexus between individual and social reflexivity of risk society and the processes of individualisation, fragmentation and polarisation in post-modernity and suggest that these are complementary and self-reinforcing processes whose negative effects are accentuated by hyper-reality. The authors argue that hyper-reality has created a dissonance between our conceptions, perceptions and lived experiences exacerbated by a commodified and McDonaldised 'hyper-intertextuality' within the logic of a 'free market economy'.

The authors attribute the rampant 'reactivity' rather than 'reflectivity/reflexivity' in the age of 'reflexive modernity' to the need for incessant enchantment mandated by a culture of consumption.

The authors suggest that we must adopt a 'positive relativity' and a 'positive risk-strategy' to harness the enormous potential of new opportunities offered by post-modernity, within the context of risk society, through a redefinition of societal and individual roles and responsibilities based on 'spontaneous moral impulses' founded on 'individual responsibility for the other', and a re-conceptualisation of the balance between structure and agency founded on dynamic reflexivity that leads to an enhancement of 'life-politics'.

Rutter, J. *Catholic University of Leuven*

Constructing the Pirate: Illegal Downloading and the Ethics of Consumption

This paper looks at the analytical frameworks previously applied to analyse and explain the downloading of illegally copied digital files. It will illustrate how much of the work looking at the downloaders of illegally copied materials has uncritically adopted trade discourses concerning the nature of downloading and adopted a normative and judgemental stance to the activity. It will argue that such an approach demonstrates conceptual problems but, further, has had the effect of constraining our understanding of this consumption practice.

Specifically the paper will explore the manner in which research has often assumed that the illegal downloading of copyrighted material is best studied through frameworks of deviance - regarding the practice as unethical, aberrant, questionable or corrupt and linked to lack of 'moral substance or self-control'. The paper unpicks the ways in which the rationale for considering downloading in such a manner are developed and the problems in the external discourses are called upon in order to justify this framing.

Throughout it will argue that such a priori framing of downloading in a manner that removes it from broader consumption practices both encourages a homogenised view of this form of consumption without purchase, and excludes a number of potentially relevant discourses and research approaches.

Using music as it main focus the paper will argue for a more reflexive approach that focuses less on criminology and psychological motivations and more on piracy as part of a socially constructed market for leisure experiences.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION 2 NAB 213

Gonçalves, A. *School of Hospitality and Tourism Estoril*

Consuming the Past: Politics and Practices of Exhibition and Memorialisation in Cardiff's Public Spaces

Public urban spaces, such as streets and squares, are physical landscapes that are socially appropriated and, in principle, open and accessible to everyone. They reveal individual and collective city life rhythms and help to understand the relations of power and resistance imprinted in the urban form.

Cardiff was a port town devoted to the maritime and mining industries during the 19th and early 20th centuries and characterised by a particularly multiethnic working-class population. However, after an acute process of deindustrialisation, especially after the 2nd World War, the city was subjected to considerable urban changes, with intensive city centre regeneration and waterfront revitalisation. New urban spaces have been built and with them new ways of memorialising the past and history of the city have emerged.

This paper aims at analysing the politics and practices of exhibition of different forms of public art in Cardiff's new public spaces, the social appropriation of and identification with these new landscapes, the relations of power they display, and the way in which the past of the Welsh capital is memorialised in the urban fabric. This paper contends that Cardiff's historical events and individual and collective memories have turned into functional resources to be consumed by residents and visitors alike, under the umbrella of a rather consensual discourse, subjected to the post-modern ideology of conspicuous consumption, leaving little room to dissident and minority discourses and practices that might put at stake the cultural identity the city would like to project as a 'world-class European capital city'.

Orton-Johnson, K., Prior, N. *University of Edinburgh*

Lost in Cybermedia: A Sociology of Prosumption?

Web 2.0 technologies and the convergence of traditional and new media forms have fostered a participatory cybermedia that spans a labyrinth of cultural contexts, spaces and relationships. This paper will draw on a case study of the structurally convoluted and multi-mediated American TV drama Lost to argue that researching cybermedia presents sociology with compelling methodological and theoretical challenges.

Lost has a presence across the full range of media, from DVDs to streaming media formats, international conventions to alternate reality games, tie-in novels to board games. It draws together gaming cultures and communicative web 2.0 practices, implicating audiences in playful loops of consumption that proliferate around the construction of alternate story-lines, maps, poems, visual art, games, food and novels.

In attempting to map the dissolution of distinction between the production and consumption of media forms this paper poses 3 questions; how does one capture what, where and how these forms work given their elusive and ever-proliferating quality? Can existing concepts (re-mediation, simulation, convergence, complexity) offer any purchase on how these forms inter-relate and travel across the totality of their elements, rather than acting as discrete, artificially separated, media sites? if users are becoming 'surrogate producers' actively involved in generating content through social processes of collaboration, how does the researcher deal with the potential ambiguity between 'top down' and 'bottom up' processes of cultural production? In short, how do researchers understand increasingly tangled webs of media 'prosumption' given how rich, accelerated and dynamic articulations of culture and communication have become?

Hand, M. *Queen's University*

Persistent Traces and Potential Memories: emerging technologies, conventions and practices of memory-making in the digital era

Digital memory-making is taking many different forms, from the vast databases of memory institutions (libraries, archives), and other state, corporate and scientific organizations, to the user-generated archives of Web 2.0, to the visible traces of daily practice produced with combinations of cameras, cell-phones, and networked media in personal life. On the one hand, digital memory is cheap, such that we routinely store vast amounts of digital data and thus appear to remember a great deal, both individually and collectively through persistent digital traces. On the other hand, new technologies change what can be remembered, and how. This has consequences for future cultural memory in an era of burgeoning potential memories stored within diffused media, shaped by potentially incompatible conventions. In contrast to the promise of 'perfect memory machines', this new regime of technologies prompts challenging questions about relationships between collective and personal memory (archival histories and individual biographies), the public and the private (the public visibility of private life online), the myriad ways in which 'malleable' visual and textual data can be stored, classified, reconstructed and reworked, and whether instant communication now takes priority over memorization in everyday life. Drawing upon documentary and interview data the paper shows how a) 'memory institutions' are using digital technologies to rework the past and shape future memory practices; and b) how such practices are emerging in daily life as new mobile digital devices (e.g. smartphones) mesh with existing technologies, conventions and practices of memory-making.

Silva Flores, J. *The University of Warwick*

Trajectories of Academic Mobility: a qualitative approach from a global perspective

This paper is focused on academic mobility as a specific process of migration in the global era. It has two main goals: i) to comprehend the main features of the trajectories of academic mobility from the subjective experience of the actors involved and ii) to contribute to the sociological analysis of the academic profession in a global context. Consequently, it needs to be understood and embedded within the specific context of scientific migration and the nature of academic careers.

The study consists of a qualitative study which works with opinions provided by semi-structured interviews. The non probability sampling procedure is based on the following aspects: gender, type of academic activity and region of the world. Therefore, opinions have been provided by males and females between the ages of 23 and 40, who are conducting PhD or post-doctorate programmes, and some who are working as academics at the university level within the European context.

The research findings show relevant features and contextual factors that shape the course of the studied trajectories of academic mobility. In addition, perceptions of academic mobility and description of lived experience within academia are presented.

Pitt, B., Bovill, H., Waller, R. *University of the West of England*

Fragile entitlement: presenting different experiences of adult learners in elite and new universities

Our three separate small-scale research studies invited mature students to tell the stories leading up to, and through, their return to learn in further and higher education (Waller et al 2011). Learners spoke of being motivated to fill gaps or loss arising from experiences of failure and rejection during their compulsory education. However, a return to learning on its own does not guarantee a steady pathway of increasing confidence, academic progression and the support of others backed by a sense of entitlement to be there. Research participants revealed feelings of 'I am not good enough', and being 'impostors' or 'frauds' as similarly acknowledged by academics (Skeggs1997, Mahony and Zmroczek 1997, Reay 2005). Learners' comments resonated with other studies about higher education being 'not for the likes of me' (Marks et al 2003).

Fragility 'characterises the consequences and outcomes of the complex nature of the elements of the decision' to return to learn (Davies and Williams 2001:200). By taking case studies from each of our research studies we suggest that the sense of fragility around entitlement is experienced differently between students moving through elite universities and those in the new post-1992 universities.

We use the stories of these lifelong learners to identify issues of institutional habitus, cultural capital, class and gender to present ideas on how and why such differences exist, and how they might be addressed by both policy and practice.

Jenkins, C., Wright, D. *University of Westminster*

Sociology, Religion and Identity in Higher Education

This paper considers the relationship between religion, identity, secularism and higher education through a case study of sociology. The research was conducted in the mid-noughties with colleagues who had been teaching sociology for some time to enable an informed critique of our practice in the light of the rapid and substantial demographic change in our student cohorts. We wanted to identify what changes had occurred and the likely impact on the sociology curriculum. One flashpoint in responding to changing student demographics was religion. This led us to think about the role of secularism and religion in HE in the context of the globalisation of the neo-liberal knowledge economy. We examine how much influence religion has in the modern market model of the secular university, and how this might have been changed post 9/11Religious identity is subject to global forces with a sense of universal characteristics of being a Muslim for example. Post 9/11 and 7/7 attacks, the dynamics between policy-makers and Muslims has changed with a greater need to promote them as an asset to the country and not a liability (Siddiqui, 2007). HE is seen to have a role in both promoting shared values and countering terrorism. We want to examine the implications of students' religious beliefs and identities for ours/ your pedagogic practice. We question what part religious identity plays for students' understanding of sociology as a secular subject, how it impacts on their religious identities and how to balance academic and religious freedom.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE NAB206

Gabb, J., Fink, J. *The Open University*

Choices, compromises and comparisons: meanings and experiences of long-term adult couple relationships in contemporary Britain

Many couples remain together for significant periods of time but their lives have not been of primary concern in recent policy, academic and professional research where the emphasis has tended to be upon understanding the causes and effects of relationship breakdown and divorce. Our paper addresses this anomaly and explores the phenomenon of couples who, through the enduring nature of their relationships, fall outside current demographic trends but at the same time offer important insights into the complexities of personal and family lives in contemporary Britain. Drawing upon data from questionnaires, vox pop interviews and in-depth interviews with women and men, in heterosexual and same-sex relationships, we examine the nature of choices and compromises negotiated by couples and the personal and socio-cultural comparisons through which they articulate an understanding of 'long-term'. This leads, in turn, to an interrogation of the couple norm and its impact upon definitions of 'the couple', narratives about parenthood and childrearing, discourses of love, 'marriage' and intimacy, and the gendered 'relationship work' that women and men do to stay together.

Einarsdottir, A., Heaphy, B. *Morgan Centre, University of Manchester*

'Broad menus', 'straight laced' and 'boring': the sexual lives of married same sex couples

In the sociological literature same sex intimacies are often described as creative, both in terms of their family structure (i.e. families of choice) and sexual practices (i.e. non-monogamy). In this paper we explore how same sex couples talk about their sex lives by investigating the importance partners place on sex within the relationship and how different expectations are shaped by public discourse. Our ESRC funded study, Just like marriage? Young couples' Civil Partnerships involves qualitative interviews with same sex couples who have entered into Civil Partnership. We interview couples together and apart and ask partners separately about their sex lives including their previous sexual experiences and their current practices. Unlike most research which suggests creative sexual arrangements between partners, we found that most couples commit to sexual exclusivity from the start of their relationship. Such commitment was generally assumed and not negotiated and those who had sexual experiences outside of the couple relationship still described it as monogamous. The paper explores and illuminates how 'married' same sex couples talk about their sex lives and how partners' different expectations about sex are negotiated within the relationship. Same sex couples' narratives of their sexual practices trouble broader discourses about monogamy and about 'gay sex'. They also trouble assumptions about the centrality of mutually satisfying sex in contemporary 'married' relationships.

Aarseth, H. *University of Oslo*

New romantic imaginaries? Everyday life in the gender equal family

The last decades scholars have pointed to a possible crisis in the dual-income-family due to increasingly demanding work-organizations. It is argued that the loss of the female homemaker and high demands in the labor-market drain the family of cohesion and emotional energy. This paper addresses this challenge by exploring the everyday life of gender equal dual-career-families within a Scandinavian welfare-state. The paper draws on a longitudinal interview-study of nine couples interviewed separately on three occasions, 1990, 2004 and 2005. The interviews, as well as the analysis, are conveyed by a free-association narrative methodology. In line with the above prophesy, the study depict a shift of motivations in the family. Home does not appear as a shelter where one may withdraw from high demands and enjoy 'slow time' or simply being together. However, these gender equal families do not suffer from lack of meaning and emotional energy. Rather, homemaking seem to be turned into an arena of shared assignments or joint projects. By making these joint project s a focal point in their everyday lives, the couples partly succeed to move beyond the conflict between domestic obligations and individual self-fulfillment. Home appears as a demanding place and at the same time as a place of shared devotions. By drawing on the concept of collective habitus and as well as theories about romantic ethos I propose that the shared homemaking projects provides the family with new forms of intimacy and new romatic imaginaries.

Stella, F. *School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow*

Homophobia begins at home: lesbian and bisexual women's experiences of the parental home in urban Russia

The notion of home as a safe haven, a space of support, comfort and authenticity has been challenged by feminist research, which has identified it as the site where much abuse and violence against women and children takes place (Duncan 1996). Moreover, the family household is "a sexualised location" (Moran and Skeggs 2004), where children are socialised into dominant gender and sexual norms. Thus, it can be perceived as a sphere of disguise, discomfort, conflict and even violence by young people who do not conform to normative gender and sexual roles (Takács 2006; Valentine, Skelton and Butler 2003). Drawing on 61 interviews collected for an ethnographic study on lesbian women's negotiation of everyday space in urban Russia, the paper explores women's experiences of the parental home, framing them within broader socio-economic and demographic trends in Russian society. The role of family support as a social buffer in a difficult economic climate, (Rose 1999; Caldwell 2004) and the shortage of affordable housing, a heritage of the Soviet period (French 1995), are flagged up as important factors affecting women's ability to move out of the parental home. The paper focuses on the complex emotional connotations that make home both a place of comfort and discomfort. By exploring the ways in which sexual identity is negotiated within the parental home and in the wider neighbourhood, it highlights the complex dimensions of everyday homophobia, and reflects on how notions of respectability rooted in local cultural norms are reflected in women's everyday lives.

Sullivan, O., Gershuny, J. *Oxford University*

Relative human capital resources and the performance of housework within couples: a longitudinal analysis

Economic exchange or bargaining theories hypothesize a strong linear dependence between spousal relative incomes (the usual measure of economic dependency) and the division of housework within couples. But highly influential evidence has also been found for a 'gender deviance neutralization' effect, in which women earning substantially more than their spouses compensate for their non-gender-normative household situation through increasing their housework. We argue that this literature is problematical because: (1) the use of relative spousal income as an indicator of marital bargaining power excludes all non-earners; (2) income as a predictor of unpaid work includes hours in paid work, which is a joint outcome of the bargaining process; and (3) the reliance on cross-sectional data confounds observed and unobserved characteristics. We address these problems by using, as our measure of spouses' bargaining power, a measure of human capital derived from factors affecting an individual's potential earnings over the life course. Our analysis is based on large-scale longitudinal data showing whether changes in human capital have any subsequent effect on the division or performance of housework. Our findings show strong linear effects of women's earnings on the division of housework, and we find no evidence for a gender deviance neutralisation effect.

Kerschgens, A. *Goethe-University*

The construction of Gender and Parenting in German Families

The gendered distribution of work and childcare is on the move (not only) in (West) Germany although there is still a long way to go toward achieving equal participation of both parents in the two areas of life. How do German parents cope with the social transitional situation and how do they make sense of the discontinuities and contradictions both at the individual and societal level? To understand the ambiguities of change, the resulting realm of opportunity for gendered identity constructions and the potential for conflict on the interpersonal and intrapersonal level, I would like to present results from two qualitative research projects. These focus on the division of labour in families with toddlers on the one hand and on gender constructions of new parents in connection to birth on the other. Both reconstructive analyses give insight into the negotiation of different gendered spheres as well as into the different spheres of gender. Gender for transitional fathers and mothers today implies a negotiation of femininity and masculinity that sets bonding and autonomy – as qualities connected to parenthood and work- into specific relationships. Researching the experience of birth broadens the view on these negotiations as birth touches dimensions of embodied agency, agency of the body and contains experiences of activity and passivity that need to be reintroduced into the gendered parental identities. The combined results of both research projects thus give insight into the construction of parental identities and life scripts in a situation of societal transition.

Silva, E.B. *The Open University*

Connections between technology, culture, family and knowledge production

The paper discusses how changes in technologies and in family life both form part of processes of socio-cultural change. The discussion is based on a comprehensive study combining archival research and an ethnographic study, including a wide range of household technologies in use in contemporary homes (from cookers and washing machines to the internet and DVDs) and a cross-section of family types. It addresses questions such as: How does technology shape the ways we relate to each other? What is the significance of how we relate to each other for the technologies we live with? How are the basic needs and activities that define home life and togetherness (like cooking, cleaning and caring) defined by, and accomplished within, socio-technical relations? How does contemporary culture connect technological and relational aspects of close personal relationships such as those of 'family'? How are the 'objective' experience of the world, expressed in relations with the material, and the 'subjective' world, based on the self and on personal evaluations of relationships with others, defined and expressed in the engagements with everyday home life and the machines we use? Attention is given to the connections between mundane practices in the reproduction of our bodies and our relations with those we live with, and the technological patterns and practices of a world driven by forces that go much beyond any individual or small group. The paper offers an overview of research in my book Technology, Culture, Family: Influences on home life, published Sep 2010, London, Palgrave.

Christiaens, W. *Ghent University*

De-familisation: a concept analysis

Aim: This paper is a report of an analysis of the concept of de-familization. Background: The concept of de-familization has offered an important viewpoint in the gender and welfare state literature since the end of the 1990s. At that point de-familization has been introduced to meet the critique that the existing theoretical models of the welfare state were gender-blind and overlooked families as providers of welfare. Although the concept is helpful in understanding the impact of welfare regimes on individuals' work- and family life, there is no consensus what concerns its definition and operationalization. Data sources: Web of Science and Sociological abstracts databases were searched for the period from 1995 to 2010 using the keywords '(de-)familiz(s)ation', '(de-)familialism', 'gender and welfare state'. Methods: Walker and Avant's concept analysis methodology guided the analysis. Results: The ambiguousness of the de-familization concept has been deconstructed in four factors: 1) family policies can be evaluated in terms of individuals decision making behaviour versus the social construction of social norms, 2) de-familization effects on the short run may differ from effects on the long run, 3) policies providing individuals with autonomy, or policies providing services respond to different logics, and 4) Policies that are advantageous for one group might be less effective or even contra-productive for another group (e.g. women versus men). Conclusion: Clearer interpretation of de-familization offers a comprehensive approach to understanding the impact of family policies on individuals' work- and family life. Country classifications based on various de-familization indexes converge to a great extent.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS — ALUMNI THEATRE

CRIME, GOVERNANCE AND EXISTENTIAL PREDICAMENTS *Chair: James Hardie-Bick*

Since the 1960s the existentialist orientation, especially the humanism associated with Sartre's existentialism, has been subjected to various critiques from structuralist, post-structuralist and post-modern theorists. Despite the various attempts to discredit existentialism, a number of sociologists, anthropologists, philosophers, psychotherapists and criminologists have continued to stress the significance of existentialism for their own disciplines. Indeed, recognizing existentialism or existentialism-inspired analysis as particularly fitting for the study of the contingency and indeterminacy of our age, those scholars and researchers are now gradually beginning to build momentum.

This panel includes a number of contributions that are part of this emerging momentum. However, rather than uncritically adopt a pure existentialist stance, contributors aim to critically, though sympathetically, engage with existentialist tenets.

Crewe, D. *Leeds Met University*

'Institutional Wrongdoing and Criminological Explanation: an Existentialist Critique'

It has been commonplace since Sutherland to treat corporate, or institutional 'crimes' or 'wrongdoings' as creating problems with regard to the definition of 'crime', to the extent that recently there have been renewed calls to eradicate the notion of crime and replace it with that of 'social harm'. Moreover, social learning theories that frequently are said to be explanatory of such events tend to suggest that social processes are such that the actors in such circumstances act in a way that is determined by processes of cultural assemblage. This paper offers a critique of both these positions. Firstly, what is constructed as constituting social harm is subject to power relations in the same way as what is constructed as constituting legal 'harm' - crime. Second, any account of determination tends to absolve actors of their responsibility for their choices and actions. Furthermore, such choosing, human freedom, and disassembling processes give the lie to the view of socio-cultural processes as fully determined. This paper addresses these issues from an existentialist point of view relating human freedom to human responsibility through the work of Levinas, providing a new ethic for assessing such institutional or corporate 'crimes', 'wrongdoings' or 'harms' based on his notion of an 'ethics of ethics' or universal responsibility.

Hardie-Bick, J. *Keele University*

'Total Institutions and Last Human Freedom'

Drawing on criminological research together with the personal accounts of writers such as Victor Frankl and Bruno Bettelheim, this contribution explores how individuals have reacted and adapted to extreme situations and examines the psychological survival strategies individuals have used to protect their sense of self. The aim is to consider Sartre's notion of 'ontological freedom' in relation to these accounts in order to critically assess an existential understanding of how, despite such trying circumstances, the self still has the potential to choose, adapt, interpret and give meaning to their lives. This chapter will further suggest that Beauvoir's neglected concept of 'moral freedom' can add another dimension to Sartre's notion of ontological freedom and has the potential to provide a deeper understanding of human subjectivity.

Green, S. *University of Hull*

Crime, governance and existential predicaments

The goal in this paper is to begin to reconcile existential perspectives with late-modernity in an effort to shed light on the individual's experience of penal decision-making. The contention is that as our penal system adapts to a changing social and intellectual environment so too does the meaning of punishment. It shall be argued that these changes are currently poorly understood or articulated and that this is due to an unfortunate double-bind that at once separates the penal from the cultural and the public from the private. This manifests itself in a chimera criminal justice system that is caught between the rational policies of modernity and the expressive qualities of postmodernism. It is thus caught betwixt and between, a horrid hybrid monster of a system that simultaneously needs and fears the expressive contribution it increasingly requires to remain both credible and legitimate. As shall be demonstrated this has led to the acceptance of some emotions within penal decision-making but not others, to wit vengeance, retribution, disgust and hatred. This presents a dangerous and problematic circumstance that far from providing secure and balanced justice destabilises punishment as the expressive, performative and dramaturgical meaning it needs to convey cultural significance has been effectively neutered.

CONTESTED CONDITIONS

Filipe, A. *BIOS centre - London School of Economics and Political Science*

(Im)pure disorders? Comorbidity, diagnosis and definition of ADHD

Attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder [ADHD] is considered to be the most common psychiatric child disorder affecting as many as 10% of school-age children. The symptoms vary within inattention, hyperactivity and/or impulsiveness, as defined in the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, and are often accompanied by other mental disorders symptoms.

Such co-occurrence is usually defined by the clinical concept of comorbidity. In fact, one of the central features of ADHD is a high comorbidity level, involving a casual or combined presence of overlapping conditions. Health performance and outcomes might be strongly impacted by such comorbidity, and usual calls for early detection and effective drug therapy are visible in current literature.

Questioning the possible meanings and implications of an impure disorder for the clinics of neuropsychiatry is the aim of this presentation. Preliminary approaches to historical, theoretical and conceptual frames of the issue are brought in as part of a doctoral research project at a first stage. In view of that, two sets of issues will be tackled. One the one hand, thinking of comorbidity as one constitutive element of ADHD itself introduces high complexity issues in terms of diagnosis, treatment and clinical practice, namely a set of challenges to collaboration and interdisciplinarity among health professionals. On the other hand, addressing the impurity of this child disorder poses a broader question to neuropsychiatry about the existence and definition of a pure disorder, as a single entity, in this domain.

Bröer, C. *University of Amsterdam*

MEDICAL SELVES: Adults with ADHD and the resonance of neurochemical discourse

This research focuses on the effects of medicalization on peoples idea's about themselves and their functioning. We study adults who use the diagnosis of ADHD themselves. This brings to the fore the different types of medicalization. The research uses a novel approach: q-methodology, which combines a discursive relational approach to subjectivity with factor analysis techniques. Based on a sorting and ranking exercise of 146 adults with ADHD, we present 5 different types of subjectivity. These types are compared to the public discourse on ADHD.

Conrad's argument that the diagnostic expansion of ADHD towards adults creates a 'medical excuse' and directs 'attention away from social forces to biogenetic ones and shifts blame from the person to the body' (Conrad 2007 p.64) seems overstated. We find some support for Conrad's thesis that the ADHD label these day's is a way to handle ill-performance. While we find can only partial support for Nicolas Rose' idea of 'neurochemical selves', the evidence does not rule out a Foucauldian perspective: the subjectivities we find among adults diagnosed with ADHD are derived from what is found in public discourse.

The types Rose, Conrad and other describe can be found among adults with ADHD, but always mixed with other concerns. ADHD is related to neurobiological thinking and suffering as much as it is related to ideas about advantages, shame, societal influences and more. People use neurobiological, psychological, sociological and even holistic arguments available in the public discourses to come up with a limited set of medical selves.

Boulton, T. *University of Leeds*

Understanding 'Contested' Chronic Illness: A Case Study of the In/Visibility of Fibromyalgia in the UK and Canada

Fibromyalgia (FM) is a 'contested illness' within biomedicine as it has no known cause and is largely untreatable. Due to the controversy and uncertainty surrounding FM within biomedicine it is not granted the same social visibility as 'legitimate' chronic conditions. This paper will reflect upon the findings from my PhD research on the experiences of women and men with FM in the UK and Canada, and it will outline an original framework that addresses how FM is made in/visible by various actors in different social spaces. Based on in-depth qualitative interviews with people who have FM, I will discuss the identity management strategies that they engage in by examining when, where, how, why and to whom they reveal/conceal their condition. Furthermore, I will reflect upon how embodied and social dimensions of identity contribute to the in/visibility of FM. Given the social perception of FM as a 'women's condition' and an 'invisible disability,' gender and disability are particularly important dimensions to be considered in this paper. In addition, I will explore the social responses of family, friends, colleagues, health practitioners, policy-makers and 'others' who through their individual and collective practices deny or acknowledge the condition. Thus, this paper will look at the micro-level practices that make FM in/visible, such as the discrediting or affirming reactions of family and friends, as well as the macro-level practices that contribute to the in/visibility of FM, such as the denial or recognition of FM as a legitimate illness within biomedicine, public policy and healthcare services.

HOLISTIC HEALTH & WELLBEING

Crompvoets, S. *The Australian National University*

The health and wellbeing of female veterans

This paper examines issues of health and wellbeing for female veterans that emerged in qualitative study of over 60 women who were deployed on war, peacekeeping and peacemaking veterans from the Vietnam era onwards.

Components of wellbeing that emerged in interviews include ability to cope, access to services and support, satisfaction with parenting, the effects of sexual harassment, and symptoms of PTSD. Perceptions of wellbeing were both informed and challenged by women's individual and collective identities, for example a professional identity, military identity, being a parent and being female.

Little research has explored sense of self and identity for women in the military today. However what we do know suggests that identity can have an impact on women's health and access to services. Tensions emerge at the nexus of nurse, warrior, mother and woman and can have adverse effects on women's health and wellbeing, inhibiting some from seeking appropriate support.

Female nursing veterans are a group at increased risk to many mental health conditions. The increased risks are the result of the many tensions and realities of serving on a military deployment. Not only the sensory exposure to death and dying, but the personal, emotional conflicts inherent in caring for the sick and wounded in a war zone.

MacArtney, J., Wahlberg, A.

The problem of CAM today – eyes half closed?

This paper engages those vocal commentators, like Goldacre, Dawkins and Singh, who are worried that the 'rise in CAM' represents a 'flight from science' and that ignorant consumers are being duped into buying snake oils and miracle cures by 'enemies of reason'. We will begin by outlining what kind of problem CAM is today for this group of concerned commentators. We will show how, through a specific form of problematisation, subjects of CAM are interpellated and constituted as 'ignorant', 'duped' or 'irrational' as a way to explain their penchant for CAM. One of the key complaints in this line of critique is, if only those who chose to use CAM would listen to 'science' they would understand the futility of it all. Ironically, this form of problematisation might itself be described as a 'flight from science', albeit not the science of randomised placebo-controlled trials and meta-analyses that are usually advocated. For, it does seem somewhat peculiar to account for the healthcare practices, choices and/or preferences of individuals without acknowledging the rigorous and robust social scientific body of knowledge around exactly these kinds of questions in the field of CAM. Therefore, the second part of this article will summarise some of the key findings of this work as a way to trouble these assumptions about 'CAM consumers'. In the final section of this article, we will ask how it might be possible to bring the different scientific worlds into dialogue.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS H103

NEW TWISTS ON OLD METHODS

Mueller, G.P. *University of Fribourg / Switzerland*

Microsimulation and Network Analysis of Socio-Cultural Conflict: An Empirical Study of the British National Identities

In the data-archives of the British ESRC and many other similar institutions, there are hundreds of surveys with individual opinions about controversial political and social topics. However, in spite of the abundance of data, the implicit interpersonal conflicts between the interviewed citizens are in most cases not immediately visible. This paper proposes a new methodology, which uses microsimulation in order to describe the conflicts entailing from virtual encounters between the interviewed persons. The results of these simulations can be stored in a new type of data-file, which refers to dyads of persons and may thus be processed by well-established methods borrowed from social network analysis. This way, it becomes possible to identify e.g. typical opinion leaders with high sociometric centrality, groups of outcasts with very conflictive opinions, or cliques with similar views about controversial topics. In order to demonstrate the fruitfulness of the proposed methodology, the 'National Identity' surveys from the 'International Social Survey Programme' (ISSP) are used for investigating popular ideas about the essence of British citizenship and for studying the political and social conflicts, which result from the diversity of these ideas, especially between the „native' British and different categories of immigrants.

Allett, N., Keightley, E., Pickering, M. *Loughborough University*

Up Close and Intimate - The Self-interview in Memory Research

Remembering in everyday life is experienced collectively, in small groups such as the family, or with reference to larger groups via the media. People also remember individually in more private or isolated processes of recollection. There is extensive theoretical engagement with the complex interplay between these dimensions of remembering in the social sciences, but accounts of the ways in which it can be empirically investigated are less well developed. It is also the case that in the rush to recognise the social dimensions of remembering, the role of the individual has too often been obscured. Our research project, 'Media of Remembering', funded by the Leverhulme Trust, investigates everyday practices of remembering, and how the mundane cultural technologies of photography and recorded music are used in these processes. This paper will present our use of what we call the 'self interview' as a method designed to access and explore individual memory in empirical research. We will begin by introducing our research project and then focus on our use of this particular method, presenting examples of the data it generates. We will then outline the value of the method for sociological memory research and its particular suitability for exploring the role of the mnemonic technologies of photography and recorded music in everyday autobiographical memory. We suggest that rather than a stand-alone method, self interviews are most useful as part of a multi-method approach in researching and reconciling the personal as well as collective dimensions of memory.

Bartlett, R.L. *University of Bradford*

Using a hybrid form of diary- interview method with people who have dementia

Diary-interview method is an established way of collecting qualitative data. It is a particularly useful tool in ethnographic studies as the method allows for a slower paced, reflexive style of research and data collected are often rich in meaning and tacit knowledge. Traditionally, diary-interview method involves participants keeping a written diary. However, with the advent of new, easy to use technologies (such as digital cameras) and emergent methods (such as visual methods) researchers are beginning to modify and modernize this method. For example, photo-diaries (also photovoice) are increasingly used in research studies involving vulnerable populations and marginalized groups. This paper examines the process, value, and drawbacks of using a hybrid form of diary-method with people who have dementia. Discussion is based on a qualitative study on dementia activism conducted in the UK. Sixteen activists with dementia were recruited to the study and each one was asked to keep a photo, audio or written diary – whichever suited them best – for up to one month about their life as an activist. Pre and post-diary interviews were conducted with each participant, and deeper ethnographic knowledge was gained through participant observations at key events including conferences and meetings. Data were analyzed manually using a combination of content and thematic analysis techniques. In this paper the focus is on the ways in which participants constructed their diaries, and the kind of data made available through each type. Conclusions are drawn about the value of diary-interview method with people who have a cognitive disability like dementia.

McDonough, B. *London Metropolitan University*

Knowing How to Fly Aeroplanes: Participant Observation for Understanding Expertise and the Thematic Nature of ICT

The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become a familiar part of the world of work. And as technology in general becomes increasingly more and more sophisticated, ICT is in most cases, a means by which organisations and employers attempt to get everyday workplace tasks carried out more efficiently, saving on time and resources, and very often replacing some of the tasks carried out by experts themselves. I used innovative ethnographic research methods to explore firsthand how my respondents, from a diverse range of professional backgrounds, use ICT in the workplace. One of my respondents was a Commercial Aeroplane Pilot, who used autopilot systems to assist him in his job of flying aeroplanes. This paper looks at how ethnographic methods were employed to understand the relationship between the Pilot, and the autopilot systems he encounters. Following this, I argue that the Pilot's know-how demonstrates the kind of understanding that is fundamental for him to carry out his job, and is one which cannot simply be extracted and programmed into an autopilot system. In fact, attempts to extract his expertise result in a deficient mode of understanding and are ultimately inferior in carrying out the task of flying aeroplanes. I argue that know-how is not just a theme which has emerged from my data, but is also a methodological approach for doing participant observation.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS 2 PEACOCK THEATRE

INNOVATIONS IN MIXED METHODS

Stewart, F.A. *The University of Edinburgh*

Weaving webs of knowledge: Mixed methods and the sociology of everyday life

With the BSA turning 60, now seems as good a time as any to reflect on the contribution of empirical research in the generation of sociological knowledge. Few would have trouble conceptualising research methods and methodology as being the fundamental building blocks in the creation of knowledge, yet in practice one wonders how truly self-reflexive researchers always are when it comes to the design and execution of their research. This is important because it has consequences for the quality and impact of our empirical investigations. This paper responds to this by critically assessing the research methods employed and methodological choices taken in a mixed methods doctoral research project that asked: how can we best explain household waste and recycling practices in advanced industrial society? Often taken for granted, this paper argues that these mundane everyday routines are as dynamic and important as any other social practice when it comes to accounting for the complexity of contemporary socio-environmental relations. By moving beyond simplified explanations that treat habituated behaviours superficially – explaining them in terms of the individual or being about the provision of local waste and recycling services – the concrete payoffs and limitations of combining different (and at times contradictory) data types and methods are discussed. The paper concludes that it is only by weaving together the different dimensions of phenomena that the socially structured influences on the lived experience of waste and recycling practices in a 21st century industrial society can begin to be understood.

Pflüger, J., Pongratz, H., Trinczek, R. *Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg*

Past, present and future of the Case Study Method in Sociology of Work and Industrial Relations

Historically, Case Study Research has played a prominent role in sociological research since the ground-breaking Chicago School studies in the early 20th century. In Sociology of Work and Industrial Relations Research case studies once even used to be seen as the royal road of doing research. Although nowadays there are various other popular ways of researching people's working lives, we believe that the case study as a research strategy will remain important. However, major transitions in the world of work pose intensified need for methodological reflection.

On the basis of a two-year research project financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation), which aimed at critically assessing the German case study tradition in that specific academic field, we provide insight into future methodological challenges. Issues at hand primarily concern the definition and construction of case units, the combination of multiple methods and perspectives as well as the integration of theory into case study research. International Case Study Methodology so far offers little solution to those problems. Therefore, research with case studies invariably depends on taking project-specific strategic decisions. To meet the mentioned challenges we especially see potential in focusing clearly on research aims, distinctly choosing method combinations and explicitly reflect on tacit research knowledge within and between research teams.

Corden, A., Hirst, M. *Social Policy Research Unit, University of York*

Mixing methods, disciplines, domains of knowledge

The paper describes a study in which the authors drew on more than four domains of knowledge and understanding. The topic for investigation was the financial implications of death of a life partner. The study was initially conceived and designed within the discipline of social policy, with quantitative and qualitative elements. These two elements were combined throughout all stages in a theoretically grounded mixed methods study. At an early stage in data collection, it became apparent that findings could make an important contribution to understanding the concept of 'coping with bereavement' which lies within the domain of health psychology. The authors searched for ways in which links might be made between these different ways of understanding, while maintaining commitment to the rigorous mixed-methods design. This took them into the sociological, psychological and biological literature concerned with death and the human experience of loss. The 'fit' between their emerging data, and gaps identified by others in an existing bio-psychosocial model of 'coping with bereavement' led the authors on to further analysis of economic components within psychological and emotional response.

The paper describes this process of weaving different knowledge domains, including the writing task. An additional element in the overall process was the experiential impact on the research team of ongoing support throughout the project from a group psycho-therapist, who brought his own body of knowledge and understanding.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

OPEN **NAB115**

HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY: MEET THE AUTHORS

George Steinmetz, University of Michigan, author of *The Devil's Handwriting: Precoloniality and the German Colonial State* and editor of *The Politics of Method in the Human Sciences: Positivism and Its Epistemological Others*

Mike Savage, University of York, author of *Identities and Social Change in Britain since 1940: The Politics of Method* and 'Sociology and Descriptive Assemblage', *European Journal of Social Theory*

Both George Steinmetz and Mike Savage have worked in the domain of historical sociology albeit with a somewhat different focus in terms of subject matter and a different emphasis on the methods used. Steinmetz's book. *The Devil's Handwriting*, is an important contribution to the emerging debates on German colonialism and the impact of precolonial ethnographic discourse on the development of colonial policy. He uses cross-cultural analysis and extensive historical archival research in developing this particular narrative. In other work, Steinmetz has conducted a historical sociology of the development of sociology itself. Mike Savage's book, *Identities and Social Change*, draws on archived social science data to reconsider the nature of social change and the development of identities in Britain in the period from the 1930s to the 1960s. In particular, he considers the nature of sociology as a discipline and its methodological approach to the world as it both interprets and seeks to produce social change via its interpretations. Each, then, is engaged with questions of the politics of method and of sociological method in particular.

This session will be based around short introductions by the authors to the themes and methods of their books, followed by a general discussion with the audience.

Chair and discussant: Gurminder K Bhambra, University of Warwick

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

OPEN 2 NAB214

SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

Pope, S. *University of Bedfordshire*

'It's Just Such a Class Thing': Rivalry and Hostility between Female Football and Rugby Union Fans in one British City

The experiences of female sports fans have been largely invisibilised in academic research (Gosling, 2007), and there is also a lack of comparative work which examines fans of different sports. This paper marks one contribution towards changing this.

Drawing on Glaser and Strauss's (2008) 'grounded theory' approach, 85 semi-structured interviews were conducted with female football and rugby union fans in the city of Leicester. This paper begins by exploring the meaning of place and locality for female fans. Many respondents expressed a local attachment to the sports club, with sporting and urban affiliations seemingly interrelated. Crucial differences also emerged between sports fans in their adherence to, and articulation of, urban or non-urban affiliations.

I move on to discuss how these highly specific spatial and place associations may have played a part in generating – and may also reflect – the deeply entrenched and barely concealed sense of mutual hostility between football and rugby union fans. This was argued to be largely shaped by and expressed through the combined impact of relations of place, gender and social class. For female rugby fans for example, local football supporters in Leicester were typically branded as 'thuggish' or 'violent', while football fans critiqued the supposed social superiority of rugby union fans and their (middle-class) styles of dress and restrained modes of support. I suggest that football was widely regarded as reflecting Bourdieu's (1984) 'low culture', whereas rugby was more associated with 'high' culture. I conclude with the need for more research to explore this complex terrain.

Rhodes, J. *University of Manchester*

Whiteness, Class and 'Respectability': The Media Construction of White Working-Class Boxers in the UK and the US

This paper examines the media discourses that surround white working-class boxers in both the UK and the US. Using the examples of former World Champions Ricky Hatton from Manchester and Kelly Pavlik from Youngstown, Ohio, the different ways in which white working-class identities are constructed within the media will be considered. In both instances, the identification of Pavlik and Hatton as 'blue-collar' and 'working-class' rest upon the complex intersections between class, 'race', and gender. Both Pavlik and Hatton have been presented as being 'throwback' fighters, representative of particular sets of 'respectable' dispositions, qualities and values, shaped by the different local and national contexts in which such discourses are being produced. However, the recent personal and professional tribulations experienced by both boxers reveals the contingency of their claims to 'respectability' and the complex ways in which ideas about whiteness and class are articulated and produced. The paper seeks to situate these media constructions are situated within a social, cultural, and political context in which ideas about a 'white underclass' have gained prominence in the UK and the US, reflecting a broader sense of anxiety in relation to the 'white working-class'.

Griggs, G., Leflay, K., Groves, M. *University of Wolverhampton*

Understanding moments of private nostalgia as a sport spectator

In a highly mediated world, iconic sporting moments are repeatedly relived, with their significance reinforced by a series media montages. These well trodden narratives form the basis of collective nostalgia, a series of shared memories within a society. Despite the power that collective memories may have, iconic sporting moments may also a have private significance for an individual. However little is known about what can be termed 'reflective' or 'private nostalgia' and this paper seeks to examine this largely ignored aspect. The study was conducted within the West Midlands of the UK, with participants asked to identify their most memorable moment as a spectator of sport. Though respondents' accounts were idiosyncratic, highly individualised and covered a range of sports, thematic coding revealed several commonalities in the data. Responses reflected an intense emotional involvement which is not lessened in most cases by respondents not actually being at the event in person.

Butler, D., Charles, N. *University of Warwick*

Exaggerated femininity and tortured masculininity:embodying gender in the horseracing industry

In the racing industry it is often said that the best jockeys are part of the horses they ride. This implies an embodied knowledge that makes good riding look as if you're 'sitting there doing nothing' (Hearne, 2007:121). The aim of this paper is to investigate how this initiation into a bodily craft, which to the outsider can appear confusing and mysterious, occurs and whether it is gendered. It is how to account for a practice that is essentially corporeal, a culture that, at the same time is traditional and modern and a world where, 'the most essential is transmitted, acquired and deployed beneath language and consciousness' (Wacquant, 2004: xi). In other words, to examine how this embodied knowledge disciplines the body and becomes accepted as normative behaviour.

Every year in the UK several hundred trainees undertake modern apprenticeships, many of them wishing to become jockeys. Sixty percent of the annual intake at one of the two training providers are women and yet a higher proportion of young men realise their ambitions. This is allegedly because women 'are not strong enough', their bodies 'are the wrong shape' or they are not 'man' enough. This raises questions about the relationship between embodied knowledge and gender and whether female bodies can be/are disciplined in the same way as male bodies. In order to explore these questions the paper draws on ethnographic interviews with women and men working in the horseracing industry.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

OPEN 3 H101

'FEMINIST PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN'

Coy, M.J. *London Metropolitan University*

Stuck in the middle?: negotiating the intersections of policy, critical and professional sociology in evaluation research

Feminist analysis and practice has long both influenced and critiqued public policy on domestic violence. This paper will present findings from a three-year evaluation of Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) schemes. IDVAs are a recent development in domestic violence service provision; a key plank of government policy, with the national roll-out of IDVAs and associated initiatives such as Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVCs) and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences, part of the mainstreaming of responses to domestic violence. The evaluation was located in the intersections between critical, policy and public sociology in Michael Buroway's typology, by engaging academic and non-academic audiences in thinking about accountability, effectiveness and policy intervention. Examples that will be discussed include the development of the methodology, building relationships with the IDVA schemes and negotiating their vulnerable position with respect to funding. Implications will be drawn from the critical findings about aspects of public policy that the IDVA schemes are embedded within.

Kelly, E.M. *London Metropolitan University*

The politics of professional recognition: feminist research in discussions of public sociology and criminology

This paper will discuss the minimal discussion of feminist research in the debates on public sociology and public criminology, asking whether Patricia Hill Collins' prescient note that the naming of public sociology may result in 'ghettoisation' of engaged scholarship explains this lack of recognition. The approach of the Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit to research and how it sits within interstices of Buroway's typology will be outlined to frame the three papers on recent and current projects.

Fearn, H. *London Metropolitan University*

Moving On Up: How women and children rebuild their lives after domestic violence

This paper will reflect on a study designed to explore how women move on with their lives after experiencing domestic violence; a collaboration between a specialised domestic violence NGO and academic researchers. The study uses a longitudinal mixed-method design to follow 100 women over three years to examine which factors support long-term resettlement, what the barriers are to resettlement, and how community resources can be utilised to best support resettlement of domestic violence survivors. Negotiating the boundaries between policy aims and knowledge production/communication requires sensitivity to the multiple 'publics' that are the intended beneficiaries: women and children who participate; NGO staff and the wider sector; policymakers; and academic audiences. At the same time both the NGO and researchers are part of these publics. The paper will discuss how these issues were approached in the design and first year of the study.

Lee, K. *London Metropolitan University*

Map of Needs: Researching with Publics

Policy on VAW, following lobbying and research, moved towards an integrated policy framework. A key collaboration here was between CWASU, the End Violence Against Women Coalition and the Equality and Human Rights Commission, mapping the gaps in support services. This follow on project sought to map need, drawing on prevalence and service use data. This paper focuses on the consultation process built into the project design, which involved presenting initial findings to the publics it was intended for – women's NGOs and commissioners of services – in order to ensure that the findings and model were 'useful knowledge'.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

RELIGION H216

THEORY AND RELIGION *Chair: Eileen Barker*

Catto, R. *Lancaster University*

The interplay of the religious and the secular in Britain

Public talk in the twenty-first century of a 'resurgence of religion' may be misleading, even in the context of Britain where there has been a steep decline in church attendance and greater separation of church and state followed by increased media interest in religion and reinvigorated state engagement with faith groups from the late twentieth century onwards. Religion remained public through the twentieth century, despite social scientific and rights-based views of it as an individual, private matter, and Britain is secularising in the senses of the separation of spheres and decreasing Christian participation. The pattern implied by a 'resurgence of religion' is overly simplistic.

Yet, Christianity may be treated as a public utility drawn upon for rites of passage by people who do not pray or attend church frequently. There are reports that magic is alive and well in the contemporary UK. Such observations indicate that we are not witnessing a straight, inexorable march from a Christian to an entirely this-worldly focused society.

It is not easy or advisable to universalize one story of the relationship between the religious and the secular. The secular is not a monolith, just as the religious is not. History and context are vital. This paper explores differing conceptions of the religious and the secular in Britain in order to demonstrate their continuing interplay and thus perhaps contribute to the movement of British sociology of religion on from its oppositional tradition.

Bunn, C. *University of Cambridge*

We have never been 'religious'

The sociology of religion, it has often been remarked, has found itself outside of the discipline's mainstream, despite attempts from a minority of scholars to swim in its direction. Much of the sub-discipline's energies have been directed at re-formulating the now stagnant theory of secularisation. The stand-off between those positing religion's decline and those defending its vitality, I claim, is a result of a failure to critically examine the inheritance we have received from earlier sociologists of religion. In particular, the impulse to fix religion in definite territory and track its relationship with a monolithic modernity has left sociology with an impoverished 'religion'. In this paper, I suggest that through a careful engagement with more recent social theorists such as Bruno Latour and Michele Foucault, the sociology of religion can re-enter the mainstream of social enquiry.

I pursue this first through a re-reading of Marx, Durkheim and Weber's accounts of religion and modernity, before tracing the impact of these thinkers on secularisation theory. I then draw on the work of the historian of religion, Wilfred Cantwell Smith, to open out an alternative framing of religion. To bring these two sections into dialogue with one another, I turn to a Latourian reading of ethnographic fieldwork carried out in the Faithworks Christian campaign group, venturing the claim that we have never been religious, at least not in the manner conventionally assumed by the sociology of religion.

Strhan, A. *University of Kent*

Perspectives on embodiment in the study of lived religion

Since the publication of David Hall's (1997) 'Lived Religion in America,' there has been a growing body of literature on the study of everyday or lived religion, representing a significant cultural turn within the sociology of religion. Drawing on the methods and concerns of anthropological approaches, this is a movement that identifies itself as distanced from broad, generalizing sociological studies of religion, largely based on quantitative methods, because of the problematic implicit assumptions about 'religion' that are seen as underlying these modes of inquiry. Meredith McGuire, for example, argues in 'Lived Religion' (2008) that sociological methods of inquiry, privileging the use of survey data on religious belief and affiliation, render many aspects of individuals' religious lifeworlds invisible. This refocusing of the study of religion on 'everyday' spaces outside the boundaries of religious institutions has led to rich analyses of how it is often through quotidian and subtle actions and practices that religious lifeworlds are formed. In this paper I consider the theoretical understandings of agency and subjectivity that underlie some prominent studies of lived religion. Drawing on critical sociological theories of embodiment, I argue that bringing into sharper theoretical focus the understandings of 'embodiment' and 'embodied interaction' that the lived religion approach opens up for exploration might encourage further critical reflection on 'agency' and 'subjectivity' within the study of lived religion and thus contribute to broader sociological debates about the relationship between embodiment, structure and agency.

SB / PGx

Saukko, P. *Loughborough University*

Autoethnography of a whole genome test: Some methodological observations and Baudrillardian conclusions

Commercial online whole genome tests 'decode' your genome for various disease risks and ancestry. They have been hailed as revelatory and criticised for being misguiding in, for example, journalists' and a few academics' accounts of their personal experiences of the tests. I present an 'autoethnography' on having a whole genome test. My goal is both methodological (to develop autoethnography) and topical (to make sociological sense of genome tests). In interpreting my experience against previous accounts and social science literature on new genetics I will outline four principles of autoethnography: (i) being critically reflexive of the cultural discourses that constitute one's experience, (ii) situating one's experience, (iii) tapping into dimensions of reality, such as emotions, often bypassed in academic writing, and (iv) connecting the individual experience to the general or social. I experienced the test as mildly entertaining. I kept forgetting my disease risks (too many) but enjoyed exchanging emails with my 'relatives' the database identified, some of whom originated from the same village as my mother. My experience resonates with Baudrillard's notion of consumption of information in terms of bemused indifference. I argue that medical sociology would benefit from sociology of consumption in making sense of medical products becoming consumer culture. This would help in making sense of how this development biomedicalises culture as well as dilutes the seriousness of the products.

Tutton, R.J.C. *Lancaster University*

Expectations, Performativity and the Marketing of Personal Genomics

Scholars working in the sociology of expectations argue that expectations are 'performative' in attracting the interest of necessary allies such as investors, regulators and users and bringing them together into a shared vision or agenda for a particular scientific innovation or technology. The marketing of direct-to-consumer personal genomics services is an interesting case to consider from the perspective of this work since, unlike other controversial developments such as xenotransplantation, stem cell research and biobanking, it has developed in a scientific and regulatory environment that has been largely hostile to this industry being established. Looking at personal genomics through the lens of the sociology of expectations, this paper examines how, although industrial actors, investors, analysts, bloggers and others have articulated some clear expectations about this technology and the market for it, they have been less successful in attracting the interest of some necessary allies, most notably regulators and medical professionals who have hotly contested the vision of personal genomics as a service without healthcare professionals as gatekeepers and with no premarket approval by regulators. Drawing on analysis of a range of corporate and policy documents and materials, this paper contends that personal genomics companies have not successfully shaped 'either the regulatory environment or the social environment in such a way that it supports their [..] product' (Hedgecoe 2004). Why has this been the case? What strategies did the companies follow when developing their products and services? And what was the nature of the opposition that they encountered in various countries?

Calvert, J. *University of Edinburgh*

New forms of collaboration? Synthetic biology, social science, art and design

Synthetic Biology aims to construct novel living systems, and redesign existing ones for useful purposes. What makes it particularly interesting is that diverse groups including social scientists, ethicists, lawyers, policy makers, artists, designers and publics are becoming involved in the field from the outset. This paper explores a subset of these new forms of collaboration, by drawing on data from the 'Synthetic Aesthetics' project, which brings six artists and designers together with six synthetic biologists in reciprocal embedded residences. A feature of synthetic biology that lends itself to these kinds of collaborations is the desire to make biology into a product of design choices, rather than evolutionary pressures. These design choices could include industrial, political and aesthetic concerns. Importantly, if something is designed then this gives rise to questions such as: For what purpose is it designed? And, who is it designed for? These questions bring in values and politics, and open up the field to broader discussion. This 'opening up' is also an aspiration of many social scientists working in synthetic biology. Social scientists, artists and designers have much in common in this sense: they are actively engaged in forging new collaborations with synthetic biology, they aim to critically interrogate the science, and they are concerned with exploring implicit assumptions and possible alternatives to these. The paper ends by evaluating the project's on-going attempts to develop new forms of collaboration, to provide new spaces for cooperation and debate, and to promote critical reflection on all sides.

Cockerton, C. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Joining the club (or not): how the iGEM competition enrolls a next generation of synthetic biologists

Synthetic biology seeks to turn living material into an engineer's substrate, something composed of modular, well-characterised biological parts that can be used to design and build novel, functional devices and systems. Working to achieve the lofty ideals that this field envisions, over the last five years or so, the International Genetically Engineered Machine competition (iGEM) has been employed as a key mechanism through which to educate and inspire a 'next generation' of researchers. My ethnographic work followed two iGEM teams as they faced a challenge to design and

build a microbiological machine, and then took their results to the field's annual climax, the Jamboree weekend, in which over a thousand participants from around the world descend upon MIT to watch and judge undergraduates compete to be amongst the elite in that 'next generation' of synthetic biologists. This paper shows how iGEM students have learned to sell their ideas in a particular fashion, fitting their technical accomplishments into a set of social, economic and political 'rules of the field'; it also considers the successes (and failures) of the competition in its community building efforts, as well as in generating a sociology of expectations. Given the recent increase in attention on social, legal and ethical issues surrounding synthetic biology – which is considerably upstream of substantive, tangible outputs of this nascent biotechnology – I argue that discussion around the social engineering going on in iGEM is especially critical and timely for STS scholars to take into account.

McDermott, E. *University of York*

'Counting' for equality: Young people, sexuality, class and disadvantage

This paper is focused on the processes by which sociologists may contribute to the making of social divisions. It takes as an example a recent report for the Equality and Human Rights Commission which advised on the most appropriate questions to ask young people about their sexual orientation for research and monitoring.

The widening acceptance and incorporation of sexual diversity within modern western societies means that both the state and those working to improve equality argue that sexuality needs to be measured, counted and 'known'. Measuring young people's sexuality highlights the inherent tension between the 'fixed' sexual identity categories required for large-scale data collection and the 'fluidity' and uncertainty of 'youth' and 'sexuality'. Research demonstrates that young people use a profusion of sexual identity categories (e.g. queer, questioning, pansexual) in addition to heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual; and they may be resistant to, and uncertain or undecided about, sexual categorization. There is also evidence that social class position and ethnicity influences the willingness of young people to complete sexual identity questions.

The dilemma for social scientists is that the categories we create for measuring sexuality do not just reflect a social reality, they are part of constructing that reality. Sexual identity categories become state instruments for the control of populations by making them understandable and governable. Furthermore, they make some sexual identities intelligible and exclude others. The danger is that we institute through quantification, homo-normative categories which only render visible white, middle class, lesbian, gay and bisexual young citizens.

Shildrick, T.A. *Teesside University*

'Poverty Talk': contradictions in how people experiencing poverty talk about economic hardship

This paper explores the ways in which people talk about their own poverty and economic hardship as well as how they describe and understand the experiences of others. It is the contention of the paper that whilst the ways in which people talk about poverty is at odds with their actual experiences, it is their accounts of the poverty experienced by others which is most challenging to understand. The paper draws on a project using in-depth qualitative research, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Interviews were undertaken with people aged 30 – 60 years who had experienced labour market churning and long term economic hardship.

Despite experiencing, at times, severe economic hardship, our interviewees actively chose to distance themselves from the concept of poverty, preferring instead to stress their ability 'to cope' and 'to manage' their resources effectively. Whilst this personal distancing from stigmatising terms such as poverty is nothing new, of more interest is the way in which our interviewees readily employed more popular stereotypical rhetoric to describe those who they perceived to be experiencing poverty. This not only presented us as researchers with ethically difficult dilemmas about how best to represent these views, but also raised important questions about broader political campaigns to eradicate poverty. If economic hardship is increasingly viewed as a direct consequence of the behavioural, and increasingly the moral, ineptitude of those experiencing poverty – by those experiencing poverty as well as those who are not – the challenge of tackling poverty will be remain enormous

Russell, L. *Glasgow Caledonian University*

White workers in Glasgow talking about racial equality

This paper uses transcripts of interviews with white employees at a large public sector workplace in Glasgow to explore white reactions to efforts being made by management to reduce racial inequality in the workplace. Analysis of the interviews supports other research which situates white opposition to race equality measures in circumstances of vulnerability. In addition, the paper attempts to explore the nature of whiteness and the dynamics of conversations about race in Scotland today as revealed in the testimony, not only of employees opposing race equality measures, but those viewing themselves as anti-racist, even as champions of anti-racism. The implications of the interaction between these various interviewees and the white interviewer will also be discussed.

Scharff, C. *Centre for Culture, Media and Creative Industries, King's College London*

Social identities and social divisions: young women talk about feminism

This paper explores the interplay between social divisions and social movements. In particular, the paper focuses on issues of sexuality and 'othering' in the context of negotiations of feminism. Drawing on empirical research that explored young women's engagements with feminism in Germany and Britain, the paper sheds light on two processes through which feminism was rejected. First, numerous research participants distanced themselves from feminism because they associated it with unfeminine, lesbian and man-hating women. The paper traces how the figure of the 'man-hating feminist' was constructed in talk and then conceptualises this figure as a constitutive outside of heterosexual conventions. Second, research participants rejected feminism by arguing that it was redundant in contemporary western societies. Numerous interviewees portrayed themselves as empowered, while depicting other, namely Muslim women, as passive victims of patriarchal oppression. Adopting a critical postcolonial lens, the paper demonstrates that the othering of Muslim women does not only facilitate rejections of feminism, but also plays a central role in the respondents' self-presentation as emancipated and free. Indeed, the paper concludes by arguing that the research participants' construction of empowered selves is intertwined with, and constituted by, the othering of 'Muslim women'.

DIASPORA, IDENTITY AND EXPATRIATE LIVES

This panel will bring together research focused on 'expatriate' communities and will explore questions of identity, place, diaspora and change across the life course. The ways in which migration may be used to change aspects of lifestyle, often in conjunction with career mobility, will be looked at in a range of contrasting global contexts. These include South Africa, Oman and Spain, whilst a further paper will focus on migrants' return to the country of origin. Uniting the papers is an interest in the impact of migration on identities, particularly in relation to issues of whiteness, gender, nationality, citizenship and notions of home and belonging. These are looked at at different stages of the life course: together the papers cover the experiences of young professionals, those in mid life engaged in both paid and unpaid work, as well as older people living in retirement, either abroad or back at home. The selection of papers will encourage theoretical debate on what the life-stories of such individuals can tell us about the collective identities of the British diaspora and the changing meaning of Britishness and whiteness, both at home and away. In addition, the papers will also encourage methodological debate as together they employ a range of innovative methods to research these important issues.

Conway, D., Leonard, P. *Loughborough University*

'British Residents in South Africa: Continuity or Change?'

This paper draws on new ethnographic research to explore the position of British residents in South Africa as the post-apartheid Government approaches its twentieth year in office. This period has witnessed some radical changes in the relations between black and white South Africans, British residents as well as Afrikaans, but whilst the whilst British have clearly lost some of their political power they continue to enjoy a privileged lifestyle economically, socially and culturally. Historically seen as having divided loyalties between Britain and South Africa, residing in South Africa for benefits of lifestyle and career rather than committing to the nation as full citizens, an important question to ask now is the extent to which the attitudes and self images of British people have changed in accordance with the new political climate. What is the contribution of the British in achieving or obstructing the country's aim to construct an egalitarian and multicultural 'Rainbow Nation'? To explore this question this paper draws on interviews conducted with a range of British expatriates living in Johannesburg and Cape Town. Whilst these reveal frank admissions of continued divisions within South Africa based on race, there is also recognition that the position of white people has changed significantly, particularly in terms of employment opportunities. At the same time many reveal a strong commitment to the country and little desire to return home to Britain. Whether 'Britishness' is however still held as an important aspect of identity is one of the key concerns of the paper.

AlRiyamy, M. *University of Southampton*

Exploring doctors' identities in a teaching hospital in Oman

At a time when the Omani healthcare system was at its infancy in the 1980s, expatriates healthcare professionals were recruited to work with Omanis to expand and develop the Omani national healthcare system. As part of my PhD thesis research, I interviewed Omani doctors and British expatriate doctors involved in training and educating Omani medical students in an urban teaching hospital. These doctors also provide healthcare services to the local population. In an in-depth semi structured interview, the doctors were asked to share their views on the institutional changes they observed such as those brought about by an Omanization policy; a policy which entails the nationalization of healthcare jobs at the teaching hospital during their employment. Ten Omani and eight British doctors' were selected through snowball purposeful sampling. I will be presenting on part of the data analysis derived from these interviews. My presentation will specifically explore the tensions that manifest within the transnational space of the teaching hospital, a modern institution within a traditional Omani society transitioning towards modernity. Within this theme, I will examine how both Omani and British doctors negotiate their roles as skilled professionals in relation to this particular place. The doctors are conceptualized as transnational social actors who are involved in place making project in terms of their active participation and contribution to the development of the institution. I will further expand on how this creative process of place making intertwines with both Omani and British expatriate doctors' sense of identity.

Kordel, S., Janoschka, M. *University of Erlangen-Nuremberg*

"Addressing landscape, place and home through reflexive photography. Methodological encounters between lifestyle migration and visual sociology."

Leisure-oriented mobility and lifestyle migration is commonly addressed as an individual choice to materialise the quest for the 'good life'. Lifestyle migrants establish a complex continuum at the interface between migration and tourism, and they permanently negotiate the meanings of their new residence with regard to the amenities of an imagined landscape, a place to belong to and to representations of home.

Drawing on a case study carried out in Southern Spain, the paper will provide a frame to better understand how lifestyle migrants perceive specific places and landscapes within their social environment. Our analysis reveals some empirically and theoretically interesting insights to the overall transformations of daily life throughout the life course, with a special emphasis on the changing considerations between residential tourists/short-term residents and permanent lifestyle migrants/long-term residents. Our work is framed conceptually in the tradition of symbolic interactionism and re-interprets Erving Goffman in the light of lifestyle migration.

The presented case-study is embedded within visual sociology and empirically addressed by the application of reflexive photography. Within our methodological approach, the interviewee responds with visual representations to questions

regarding landscape, place and home. Subsequently, the photos are discussed to socially embed the gathered data. In this regard, the photograph itself projects the interviewees' normative values and thought patterns as an intentional decision-making act. Emphasizing several dynamics in perception of landscape, place and home in destinations of lifestyle migration, the study reveals that such notions of home vary in relation to specific temporal and spatial conditions.

Walsh, K. *University of Sussex*

Expatriate belongings: older people remember diasporic homes

This paper will explore narratives, practices and memories of residence in the British diaspora, focusing on the meaning of home, place, and belonging across the life-course. I draw on an emerging set of interviews with older people living in the UK. The methodology being used is in-depth repeat interviewing, akin to 'subject-oriented' life histories. These include an analysis of biographies of residence and mobility, as well as attention to domestic material culture, places and spaces of residence, and practices of dwelling, moving and making home. This focus gathers rich memories of lives lived, which speak to current debates on cultures of migration across space and time, as well as broader issues of identification and Britishness. Engaging with socio-cultural theory on diaspora and migration, the research seeks to explore how older people's belongings are shaped by past experiences of residence and mobility: What are the participant's memories of diasporic homing across time and space? What can the life-stories of individuals tell us about the collective identities of the British diaspora and the changing meaning of Britishness at home and away? What do they reveal about the gendered, classed and racialised construction of Britishness across trans-local spaces? How is migration and return migration understood by older people in the context of their own moving and making homes? The focus of this paper will be on how place and experience intertwine in the construction of the identities of return migrants and how these personal histories of migration shape contemporary practices of dwelling and residence. I argue that we cannot understand older people's identities and sense of belonging without recognition of the way in which memory of past homes helps shape current and future homing practices.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

CITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Glauser, A. *Institut Français d'Urbanisme, Université Paris-Est, France*

High-rise and the Cityscape. Politics of Vertical Construction in Europe

This paper focuses on the politics of vertical construction in Europe where high-rise buildings are viewed with a comparatively high level of scepticism, and yet there has been a considerable increase in skyscraper projects over the past few years. On the basis of case studies, individual cities' positions as those of Paris and Frankfurt are explored, and it is discussed how distinctions are drawn between desirable and quasi-illegitimate buildings as well as between 'possible' and 'impossible' locations. The focus is on the strategies and instruments of the state actors in the field of city planning. The investigation is based on the assumption that the option of vertical construction is taking on central social relevance now and for the future. Socio-political challenges and dynamics are related to this option that ought to be examined more intensely from a sociological perspective. The study is aimed at contributing towards a greater understanding of the forces and social mechanisms that constitute the third dimension of the cities in Europe. Theoretically, it draws on Georg Simmel's sociology of space, which as an epistemological strategy incorporates the premises of questioning the social relevance of spatial dimensions and tracing social dynamics and socio-cultural constellations in this way. The study is further based on the methodology of Grounded Theory and the research strategy of 'theoretical sampling'. Data consisting of documents such as building regulations, high-rise mission statements, as well as of non-standardized interviews are analyzed by qualitative methods.

Dalton, A., Powell, J, Parkhurst, G, Pilkington, P *University of the West of England*

Who encourages us to cycle? A novel approach to researching social influence in UK cycling.

How do the people around us encourage or discourage us to cycle and how can such data be captured? This paper will reveal findings from a PhD research project which explores the social factors which may encourage/discourage cycling. The research was conducted during 2010 in two UK cities (Bristol and Cardiff).

The methodology used is novel in a transport context and uses a two-stage qualitative method; initial semi-structured interviews with existing cyclists, followed by group interviews with members of their social circles; families, friends/peer groups and colleagues. Both phases sought to explore how people were socially influenced within a cycling context and also how they themselves sought to influence others, and were informed by theoretical approaches from social psychology, sociology and social marketing.

Given the current low rates of cycling by women in the UK (less than one third of all trips by bike), the research also investigated gender differences in cycling. It highlights the most significant reasons for low rates of cycling amongst females, such as; a lack of widespread facilities for cycling, safety concerns (motorised traffic and/or personal) and the competitive nature of much existing cycling behaviour and culture.

The research explores how cyclists may have influenced those around them and the potential this may have to create a 'virtuous circle' of cycling behaviour. The results of this study seek to inform future policy efforts aimed at encouraging greater levels of cycling, especially by women, in order to move towards a more inclusive cycling culture in the UK.

Ebrey, J. *University of Chester*

Mobilities at the Weekend:Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays on the 86 Bus

This paper will outline fieldwork which analyses the role of the 86 bus in the weekends of people who travel on that route in Manchester. Using semi-structured interviews undertaken on the buses, both on weekdays and more particularly on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays at different times of the day, together with excerpts from personal diaries (the 'author' travels daily on this bus), the opportunities that bus travel offers in terms of both work and leisure at the weekend will be assessed. It will consider the role of bus travel more generally in the everyday lives of travellers and in particular its function at the weekend as a means of promoting sociability through access to events, or to visit or meet family or friends. The bus, both as a form of mobility in the city (both historically and in the present) and as a space in its own right will be considered, as will its transition role for actors between home and work and home and play and back again. Of particular interest will be an analysis of the way in which the space of the bus might be produced or experienced differently according to the day or time of the week and indeed in which ways this might be a gendered, classed, raced, or aged experience.

Croser, C. *University of New South Wales @ Australian Defence Force Academy*

The accident in security: Bushfires, electricity networks, and repoliticising repair

The accident plays an important part in contemporary imaginings of security. This paper examines critical theorists such as Massumi and Cooper, who argue the contemporary disaster is mobilising a biopolitics of security whose purpose is managing life in and through crisis. Having outlined this critique of the accident, the paper turns to the under-explored question of how to best utilise this insight. Following the approach suggested by theorists such as Mol and Law, the paper suggests that perhaps the best way of undermining the accidental biopolitics of security is to *doubt* the role of the accident in establishing this biopolitics.

To elaborate the possibilities of this politics of doubt, this paper examines the role of electricity networks in the 2009 Victorian bushfires, which killed 173 people and destroyed 2,000 homes. It is possible to treat these fires as an exemplar of the contemporary accident. However, this paper explores the material politics which led to the specific distribution of bushfire danger on that day. Electricity network-related bushfires are not (just) a contingent and complex risk managed via a biopolitics of security; they are (also) a danger that emerge from a specific configuration of people and things, specifically, the material condition of Victoria's electricity networks. Here, I follow Graham and Thrift in proposing we make visible a politics of repair and maintenance. However, contra Graham and Thrift, I suggest that far from being invisible, the discipline of 'engineering asset management' is increasingly disciplining maintenance practices, diminishing open space for establishing a counter-politics.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

THE IMPACT OF IMPACT

What is impact? Should we ignore the impact debate or engage with it on our terms? Can we develop a disciplinary sensitive definition of impact that sociologists can work with? What has been the impact of the impact debate on our practices as researchers and on our sense of autonomy as academics? What is the view of the impact of impact from the perspective of the ESRC and the REF? And what of us as ordinary sociologists having to live with it? The views of senior sociologists need to be matched with those sociologists at the start of their careers for whom impact can be a greater burden than for more experienced researchers. And what about the views of sociologists from earlier generations who practiced impact before the impact debate? How do our predecessors look on the impact debate?

These and other issues will be explored in a panel discussion led and chaired by BSA President John Brewer.

Confirmed panel members are: Ian Farndon, ESRC; John Scott, University of Plymouth and REF sociology panel chair; Sylvia Walby, University of Lancaster; Tam Sanger, Anglia Ruskin University of BSA Early Career Forum co-convenor; and Michael Banton, Professor Emeritus, University of Bristol.

Wednesday 6 April 2011 at 16:30 - 18:00

THEORY D702

ETHICS, RELIGION, MORALS *Chair: Lawrence Ray*

Hill, D. *University of York*

Ethics, New Media & Social Theory: The Messenger is the Message

In Modernity and the Holocaust Zygmunt Bauman taught us to examine the technologies of a given society if we are to explore its moral dimensions. And in Postmodern Ethics he argued convincingly for the 'repersonalisation' of responsibility in a society incredulous towards its old values and sources of ethical authority – grounding this in the ethics of Emmanuel Levinas. However, it is argued in this paper that Bauman did not sufficiently apply the lessons of the former study to the argument in the latter. In a society marked by its technological advancement, is Levinas still relevant to an understanding of its moral fabric? This paper explores this question by demonstrating the continued usefulness of Levinas' work whilst at the same time highlighting moral impracticalities brought about by new media technologies. First, it is argued that despite Levinas' reluctance to discuss the technologies of his time, what is valuable in his work is the emphasis on the encounter with the other. The medium may be a message, but the messenger is the message. Second, it is argued that an ethics grounded in intersubjectivity must today take into account a technologically reinforced fear of others by making ontological insecurity a major constituent of responsibility. Third, it is argued that an ethics grounded in the proximity of the other must incorporate media proximity (of webcams, avatars, etc.). Finally, it is argued that Levinas' humanism of the other must become posthuman to withstand the inhumanity of the demand for technological efficiency.

Thomas-Pellicer, R. *University of Surrey*

The Global Age of Re-Embodiments, Interculturality & the Re-Imagination of the Sciences

There is no such thing as better or worse scientific praxis. Disciplined inquiry –another name for scienta- must be adequate to its times; it must perspicaciously illuminate the quandaries assailing a particular age. We shall be in the position to approve of a set of scientific findings and propositions to the extent that the latter exhibit a pertinent perspective vis-à-vis our historical moment. A salient trait of our contemporaneity is the proliferation of artefacts and practices which are disembodying and disembedding of third parties. The GM-seed, to take an example, dislocates its organic counterpart. In a similar manner, the policies from international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF severely displace national, bioregional and local agendas. Should we assent to naturalize these trends we should speak of an Age of Dis-Embodiments. Yet we require that Archimedean point which permits us to gain insight into, and reverse perverse trends. We should, that is, rather aim at building an Age of Re-Embodiments. We need to collect data on re-embodied/ying practices around the world and on this basis theorize novel cognitive categories. This paper explores how on the basis of a number of cross-cultural such practices a post-epistemological and post-ecocidal scientific matrix can be elaborated. It outlines the contents of such re-imagination of the sciences in some detail.

Eichhorn, J., MacInnes, J., Whybrow, P. *University of Edinburgh*

Evidence Theory and Faith

This paper looks at a small content analysis of British sociology journal articles, comparing the 1950s, the 1970s and the 2000s. We suggest that the relationship between the use of empirical evidence and the theory used to interpret it has changed across these time periods. A generally positivist approach can be seen in the 1950s that left little space for a critical evaluation of the theoretical paradigms within which evidence was collected and interpreted. The 1970s saw a greater emphasis on theoretical critique and debate, including a re-evaluation of the role of empirical evidence. In the 2000s we find new forms of theory, influenced by various manifestations of social constructionism, that either leave only a marginal role for empirical evidence, or offer accounts of the social scientific knowledge generation that separate evidence from theory - paradoxically reminiscent of 1950s positivism, but with the positions of theory and evidence reversed.

We argue that good sociological research should indeed be 'scientific', and that a key part of the latter is a methodologically sound relationship between theory construction and empirical evidence. However we find that much contemporary theory develops through discourses that are not only non-falsifiable but are impervious to external critique, explicitly rejecting empirical evidence. We ask whether such discourses are similar to more traditional forms of 'faith', and how far they undermine the social relevance (in its widest sense) of sociological research.

Frayne, D. *Cardiff University*

Critical Social Theory and Everyday Life - The Attitudes and Experiences of People Working and Consuming Less

It is argued that we now live in a 'work-centred' society, in a subjective as well as an objective sense, with work said to generate feelings of satisfaction and social solidarity rather than simply being a necessary burden. Critical social theorists such as André Gorz however, have protested the 'work-centrality' of everyday life and aspired towards a putative future in which humans are permitted more time to devote to autonomous activities above the service of necessity. In my presentation I introduce some of the central tenets of critical social theory, responding to its notorious lack of empirical work by introducing my qualitative research into the attitudes and experiences of people who have made a conscious choice to work less or stop working altogether. My presentation explores a number of emergent themes in the data including participants' experiences of employment, as well as the moralities, counter to the work ethic, which participants use as guides to action. It also explores the difficulties associated with disengaging from work, scrutinising the popular notion of 'work-life balance' and posing the question of how far the individual, acting alone, can mediate the role of work in their lives. Furthermore, I will draw on Kate Soper's ideas about an emerging anti-materialistic or 'alternative' hedonism to briefly explore the relevance and character of participants' disaffection with consumerism. I hope to show that though they are not always consciously political, the attitudes and experiences of my participants lend substance and conviction to the arguments of critical social theory.

Roth, S. *University of Southampton*

Why Work? Work, Volunteering and Well-Being in a Life-Course Perspective

Drawing on biographical interviews with retired men, women trade unionists and international aid workers, this paper addresses how -- paid and unpaid -- work contributes to well-being. After reviewing positive aspects of work and volunteering (training/skills, recognition, social integration, impact on the environment), I will explore the relationship between activism/volunteering and employment and how this is addressed in the sociology of work, third sector literature and social movement research. I argue that a biographical or life-course perspective is particularly useful for exploring the relationship between volunteering/activism and employment, which might be conducted simultaneously or consecutively. On the one hand, volunteering or activism can lead to paid positions in third sector and social movement organisations. On the other hand, gap years or retirement make space for volunteering and activism. Current developments such as the professionalisation of the third sector and overseas aid as well as changing patterns of employment which are increasingly characterised by flexibility, the increase in adult gap years, the decreased significance of a 'job for life' and social isolation due to increased mobility shape the relationship between paid and un-paid work. This has significant implications for the sociology of work which still tends to focus on paid employment neglecting other forms of work; third sector research which needs to pay more attention to the impact of professionalisation processes on the volunteer experience and social movement research which so far has neglected to conceptualize NGOs as workplaces and has paid little attention to activist careers as well as burn-outs.

Burrows, S. *University of Wollongong*

Employment and Work as a 'Social Experience': Young People in Regional Australia

For young people, employment and work not only provide income but also the importance of self-actualisation, identity and fulfilment. This paper explores research findings undertaken in the 'Illawarra' region of New South Wales which investigates young people's 'social experience' of work. This includes those young people who are unemployed, those balancing work and education and those in a transitional phase in their life. Juxtaposed within a regional economy that has significant difficulties in job creation, the paper provides an analysis that adds to the existing sociological literature on the agency versus structure debate. The data indicates that young people are finding it difficult navigating through neo-liberal policies that heavily frame, regulate and prescribe employment and work practices. The paper concludes that the lived 'social experiences' of young people, is deeply embedded through a hegemonic neoliberal consciousness and experience.

Muffels, R., Headey, B. *Tilburg University*

Money does not buy happiness but do work values and work-care choices? Evidence from long-running British and German panel data

In earlier work we showed that personal and economic choices, not just genes matter for non-transient changes in happiness using German panel data for 25 years (Headey, Muffels & Wagner, 2010). In this paper we want to focus on the impact of work values and work-care choices on subjective well-being (SWB). We presume that the effects are mediated by the match between women's preferred and actual number of working hours indicating labor market and time constraints. Data come from 18 waves of the British (BHPS) and German (SOEP) Household Panel (1991-2008). Random and fixed-effect panel regression models are estimated. Work values and work-care choices indeed matter for women's SWB but the effects are strongly mediated by the job match especially for younger birth cohorts and higher educated women. Therefore, apart from the impact of genes or personality traits preferences and choices as well as labor market and time constraints matter significantly for the well-being of women, providing partial support to the role (scarcity-expansion) theory and the combination pressure thesis while at the same time challenging set-point theory.

Studholme, S. *The University of Aberdeen*

Women entrepreneurs in Saudi Arabia - Bargaining within a Patriarchal Culture

Women-owned businesses are one of the fastest growing entrepreneurial populations in the world and make significant contributions to innovation, wealth and employment across all economies. However, despite this, research on women's entrepreneurship in the West is scarce, and moreover, very little research on women entrepreneurs in the Middle East, particularly those around the Gulf of Arabia has been conducted.

Saudi Arabia is one of the world's largest exporters of oil and is known as the hub of Islam. It has been argued that the production of oil has a harmful effect on the economic and political status of women. Therefore, these states are left with atypically strong patriarchal institutions. In this study, interviews were conducted with thirteen successful Saudi women entrepreneurs. Investigating using the Gender-aware framework for women's entrepreneurship in to the women's experiences, motivations, opportunities and barriers highlighted that the women's struggles were in places parallel to studies conducted on women entrepreneurs in the West. However, in the case of Saudi Arabia, one cannot oversee the implications of women living under the ruling of a strict Wahhabi Islamic regime that openly exercises segregation and gender discriminating laws and practices in all aspects in the society, culture, economy and politics. Therefore, it was essential to draw upon gender relations and stratification, as well as feminist patriarchal theories to appreciate these issues. This highlighted how Saudi women are forced to conduct themselves, strategise and negotiate within the constraints of living in a 'classic patriarchal' culture that exercises a traditional ideology of what the 'ideal Islamic woman' should be in society.

Guimaraes, S. *Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul*

Internationalization of high-tech entrepreneurship in Brazil

One of the most striking features of the current economy is not only the internationalization of small high-tech firms – in the past, almost a prerogative of the large corporations – but also the emergence of the phenomenon in a country like Brazil, that until recently lacked capability either in high-tech entrepreneurship, innovation or the world market.

The paper focuses on the internationalization of small high-tech companies, in the South region of Brazil. It analyses the motivations, the forms and the conditions for the internationalization of the small firms investigated, considering that Brazil is still a closed economy and that innovation is not embedded in the country's culture, a consequence of its industrialization based on import-substitution and protectionism. The central issue is to understand how the innovative and outward-oriented culture is being developed among high-tech professionals/entrepreneurs and how the several obstacles to enter the world markets are being overcome by them.

Little is known about the emerging economies on this subject (most of the studies focus on North America and Europe), despite its increasing importance and the fact that the latter and the former social-cultural and economic conditions differ greatly.

Theoretically, the paper questions the explanations that rely solely on institutional assumptions. A multilevel approach seems to be more adequate for a better understanding of international entrepreneurship, especially in the emergent economies: factors as the relationships among the economic environment, the industry conditions and the agents' strategic actions seem to be also relevant, although the role of institutions can not be ignored.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION NAB 104

Mackiewicz, A. *University of Bath*

Hyper-sexualised femininity and 'extreme' alcohol consumption: Exploring the discursive constructions of young women drinkers

Young women's alcohol consumption has become a dominant social issue in the UK, with both the Media and Government policy evidencing discourses of individualism (policy) and gender (media) which work to problematize 'women' in several ways. For example policy makers promote a message of rational and responsible drinking that draws on a neoliberal subjectivity; a sense making that obscures the role of government, and ignores the alcohol industry's accountability. The media has presented a 'moral, problematic' picture of women that drink, particularly working-class women, portraying them as "failing" in some way in their femininity. Thus, with the emergence of the 'culture of intoxication', in which young people pursuit a state of determined drunkenness, it is 'compulsory' for young women participate but they must do so 'appropriately'.
How young women explain themselves and engage with these 'transgressive' meanings is under explored. This paper will address this dearth, identifying some key points including alcohol drinking as a 'technology' for the construction and negotiation of different femininities, including the discourse of hyper-feminine 'masquerade', and the idea of 'panoptic performativity' in which young women's sense of being perpetually under surveillance [the female gaze] might 'mask' their consumption.

Martens, L. *Keele University*

Of Small Things and Big Love: Emotions, Aesthetics and Senses in Early Childhood Consumer Culture

Whilst agreeing with Eva Illouz (2009) that emotions, imagination, and affect are salient dimensions in the consumer experience, in this paper I put forward an argument that emotional experiences are achieved through aesthetic strategies that engage consumers' sensory experiences when they move through commercial encounter contexts. Drawing on recent developments in anthropology and human geography on sensory experience, I examine how affect, emotion and imagination come into play through the complex interplay between different senses, with visual devices playing a prominent role. The paper draws on ethnographic work at The Baby Show; a consumer exhibition in which the cacophony of voices emanating from consumer culture on young children and new parents reverberate. As a complex commercial encounter platform, The Baby Show thus lends itself as an excellent site to tease apart and comprehend different types of aesthetic and display practices that intonate the young child whilst at the same time providing insight into the cultural practices and conventions through which young children and adults are differentiated. The empirical analysis will offer three case-studies, which illustrate how sensory experience and affect connect with the ways in which the emotional qualities of the relationship between young children and adults is culturally constructed and normalised. The case studies develop an analysis of (a) the aesthetic of cute and its utilisation in display practices, (b) the cute design of small products for small children and (c) commercial photography of young children (and their carers) used in advertising materials.

Herding, M. *University of Cambridge*

The making of an Islamic youth culture in Europe: A typology of motivations

Islam and youth culture have rarely been associated within and outside academia. Especially in the European context, young German, French or British Muslims are assumed to live a life entirely devoted to religion or to be secular and to consume European youth culture. In the 2000s, however, a new trend has emerged that combines Western forms of pop culture with Islamic substance, such as religious hip-hop, sports wear with Islamic slogans or media catering for 'cool' religious Muslim youths.
The empirical basis of this research are qualitative data collected in Germany, France and Britain in 2008-2009, comprising in-depth interviews with 'producers' of Islamic youth culture and ethnographies investigating the 'consumer' side. The results will be discussed in light of the societal context of the movement and the tools for grasping it from a subcultural point of view.
This research approach places the producers – musicians, fashion or web designers – in the centre and examines their motivation for creating an Islamic youth culture. The close textual analysis of interview material reveals the main motifs that range from political aspects (countering the image of violent Islam) to social ones (enhancing the self-esteem of young Muslims) to spiritual ones (showing a way to God and proselytising among non-religious Muslims or non-Muslims). The motifs are strongly influenced by the person's relationship with society, his or her subjective understanding of Islam and the vision of a trans-European Islamic youth culture.

Arroyo, L., Rodríguez, J.A. *University of Barcelona*

The Buddhist Social Field in Western Societies

In recent decades Buddhism has movee beyond asian boundaries encountering new contexts, new meanings and new social functions. Reaching and surviving in new environments necessarily means adaptation (in its wide sense) to other visions of the world.
In this paper we aim at understanding to what extent this adaptation proceses are a chance to develop different and new models of believing, practicing and living Buddhism. Depending on the definitions and roles of Buddhism as well as the audiences to whom it is directed, we will find emphasis in different aspects and traditions along with different approaches to adapt, modernize and/or transform this ancient wisdom. We want to see the relation between the meaning and the practice structures and how it shapes the social field.
We use the data from an on-going study of Buhhist centers and organizations in Spain, covering many topics such as origins, values, goals, organizational forms, products, and relationships and social networks among themselves and with their social, cultural and political environment.

Pleyers, G. *FNRS Belgium & LSE Global Governance*

Food movement activists stance towards the market

The combination of three sets of positions are to be seen in the complex stance of food movement activists towards the market: opposition, active involvement and the defense of shared values. On one hand, food movement activists clearly oppose the excesses of a 'hyper-consumerist society' and denounce the inability of the free market system to supply all human beings with quality food, even in Western countries. Activists underline the need for stricter regulations in the food market and try hard at the implementation of 'de-commodification processes' to take food out of the market rules.

On the other hand, food activists want to take advantage of these very

rules for the promotion of social changes. Some mechanisms of the market enable consumers to incorporate social, environmental and ethical considerations into global markets. Moreover, at the local level, food activists interact with economic actors, for example by asking supermarket chains to invest in 'food desert' areas; at the global level, they also contribute to the rise of new market trends.

Finally, food activists' stance towards the market will be better

understood with the analysis of the values activists interviewed in Brooklyn, Liège and Paris share with the capitalist market's original promises. On this point, activists consider for example that food policies and movements must enlighten consumers' choices both by providing them with reliable information about food and by protecting them against agribusiness corporations' lobbies and marketing.

White, F. *Kingston University, London*

An Anti-Foodist Foodie? Iris Murdoch's portrayal of late twentieth century British eating fashions in classes NSSEC 1 and 2

The hypothesis this paper seeks to test is that sociology and literature make different but complementary contributions to the emerging field of Food Studies. It investigates current sociological eating and consumption theories in juxtaposition with food in literature through an analysis of the critique of fashions in food consumption in classes NSSEC 1 and 2 in late twentieth century English society presented in Iris Murdoch's fiction. Murdoch's novels demonstrate the construction of social identity through food choices and rituals as defined by Germov and Williams who identify food and eating experiences as forms of social differentiation in which individuals use particular food choices to construct and reinforce self-identity and social group membership (A Sociology of Food and Nutrition, 2008). Her exposition of the significance of eating is further compared with the sociological findings of Warde and Martens (Eating Out: Social Differentiation, Consumption and Pleasure, 2000). Murdoch's fiction mocks food snobbery and celebrates humble food and food rituals: whilst saluting the idealism of vegetarianism it derides the self-righteousness associated with the health food movement. Against the extremes of gourmandism and purism, Murdoch's work thus propounds an ethical relation to food as a social matter demanding proper attention. This paper therefore contends that, whilst drawing on literary texts for illustrative material, sociologists may undervalue and fail to acknowledge the role literature plays in contemporary sociological interpretation of society for, as Murdoch observes, the novel is one of the most articulate expressions of the dilemmas of its age (Existentialists and Mystics, 1997).

Miele, M., Evans, A. *Cardiff University*

Making animals edible: Exploring alternative 'beliefs' about animal slaughter amongst Jewish, Muslim and non-religious food consumers in the UK

We care, sometimes very deeply, for animals and yet in ever increasing numbers we kill them and eat them for food: this is the ethical dilemma which lies at the very heart of contemporary human-animal relationships. In many ways this is an ancient predicament and for millennia societies have developed sets of ritual practices and associated beliefs to manage the transition from 'animal to edible' and to justify and legitimise animal slaughter. Furthermore, alongside these practices many religious traditions have developed sets of ethical rules or guidelines for what might constitute 'a good kill', both in terms of respecting the lives of animals and paying homage to God. What is new, however, is firstly the extent to which many contemporary Western consumers of animal foods are separated, both physically and mentally, from acts of animal slaughter and secondly, the growth of modern scientific discourses about what might constitute a 'good kill'. In this paper, we draw on focus group research with Jewish, Muslim and non-religious food consumers from the UK to examine contemporary lay beliefs about the slaughter of farm animals for food. In particular, we examine the extent to which animal slaughter is reflected upon or considered to be taboo amongst different groups. Furthermore, we explore how consumers' perceptions of farm animal slaughter and their expectations for what constitutes a good kill differ between religious and non-religious groups. Finally, we explore how consumers' understandings differ from both official religious doctrine and contemporary scientific understandings of animal slaughter.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

EDUCATION D202

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY: A WIDER ANGLE FOR EDUCATION RESEARCH?

This symposium explores aspects of visual sociology in a variety of education contexts. The three papers draw on a diverse range of conceptual, philosophical and methodological approaches in their analysis of visual methods in empirical studies of educational contexts. In different ways, the papers work to unpick realist assumptions about visual methods, representations and understandings and, instead, offer a theoretical elaboration of conceptual frameworks drawn (variously) from Deleuzian philosophy, post-structuralist cultural theory, and participatory research. In doing so they seek to 'expand the methodological frame' for education research which draws on visual sociology approaches. Taken together, the papers posit the visual as a multiplicity; they consider the doubts, challenges and excitements which arise in the use of visual methods; and they allude to the often profound ethical concerns that confront researchers using visual methodologies. In working to complexify visual sociology, the papers offer some new theoretical lenses for considering the use and analysis of visual methods in educational contexts.

Patel, R. *Liverpool John Moores University*

THE ACCIDENTAL OCULARCENTRIST – the use of visual methods in researching voice, citizenship and community cohesion for young people in schools

This paper is a small case-study of a piece of research that was carried out as part of a post-graduate module in research method, involving a day-long observation of work being carried out in a residential setting with young people from a newly amalgamated school in the UK, being staged to tackle conflict around race.

It draws upon Cruddas(2007) who argues that a wider semiotic examination of pupil voice is necessary if we are to better understand schools as sites for struggle. It is also informed by 'Institutional ethnography a sociology for people'(Smith:2005:1) which examines how 'relations of ruling' via 'texts' are deployed in settings and how 'the work of discovery sometimes calls for research that is technically and conceptually outside the everyday language of experience'.

The complexities for a new researcher in drawing on visual methods, using discourse analysis is utilised to help unpick some of the multiple agendas that exist in working with young people.

Visual sociology is maturing area and the unexpected use of situated visual data in the process offers powerful possibilities for the examination of the social construction of citizenship and community cohesion which can 'reveal' voice in subversive ways by young people contrasting with adult attempts to sterilise and silence the views of pupils, leading to questions about the understanding of rights and citizenship for non-conformists.

Cruddas, Leora(2007) Engaged voices—dialogic interaction and the construction of shared social meanings in Educational Action Research Vol 15(3) pp 479-488

Smith, D (2005) Institutional ethnography a sociology for people Toronto:AltaMira Press.

Taylor, C. *Sheffield Hallam University*

Privileged instants and 'any-instant-whatever': what does a Deleuzian conceptual approach offer visual sociology?

Deleuze (1977, p.10) spoke of philosophy as the creation of concepts as 'intensities' which can be 'put to work' in the examination of problems. This paper uses concepts from Deleuze (1986; 1989; 2006) and Deleuze and Guattari (1987; 1991) in the analysis of empirical instances from two higher education projects in order to explore what a Deleuzian conceptual framework has to offer in elaborating visual sociology. The paper considers how a Deleuzian conceptual frame may generate insights into microsocial educational relations, educational cultures and the formation of student identities in higher education. It explores the extent to which a Deleuzian-inspired visual sociology offers an innovative analytical approach which opens up some possible ways of 'doing sociology differently'. The paper contextualises its theoretical explorations in relation to microsociological educational practices from two recent research projects in which video was employed as a creative medium for narrative self-expression; as a method for constructing visual meanings about embodied, performative identity practices; and for the formation of multi-dimensional reflexive narratives. This paper argues that a Deleuzian approach provides some new and dynamic methodological tools to re-think educational relations and sociological research practice.

Deleuze, G. and Parnet, C. (1977) Dialogues, London, The Athlone Press.

Deleuze, G. (1986) Cinema 1 The Movement-Image, London, Continuum.

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Crossouard, B. *University of Sussex*

Pupil mortification: digital photography, identity construction and classroom assessment

The use of digital cameras in classroom contexts has become unremarkable. However cultural theorists such as Barthes (1982) illuminate how photographic images contribute to autobiographical remembering and to identity formation, partly from the alienation that arises from being 'mortified' in a photograph, associated with the 'advent of myself as other' (p.12). With digital photography now allowing the rapid circulation of personal images amongst peer groups, communicated across virtual spaces rather than the family photograph album, Van Dijk (2008) highlights the more individualised and fluid forms of identity construction this produces.

Taking these sociological insights to classroom contexts, this paper draws on research into classroom assessment in

Scottish primary schools (Esmée Fairbairn Grant 08-0406) which chanced upon a teacher's use of digital photography to provide 'feedback' to pupils on their group work processes. It discusses the misrecognitions arising from realist understandings of these processes and draws instead on poststructuralist understandings of discourse, embodiment and affect (Ahmed 2004) to theorise how these digital photographs became 'sticky' with earlier memories of peer derision, marking out a pupil as 'other' in ways that were intensified through later display to the class. Thus, the paper illuminates how visual images can be used to normalising effect, sedimenting rather than challenging hierarchical judgements.

References

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Barthes, R. (1982) Camera Lucida. Reflections on Photography, (R. Howard, Trans.) (New York, Hill and Wang).
Van Dijck, J. (2008) Digital photography: communication, identity, memory. Visual Communication, 7(1), 57-76.

Kilkey, M., Merla, L. *University of Hull*

Situating transnational family practices within national contexts: migration, welfare, gender, work and care regimes

Over the past decade researchers have conceptualized migrants and their kin as 'transnational families'. Much of this literature has focused on transnational mothering. Such research has made significant contributions to a range of fields including migration and family studies. It has tended, however, to consist of case-studies of a single migrant group in a single receiving country, with the result that transnational family practices have been insufficiently contextualised. Some recent studies, though, have begun to challenge what we might term a 'hyper transnationalism', with authors revealing that state policies and international regulations play a major role in facilitating or hindering the maintenance of family solidarity across borders.

Our aim in this paper is to further develop the analysis of the inter-relationships between context and family practices. We suggest that a 'situated transnationalism' is a more appropriate framework within which to understand how migrants practise 'family'. We will build on a feminist body of literature that locates citizenship at the intersection of regimes of welfare, care, gender and migration, and transpose this framework of analysis to the study of transnational family practices. Drawing on a comparative analysis of research conducted with three groups of migrants – Salvadorans in Australia, Salvadorans in Belgium and Polish migrants in the UK – we demonstrate that migrants' opportunities and constraints for family life are configured by the migration, welfare, gender, work and care regimes of their home and host societies, which remain to a large extent nationally constituted even in the context of globalisation.

Wei, W. *Centre for Women's Studies*

Is that all I want? The family lives of Chinese immigrant women in Britain and their hidden stories as the husbands' dependants

In recent decades, increasing attention has been given to the outflow of emigrants from China (PRC) to developed countries such as the United States, Canada and Australia. Although there are a few studies on the experiences of Chinese women who migrated as a part of the family strategy, nearly all of them focus on these women's de-skilled work experiences in the host countries but fail to consider the impact of this downward mobility on women's position in the family. My study of the wives of elite Chinese migrants to Britain focuses on the family relationships as the result of the different social and economical development between the two parties. My research is based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews with a sample of 22 Chinese trailing wives in Britain, most of them having been highly educated professionals in China. By agreeing to migrate to the UK, these women were expecting not only the social advancement for the family as a whole, but also some personal gains. However, with the establishment of their husbands in Britain, the income gap between the two parties enhanced the family hierarchy, with women turned into subordinates who had to rely on their husbands to maintain their living standard in Britain. Moreover, the financial inferiority deprives women of their bargaining power and reinforced their traditional role as followers of the husbands.

Roseneil, S. *Birkbeck, University of London*

Intimate citizenship after 9/11: a psychosocialanalysis

This paper argues that intimate citizenship in contemporary Europe cannot be understood outside the context of 9/11, the national and global political and policy responses that followed it, and their combined cultural reverberations through everyday lives and subjectivities. The paper stands back from a soon-to-be-completed research project that explores the transformation of intimate citizenship in contemporary multicultural Europe, to attempt to trace these complex legacies within the research process. This critically self-reflexive exercise subjects the construction of the research project, its design and execution to scrutiny. At the heart of the paper is a detailed, microscopic (Scheff, 1997) psychosocialanalysis (Roseneil, 2009) of the author's interview encounter with a British Pakistani woman, whose had experienced multiple migrations, an arranged marriage, and deportation from the United States. The dynamics of the interview encounter, the interviewer's affective engagement and dialogue-with-self, and the interviewee's narrative of 'adjustment' and 'happiness', and the possible relationship between these are explored, in the context of 9/11 and its aftermath. The paper points to some of the wider implications of this detailed case study both for the substantive topics under investigation (intimate life, citizenship and the multicultural) and for practices of knowing and researching in the social sciences more generally. The research project concerned was part of the EU FP6 funded Integrated Project, FEMCIT – Gendered Citizenship in Multicultural Europe: the impact of contemporary women's movements.

Aarset, M.F. *Institute for Social Research*

'Shared heart, separate roofs?' Young adults with immigrant background on where and how to do family life.

In this paper I will discuss 'making and doing of family' among young adults of Pakistani background born and/or raised in Norway. The focus will be on negotiations of different household arrangements and compositions, and different understandings of what a family and a household is and should be. The questions of where and how married couples in the second generation should live - in separate nuclear households or in extended household with parents/parents-in-law – seem to be arenas where crossing generational and gendered interests and values are played out. The presentation will be based on qualitative interviews with young adults in Norway of Pakistani background. The interviews are part of my ongoing PhD project Families in change? Doing family among young adults of immigrant background. The project focus on the negotiations of family, gender and generation that take place in the crossing fields of the parental generation, the Norwegian majority and transnational bonds and fields. The interview material illustrates the complex interweaving of socio-economic, immigration and life cycle concerns in the creation of different household arrangements. The empirical material also demonstrates that both gender and generation play a prominent role in shaping experiences of extended household living. Living in extended households may enable parents-in-law to shape the conduct of their daughters-in-law. At the same time sharing households may take the financial and emotional burden of young couples in the first period of married life.

Taylor, D., Barnes, M., Ward, L. *University of Brighton*

Being well enough in old age

This article advances a relational theory of wellbeing in contrast to approaches which locate wellbeing in autonomous individual agency. Much research measures the existence of well-being as positive affect and seeks to establish causal links between policy interventions and subjective assessments of 'happiness'. Instead, we understand well-being as a process rather than an outcome measure and examine how it might be generated through particular relationships prior to any measurement. Secondly, we question the normative assumptions underpinning many conceptualizations of wellbeing, in particular those that emphasise independence, goal setting and rational cognitive action oriented towards securing maximum positive affect on the part of individuals. In its place we argue for a conception of wellbeing as being well-enough.

We apply our analysis to the issue of well-being in old age, drawing on participative research in which older people have been co-producers of knowledge about what well-being means and how it can be produced. One key focus is to understand which types of social relationships are constitutive of well-being in old age. Another is to explore how older people negotiate change and loss, and what resources they draw on in order to be well enough in what may be difficult circumstances. Our understanding of resources in this context includes relational resources: relationships with places, values, strangers and service providers as well as more intimate relationships; material resources, and the objective support available from welfare agencies.

We conclude by reflecting on the implications of our analysis for contemporary theory and policy.

Hahmann, J., Hofmeister, H. *RWTH Aachen University*

Biographical aspects of friendship careers over the life course: The influence of loving relationships

Decreasing fertility means that parents have fewer children and a lower quantity of family members who can lend support, especially in old age when support is most crucial. The importance of alternative social relations for support in old age is therefore rising. The combination of smaller families and rising job mobility of those family members raises questions about who will care for older people, how will older people be cared for, and to what degree friendship networks will take the place of family networks under these circumstances.

Some friends accompany individuals for their whole lifetimes, described in the convoy model. Our own pre-studies in Germany show differences according to marital status and the history of love relationships. Individuals who are married or living within a long relationship build their friendships as couples, meet mostly other couples and enjoy companionship. They do not necessarily have best friends, especially husbands. Problems are solved within the (marital) relationship. People who divorced early and stayed in this status or individuals who were never married or living in a love relationship tend to have very strong long-lasting friendships. Relevant qualities of these friendships are long periods of acquaintance, shared experiences, trust, and discreetness. Dyadic friendships fulfil some of the same conditions as love relationships do.

Our research examines differences in friendship networks among groups of older Germans based on life course contexts including educational, job and family careers. We hypothesise that the life course influences friendship behaviour. We expect gender differences in composition of friendships.

Almack, K., Seymour, J. *University of Nottingham*

Investigating familial, intimate and personal networks of lesbian, gay and bisexual elders towards the end of life

This paper examines ways in which sexual orientation may impact on experiences of ageing, end of life care and bereavement within same sex relationships. It draws on focus group discussions (4) and follow up meetings (2) carried out with older lesbians, gay men and bisexuals (LGB elders). In total fifteen respondents took part (10 men, 5 women) aged between 55 and 85. These formed part of a larger project investigating a range of older people's concerns about end of life care. I discuss the findings in the context of sociological debates about broader changes to family forms within late modernity, alongside social change and demographic shifts. The focus on end of life care and bereavement sheds new light on these debates. Although based on a small data set, respondents' accounts provide insights into complex understandings of personal networks which challenge the traditional primacy of meanings of family that involve blood or marital relationships. Respondents' networks are a mix of social and biological family links, friendships and inter-generational connections. Some respondents noted the latter as a new development linked to social change, which has led to an increasing acceptance of same sex relationships and renewed links with younger generations of kin in contrast to earlier distant relationships with family of origin. In addition, these accounts highlight how relational and personal networks do not remain static, particularly as one gets older. These are areas worthy of further investigation in explorations of the relational processes of everyday life.

Suen, Y.T. *University of Oxford*

Men on Their Own: How Do Older Men Experience and Negotiate Singlehood

Compared to marriage and cohabitation, singlehood has generally been relatively overlooked in society and in academia. Understanding of singles has largely been based on stereotypes and second-guessing. This paper aims to dispel some of the assumptions on singles, who are increasing in number in societies. Drawing on in-depth life story interviews (2-6 hours) with more than 30 men from different parts of England who have spent most of their life not in a relationship, this paper argues that the experience of being single is much more complicated than generally assumed. It is found that there are diverse pathways of entering singlehood, of which sexualities and ageism are some of the important influential factors. Narrative accounts also illustrate that some older men do enjoy the freedom and independence associated with being single, but the lack of companionship and on-set of health issues can make being single more challenging. However, the singles in the sample are creative to make use of mechanisms, such as interpretive control, development of social networks and spiritual practises to deal with the more challenging aspects of being single. Hence, it is hoped that this paper demonstrates how the experience of being single changes through the life course and the ambiguities that are associated with it.

Stoilova, M., Roseneil, S. — *Birkbeck Institute for Social Research*

Heteronormativity, Intimate Citizenship and the Regulation of Same-Sex Sexualities in Bulgaria

To the growing body of work on sexualities in Central and Eastern Europe, this paper contributes a substantive focus on Bulgaria, a nation-state that has rarely been studied in the Anglophone literatures on the post-communist history of sexuality. We offer an historical discussion of the ways in which same-sex sexualities have been regulated in Bulgaria, which traces the major shifts that have taken place in law and policy. In so doing, we make an argument about how the regulation of same-sex sexualities might be understood as part of the wider regulatory practice of the Bulgarian state's "intimate citizenship regime" (Roseneil, 2010b). We suggest that the institutionalisation and regulation of intimacy in Bulgaria has been both implicitly and explicitly heteronormative, but we also point to the ways in which this heteronormativity has, in recent years, been challenged. The paper outlines the main characteristics of the Bulgarian intimate citizenship regime, and the landscape of social movement activism around issues of intimate citizenship, during the communist and post-communist eras. We then discuss the ways in which the regulation of same-sex sexualities has shifted over time, and how these changes might be understood in relation to wider process of social transformation. Our discussion centres on two areas of law and policy where there has been significant normative change - legalisation of same-sex sexual practices and protection of lesbian, gay and bisexual people from discrimination; and on one area of law and policy which has thus far proved resistant to change – same-sex relationship recognition.

Kaplan, D. — *Open University, Israel*

Sexual lifestyles, class and self

Using the concept of recreational sexuality this paper contends that sex is an important yet under-researched dimension of everyday, heterosexual classed lifestyles. Recreational sexuality refers to some new ways of managing sexual relations that have reshaped normative - heterosexual and middle class - lives. In this kind of sexuality, pleasure becomes a fundamental 'right' and a condition for self-fulfillment. More often than not, this gradual socio-sexual shift has been conceptualized as both agent-less and structure-less ideological move towards an egalitarian yet hedonistic society. Furthermore, this move has been seen as unrelated to emerging late-modernity's neoliberal policies and individualization discourses. In contrast, my aim is to show how recreational sexuality is neither agent-less nor structure-less. Based on in-depth interviews with Israeli men and women, I show how these middle-class, heterosexual agents endorse recreational sexuality to individualize themselves, to exercise cultural sophistication and to manifest their networked selves. Comparatively speaking, sex for them is considered an art form and a leisure consumerist practice, whereas lower class agents tend to perceive their sex lives in either dissipated or conservative terms. In lieu with recent transformations in taste formation processes – where 'good taste' is a function of idiosyncratic, omnivore embodied skills and no longer the safe old 'highbrow/lowbrow' cultural snobbery – I argue that recreational sexuality should not be understood so much as 'transgressive' or avant-garde. It rather ought to be seen as class-based individualization practices, typical to the contemporary middle-class's search for an 'authentic self'.

Waites, M. — *University of Glasgow*

Human Rights and Sexual Nationalisms

This paper will seek to develop sociological analysis of the relationship between sexual nationalisms and human rights. Conventionally the universalism of human rights has been understood as in tension with nationalisms, but analytical work including that of Jasbir Puar on 'homonationalism' is suggestive of the need to understand how many contemporary nationalisms are formulated through selective understandings and mobilisations of human rights. This paper will seek to develop analysis of these themes by focussing upon the particular context of the United Kingdom, focussing primarily on how UK governments have mobilised understandings of human rights in relation to 'sexual orientation' and 'gender identity'. The focus will be primarily on how this occurs in relation to other states, as well as on how this occurs in the formation of nationalisms internally within the United Kingdom. Themes will include problematisation of the relationship between equality and human rights, and the emergence of new institutions and discourses associated with 'equality and human rights' including the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The paper will develop sociological analysis of 'LGBT human rights' (cf. Kelly Kollman and Matthew Waites, eds., The Global Politics of LGBT Human Rights [special issue], Contemporary Politics, Vol. 15, no.1, March 2009) It will be argues that critical sociological analysis of human rights discourses and practices needs to be at the heart of attempts to analyse sexual nationalisms.

Dekavadiya J. — *INSTITUTE OF LAW NIRMA UNIVERSITY*

Human Rights Advocacy on Gender Issues: Challenges and Opportunities

In recent years, there has been a notable progress on issues of gender and human rights in standard-setting and to some extent application of those standards through international and domestic legislation and jurisprudence, and in institutional programming and development. Some international and regional human rights bodies now go beyond just including 'women' in a list of 'vulnerable' groups, and have begun to incorporate women's experiences and perspectives into recommendations for structural changes needed to bring about full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls. In addition, recent years have seen the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex people being taken up beyond the first human rights bodies that addressed them. The developments have also been taken place in standard-setting. Despite this progress there are many challenges remained. Violence against women continues at a staggering rate. Gender-based discrimination persists in the workplace, housing, education, disaster relief, health care, and countless other areas. Access to justice continues to be hindered by a range of obstacles. Religion, tradition, and culture continue to be used as a shield for violating women's rights. This article highlights just a few opportunities and challenges to come for international human rights advocacy on gender issues.

Zabinski, J.A. *Monash University*

'What stigma?' : Social mediation of post-traumatic stress disorder in the Australian Vietnam veteran community

Mental illness has been indelibly associated with stigma, a relationship that has been a major focus of anti-stigma advocates, health authorities, media critics and academic writers. Organisations such as World Health Organisation, International HIV/AIDS alliance and Global Health Council have devoted extensive resources to what is now perceived to be a global problem (Mak, et al, 2005:246). The results of recent research, however, generated questions about the universality of the relationship between mental illness and stigma. This study, conducted in the State of Victoria, Australia, examined social aspects of the health experiences of Australian Vietnam veterans diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). A qualitative methodology drew on data from interviews and focus groups with 88 participants from three domains: the Australian veteran community, the bureaucracy and the medical profession. A major - and unexpected - finding of the research was that only one veteran participant (N = 33 veterans) reported having experienced stigma following PTSD diagnosis. Several factors are suggested to have been contributory to this finding: veteran relief after struggling, often for many years, to live without diagnosis; a medical label was perceived to shift 'blame' from individual veterans who had experienced 'spoiled identity' generated by socio-political hostility toward the Vietnam War, fractured relationships and difficulties in sustaining employment. The transformative effects of veteran reconnection during the course of post-diagnosis treatment - in hospitals, clinics and therapy sessions - outweighed any concerns regarding stigmatisation, and mediated both the experience and the meaning of diagnosis of war-related trauma.

Arber, S.L., Meadows, R. *University of Surrey*

The social structuring of sleep: Sociological implications

It is surprising that sleep has been so neglected by sociologists, given that we spend a third of our lives asleep. Sleep is fundamental to health and well-being, with lack of sleep increasingly shown to impact on health/mortality, as well as work and traffic accidents. Sleep is intrinsically linked to everyday/night practices. Sleep provides a rich site for understanding aspects of gender and social inequalities. The quality and timing of sleep is influenced by the social context in which it takes place, and by the individual's roles in the private and public sphere. The majority of adults share their sleeping space with a partner; partners and other family members influence the quality of an individual's sleep, but in gender-differentiated ways. Similarly, social and economic factors have a profound impact on the context and practices of sleep and shape inequalities in access to the resource of sleep. The paper analyses wave 1 of the new Understanding Society survey for 2009 (replacing British Household Panel Survey). Over 18,000 people aged 16+ are analysed about their sleep duration, sleep quality and sleep problems. Nested logistic regression models show how dimensions of sleep vary with age, gender, marital status, responsibilities for children, employment status, socio-economic circumstances and health status. There are strong links between disadvantaged socio-economic circumstances and poor sleep quality/ short sleep duration (under 6 hours). Women report poorer sleep quality, which is partially explained by their disadvantaged socio-economic characteristics. The paper discusses the sociological implications of social inequalities in sleep.

Kendall, K. *University of Southampton*

The Impact of Sociology Upon Mental Health Policy and Practice: The Case of the Indian Head Experiment

Drawing on extensive archival research and interviews, this paper critically examines a 1950s mental health education experiment conducted by the husband and wife team of sociologist Elaine Cumming and psychiatrist John Cumming. Undertaken in the small Canadian town of Indian Head, Saskatchewan, the study was designed to assess the impact of commonly used mental health educational practices and to determine if attitudes toward mental illness could be changed. The Cummings' research was substantially shaped and supported by the shared interests of powerful academic, philanthropic, charitable, psychiatric, and governmental bodies, including: the Department of Social Relations chaired by Talcott Parsons at Harvard University, which provided an intellectual community; the Commonwealth Fund, an American philanthropic organization that supported the Cummings financially and emotionally; and the practical and political backing of both the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Psychiatric Services Branch of the provincial government. This loose coalition was underpinned by a shared concern to create mentally healthy citizens through the application of expert knowledge. As the study ended, not only did the Cummings find that attitudes remained unchanged, but they were also run out of town by local citizens. However, the Cummings explained this situation using sociological theory and their work ultimately informed mental health policy and practice in North America and elsewhere. The paper concludes by assessing the implications of the Indian Head experiment for contemporary sociological research on mental health issues.

Ewhrudjakpor, C. *Delta State University*

African Traditional Beliefs and the Social care for sufferers of mental disorders in Nigeria

This study is aimed at identifying beliefs in some African traditional religions that block social care for sufferers of mental disorders in Nigeria. The method used in conducting this research was the focus group discussion (FGD) and indepth interview (IDI) techniques. The sampling process was the purposive system to select a representative sample of 13 psychiatric social care givers and 32 family households of psychiatric patient(s) that participated in the IDIs and FGDs respectively. The data generated and analysed descriptively show that beliefs such as preternatural and supernatural practices rooted in African indigenous religions like Igbe, Orunmila,Aziza,animism, etc. do negatively block social care for sufferers of mental disorders in Nigeria. This blockade is visible in form of stigma, reclusiveness, discrimination, prejudice and verbal abuses or curses on family members and sufferers of mental disorders which are explained with the labelling theory. It was concluded that, some beliefs in the African traditional religions do negatively impact on social care of the mentally ill. In order to reverse its debilitating effects on sufferers, family members and society at large, it is suggested that social care givers be re-trained and encouraged to attend conferences and workshops related to mental health and illness. This shall enable capacity building to eliminate these negative preternatural and supernatural traditional beliefs about sufferers of mental illness.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS H103

OBJECTIVITY AND SUBJECTIVITY: A CREATIVE TENSION

Objectivity and subjectivity have often been treated dichotomously in sociological research, or something that researchers might have amounts of, more of one, less of the other. Sometimes it is claimed that quantitative research is objective and qualitative research is subjective. This leads to the logical problem, particularly in mixed methods research, of where and how they divide.

This presentation is based on a project in which we have sought to clarify and creatively explore the tensions in the objectivity – subjectivity debate. Each of us approaches the matter somewhat differently: Scott examines the origins of objectivity in Kant, Weber, Merton and postmodernists, Williams develops the concept of 'situated objectivity', whilst Letherby seeks a relationship of subjectivity to objectivity through theorised subjectivity. All three of us agree on some basic premises, primarily that objectivity and subjectivity are not opposed, yet each approach the matter differently and this produces both agreements and antinomies. In this presentation we each initially, briefly set out the key features of our positions and then explore areas of agreement and tension.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

OPEN **NAB115**

ANIMALS

Charles, N., Butler, D. *University of Warwick*

Kinship across the species barrier - post-human families?

This paper investigates the ways in which non-human animals become family members. In a situation where family solidarity and community are allegedly in decline and loneliness is increasing, it has been claimed that people are turning to animals for companionship and intimacy. Empirical research that supports these claims is scarce but suggestive. In a recent study of family formation and kinship networks it was found that people spontaneously included animals as family members (Charles et al, 2008). It has also been shown that animals are included in friendship networks and that many people form close and intimate relationships with animals. Drawing on two different but linked sets of data, this paper focuses on the nature of human-animal relations within the domestic sphere. The first set of data are responses to a Mass Observation directive about human-animal relations which provide detailed accounts of childhoods shared with animals; the second are in-depth interviews focusing on the nature of domestic relationships between human and non-human animals. Taken together they show that animals are significant members of social groups which are non-species specific. The paper contributes towards a sociological understanding of the significance of human-animal relations in the sphere of personal life and investigates the types of social relationships and social solidarities generated by human relationships with animals. It asks whether domestic groups whose members come from different species can be understood as post-human families.

Hobson-West, P., Everitt, S. *University of Nottingham*

Towards a new 'veterinary sociology'? Barriers and opportunities

The relative neglect of animals in sociology is now starting to be addressed (Hobson-West 2007). This emergent field, variously known as 'Human-Animal Studies' or 'Animals and Society', has made great strides in challenging the durability of social scientific concepts and categories. Scholars have also made fruitful links with work in science and technology studies, for example via actor network theory, and the refusal to ignore the non-human actor.

With some notable exceptions (e.g. Swabe 1999), what is arguably missing from this research trend is a focus on the veterinary profession, and on the relationship between vets, clients and animals. Drawing on a novel ethnographic study of the veterinary consultation, this paper discusses the barriers and opportunities, for sociologists, for vets and for non-human animals, of applying the themes of medical sociology to the veterinary world.

The study of interactions in the veterinary clinic casts light not only on the range of relationships between humans and animals, but also on the factors which influence healthcare decisions. The veterinary profession itself also provides a fertile area for study, from its ability to reinvent itself in response to changes in society, to the way the profession organises itself in the absence of an NHS for animals.

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Birke, L., Miele, M., Latimer, J. *University of Chester*

The making of a good quality of life in human-horse companionship

How do we live with other-than-human animals? How do we care about the quality of life of those nonhumans living in a companionship relation with us? How do we come to define the quality of the relationship we might have with such animals? These are some of the questions that we want to address in this paper by looking at human-horse relationships in our ethnographic work with a group of horse behaviour consultants and their clients. First of all in the paper we address the multiplicity of practices of living with horses for leisure time and the different types of engagements with their quality of life. Then we look at how and why riders experience problems with their horse/s such that they then seek the advice of new experts in this field, i.e. the horse behaviour consultants. We then focus on the techniques used by the consultants to address those problems as well as the effects of their interventions.

From the choreographies of these practices in the paper we address the ineffability and slipperiness of the concepts of quality of the horse's life and the quality of horse-human companionship; however we argue that the very search for these elusive ideas is productive and it brings into being a new apparatus of expertise, expert, tools, events, markets.... all of which enliven the new texture of what is like to live in a human-horse relationship today.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

OPEN 2 NAB214

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Chan, K.L.G. *Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia*

Understanding the Governance of Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development in Langkawi Geopark, Malaysia: A Sociological Approach

In June 2007, UNESCO GGN awarded the status 'geopark' to the isles of Langkawi, Malaysia because of its ability to preserve and conserve 500,000 millions years old geological resources and rich ecological, archeological, historical and cultural resources found there. Besides contributing to socio-economic development, these resources are also of immense heritage significance and value to the Malaysian society. The potential of these resources to contribute to future local sustainable development is also recognised by UNESCO GGN. Heritage conservation and sustainable development is generally not a new area of study in Malaysia. However, it is in Langkawi's case, especially in the context of it being a geopark. What is more novel is to study the governance of heritage conservation and sustainable development of Langkawi as a geopark sociologically, particularly from the social network analysis approach. This paper argues that the case of Langkawi Geopark provides a new direction for the continual growth of sociology in Malaysia, especially sociology of governance and social network analysis. Such combination can offer new if not alternative understanding, knowledge and insights on the actual nature of governance, and if best, identify issues and problems, resolutions to problems and suggestions for improvement. This paper provides some findings from an on-going research on the governance system of heritage conservation and sustainable development of Langkawi geopark that indeed offer a new understanding on the current governance system, related issues, problems and complications, particularly from the sociological perspective. Qualitative and quantitative approaches combined with social network analysis guide the research.

Fernandez-Pacheco Saez, J.L. *Complutense University*

Rural action groups in kwazulu-natal (South Africa) 'an experience of participated rural development'

The present communication aims to share the development experience from the transfer of European methodology on Rural Development (LEADER method) in the municipalities of Ulundi, Nongoma and Hluhluwe (South Africa) that is carried out by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECID) through the Professional Association for Local Development (APRODEL). The transferring of the European LEADER methodology , as well as creating public-private partnerships in the form of Rural Action Groups, is having as main focus the use of participatory action research methodologies and is flexible and open compared to the conviction of individuals themselves in choosing their own development

Mueller-Hirth, N. *University of Aberdeen*

One foot in the shanty shack, one foot in the boardroom: corporate social responsibility and development funding in South Africa and beyond

This paper examines theories and practices of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the area of development and development funding. I specifically draw on research carried out in South Africa where, due to Apartheid's ongoing social and economic legacy and the adoption of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policies, the private sector was forced to adopt socially responsible policies that are more advanced than those in many richer economies. But, by employing a governmentality approach to development, the paper also raises broader questions about the nature of CSR and argues that it offers a way of exploring the dense intersectoral relationships and dynamics of funding that characterise an essentially trans-scalar development domain. Given the decrease in foreign donor money in most developing countries, funding arrangements with the corporate sector are becoming increasingly vital for civil society organisations (CSOs). I focus in this paper on two issues: Firstly, corporate social investment favours development projects that have a high visibility and promise short-term gains. This is shown to have concrete effects on the work that can be carried out by CSOs, despite their emancipatory discourses. Secondly, corporate social investment arguably marketises social responsibility, often in lieu of broad-based accountability and of a focus on the most marginalised in a deeply divided Post-Apartheid. This paper thus discusses how (neo)liberal practices of CSR intersect with discourses of reconciliation that have been central to Post-Apartheid nation building

Barros, F. *University of Braília*

Development models and flows involving international cooperation and civil society organizations in Latin America

To discuss the promotion of development models and the transmission of development knowledge through global flows and connections I focus on the interactions between international cooperation institutions, civil society movements and organizations in Latin America. I start from a historical-sociological perspective to point out the diversity of types of international cooperation agencies and of Latin American civil society movements involved in development flows and connections. Such diversity comprises specifities in the interactions among stakeholders, including a larger or a smaller involvement of State representatives, private sector actors, other international institutions and international civil society organizations. The evolution of these interactions is marked by conflicts and collaborations. I explore some resulting ambiguities and contradictions, their impacts on the agendas, identities, profiles and political alignments; the organizations and movements' modes of organizing and reproducing themselves, as well as the relationships internal to the field of civil society, on the national and transnational levels.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

OPEN 3 H101

CLIMATE CHANGE POLITICS

Butler, C. *Cardiff University*

Morality and climate change: negotiating responsibilisation of the everyday

In the UK, one way in which climate change is formulated as governable is through the linking of certain everyday practices, characterised as individual behaviours, to the global consequences of climate change. Many everyday activities, previously regarded as benign, are now designated as responsible and/or good and correspondingly as irresponsible and/or bad, to the extent that the cumulative consequences of such actions are now discursively connected to climate change. In this paper, I draw on focus group (n=10) discussions with members of the public living across three major cities to examine the ways in which citizens (re)produce and (re)negotiate these discourses and their roles in relation to them. Of interest is the way that the emergent discursive characterisation of certain everyday activities as causes of climate change results in a moralisation of behaviours, previously considered more benign or trivial, and the ways that discourses of 'choice' are rendered problematic. These processes of responsibilisation and moralisation are foreshadowed and discussed conceptually in, what has come to be termed, the governmentality literature (e.g. Hunt, 2003; Miller and Rose, 2008), as well as in wider sociological theory (e.g. Bauman, 1995; 2001). As such, in this talk I use these theoretical ideas in dialogue with the empirical materials to develop insights important for interrogating this aspect of climate change mitigation governance.

Jacobson, B., Nations, J. *University of California, San Diego*

Reevaluating The Politics of Climate Change: A Response to Giddens

Anthony Giddens' recent book, The Politics of Climate Change, is an extension of his formulation and defense of the 'Third Way.' Giddens' approach to climate change centers on the assertion that it can be solved through modifications to global governance and technological adaptations within capitalism. The book may be understood as a defense of global capitalism in the face of the challenges posed by climate change. An attack on environmental politics forms a key component of the book's defense of capitalist modernity. We take issue with Giddens' conceptualization of climate change and environmentalism because he abstracts climate change from other forms of environmental degradation. The perspective Giddens represents disassociates climate change from these other environmental problems, losing sight of the deeper rift between capitalism and the natural world. We reject his characterization of environmentalism as form of romanticism, hostile to science and to modernity. This attack on environmental politics leads him toward an elitist and technocratic approach to climate change solutions. The Politics of Climate Change discards the commitment to 'democratization of democracy' that was a more progressive element in The Third Way and yet continues Giddens' long-standing characterization of environmentalism as merely a lifestyle concern, one aspect of a larger 'life politics'. We argue that a real politics of climate change must include a politics from below, deriving from social movement action. Environmentalism has been, and remains, essential to this.

Mattioli, G. *Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca*

Car dependence, equity and the transport policy stalemate

The car is among the most important high-carbon systems locked-in during the twentieth century, that fuel climate change and thus threaten to impact disproportionately on future generations. In this paper, I argue that the very nature of car dependence – conceived as a dynamic, macro-social process consisting of constantly increasing levels of car ownership and use that resists any attempt to induce change – urges scholars to focus on the trade-offs between intra- and inter-generational equity. In fact, every increase in the level of car dependence in a given society widens the disadvantage gap between those who are part of the car system and those who are left out of it, but at the same time reduces the number of the latter. For this reason, its implications for intra-generational equity are very equivocal. On the other hand, most of the policies envisaged to fight car dependence (especially economic instruments) are likely to have negative impacts on intra-generational equity, and thus often meet strong resistance. This is likely to bring to a 'transport policy stalemate', where no serious attempt is made to reduce car use and all hopes are concentrated on a 'technological fix' to eventually solve all problems. In this context, calls from social scholars to focus on the (intra-generational) social equity dimension of transport may inadvertently concur to deepen the paralysis. At the end of the day, the complexity of the situation may turn out to be perfectly convenient for the current generation, but disastrous for posterity.

Gislason, M. *University of Sussex*

Institutional change within the public health sector in the UK: Climate Change, Governance, Social Engagement

Ecological phenomena such as climate change are providing increasing challenges to the health sector in the UK. Drawing on sociological theories of change as well as empirical research data, this paper looks at the construction and contestation of the environmental dimensions of contemporary human health injuries within the public health sector and how the treatment of ecological health events are generating, as well as being generated by, changes in the structure, governance and provision of public health care in the UK. In particular, this paper draws attention to the relationship between structure and agency and therefore, how individual perspectives and practices fit with structural approaches when creating institutional responses to health issues that are being linked to climate change.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

RELIGION H216

POLITICS AND RELIGION *Chair: Nadia Fadil*

Allen, C. *University of Birmingham*

The National Muslim Women's Advisory Group: political fad or political empowerment? A consideration of how Government engages with faith communities and their representatives

Established in 2008 and launched by the then Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, the National Muslim Women's Advisory Group (NMWAG) brought together 19 British Muslim women to advise Government on ways to empower Muslim women and increase their participation in civic, economic and social life.

A few years on and much has changed. Aside from a change of Government, the NMWAG has suffered political in-fighting, undergone a number of personnel changes, and most recently seen its leader undertake a high profile and acrimonious public resignation as much because of problems with the Group as with the Government. In doing so, she described the NMWAG as a 'political fad'.

Throughout this period of change, a team lead by Dr Chris Allen at the University of Birmingham has been working with the NMWAG on a project to support and increase the political participation of Muslim women in contemporary Britain. Using first hand observation, interviews with members of the NMWAG and Government as well as findings from different research activities that involved engaging Muslim scholars and grassroots activists from across the broad spectrum of Muslim communities, this paper will consider the extent to which the NMWAG has been able to fulfil its objectives. Reviewing both internal and external issues, questions will be raised about the representation of Muslim women more widely and the validity of the NMWAG. In conclusion, this paper will reflect upon Governmental processes of faith community engagement and the pitfalls of doing so.

Smith, A. *University of Huddersfield*

The failure of moderates in America's abortion wars: rethinking the relationship between politics and religion in post-secular USA

While the Christian Right has attracted considerable scholarly attention as a determinedly cultural, political and social movement in the USA, the activism of their 'moderate' political and religious opponents has often been overlooked. This paper draws on ethnographic research conducted in Kansas City during 2009-2010 to explore the debate amongst moderate-secular activists over how best to defend the constitutional separation of Church and state at an historical moment when fundamentalist Christianity has become more insurgent and outspoken in public debate. It focuses particularly on a series of meetings held by the interfaith Mainstream Coalition in conjunction with Planned Parenthood of Kansas and Mid-Missouri and the National Organization of Women (NOW). These meetings sought to consider ways of responding to an increasingly militant pro-life in the aftermath of the murder of Dr George Tiller. Killed by a pro-life militant at his church in Wichita, Kansas, on Sunday, 31 May 2009, Dr Tiller had been one of a small handful of medical practitioners willing to perform controversial late term, third trimester abortions in the USA. His murder had a profound impact on the pro-choice movement across the country. This paper argues that, in their failure to articulate a coherent strategy for counter-mobilisation, Dr Tiller's political and religious supporters appeared to exhaust the potential, and encounter the limits, of what might be called a moderate-secular public. It then considers the implications this insight for rethinking the relationship between politics and religion in post-secular America.

Zachou, C., Kerpaci, N. *American College of Greece*

Religion and Cultural Globalization: Exploring Missionary Evangelical Protestantism a Post - Communist Society

Our recent empirical research in contemporary Albania has confirmed P. Berger's argument that missionary evangelical Protestantism constitutes one of the four major 'faces' of today's global culture. Albania, the only officially proclaimed atheist state, has substituted religion with a nationalist ideology, known as 'Albanianism'. Following the collapse of the communist regime, however, it has experienced a religious revival. Along with the restoration of traditional Muslim and Christian Churches, Protestantism (re)entered the stage as a small but powerful religious force for Albanian youth. Our study was able to identify some particularly appealing culturally globalizing elements in the Protestant beliefs and practices such as: (a)The desire to overcome the former communist isolationism. The bridging out of the local and the world community through religious networking, led to a sui generis escapism through global re-connections. (b)Protestantism's religious individualism was compatible with the reaction against imposed collectivized forms of social life. (c) The spirit of modernity, expressed in atomised action-orientation and the pluralism of value systems was also appealing. (d) Protestantism's strategy of indigenization also assisted conversion. (e)The social and economic ramifications of Protestantism's association with the West (i.e. popular culture, consumer life-styles, and career prospects abroad) generated euphoria, without affecting moral standards. (f) Information society's technological advancements created a sense of unified reality, not only by assisting global communication among members of communities of faith, but by making possible the adoption of global cultural 'frames' implemented through media rituals.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES — THAI THEATRE

STEM CELLS

Morrison, M. — *The University of York*

Dynamics of cell science and commerical niches in regenerative medicine

Commercialisation of novel technologies such as cell-based therapeutics is a core part of many national and supra-national strategies for economic growth under the model of a knowledge-based bioeconomy. Despite recent collective branding under the label of regenerative medicine, cell therapeutics remains a heterogeneous technological domain, incorporating approaches based on stem cells from different sources including adult, foetal, and embryonic tissues, as well as 'non-stem' somatic cells and induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells. Drawing on a range of data sets collected as part of the ongoing EC FP-7 supported Regenerative Medicine in Europe (REMEDiE) project, this paper examines how changing scientific discourse on cell therapy has been taken up by contemporary biotechnology companies and translated into a series of competing market niches for cell therapy. A biotech's financial and reputational capital requires promoting the advantages of the cell technology (e.g. adult stem cells) in which they have opted to invest and, at least implicitly, making a case that other technological options are less scientifically and commercially promising. Thus scientific claims about the differentiation potential of human embryonic stem cells (hESC) compared with adult stem cells or the ethical provenance of iPS cells compared to hESCs become incorporated into the investor-orientated promissory narratives of rival cell therapy companies and constitute a form of market segmentation. This work has implications for strategic policy on commercialisation of regenerative medicine and for the growing STS-informed work on markets more generally.

Faulkner, A. — *King's College London*

Law's performativities: shaping the emergence of regenerative medicine through European Union legislation

The paper undertakes a textual and document analysis of the Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products Regulation which passed into law in the European Union in 2007. This law is significant for the development of regenerative medicine in the EU and globally. Regulatory texts such as this combine material significant to key concerns of recent theorising, such as technology expectations, sector-building and the stabilisation of technology. Revisiting philosopher J.L. Austin's well-known work on 'how to do things with words' (and later commentators), his concepts of performative utterances are drawn on. Seeing the document as a politico-legal actor, the analysis shows two different types of performativity being accomplished by the text and document, which are termed 'generative' and 'enactive'. And in the 'enactive' type, further, 'legislative' and 'social' forms of enactment are identified. Content analysis of the text reveals a range of actions, both legislative and discursive, concerning: scientific-industry structure; definition of technology and modes of production; expectations and visions; rights and responsibilities; and the actors of regenerative medicine. The analysis shows a tension between standardisation and imprecision in the conceptual detailing in the text, and reveals several 'elephants in the room' – including the concept of regenerative medicine itself. It is suggested that distinguishing different types of performativity can help clarify the broad use of the concept in STS and sociology, and that legislative texts are a special class of document which should be accorded a more prominent place in understanding the role of governance in shaping scientific-technological zones and sectors.

Stephens, N. — *Cardiff University*

Growing meat in laboratories: The moral boundary work of using stem cells to make food

Over the last decade several clusters of scientists have been using stem cells to grow a meat based food product for human consumption. It could, they claim, have significant benefits for combating climate change, global food poverty, animal welfare and human health. This paper reports on interviews with scientists and activists involved in making and promoting 'In Vitro Meat' as a future dietary option. While the technology remains in its infancy its promotion is becoming progressively established with a set of promissory discourses designed to enrol potential funders, commercial investors and consumers. By engaging with issues like the environment, globalisation, animal welfare and food health, protagonists attempt to align the technology with a particular construction of the politically motivated consumer. In this paper I will use the concept of 'moral boundary work' to discuss how those involved with laboratory grown meat articulate the relationships and dis-continuities between their own personal motivations and moral choices and the morally framed promissory discourses deployed to promote the technology they work with. It will demonstrate the diversity among the complex and nuanced accounts developed by the scientists and animal welfare activists who are driving the technology forward today.

Ho, G.W-Y. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Cultivating Global Citizenship while Reinforcing National Identity: Impact of Olympics Games in Hong Kong and Macao

This study examines the relationship between the Olympics Games and national identity based on a case study the Hong Kong and Macao students' attitude toward the Beijing Olympics. It proposes a hypothesized model that illustrates how the cognitive-affective-conative attitudes toward the Olympics mediate the direct and indirect relationships with national identity as a result of an Olympic Games. The model (n=1,391) was analyzed through path analysis with goodness-of-fit inspected and cross-validated using a spilt-sample procedure.

Hong Kong and Macao are now politically and administratively a part of China under the unique principle of 'One Country, Two Systems', implying a different sporting entity in the two regions. While many were skeptical about their national identity between Chinese, British and/or Portuguese, this study explores if there were differences in the students' responses towards the Beijing Olympics and what made them enthused with the Olympic nationalism? The findings indicated no major statistical differences between the Hong Kong and Macao. The cultivation of an Olympic-national identity in the two regions was not necessarily a direct cognitive-affective-conative relationship but pertinent to two mediators, a sense of pride and the emotional attachment to the Olympic ceremony.

The results suggested that if students are market-oriented consumers searching for national identity, national education should take a reverse approach to nurture students as global citizens rather than reinforcing their role of being outsiders. By experiencing the psychological benefit of exchanging Chinese culture in the international platform, their national identity would in turn be imperceptibly cultivated.

Fuhr, C. *Oxford University*

The Edge of Britishness – Convulsion of National Identity among Jews in Britain.

This qualitative paper contributes to the scholarly debate about the definition of British identity by exploring British Jews' sense of Britishness in reference to their Jewishness. Looking at the extent to which Jews perceive themselves to be British vis-à-vis being Jewish and in comparison to their difference to non-Jewish Brits shows us the core components of Britishness. The role of being different in their identification as Brits illustrates that identity cannot be compartmentalized and rated as previous research suggests. This article analyzes that there are not only different dimensions of Britishness which are the racial, ethno-national, religious and culture dimension, but also different aspects to each dimension. The aspects of the different dimensions can interpenetrate with each other, which shows that a compartmentalization of dimensions is not possible. Jews often do not identify with all aspects of the different dimensions, which constitutes their feelings of being different and not completely being British. Thus, members of a group can feel part of the in-group but do not consider themselves to be at the core of the group. Finding that members of an in-group can feel part of the edge asks research in this field for a more nuanced exploration of in-group identification in general. With this in mind, studying minorities in Britain also illustrates that minority identity affect their sense of Britishness. To get a profound understanding of a social identity, the findings thus suggest that the social identity should not be studied independently from other identities.

Elgenius, G. *University of Oxford*

Symbols of Nations and Nationalism and the Politics of Recognition and Inclusion

This paper is based on the monograph Symbols of Nations and Nationalism: celebrating nationhood (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011) and highlights the role of national symbols and ceremonies in the building of nations and as an integral part of change. Historically, we find that the working classes, women and ethnic communities have been invited into official national ceremonies at a comparatively late stage. National ceremonies have for these reasons become highly visible on the agenda of multi-ethnic states as previously marginalised groups are recognised as part of the politics of recognition, regret and apology, new ceremonies are created and existing celebrations/commemorations are adapted in order to appear more inclusive. Similar community-building projects are in operation world-wide and employed to celebrate, recognise, promote and recreate identities. Significantly, this process started in Britain with the assumed crisis of a British Identity, debated with reference to citizenship, devolution and ethnicity as Britain was described as challenged from within and from without. In terms of modernizing ceremonial forms, this process commenced with the invitations to a number of faith groups to represent at the Cenotaph on Remembrance Sunday in 2000. Since then, citizenship ceremonies have been introduced to mark and celebrate membership and the work towards establishing a Citizens' Day commenced. The Citizenship Review (2008) even proposed that a British National Day be introduced as a permanent feature of the public calendar (2012) and an Armed Forces Day was first celebrated in 2009. This development highlight the potentially powerful nature of national symbols and ceremonies that appear far from decorative only and, on the contrary, may constitute highly political agents.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES 2 D302

60 YEARS OF THEORISING SOCIAL CLASS

Scott, J. *University of Plymouth*

Platt, J. *University of Sussex*

Savage, M. *University of York*

Skeggs, B. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

AFFECT AND MOBILITIES

Lumsden, K. *University of Aberdeen*

The Sociality of the Car: The Role of the Convoy in Boy Racer Culture

Until recently the social sciences and cultural studies have largely neglected the motor car as an object worthy of serious debate and scrutiny (Miller, 2001). However the recent 'mobility turn' in the social sciences has helped place automobility at the forefront of social scientific analyses (see Featherstone, 2004; Urry, 2004, 2007). More often than not, the car is viewed as privatizing experience. Within the urban jungle the car is a mobile personal space which is not to be challenged or invaded (Graves-Brown, 2000; Urry, 2000b). On the other hand, cars can also extend sociality by allowing groups to organise the continuity between different loci of sociality (Dant and Martin, 1999). This paper discusses the sociality of the car as demonstrated through the rituals and practices of a particular car culture, which is known in the United Kingdom as 'boy racer' culture. The discussion focuses on the ritual of the convoy and related participation at car shows and events. Through participation in the convoy, the individualistic car journey was transformed into a collective experience. This performance on the public highways also helped to make the culture social and transported their private interests into public space(s) (Lumsden, 2009). Communication technologies such as the Internet, radio, mobile phone, and satellite navigation system also played an important role in creating and shaping this ritual. Findings are presented from participant observation with the 'boy racer' culture in Scotland and semi-structured and ethnographic interviews with the young drivers.

Musselwhite, C. *University of the West of England*

Boy Racers, Dunkirk Spirit and the Pompey Bounce: The use of movement and mobility in impression management and identity formation

The importance of being mobile is linked to utilitarian (the need to get from A to B as quickly and safely as possible) and affective (independence, freedom, status, roles, identity) needs. Despite growing interest in academia and practice, for example with the growth of the mobilities paradigm, affective travel needs are still poorly understood. This presentation reports on findings from four research projects the author has been involved with, exploring the travel and driving needs of people, culminating in qualitative data from 105 participants from a diverse range of ages and backgrounds. Throughout the research there are evident tensions between capturing the essence of movement while using largely static (or at best quasi-mobile) research methods, frameworks and discussions and how this might be overcome will be discussed. This presentation will consider how people impression manage their transport and travel choices in order to deliberately alter their self and group identity, from owning, using and driving a car and its associations with independence, freedom, prestige, masculinity and wealth through to variations in walking and cycling style. How affective and utilitarian needs interact in differing contexts will be examined, for example how a long-drive or battling congested traffic is associated with feelings of achievement and accomplishment and solidarity. In addition, it examines how affective needs are different amongst sub-groups of the population, based on both ability and desire to impression manage. The (im)possibility of representing mobility and movement in discrete categories will also be discussed in describing implications for policy and practice.

Jderu, G. *University of Bucharest*

Motorcycles, Body and Emotions: The Motorcyclist's Social Career

In this paper, I approach motorcycling as a social phenomenon. The main concept used is that of social career, as advanced by Erving Goffman (1961) and David Matza (1969). I highlight the specific bodily practices and emotions which occur in the successive stages of a motorcyclist's career. Throughout their social career as bikers, they learn how to manage emotions generated by this social practice. I then describe each stage of the social career. I conclude by comparing the motorcycling emotions to the automobile emotions, as depicted by Mimi Sheller's (2004) analysis of "automotive emotions", i.e. specific emotions determined by body's self-mobility. The study is based on data gathered from the main motorcycling on-line forum in Romania, participant observation carried out among bikers in Romania in 2008 and 2009, conversations and interviews with bikers. This work was supported by CNCSIS-UEFISCSU, project number PN II-RU 68/2010, Modernity and Mobility in Romania: Motorcycle, Body and Emotions of Automobility.

Atkinson, R., Beer, D. *University of York*

Sound Affects: Living with noise and urban dissonance

Two fifths of the respondents to the 2008 National Noise Survey indicated that their quality of life suffered as a consequence of noise. Urban life has generated increasing stressors and noise has become an increasing concern. Noise is held to be responsible for many psycho-social tensions, civil disputes and ambient unease about urban life, connected to the experience of noise. This is felt by people in the territories of their everyday routines and within the home. This paper draws upon the Mass Observation Archive, national government survey data, support and activist group materials, commercial materials and legislative materials to develop a sociological understanding of what living with noise might mean. We develop analytical tools to assist work around a distinct social science of noise. We outline four key emerging themes that relate to the sociality of noise: i. social tensions and unrest; ii. socio-spatial divisions and disturbance; iii. the spatiality of noise; and iv. politico-social sonic interventions and escapes. We argue that everyday experiences of noise need to be understood in terms of traditional concerns with urban social divisions, segregation and inequality but also more recent technical and political innovations deployed to ameliorate these sources of conflict. These themes offer an agenda for work that seeks to engage the intangibility yet deeply affecting qualities of sound and noise in urban life.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

HOW TO GET PUBLISHED

Join the Editors of *Sociology* for a workshop on publishing. In this workshop, editors of *Sociology* will outline some of the things you need to know to help get your work published. Based on extensive experience of peer-reviewed journals we outline key issues, including: the process of peer review, common pitfalls and best practice. We will also give you the opportunity to discuss referee reports and author responses.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES 2 PEACOCK THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

JOHN URRY AND CHRIS ROJEK "BRITISH SOCIOLOGY SINCE 1945"

In this interview with Professor John Urry, Professor Chris Rojek discusses the state of Sociology in Britain today and the main developments in Sociology during the 60 years of the BSA. The interview will be wide ranging and both discussants will be open to questions after the interview.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES 3 D502

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

RESEARCH ETHICS

This is an open discussion about developments around research ethics and the role of the BSA chaired by Lynn Jamieson and involving a number of contributors to recent debate in Sociological Research Online including Martyn Hammersley, Kate Orton-Johnson and Liz Stanley. The BSA has a longstanding Statement of Ethical Practice which anyone can download from the website. It was last revised in 2002. Many other bodies now have specific ethical requirements. Research in the National Health Service and increasingly also the social care sector requires approval by their ethics committees. A number of funding bodies have required universities to have formal ethical procedures and ethics committees. The newly adopted ESRC Framework for Research Excellence (FRE) is the most recent example. While some regard FRE as sensible and proportionate others see it as over restrictive and prescriptive as contributions to Sociological Research Online made clear. Does the BSA still need its Statement of Ethical Practice and how does the BSA react when its members have such different views?

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 11:30 - 13:00

THEORY D702

VIOLENCE, ETHNICITY, FORGIVENESS, CIVIL SOCIETY *Chair: Ruth Thomas-Pellicer*

Misztal, B.A. *University of Leicester*

Forgiveness and the construction of conditions of common life

The paper will contribute to the debate on reconciliation by problematising the understanding of the relationship between forgiveness and trust, memory and justice. Until several decades ago forgiveness was 'deemed unrealistic and inadmissible in the public realm' (Arendt 1958:242), now, with a political fashion for apologies, forgiveness is seen as the essential condition of political reconciliation. Forgiveness is achieved only through offering trust for the sake of establishing a new relation based on mutual recognition of each other. The forward-looking character of trust which underlines forgiveness is rooted in, and is a source of, our life in common. Since forgiveness itself begins not with a forgetting but with a remembering, the paper will argue, that memory of the past can be useful for us only if it enhances the cause of justice. Such 'knowing-forgetting' does not mean that that the past counts for nothing; it rather stresses that the value of memory needs to be evaluated in terms of its capacity to benefit others. In cases of political trauma, forgiveness is as a process in which individuals' choice to forgive is mediated by their political groups and communities. The paper argues that teaching the value of forgiveness is an essential for developing a tolerant, open and embracing human rights global society.

Ray, L.J. *University of Kent*

Civilization, inequality and violence

The association between inequality and violence is well established but the nature of the connection is subject to extensive debate. Further, long term trends in violence, especially declining homicide rates, have been explained by macro-sociological theories – Durkheim, Elias, Eisner, Thome, Cooney, Hall and others. The latter four have developed variants of a civilizational process theory – Thome for example melds Elias and Durkheim with Habermas to account for declining lethal violence over the last few hundred years. In this view trend reversals (such as the increase in homicide in western societies in the second half of the twentieth century) are explained with reference to a decivilizational process that undermines processes of social bonding and violence inhibition. While this might constitute the societal context of fluctuations in levels of violence, specific distributions of violence require more finely tuned explanations. This paper argues that at least three further dynamics are crucial: (1) how social inequalities are mapped onto urban spaces such that lethal violence is highly spatially differentiated - though the measurement of inequalities here is contentious; (2) the relationship between urban spaces, violence, masculinities and identity; (3) the intersections of locality, violence and identity. I conclude by arguing that new modalities of identity are generated such that violence engenders identity. This might be the case for both interpersonal and collective violence.

Banton, M.P. *University of Bristol*

Updating Max Weber on the Racial, the Ethnic, and the National

Weber said that his work would soon be superseded. While his 1911 drafts about race, ethnic community and nation have provided a framework for some later formulations, his concern with the growth of objective knowledge has, for the most part, been sidelined; policy implications have been given priority. Weber maintained that a shared belief in common descent does not of itself constitute a group, but he failed (i) to distinguish between constructs developed for practical and theoretical purposes; (ii) to analyse the ways in which physical and cultural differences were used to mobilise for collective action; and (iii), while writing about social closure, he neglected the opening of previously closed relationships. Contemporary social scientists working in this field may cite Weber as an authority, yet they do not build systematically upon the advances he pioneered.

Illum-Engsig, R.E. *Business School Lausanne*

A cosmopolitan generation and human resource management

Cosmopolitanisation defined by Ulrich Bech (Bech, 2006) is a change process that goes beyond globalisation. Cosmopolitanisation happens in the global society changing how people think and act, social structures, power and influence, concepts of nationality and national state. Beck is presenting an extensive empirical and theoretical analysis of changes happening in the world. The process is multidimensional and irreversible arising as unforeseen social consequences of human activities undertaken with other intentions. The purpose of this paper is to analyse three major concepts of 'The Cosmopolitan Vision' in order to draw consequences for managers in institutions and businesses. These three concepts have been selected by the author. The paper will be looking at the following concepts:
- 'Civilisational community of fate' based on global risks and crises transcending boundaries including national, cultural, industry, sector, company and personal demarcation lines.
- 'Cosmopolitan empathy', the feeling of sameness that opens up a room for both understanding and sympathy on the one side; and disgust and antipathy on the other side.
- Inherent transnational conflicts that are unavoidable and needs to be managed. Consensus is not a possibility because of fundamental different and contradictory interests.
The purpose is to assist managers in understanding 'The Cosmopolitan Vision', encourage reflection and provide some normative models on how to develop human resources management practise following the 'the Cosmopolitan Vision'. The purpose is to modernise human resource management

Clinging, L. *University of Ulster*

Socialising for success? Exploring attitudes among Northern Ireland Small to Medium Sized Enterprise (SME) owner-managers to business networking

Corporate Social Capital Theory has been used as a prism through which diverse economic issues have been explored (Leenders and Gabbay 1999). This paper draws upon it once again to provide a framework for understanding the attitudes to business networking held by the owner-managers of Small to Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Northern Ireland. The research was conducted in Rotary Clubs and Golf Clubs, which have traditionally fostered such exchanges but in secondary function to wider social welfare or sporting aims. Through the use of in-depth interviews the individual's opportunities to engage with others, motivation for doing so and ability to produce value from the interactions were explored (Adler and Kwon 2002). Respondents provided clear examples of when their business had benefited (or indeed suffered) as the result of their social network. The overarching themes emerging from the data are increased access to information that could be converted into competitive advantage and the accelerated development of trust among network members. This, however, was tempered by frequent mention of the 'dark side' (Gargiulo and Benassi 1999) where an unpropitious reputation is easy to form but difficult to shed and the very idea of overt networking is still considered by some to be uncouth. This paper provides a new perspective on the motivations of the SME owner-manager in a time of continued economic uncertainty.

Cetin, U. *University of Westminster*

A Sociological Study of Müstakil Sanayici ve Isadamlari Dernegi [The Independent Industrialists and Businessmen's Association] (MÜSIAD): "High Morality, High Technology"

This paper provides a sociological examination of the emergence and development of the business interest group Mustakil Sanayici ve Isadamlari Dernegi [Independent Industrialists and Businessmen's Association] (MÜSIAD) which was established by 12 businessmen with Islamist leaning in 1990 in Turkey. The aim of this organisation is to represent the interests of small and medium entrepreneurs who seek to boost their economic activities while preserving their national, cultural and religious values in contrast to state regulated and secular business organisation. The emergence and expansion of MÜSIAD is remarkable firstly because, with over 3100 members, it has become the largest business association in Turkey in a short period of time. Secondly, it emerged within a society which had been overwhelmingly subject to the secularising project of the republic since 1923 when it was founded. The analyses of this paper are based on data gathered from in-depth interviews with members and high rank officials of MÜSIAD. The three central theories applied to understand the nature of this social phenomenon, are Truman's 'Disturbance', Olson's 'Collective Action' and Salisbury's 'Exchange' theories. This paper argues that the emergence of MÜSIAD must be examined in relation to the "disturbed" socio-politic and economic context of post 1980 Turkish society when military coup promoted Turkish-Islamic Synthesis to combat communism. Consistent with Olson and Salisbury, it suggests that the growth of MÜSIAD is largely due to the selective incentives offered by the Association to members. Incentives are used not only to recruit new members but mobilise them within the organisation.

Karepova, M. *University of Essex*

Occupational closure revisited: individualised strategies of restricting access to professional opportunities in a post-socialist economy

This presentation analyses the strategies of occupational (professional) closure and the construction of closure rules in the emerging profession of psychological counselling in Russia. Professional closure has been widely discussed in the Anglo-American literature (Abbott 1988; Witz 1990; Macdonald 1995; Cavanagh 2003). It usually refers to the process

and strategies of restricting access to an occupation used by a professional group in order to enhance or defend its share of rewards/resource (e.g. increasing entry requirements, licensing, certification). However, professional projects on the continent (particularly in post-socialist countries) do not always exhibit the same closure strategies as their Anglo-American counterparts (Burrage and Torstendahl 1990; Balzer 1996). Drawing on the analysis of professional legislation and 26 qualitative interviews with Russian psychologists, this paper extends occupational closure theory through identifying contextual variations of the ways and forms of closure. The first part of the paper argues that the strategies of restricting access to the profession of psychology in Russia are individualised and discursive rather then collective and normative (as in the Anglo-American case). I then explain how three types of closure rules (the rules of training, age and 'calling') are constructed and exercised by individual practitioners. Finally, I consider the differences between collective mechanisms and individualised closure, and discuss the consequences of the latter for the formation of inequalities within psychological profession in Russia. This paper redresses the Anglo-American bias in the study of professional work and employment, and provides a framework for the analysis of occupational closure in post-socialist context.

Cliquennois, G. *Université Catholique de Louvain*

Work in French and Belgian prisons: between an administered labor system and a labor market?

Despite the significance of the work production in prison and the number of prison workers (Belgian and French prisons employ 25,000 inmates over a total of 75,000 inmates), little sociological attention has been paid to work in prison (Dawson, 1975; Legge, 1978; Jacobs, 1999 ; Guilbaud, 2009). Having a closer look at this unknown sector, important questions are raised: Do prison labour systems look like administred systems like the Chinese (Knight and Song, 2005) or the Sovietic ones for example? Or can they be compared to a labor market ? We assume they present features that both belong to the administred labour system and to the labour market.

This assumption will be questioned through the analysis of non-participant observations conducted over a period of 8 months in two French prisons and 4 months in two Belgian prisons where the New Public Management emerged. The study demonstrates that an administred system managed by the prison's administration and characterized by low mobility and low wages equality co-exists with a labor market managed by external companies and characterized by high mobility and high wages inequality.

Pande, A. *University of Cape Town*

"My body is paying the monthly bills": Embodied labour and the Politics of Commercial Surrogacy in India

In this ethnography of transnational commercial surrogacy in India, I argue that surrogacy is a form of 'embodied labour', where the body is both the source of labour and its product. The embodied labour lens allows us to situate surrogacy within a country with a distinct history of biomedicalization of reproduction as well as a prominent post colonial state agenda of antinatalism. Within this historic context, the surrogates seem to be taking control over their bodies and lives by using their bodies for labour. Through oral histories of surrogates and participant observations in a surrogacy clinic in India, I demonstrate that while the embodied labour done by the surrogates is an indication of creative resistance and the ability of a group of women to convert their "wasteful" motherhood (as historically portrayed by the State) to productive motherhood (in terms of their ability to use their bodies to earn income), it is inherently paradoxical in nature. As these women align their own reproduction in order to (re)produce children of higher classes and privileged nations, they ultimately fulfill the state imperative of reducing the fertility of lower class women. By using the labour lens, this paper extends discussions on surrogacy beyond the Euro-American ethics frame. Simultaneously, by focusing on the critical embodied nature of this labour, this paper brings the body back into discussions of paid work in sociology. Finally, by analyzing the micropolitics of the surrogates' everyday resistances, it challenges monolithic and universal analyses of biomedicalization.

Tetteh, P. *University of Ghana*

'Caught between a rock and a hard place': the case of child domestic workers in Accra, Ghana

Domestic service is one of the major sectors that employ the services of young children, especially girls. Indeed the ILO estimates that more girls aged 16 are employed in domestic service than in any category of child labour across the world. Though the root causes of child domestic labour are a myriad, poverty has been identified as a major push factor. It is a factor that is both a cause and a consequence of child domestic labour, and also one which creates a lose-lose situation for children in many cases. Thus, for many children the choice often is not to enter domestic labour and remain in poverty - the rock; or choose to go into domestic service and end up poorer or with little change in their living situations; the hard place. This situation often creates a sense of helplessness on the part of children and their parents and also conditions for recruiters and employers to exploit the former. The harsh conditions under which majority of child domestic workers live and work makes it one of the worst forms of child labour. This paper discusses the situation of child domestics in Accra and assesses the appropriateness of measures employed over the years to combat child (domestic) labour. It proposes for the adoption of a multi-faceted approach which includes the prevention of the entry of more children into domestic service and access to education and training to equip current child domestics for the future and a life out of poverty.

Adriaensens, S., Hendrickx, J. *HUB - University College Brussels*

Underground economies in everyday life: explaining the persistence of informal outsourcing in home maintenance

Home maintenance has a substantive social and economic role to play for households, in particular for homeowners. The question is which factors determine the organizational way in which households provide for home maintenance. At a level of pure types they have the choice between three options: either they commission the job formally, or they outsource it to an underground contractor, or they finally can do the maintenance work themselves.

The prevalence of off-the-books contracts is high in home maintenance. Previous research has shown that the choice for informal outsourcing is strongly dependent on the technical complexity of the job and on social and cultural resources of the household. The question addressed in this paper is what explains the persistence of informal outsourcing. Given the open nature of market exchanges, we look for elements that push households to repeat the informal contracting of home maintenance, and factors to make them change their idea about the preferred method of home maintenance. The analysis is based on questionnaire data collected from households that undertook maintenance jobs in their house. Multilevel ordinal and logistic regression analyses of these questionnaire data account for (1) the intention to repeat informal contracting and (2) the satisfaction with a previous maintenance job. The model focuses on features of the jobs (cost, complexity, duration) and of the household (ownership, social capital as a normative enforcer). These factors explain satisfaction of informal services, and account for the intention to outsource informally again.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION NAB 104

Bond, E. *University Campus Suffolk*

Mobile phone=bike shed? Children, sex and mobile phones

Part of a wider qualitative research study which investigates children's perceptions of risk and mobile phones in their everyday lives, this paper explores the role of the mobile phone in young people's construction of identity as gendered, sexual beings. It is of interest methodologically as it demonstrates the effectiveness of the child centred approach adopted and the use of unstructured focus groups with established self-selected friendship groups to facilitate discussions of young people's thoughts, feelings and experiences of mobile phones in their own terms. It was through this method that a less anticipated research theme emerged - relating to their developing sexuality and sexual identity - and one which, it could be argued, would not have been possible through another method. This paper considers children, mobile phones and sexuality and examines contemporary discourses of childhood, culture and sexuality in post modernity to suggest that the mobile phone is central to understanding children's social networks, sexuality and risk in their construction of self-identity.

The study explores mobile phone technologies in children's everyday lives and the blurring of traditional public/private boundaries; adult/child(hood) boundaries and challenges previously defined ideas of public space as adult space with the notion of independent space in the individualization process associated with late modernity. It is suggested that the mobile phone provides a space in contemporary children's lives for developing their sexuality, the sharing of and exploration of sexual material and indeed each other's bodies largely concealed from the adult world.

Whiteman, N. *University of Leicester*

Streaming, Sharing: the ethical manoeuvring of media consumers online.

Politicians have promoted the need for a 'population that is confident and empowered to access, use and create digital media' (Digital Britain: Interim Report, 2009). At the same time however concerns have grown about the online activities of specific groups of apparently skilled and media-literate consumers; activities that are denied legitimacy because of their illicit and sometimes illegal nature. The use of filesharing applications has provoked particular concern, with government, regulators and industry struggling to contain the exchange of copyrighted material as consumers appear increasingly relaxed about their involvement in such activity (Hietanen et al, 2008). As educational and regulatory initiatives attempt to promote and enforce 'good' online practices, there remains limited understanding of how individuals make ethical decisions about their use of the Internet to acquire and engage with media content (Consalvo, 2007).

This paper presents the findings of a British Academy Small Research Grant funded project that explored media consumers' accounts of their Internet use. Based on qualitative interviews with adults, the paper explores the way that these media consumers make ethical decisions in respect of their use of the Internet to access and exchange media content, and their understandings of the risks involved in such activity. In doing so, the paper develops a sociological approach to the study of the ethics of media consumption, one which is theoretically informed by – and seeks to extend - antecedent work on 'situated ethics' (e.g. Faupel, 1987; LaBeff et al, 1990; Simons and Usher, 2000).

Chronaki, D. *Institute of Education*

Young people framing the public debate about pornography online: The cases of Greece and Denmark

Given the continuously growing body of research around children and the internet, the need to explore the nature of specific experiences young people come across online, becomes paramount. In addition, the examination of social and cultural contextualization of pornography, and the sexualization of the mainstream contemporary culture, within the porn studies field, have lead to the need for more research on the audience's responses to, and the use of, sexual content.

My doctoral research focuses on the nature of young people using sexual content online, examining young adults' definition of sexually explicit material, their views on the topic, their knowledge of the public debate around pornography, and finally, their use of, and taste in, sexual content online. In this paper I am particularly interested in how children and teenagers frame the public debate about pornography and sexual content online and the sexualisation of contemporary culture. The sample of this pilot study consists of Greek and Danish young adults, aged between 18-21 years, who were interviewed on the basis of a semi structured guide and were asked to think retrospectively about how they approached this topic during their childhood and teenage life.

My main research questions therefore are:

How do children and teenagers define pornographic material?

What are their personal views on the topic?

What is their knowledge of the public debate around sexual content?

Are there any differences on how Greek and Danish young people approach the topic?

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

EDUCATION D202

Ackermann, K., Schlicht, R. *Universität Konstanz*

Logics of educational stratification – A cross-national map of educational inequality

Equality of education is often seen as the fundament of the overall equality of opportunity in modern societies. However, no reliable cross-national comparison of educational inequality hitherto exists. The first and central aim of the present paper is to provide a cross-national comparative and encompassing outline of diverse dimensions of educational inequality in the OECD world. We estimate the effects of Bourdieu's three capital forms - economic, cultural and social capital - on educational achievement in each OECD country in order to create a map of educational inequality in 30 capitalist countries. Building on the theoretical assumption of Eyal et al. (1998) that different societies follow different logics of distribution, we expect that capitalist economies do not only differ with regard to the degree of inequality but first and foremost concerning the predominant dimension of educational inequality. The central finding of our analyses is that we indeed cannot identify a single concept but three dimensions of education inequality: educational inequality based on economic, cultural and social capital. Eastern European countries all rank high on educational inequality based on cultural capital but are rather diverse with regard to inequality based on economic capital.

Sims, S. *Cardiff University*

Investigating the role of UK universities in reproducing inequality in graduate employment

In this paper it will be argued that as a consequence of the expansion of Higher Education in the United Kingdom that there is distinct structural inequality in the graduate labour market. The different educational and social experiences of students attending different status universities in the UK reproduce this stratification. A distinction is drawn between Elite, Mid-level and Proletarianised forms of higher education each with their own unique defining characteristics. Elite institutions are typified by the autonomy and independence of learning expected from the students. In contrast the Proletarianised institutions are typified by rigid structures and routinised work. The education provided by mid-level institutions draws elements from both ends of this spectrum. These characteristics replicate the social environment of the labour market strata that the students will eventually enter. This research is inspired by a new interpretation of Correspondence Theory first advocated by Bowles and Gintis in 1976. The data presented incorporate in-depth interviews with students and staff members of Law faculties at three different universities that represent the hierarchical structure of the higher education system. This research was undertaken as part of a doctoral programme and is currently in the writing up phase.

Triventi, M., Panichella, N. *University of Milano-Bicocca*

The role of horizontal stratification in the reproduction of social inequalities in education. Evidence from Italy, 1920-80

In Italy social stratification studies analyzed the effect of social origins on school transitions (Pisati 2002) and on the final educational attainment (Ballarino et al. 2009) and found a modest reduction in social inequality over time. Following suggestions by Breen and Jonsson (2000) and Lucas (2001), in this paper we try to expand this literature looking at the role of horizontal stratification of educational qualifications in the reproduction of social inequality. Using data from the Italian Longitudinal Household Survey, we analyze change over cohorts of births (1920-1980) in the associations between social origins and the choice of the high school track (academic vs technical/vocational). After this, we analyze whether the relation between the high school track, final marks and the probability of entering university changed over time. We try to answer this question: is the expansion of higher education mainly due to the increased propensity of non-academic diploma holders to continue to study? Or does it depend on an increased propensity of working class students to attain an academic degree at high school? We elaborate a model of choice where students make their decisions considering the benefits, costs and probability of success for each educational options and social background profile. Detailed information on individuals' educational histories allow us also to incorporate changes over time in these three components, before and after the unification of lower secondary school in 1962 and the liberalization of access to university for all diploma holders in 1969.

Dowling, S., Vowles, A., Clompus, S. *University of the West of England*

Teaching sociology to undergraduate nursing students – choices and challenges

The teaching of sociology in the undergraduate nursing curriculum has been the subject of debate for some time (Mulholland, 1997; Williamson, 1998; Allen, 2001; Pinikahana, 2003) although there is a well-established association. Many universities have struggled with how best to integrate sociology into nurse teaching and it has been called 'an uneasy marriage' (Allen, 2001). Sociology is often seen as competing for space within an aleady packed curriculum, where the acquisition of skills and scientific knowledge and opportunities for practice take precedence over the 'softer' disciplines. This presentation will consider some of the historical debates in this area with a critical review of the literature. Recent redesign of the undergraduate nursing curriculum at our university has provided us with the opportunity to think again about some of these concerns. Issues that have previously been considered will be revisited in the light of our current experience. These include asking why nurses should study sociology? how might this best be achieved (including, how do we teach sociology as applied to nursing in a meaningful way?). How does this fit with a realisation that recognising the importance of 'the social' in healthcare and engaging with sociology ('of' or 'for' healthcare) are very different things? What other challenges do we face and what choices do we make in curriculum design? Like others who have gone before us, we have not necessarily resolved these issues but present our experience and ideas as a contribution to the debate.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

EDUCATION 2 D502

Breen, D. *University of Warwick*

The state of play: Muslim schools, isomorphism and legitimacy in voluntary aided contexts

The paper will discuss a theoretical application of institutional isomorphism to ethnographic research carried out in voluntary aided Muslim schools in England and Wales. Institutional isomorphism can be conceptualised as either a process or a state. As a state, institutional isomorphism is the resemblance of a given organisation to other organisations in its environment. As a process, isomorphism takes the form of fundamental infrastructure changes in organisations which lead them to resemble each other more closely over time. This paper draws on ethnographic research to outline that ways in which processes of isomorphic change result in legitimacy for Muslim schools which make the transition from independent to voluntary aided status. Acquiring voluntary aided status in and of itself requires Muslim schools to adopt a state of isomorphic resemblance to pre-existing voluntary aided schools if they are to gain legitimacy in the eyes of relevant stakeholders. Taxpayers, as passive economic stakeholders, represent gatekeepers to legitimacy for state funded Muslim schools. Consequently, in the process of acquiring legitimacy among stakeholders, Muslim schools adopt an isomorphic 'state of play' on making the transition to voluntary aided status.

Griga, D. *Universität Bern*

Comparing migrant specific inequalities in higher education attainment in Europe

In a number of European countries a new, second generation of migrants is currently growing up. Given the pivotal role of education for success in working life, the question of how students with a migrant background actually fare in the specific educational systems may well prove crucial for their eventual integration. While disadvantages of students with a migrant background are proved comprehensively at secondary level (e.g. PISA), there are only few studies focussing on migration specific inequalities in tertiary education; even fewer adapt a comparative approach. The presentation explores migration specific inequalities in tertiary education attainments across Europe. Firstly, higher education attainments of students with a migrant background are being compared with educational attainments of non-migrant groups. Secondly, migrant groups' educational achievements are compared by their countries of origin. Thirdly, a human capital approach is applied in order to explain the observed differences among the groups considered. The European Social Survey (ESS) will be the main data source to conduct the analysis.

Hollingworth, S., Smart, S. *London Metropolitan University*

Confused Cosmopolitans?: how young people talk about 'race' and racism in an era of community cohesion

In a current policy drive to promote community cohesion, there have been a number of recent studies in education research investigating factors affecting tolerance and trust; or conflict and hostility, across different ethnic groups, with a particular focus on young people and schooling. Much of this research has come from the psychological tradition however, focusing on quantitative measures of ingroup and outgroup characteristics and behaviour. In this paper we draw on two separate but complementary sociological research projects being conducted by the authors across a range of urban and suburban secondary schools. Both projects are in the final stages of fieldwork, one exploring the influence of experiences of social mixing on young people's understandings of social inequalities; and the other project investigating young people's conceptions of social justice. Through exploring qualitative data from these two projects we explore the discourses used by young people as they talk about 'race', racism, and injustice. We discuss how this varies for students from different backgrounds and in different schools, with different compositions in terms of social class and ethnicity and with different experiences of social mixing.

Katartzi, E. *Edinburgh University*

Narrating educational choice-making and identity construction: the case of Greek and migrant young people

The paper analyses the intersectionalities between the educational decision making processes as they are entwined with local manifestations of the processes of youth identity formation. The issue of youth agency as grappling against the structural limitations of a given socio-economic milieu with its cultural particularities is at the backdrop of the present research study. The analysis that follows aims more specifically at demonstrating empirically the social conditionings of school choice and the way that decision-making of kind is cross-cut and implicated in the processes of identity construction and negotiation of youths. It draws upon the narratives of 23 young people aged 16-19 with migratory and non-migratory background attending two Upper Secondary Schools in Greece, one Vocational and one Comprehensive. Their narratives are analyzed as performative acts and as social practices constructed locally and intersubjectively, rather than as expressions of their essentialist realities. Following a critical narrative-discursive perspective, the paper focuses on the way the youths construct and narrate themselves while engaging in asymmetrical patterns of school choice. Two are the main foci of the analysis: firstly the way they make up their minds regarding available post-16 educational routes with distinct social valor.Secondly the way they articulate their imagined futures as the latter are mediated by the capitals at their disposal, their personal dispositions, and the deeply-seated socio-cultural myths which emerge to frame their discursive repertoires.

To, S. *University of Cambridge*

Chinese Professional Women's Filial Experiences of Marriage Partner Choice: exploring the utility of the concepts of 'individualization' and 'detraditionalization' among the under 35s

The concepts of 'individualization' and 'detraditionalization' have been critiqued for being Eurocentric in that they have been primarily used in the studies of advanced Western societies (Mouzelis,1999). Ever since China opened its doors to the outside world in 1978 and undergone major economic and modernization reforms, it has been successfully propelled into one of the world's largest developing economies, and some of its east coast cities like Shanghai and Beijing have reached advanced stages of economic development in some sectors. It would be worthwhile and interesting to apply the theories of individualization to study Shanghai – the most modernized commercial city in China – wherein there has been a paucity of theoretically informed qualitative research done on the agency of young, urban middle-class professionals. The Chinese case is culturally unique in that centuries of Confucian patriarchal thought has made filial piety a central part of individuals' lives, and decades of socialist rule have made guanxi (interpersonal ties) an inextricable part of daily living. Despite modernizing economic forces clearly operating in the public arena of paid work, marriage and marriage partner choice remains a key area of contestation as it is still deemed to be the most important event in women's lives and parents continue to exert much authority on women's decision-making. Caught in the struggle between conditioned filiality and new freedoms in marriage partner choice, it is argued that the lack of a recognizable detraditionalization process in relation to the family is young Chinese professional women's biggest obstacle to individualization.

Jackson, S., Na, J.N., Ho, P.S.Y. *University of York*

Reshaping tradition? Women negotiating the boundaries of tradition and modernity in Hong Kong and British families.

Modernity has generally been conceptualised in opposition to tradition, and this is evident in ideas of de-traditionalisation or a post-traditional order. Others have contested this implicitly linear view of history, suggesting that tradition continues to be 'meaning constitutive' within modernity (Gross 2005) and that alongside de-traditionalisation there are processes of re-traditionalisation (Adkins 2002). In this paper we address these debates in relation to women's understandings of generational change in familial and intimate relationships. Drawing on a comparative qualitative study of women and social change in the UK and Hong Kong we argue for a more complex understanding of the traditional and the modern that takes account of the ways in which tradition is reshaped and often reinvented in the context of modernity – especially, but not only, in postcolonial contexts. Individual interviews with young adult daughters and their mothers reveal varied interpretations of generational change in the Hong Kong and UK samples and how these are evaluated in terms of normative ideals of family life in each context. We consider how configurations of family life deemed 'modern' are inflected by the differing traditions and histories of Hong Kong and British society and how arrangements seen as 'modern' or 'traditional' by academic commentators are understood by women as they negotiate their own intimate lives.

Chen, Y-C. *University of Cambridge*

Less Responsibility towards Family? Adolescents' Attitudes towards Filial Piety in Taiwan

The aim of this study is to examine adolescents' attitudes towards an important family norm - filial piety - in Taiwan. Two research questions: (1) whether the value of filial piety has declined among younger generation, (2) What are the factors that help to preserve this family value from generation to generation, are explored in this paper. The notion of filial piety is separated into two concepts: filial respect and filial obligation. Based on family solidarity theory (Bengtson et al., 1982) and filial piety model (Yang & Yeh, 1991), three main predictors of adolescents' attitudes towards filial piety: (1) adolescents' affections toward their father and mother (2) adolescents' current family structure (3) parents' attitudes towards filial norms, are examined by using structural equation modelling (SEM). Data contain 1621 pairs of adolescents-parents dyads drawn from a secondary database, Taiwan Youth Project(TYP). The empirical findings have pointed out five features in adolescents' attitudes towards filial piety: 1. Adolescents in Taiwan hold strong filial norms towards their parents. 2. Although the authoritarian aspect of filial norms is shown to be less emphasized among younger generations, filial norms, concerning particularly about parental caring, remain highly preserved. 3. The emotional ties between parents and adolescents, rather than family structure, are crucial to adolescents' attitudes towards filial norms. 4. Even though there are distinctive gender role expectations within Chinese culture, male and female adolescents do not acquire filial norm(s) through different means. 5. Mothers remain the main caregivers in shaping children's ideology.

Nehring, D., Xiying, W. *Middlesex University*

Eurocentrism and the sociology of intimate life

In this paper, we consider the theoretical implications of Eurocentrism in sociological theories of personal life. While there has been a notable surge in debates on sociology's Eurocentrism in recent years, the study of personal life has largely compartmentalised along disciplinary and geographical lines, with sociologists tending to focus on certain populations within the Global Northwest. This paper focuses on the debates between individualisation theorists and their critics that have dominated the Western sociology of personal life over the past two decades. We pursue the question to what extent these debates can provide conceptual frameworks for the study of modern transformations of personal life in the Global South. Drawing on Gurminder Bhambra's notion of the 'connected histories' of modernity, Raewyn Connell's explorations of 'Southern Theory', and Carol Smart's recent re-theorising of personal life, we interrogate the conceptual scope and limits of three concepts central to these debates: reflexivity, embeddedness, and relationality. We begin by charting the epistemological underpinnings of these concepts and their implicit and explicit uses in Western academic debates on individualisation. We then look at their significance for the analysis of transformations of couple relationships and sexuality among young, transnationally mobile Chinese professionals. Our respective argument is grounded in life history research conducted in London and Beijing in 2010, involving a series of interviews with young, university-educated men and women of Chinese origin employed in a variety of professional fields.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE 2 NAB114

Bennett, J. *Univeristy of Manchester*

'Looks funny when you take its photo': family and place in stories of local belonging

How does the process of belonging to a place reveal itself? Is it possible to explicate 'belonging' as distinct from other feelings? Looking at the world through the intersubjective relationships which make up concrete life histories, I am exploring how families who have remained in one place for several generations embody 'localness', a shared 'stock of knowledge' passed on from one generation to the next which can be accessed through familial biographical stories along with more mundane accounts of day-to-day life.

I am specifically researching the practices inherent in being 'a Wiganer' through biographical interviews with multiple generations of each family, resident over several generations in the area of Wigan, in the north west of England, and photo diaries created by respondents over the course of a week to capture their everyday life.

The different life-stories over the generations highlight the family and community practices which constitute 'localness'. Diaries record seemingly unimportant details which serve to draw out the tacit knowledge that is available to members of the community; including photos with the diaries allows a unique insight into how they view their life-world. Pictures of places allow buildings and streets, the over-familiar day-to-day background to local life, to be brought into relief and talked about. The place in each picture is a palimpsest, an accumulation of memories and practices, which together make up the narrative of the current landscape.

Erel, U. *Open University*

Migrant mothers and children negotiating belonging

Migrant mothers construct belonging for themselves and their children, constructing belonging on several levels: the locality, the nation-state of residence and origin, as well as ethnic majority and minority groups in the country of residence and transnationally. This paper explores, how the tensions between cultural and social reproduction are articulated intergenerationally. Migrant women's work of social reproduction (as mothers and workers) in the states they live in is taken for granted and at times seen as necessary to maintain a viable demography which in turn is central in upholding pensions systems and economic development, as well as paid and unpaid social care. On the other hand, migrant women's work of cultural reproduction as mothers is evaluated as ambivalent: migrant mothers are often made responsible for raising children, who possess the linguistic and cultural capital to become future citizens, identifying with shared national values of the country of residence. At the same time, however, migrant mothers are often thought to embody the more 'traditional' type of culture of their country of origin, and in this sense are at times suspected of constituting an obstacle to the full integration of their children. Drawing on a small scale study of migrant mothers and children in London, this paper complicates these ways of thinking about migrant mothers' and children's belonging, by highlighting the importance of transnational belonging, inter-ethnic relations and a habitus of mobility as alternative shared values that are transmitted and negotiated intergenerationally.

May, V., Muir, S. *University of Manchester*

Belonging: A fundamental yet unseen form of relationality

Belonging is a fundamental part of being human: our sense of self is constructed in a relational process whereby we identify with some aspects of the surrounding world (people, places and cultures) and distinguish ourselves from others. Our connections with the surrounding world comprise in other words essential building blocks of who we are. In this paper, we discuss findings from a study on intergenerational relationalities in order to examine how people experience belonging in their everyday lives, and what consequences this has for how sociologists study belonging. Despite its seemingly fundamental nature, and its frequent use in common parlance, we found that belonging is often a 'seen but unnoticed' and intangible experience that our research participants tended to have trouble verbalising except when their sense of belonging had been disrupted. Consequently, any researcher who wishes to study people's experiences of 'ordinary' belonging must find ways to make the intangible tangible.

Davies, H.M. *King's College London*

Exploring Belonging in Children's Family Relationships

Children do not simply 'belong' to their families, they are actively engaged in creating a sense of belonging in these relationships (Mayall, 1994). The paper is based on the accounts of children aged 8-10 years old, generated for a qualitative study investigating children's conceptualisations of family and close relationships. Examining how a sense of belonging in family relationships is both imposed, and actively claimed, the paper explores children's expressions of fixed affinities, and reveals the creative potential of children's family relationships (Mason, 2008); it sets out the extent and ways in which children were able to claim people as 'my family' (Edwards and Strathern, 2000). Foregrounding generation as an important concept in understanding children's lived experiences of family relationships (Alanen, 2005; Mayall, 2002), the paper attends to how children's generational position enables and constrains their ability to constitute family and to actively 'display' (Finch, 2007) their valued family relationships. Considering belonging as an affiliation to a group or community of people with shared ideas, values or practices (Weeks et al., 2001) I explore how children create and negotiate normative notions of 'sameness' and 'difference' in their family relationships. In exploring these ideas, I discuss sibling relationships, shared family surnames, family homes, and time together with family in face-to-face relationships (Davies, forthcoming).

Soykan, C. *University of Essex*

How Does a Legal System Work? An Answer from the Experiences of Asylum Seekers

Turkey has been receiving growing numbers of irregular migrants from different parts of the world since the beginning of the 2000s. The number of apprehended migrants at the borders reached 90,000 per year at some point. Due to being a neighbouring country to the EU, it has been taught that most of these migrants are in transit to Western Europe. However, there has also been a steady increase in the asylum applications in the country especially within the past five years. Without an asylum law ever in its history, Turkey had to cope with these flows with regulations and governmental circulars until very recent times. This refusal of the problem was also connected to the historical stance of the state about preserving the geographical limitation to the 1951 Geneva Convention which allowed the state to accept only European asylum seekers as refugees.

In this paper, I aim to give a voice to a group of asylum applicants and recognised refugees from five different nationalities (Afghan, Somali, Sudanese, Iraqi and Iranian) who claimed asylum in Turkey as non-Europeans within the past six years. By the help of more than 50 interviews conducted in five different cities in Turkey, I aim to show how the international policies and the Turkish legal system affect their personal trajectories, their perception of future and their actual lives in the country.

Mayblin, L. *University of Warwick*

The Culture of Plural Policing

The signing of the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees is generally viewed as a pivotal moment in the history of refugee rights. That it was a direct outcome of the displacements resulting from the Second World War and the attendant urgency of extending rights to stateless peoples following the actions of the Nazi regime in Germany, are part of the standard narrative of the period. The exclusion of non-Europeans from the original convention and the expansion in 1967 to encompass the rest of the globe is a noted but rarely foregrounded part of this story. This paper is concerned with what happens when decolonisation is brought to the fore as being part of the immediate context to the 1951 convention. Colonial rationales driving views of a hierarchically organised humanity create a part of this context, and their legacy for asylum policy today is rarely articulated. The politics of decolonisation as contemporaneous to the 1951 convention, and subsequent lack of attention paid to it in the history of the project of asylum rights not only raises questions around the universality of refugee rights, but also contributes to a critical examination of the subsequent retraction of the right to asylum in Europe.

Omata, N. *School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*

Refugee Rights and Protection in Protracted Refugee Situations: Liberian Refugees in Ghana

In the current international refugee regime, the frequency of protracted refugee situations demands imminent attention. The Liberian refugee population in Ghana has been listed as one of them. Drawing from my recent 1-year fieldwork in Ghana and Liberia, my presentation highlights how Liberian refugees in Buduburam refugee camp in Ghana have been sidelined by the international refugee regime and what kinds of threats to human/refugee rights are faced by this long-term refugee population.

For instance, this refugee community has been suffering from following inhospitable conditions and erosions of their rights.

- Refugees have little access to formal employment due to the necessity of work permit. Also, refugees' economic activities outside the camp are largely restricted.

- Refugees in Buduburam camp are required to pay for all basic services including water and toilet, thereby significantly compromising refugees' access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation.

- In this camp, there are said to be more than one thousand non-registered Liberian refugees who are completely excluded from any forms of refugee protection in Ghana.

What is alarming with regard to this particular case is that it does not constitute gross, large-scale human rights violations, which easily attract the attention of human rights advocates. Rather, this is much more subtle and insidious, with a gradual erosion of living standards or human rights of forced migrants, which is less likely to catch the public eye. This protracted refugee community is increasingly being rendered 'invisible' to the international refugee regime.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

MEDIA NAB213

Avdeeff, M. *University of Edinburgh*

Fragments of the whole: perceptions of identity formation and information acquisition online

In this paper, it will be shown that the contemporary internet serves two important functions: socializing and information gathering and distribution. These two processes make up the majority of time spent on the internet for the average user. Youths, especially, spend a large amount of time online, using social networking sites to create, maintain and foster relationships that they may, or may not know in 'real life.' Where previous scholars of the internet focused on the benefits and risks of an anonymous environment (Turkle, Life on the Screen, 1995), this paper will show that anonymity is no longer a desirable aspect, as users are more focused on presenting themselves as accurately as possible. The fragmentation of identity, therefore, becomes less transparent on social networking sites, which blatantly display identities for the masses to peruse and glean information from. Identities are often collectively constructed, with input by peers and the tagging of photos and thoughts. Similarly, the most important site for information collection, Wikipedia, fosters a similar community-collective approach. Users rely on Wikipedia for accurate information, just as they rely on their social networking sites to provide an accurate description of their identity. The accuracy of these sites has become an issue of contention, as information becomes more fragmented and dispersed. Based on responses from a large-scale international survey and interview set, this paper will explore how fragmentation of identity and online information acquisition is perceived by the general public.

Bokharaie, A. *Payame Noor University*

The Study of Social Factors effecting internet users' patterns within youth groups in Iran/Tehran – 2009

Topic: The Study of Social Factors effecting internet users' patterns within youth groups in Iran/Tehran – 2009
Description: During past few years, the increasing internet use and its negative and positive impacts have been debated over and over in Iran.
We have been witnessing an increase in filtering on unauthorized 'Ethical' and political in Iran.
This research is analysing the pattern of internet use in Tehran. By using a sociological approach we are hoping that this study can give a realistic anlysis on the internet use amongst the young people in capital of Iran.
Aims:
- Identifying internet users' patterns amongst young people in Tehran
- Evaluation of mass communication (media) limitations and its relationship with internet users' patterns
- Users satisfaction of the Internet and its relation to internet users' patterns
- The study of social and economical status (SES) and its relation to internet users' patterns

Methodology: This survey was conducted using questionnaires techniques targeting 15 – 29 year olds which was distributed with sample volume of 384 people. Benefiting from multi-stage cluster sampling, the statistical analysis was done using SPSS software.
Theoretical Framework: The theories of Harold, Lasvel and Ronald F. Inglehart and in particular the Uses & Gratification theory of McQuail has been used in this research.
Over all twenty main and subsidiary hypotheses had been tested throughout this research.

Khalil, F. *King's College London*

Online Social media caught between criticism and praise!

We currently witness the golden age of social networks technologies which take many forms such as web feeds, micro blogging, professional/ non-professional online networks, and video/audio blogging.
This online social media became one of the most used communication technique among the world's citizens, mainly for its cheapness and wide spread. That is why it now plays a major socio-political role that can't be denied.
This increasing dominance of online social media gained much attention. However, it is still caught in the criticism-praise dilemma.
Most of the scholars believe it has a positive role represented in increasing social solidarity between people and widening the political role of citizens. On the contrary, other scholars criticize online social media for dividing the societies and alienating their members. They justify that by the discrepancies in technological literacy levels and financial abilities.
This was taken further by many governments which were pushed by the wide spread of online social media to launch a war against all its forms in order to curb its role in increasing political activism within the societies. Conspiracy theory was their main justification for blocking those media channels.
This paper tackles this dilemma. I aim at examining if online social media is really used as a surveillance society, as a successful tool for spreading terrorism and hate groups, or as a laboratory for democracy?
There is no doubt online social technologies reshapes the socio-political culture and the paper unleashes in what way this reshaping is done.

Tan, J-E. *Nanyang Technological University*

Building and Maintaining Trust in Electronic-to-Face Social Network Sites: Case Study of Couchsurfing.org

The aim of this paper is to create and apply a theoretical framework to explain trust-building processes in electronic-to-face Social Network Sites (e2f-SNSs), i.e. Social Network Sites where connections are initiated through online interaction and extended to a face-to-face situation. Emphasis is put on the interpretations of the actors in terms of changed meanings in a context that is neither online or offline, but spans across both realms. The framework will encompass

conceptual areas of trust, presentation of self and subcultural capital, and seeks to explain the case study of Couchsurfing.org, a hospitality exchange Social Network Site that enables travelers to locate locals to host them for free for a few nights. Couchsurfing is an interesting and appropriate case as trust is significant in the system and in the facilitated interactions of hosts and guests.

Erving Goffman's concept of self-presentation (1959) is used to scrutinize the interactions among the actors at a micro-level; and the perspective of subcultural capital (Thornton, 1996) is applied at the macro-level to understand the societal context that drives presentation of self according to culture and norms of the community, through which trust is generated at interpersonal and community levels. After the construction of the theoretical framework, its applicability to the case will be examined through conducting participant observation and interviews with 15 Couchsurfers from all over the world. The findings and analyses will contribute to the field of trust, specifically on social network sites and virtual communities.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS H103

INNOVATIONS IN QUALITATIVE METHODS

Na, J.N. *University of York*

A Tale of Two Countries?: Methodological Challenges in cross-cultural comparative qualitative studies

In an age of increased international collaboration in social sciences, there is a trend towards more comparative research, which brings problems concerning the necessity of having applicable instruments for data collection and analysis. In order to address comparative and international topics with qualitative data, we need to use similar question frames to elicit comparable information across societies of different types. Despite a growing literature on the cross-cultural research, problems arise in understanding social perceptions, technical issues to ensure accessibility and issues of interpretations and translation in qualitative research. Drawing on in-depth interviews from 24 pairs (12 from Britain and 12 from Hong Kong) of mothers and daughters for an ESRC funded comparative project on Family and Intimacy, this paper discusses issues arising from an intergenerational study of women's lives and relationships between Britain and Hong Kong. This paper outlines the approaches taken by two research teams in order to generate grounded accounts, and how they are culturally sensitive and meaningful to research questions. I will also discuss the challenges that an Asian woman researcher faces when doing qualitative research with White British women on their intimate family life and sexuality in contemporary society. From an Asian feminist perspective, I explore the dynamics of gender, class, and race in the interviewee-interviewer relationship between an Asian researcher and White British women.

Spencer, J., Cooper, H., Milton, B. *University of Chester*

Applying interpretive phenomenology to the study of human complex systems: Type 1 diabetes management as an exemplar

Type 1 diabetes (T1D) is the third most common chronic disorder in childhood. International and national cross-sectional studies continue to report high blood glucose levels in young people with T1D, leading to complications and premature mortality in adulthood. Complexity science is a novel theoretical framework for understanding T1D self-management. It critiques the reductionist biomedical model, and amalgamates the proven multitude of biological and social influences on the outcome of blood glucose control. However, this application is purely metaphorical and therefore in need of empirical validation. This paper reports a pioneering endeavour to ground the metaphorical application of complexity science to T1D management within empirical qualitative data, and the implications of this for T1D education. We employed an interpretive phenomenological approach to explore the lived experiences of twenty young people with T1D and their parents. Viewing the findings through the 'lens' of complexity confirmed that living with T1D in adolescence reflects the behaviour of a complex system: it is dependent on interactions and feedback from social actors, fluctuates between order and disorder and encompasses an on-going journey of experiential learning. This is a ground-breaking step towards validating complexity science as a theoretical framework for understanding T1D management and blood glucose control, and we discuss the epistemological suitability of interpretive phenomenology as a methodology for studying other complex human phenomena. Our findings indicate the need for a shift in T1D education towards a complexity model underpinned by individual needs assessment. We discuss the subsequent development of an Adolescent Diabetes Needs Assessment Tool.

Crow, G.P. *University of Southampton*

Re-studies as a methodological challenge: what, when, where, who, why?

Re-studies play an important role in the development of knowledge about a range of social phenomena, and there are many famous examples. Interest in re-studies arises not only from the substantive findings that they contain about change and continuity in communities, families, work patterns, organizations, political behaviour and other areas of social life, it is also generated by the way in which researchers go about doing re-studies. This presentation will consider the 'what, when, where, who and why?' of re-studies, drawing on the accounts of researchers engaged in re-studies about what they are doing. Re-studies are clearly not simple replications of previous studies, but their diversity reveals that there is no consensus about what they are or how they should be done. There is great diversity of practice, for example, about whether to use new methods that have been developed since the original study was undertaken; about the length of time judged appropriate between original study and re-study; about how important it is to re-visit precise locations; about the involvement of original and new researchers; and about the rationales offered for re-studies. The presentation will survey the field of re-studies with these questions in mind, and offer an assessment of how the methodological challenges that re-studies throw up have been handled over the past 60 years.

Winterton, M., Irwin, S. *University of Leeds*

Constructing explanation from secondary analysis: working across projects and through time with the Timescapes datasets

Secondary analysis (SA) of qualitative data is an under-developed sociological practice, particularly where this involves the re-use of data generated by others. There are a number of ways in which SA can yield new insight on substantive, epistemological and methodological issues, and in times of austerity having the skills to utilise existing data is invaluable. This paper examines the methodological insights gained from our SA of qualitative longitudinal data within the ESRC Timescapes project. The paper discusses how we construct social explanation from qualitative longitudinal data, and how working across multiple projects magnifies the complexities of the task. Timescapes is an innovative programme of

research designed to capture dimensions of social life across diverse populations. It involves seven research projects across five UK institutions. The projects have their own research aims and longitudinal designs, but all focus on transitions, identities and relationships over time. Collectively they span the lifecourse, e.g. from primary school children's intimate relationships, to the experience of new fathers and the life-histories of those over 75. The secondary analysis of project data is central to the methodological innovation of Timescapes. This paper documents our methodological strategies as we have explored dimensions of continuity and change in gendered roles, identities and expectations in the lives of Timescapes participants. We reflect on issues of sampling, analytic strategies, context, and social explanation and offer some linked insights into the practice of secondary analysis.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

OPEN **NAB115**

TALKING CLASS

This panel explores discourses of class from three angles: visions of inequality in popular genealogy, lesbian and gay cultures of class identification, and class and racial differences in parental discourses around school choice. Drawing on three separate research projects, the session will explore the different ways in which class emerges in everyday discourses, and explore the intersections of class, sexuality and race. After presenting the three projects, the panellists will share an extended Q and A session and invite session attendees to examine the affinities - and differences - in their findings, and to explore the broader implications for 'talking class'.

Bottero, W. *University of Manchester*

'Who do you think they were?' How family historians make sense of social position and inequality in the past

Does affluence and rapid social change undermine our sense of social status and relative inequality? The rising popularity of amateur genealogy and online genealogical resources has generated a new mass engagement with archival historical research, but the question of how family researchers interpret their documentary evidence is a crucial one. Within a few generations, the linked lives of family trees bear witness to dramatic social changes which transform opportunity structures, and potentially destabilises the meaning of social location at different points in time. How do popular genealogists make sense of this to locate the social position of their ancestors? Drawing on a small-scale qualitative exploration of popular family history, the paper investigates how - in the process of researching their family trees - amateur genealogists perceive and frame historical class, status and social position, and situate their ancestors within narratives of social change and the 'past'.

Heaphy, B. *University of Manchester*

Situating lesibian and gay cultures of class identification

There is a renewed interest in the multifarious links between sexuality and class. This paper argues for a situated understanding of the connections between sexualities and class identities by examining lesbian and gay class identities. By analysing lesbian and gay cultures of class identification in the late Twentieth Century it provides a point of comparison for current and future research. Against the backdrop of debates about the relationship between (non-hetero)sexuality and class, the paper situates lesbian and gay narratives of class (dis-)identification that were generated in the 1990s with respect to their historical context and contemporaneous narratives of sexual and mainstream class identities. As part of a broader study of lesbian and gay relationships and lifestyles, ninety six women and men were asked about their class identities in qualitative interviews. Compared to their sexual identities, participants' class identities were weak. On the surface, this seems to support theoretical propositions in circulation since the 1990s about lesbian and gay identities undermining class ones and/or being indicative of 'post-class' forms of existence. However, when situated with respect to research findings about weak mainstream class identities in the 1990s, and viewed through the lens of 'modified class analysis', participants' narratives of class identification actually trouble such propositions.

Byrne, B., De Tona, C. *University of Manchester*

Choosing Schools, Talking Class. Class and racial differences in parental discourses around school choice.

It has been argued (by Stephen Ball and others) that, in choosing schools for their children, white middle-class parents are looking for sufficient 'people like us' for their children to mix with. This is generally understood as a classed category. This paper will explore how parents from a range of class positions and ethnicities talk about what they are looking for in secondary schooling for their children. In particular, it will focus on the different ways in which class emerges - or fails to emerge - as a salient category in parents' discussions of school choice. This will enable reflection on the interaction between discourses of race and class in the everyday.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

OPEN 3 H101

CLIMATE CHANGE: ENERGY

Roberts, T. *Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Manchester*

Democracy and Social Justice Vs. Decarbonising Energy Supplies

Despite evidence to suggest that in principle the majority of the population supports the development of low carbon energy technologies, in practice there is often considerable opposition to projects when local stakeholders are concerned about the potential impact on their well-being. The right to oppose new developments is fundamentally entrenched into contemporary planning policy and is also a cornerstone of our democracy. A central ethical concern relates to social justice and can be seen 'as having to do with the distribution of benefits and burdens' Dobson (1998). In the case of low carbon energy developments, all the burdens are placed on the 'host community' while the benefits of reducing the impacts of climate change are felt globally. However, public opposition can often lead to extensive delays and on occasions the abandonment of projects which could ultimately undermine attempts to tackle climate change. As the need to decarbonise energy supplies becomes more urgent it is necessary to open up debates regarding the relative importance of protecting democratic rights and social justice verses the deployment of new energy technologies.

This paper reviews the literature on public participation and consultation regarding low carbon energy developments and discusses the findings in terms of both the social justice literature and scientific findings regarding the need to rapidly role out new low carbon energy technologies.

Quitzau, M-B., Nyborg, S., Røpke, I., Hoffmann, B. *DTU Management Engineering*

Encountering energy strategies and plans with the social context of household practices

Governments and utility companies have developed a great deal of strategies and plans on how to cope with energy saving in households, since this represents a major issue for climate change remediation. Many of these governance initiatives tend to re-produce the idea of technical potentials, and have difficulties in coping with the challenge of establishing a social context for embedding energy saving actions in local households.

Our aim in this paper is to explore how energy strategies and plans may be anchored in the social context of local households. This is especially relevant in an urban planning context, since we are experiencing a wave of new types of initiatives in Denmark, where local authorities launch and facilitate local processes of transition towards energy savings. These initiatives are characterized by explicitly focusing on establishing a social context for embedding energy saving actions in local households; thus producing new planning practices that appreciate the social challenge, rather than re-producing the idea of technology transfer. These cases of local planning initiatives provide an interesting context to explore successful intersections between energy planning practices and household practices.

The theoretical contribution of the paper is to bridge between household and energy planning practices. This bridging is based on the conceptualisation of the house as the stage of household practices (the social context), on the one hand, and the stage of planning and carrying out energy saving action initiatives (strategies and plans), on the other hand. The paper explores how these practices encounter in exemplary local processes of learning-by-trying to implement energy saving solutions in households, and provides important clues about the potentiality to anchor energy strategies and plans in the social context of local households.

Lemaire, X. *The University of Warwick*

Climate Change and the Transition to Clean Energy Systems: Sociology of Electricity Markets and Feed-in tariff Laws

The electricity sector generates more than 17 percent of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Not only electricity plants are one of the main sources of CO2 emissions, but these emissions are increasing dramatically due to the massive use of polluting fuels like coal, notably in emerging and developing countries. Institutional and regulatory frameworks shaping electricity markets tend to favor the cheapest and most polluting sources of electricity; power reforms remain ambivalent, theoretically opening electricity markets to new actors, but keeping unconventional sources of energy at bay.

Nevertheless, climate change is quickly reaching the top of the political agenda of electricity actors who cannot ignore this issue anymore. A rapidly growing number of countries are adopting policies promoting clean energy, notably feed-in tariff laws that, in some cases, have been extremely successful in the diffusion of renewable energy technologies.

Relying on a recently completed policy review of non-OECD countries, this paper tries to determine how and why these laws are spreading around the world and shaking up the electricity sector. Feed-in tariff laws imply the mobilization of a whole set of new and old actors around new technologies. Referring to a social embeddedness approach, this paper examines how electricity markets are re-institutionalized by these laws. It focuses on the contrasted cases of the UK, Germany and South Africa to understand the policy-making process which leads to the implementation of feed-in tariff laws and how actors from the civil society- like NGOs - play an important role in this process.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

RELIGION H216

PUBLIC SPACE, PLACE AND RELIGION *Chair: Alexander Smith*

Collins-Mayo, S., Jones, K., King, A. *Kingston University*

Faith in Action: The motivations and meanings of Street Pastors' volunteering

In the new era of 'Big Society' attention has been drawn to the role of citizens in volunteering to help their community. Faith communities are seen as having an important part to play in this programme, which indicates a growing recognition that religious groups remain significant social institutions in contemporary British society. One initiative which has received much acclaim at local and national level is the work of Street Pastors - a interdenominational church-based initiative aimed at responding to urban problems, providing a positive and caring presence on the streets of towns and cities, especially at night. This paper will explore the motivations that inspire Street Pastors volunteers and consider the meanings which they attach to their work. The data is drawn from a case study of a Street Pastors project in the South of England.

Madge, N., Goodman, A., Webster, C., Calestani, M., Hemming, P.J., Kingston, S., Stenson, K. *Brunel University*

Religious identity and adherence: preliminary quantitative findings from the Youth On Religion project

The Youth On Religion project is an ongoing research study funded by a large grant from the AHRC/ESRC Religion & Society programme, and seeks to understand the meaning of religion in young people's lives at a time characterised by increasing diversity and globalisation. Little is known about where young people position themselves in terms of their religious identity and adherence, and how patterns differ according to religious grouping (whether faith-based or non-faith-based), geography, generation and gender. Furthermore, how is the development of this religious identity linked with individual (e.g. age, gender, ethnicity), social (e.g. family and friendship networks, religious and ethnic institutions and groups, schools, the media) and spatial (e.g. where young people live, go to school and visit, global events that may link them to their countries of origin) variations? This paper will introduce and outline the research study and present first quantitative findings on aspects of these research questions. It will draw on the responses of some 10,500 13 to 18 year-olds who completed an online questionnaire, setting these in the context of the qualitative discussion groups and interviews conducted with a smaller number of young people. The YOR project is being carried out by Brunel, Leeds Metropolitan and Middlesex Universities in the three locations of Bradford, Hillingdon and Newham. This presentation will be complemented by a second paper by Sarah Kingston and Colin Webster on behalf of the research team looking more closely at emerging findings from the Bradford area.

DeHanas, D.N. *University of Bristol*

A Clanging Cymbal?: The Promise and Contradictions of Inner City London Religious Activism

This paper investigates the contemporary religious activism of ethnic minorities in inner city London. London's history is replete with religiously-motivated protest and activism: Eighteenth Century Abolitionism, Nineteenth Century campaigns to aid the poor and destitute, and the 1936 Battle of Cable Street are among many examples. Religious activism in London today, however, exists in something of a paradox: Although religion has great public prominence and the symbols and strategies of activism are widespread, religious activism arguably has little effect on political decision-making. I investigate this paradox through a comparative ethnographic study of a Black Christian campaign against gun and knife crime in South London and Bangladeshi Muslim campaign against hunger and homelessness in London's East End. I use an analytical sociology approach to discern the social mechanisms at work in each campaign. While both campaigns succeeded in mobilising large numbers of people to take symbolic public action, each campaign – for different reasons of religious content and structure – would undermine its efficacy for driving local political and social change. I conclude the paper with a reflection on the significance of religion notwithstanding cases in which there seems to be little sociological effect.

BIOSCIENCE / ICT

Arribas-Ayllon, M., Bartlett, A., Featherstone, K. *Cardiff University*

The paradox of big science in psychiatric genetics: Tensions in collaboration and intellectual autonomy

The term 'big science' has always implied a tenuous relationship between the increasing scale, scope and complexity of science on the one hand, and the intellectual autonomy of science on the other. In the context of genomic research on common disorders, big science has emerged as a complex response to complex biological problems. We show data from a group of biomedical scientists working in the field of psychiatric genetics, where the search for missing heritability of psychiatric disorders has transformed the field into big science. In-depth interviews revealed considerable variation in the way that scientists accounted for large-scale collaborations. These variations present several contradictions usually glossed by the 'standard narrative' of the field, i.e., the belief that big science is a natural and logical solution to the problem of statistical power. While senior scientists offered smooth and unproblematic accounts of collaboration, junior scientists accounted for collaboration in terms of less autonomy and more complication. The rhetoric of choice, consensus and realisation was also contrasted by accounts of necessity, competition and survival. Furthermore, we identify a central paradox of big science: contrary to scientists' expectations of reducing biological complexity, large-scale collaboration seems to increase complexity and uncertainty. Increasing scale not only changes the division of labour within the research group but also delays the careers of junior scientists. It confirms, in this context at least, that the tensions of big psychiatric genetics are realised as tensions in collaboration and intellectual autonomy.

Singleton, C.R., Green, E. *Teesside University*

Gendering the digital: Exploring ICT use in everyday life

This paper makes the case for increased recognition of the gendered dimensions of the digital in everyday life. Over the years, a large corpus of work on gender and technology has emerged with notable impacts, including: theorising the mutual shaping of gender relations and technology; framing debates on gendered identities and technology; and illuminating the gendered dimensions of ICT work, access and use (Wajcman, 2004, 2007, 2010; Wyatt, 2008). Significantly, some of this work has pushed forward political agendas for gender equality. Yet, in spite of these contributions, and the evidence provided, gender is often invisible in accounts of socio-technological change and indeed in many empirical studies of contemporary ICT use. This paper draws upon new empirical data from an action research project to explore the ways in which gender is (re)produced and (re)worked in everyday life via use of digital technologies within the home and in personal relationships. Our findings echo contemporary concerns about the complexities and contradictions of gendered ICT access, use and meaning. We explore the ways in which contemporary gender relations (including femininities/ masculinities) are shaped in and through digital technology use; the construction of digital 'expertise' in the home; the gendered nature of digital support networks; and the complex negotiations involved in 'doing' family, friendship and community through ICT use. We conclude that because digital technologies are (re)shaping major aspects of our everyday lives - restructuring home/work spaces, enabling emotional labour from remote spaces, and reassembling modes of connectedness - a gender lens is vital.

Zhang, J. *London School of Economics & Political Science*

The De-Nationalization and Re-Nationalization of biotechnologies in China

The increasing recognition of the interconnectedness among global scientific stakeholders (such as researchers, funders, regulators) has fostered what I termed the 'cosmopolitanization of science', which denotes social actors' capacity to mediate between different research cultures in securing future competitiveness. China's recent experiences on stem cells and synthetic biology offer complementary insights on how such processes encompasses both features of 'de-nationalization' and 're-nationalization'. Stem cell research was essentially promoted by top-down semi-governmental initiatives. Yet it was through a decade's of 'de-nationalization' (in which a diversity of cross-border communications initiated by scientists effaced the dominance of a singular national voice) that China's stem cell research started to gain global recognition. Meanwhile, the emergence of synthetic biology has shown a reverse pathway. While many 'Chinese' synthetic biology projects are primarily associated with international programs, this 'de-nationalized' start did not lead to a abandonment of a national agenda. Rather, synthetic biology in China has been transformed into a grass-roots proposition of a 'Big Question' approach, which in effect creates a 're-nationalization' by bringing synergy among domestic experts. Based on 58 interviews from two recent empirical studies on China, this paper explores how through engaging with and capitalising on transnational activities, the notion of 'nation-state' is iterated and reiterated among Chinese scientists, and how through such reiteration its social connotations and expected political obligations has been transformed.

Tamari, T. *Theory Culture & Society, Body & Society*

Dwelling Space: From 'Smart Home' to 'IT Home'

This paper focuses on a recent architectural project – 'IT Home' or 'Intelligent Home' – which aims to explore a new relationship between dwelling space and human beings. The 'Intelligent Home' is a computerized automated house where human beings can not only control domestic objects at a distance, but also exchange information with each other through intelligent agents or internet networks – as we find in the earlier 'Smart Home' concept. In 2006, Honda Motor Co. Ltd. announced its Brain Machine Interface (BMI) project, which sought to develop more advanced relationships

between dwelling space and human beings. Their BMI research made it possible to control a robot by human thought alone. Although the project is still in its initial phase, it opens up a new horizon for inventing different new types of human lifestyle. More importantly, it can offer a new type of modality and interface between human beings and machines. The paper seeks to consider how architectural design concepts redefine the relationship between dwelling space and the human body. Some avant-garde models of the home had presented it as either a capsule for the human body (Kurokawa) or as an extension of the human body's communicative systems (Fuller). The 'IT Home' with its BMI systems, then, can be seen as directly connected part to the human body. The paper will finally examine recent psychological and neuroscience research to consider how the new advanced BMI system intelligent home could potentially influence human (inter)subjectivity, by developing new communicative and learning processes

Robertson, D., Altenberger, I. *University of Stirling*

The 'green house' – peeling back deeply entrenched community divisions through recording reactions to a paint colour

The regeneration of the Raploch housing estate within Stirling has adopted an overtly 'gentrification' focus, given its explicit objective to change the population through introducing owner occupation into what was predominately a council housing estate. Current construction of private houses will result in an influx of new residents into the area, and with them new norms and values will arrive in the community which, in turn, should be reflected in the visual environment.

To trace and investigate these transformations this study adopted an 'auto-driven photo elicition method', whereby both established and new Raploch residents are given a single use camera to make photos of the places and spaces that illustrate the changes occurring within the neighbourhood. Exactly how such visuals can highlight historical and social issues within a community became apparent when the focus turned to the new houses painted green. This image repeatedly turned up in photosets provided by different participants and it became apparent during the interviews that it resonates a sense of territorial division due to the fact that green is considered a Catholic Irish identifier. This finding is of particular significance given that previous research had noted that although the Raploch community had long been associated with religious and cultural tensions arising from competing Protestant and Catholic identities, direct questioning on this topic suggested that religious / ethnic discrimination was considered to no longer be as significant as in the past. However, through the use of visual methods this conclusion must now be challenged.

Hommerich, C., Bude, H., Lantermann, E.D. *German Institute for Japanese Studies Tokyo (DIJ)*

Perceptions of Crisis: A German-Japanese Comparison

Just as in Germany so also in Japan, has the increasing precarity of living conditions become a prominent topic in the media and academic discourse in recent years. In Japan, after some thirty years of a strong self-perception as middle class society the self-view has shifted to that of a gap society. However, not only the bottom fringe of society strongly affected by the economic crisis feels threatened. The topic's popularity is closely connected to feelings of status anxiety in the middle spheres of society. The effects of a shifted self-image seem to be stronger than those of the objective socioeconomic change.

This raises the question as to what extent the perception of ones' position in society actually correlates with the objective situation. One of our main assumptions is that status anxiety can, but does not have to be grounded in changes in the objective living conditions of an individual.

Previous research by the authors in Germany shows that internal resources of competences and trust available to an individual are decisive for the outcome of the appraisal of the objective situation and thereby for the ability to cope with crisis.

To assess these results in a different cultural context, the theoretical model developed by the authors, combining external and internal resources, objective precarity, status anxiety, subjective exclusion and subjective well-being into one interactive system, was tested in a cross-cultural survey in Germany and Japan in September 2009. The combination of sociological and psychological concepts proved fruitful in the intercultural context.

Fozdar, F., Volet, S. *Murdoch University*

Intercultural interactions on a diverse Australian campus: identity, opportunity, effort and confidence

Australian universities are sites of considerable and growing cultural diversity, due to large numbers of international students (around 25% on an average campus) together with domestic students of diverse backgrounds. The literature indicates that while this should provide an opportunity for cross-cultural mixing and intercultural learning, in line with 'contact theory', more often than not, these opportunities are not embraced. This paper reports initial results of an ARC funded study of orientations to cross cultural interaction and learning among first year students starting university. Data are drawn from a survey (n=750) and a series of in-depth interviews and focus groups (n=80) over the course of the year. The findings indicate some ambivalence among the students, including a general positivity towards the idea of interaction, but reticence to make personal efforts to make the most of these opportunities. The paper focuses on the relationship between identity and confidence in making the most of opportunities available. Implications for both 'internationalised' campuses, and 'race relations' more broadly, are also discussed.

Choi, I-S. *University of Goettingen*

Multiculturalism in South Korea: A Transformation of Logics of Division and Inclusion?

The impact of division and inclusion as social mechanisms becomes especially salient when they are related to the construction of nation-states. Which logics of division and inclusion are prevailing in nation-states facing ethnic and cultural diversity? And to which extent are these logics challenged? Under which conditions are they sustained? I will examine these general questions at the example of the debates and policies on multiculturalism which have emerged recently in South Korea.

South Korea has been the embodiment of an ethnic nation-state whose frontiers of division and inclusion of its members has been hitherto constituted along the lines of monoethnical ideology. However, recently increasing multiethnicity of the South Korean population has triggered a multiplicity of discourses and policies under the label of multiculturalism in the public sphere. Can we assume that these dynamics are leading to revision of the ethnic nationhood model? Taking into account the different logics of construction and the variation of public support and policies of and toward the ethnically different 'others' in the Korean nation such as marriage migrants and their families, migrant workers, ethnic Koreans from China and the ethnic Chinese, a long-term minority residing on Korean territory since the 1880s, I argue that the logic of ethnic division and inclusion remains still central for the Korean nation-state. Rather than changing the status quo, the suddenly emerged 'multiculturalism policies' implicate a continuum to include, exclude and to hierarchically re-organize their addressees in accordance with the concept of ethnic nationhood.

Winter, A. *University of Abertay*

Muslims, Mexicans and a Black Man in the White House: The State, Racism and Violence in Post-9/11 America

In spite of being a global superpower and racially and religiously hegemonic, over the past decade, America and (within it) White Christian 'Americans' have been represented in right-wing politics and media as being vulnerable to and victims of both Muslims and Mexicans seeking to enter the country, expand their power and influence or destroy it through terrorism, labour, faith, language or their mere presence. While such a representation has justified military invasions and wars abroad, the subversion of civil liberties at home and the building of a wall on the border, it has also legitimized Islamophobia, xenophobia, hate crimes and violence. Moreover, the state and law enforcement are charged with pursuing and prosecuting Muslim terrorists and undocumented Mexican migrants, are also charged with combating hate crimes and violence by the dominant group against such racial, ethnic and religious minorities. While this apparent contradiction is not unusual at times of political or economic 'crisis' in nations with a history of state sanctioned racism and racial-ethnic inequality, more recently a new dynamic has emerged: since the election of Barack Obama, certain right-wing groups have represented themselves and their White Christian 'American' constituency as potential victims of the President (as Black, Muslim, Socialist and/or Fascist) and have threatened violent resistance against the state itself. In this paper, I will examine these cases in terms of the relationship between the state, race, religion and power, hate crime and terrorism.

Erol, E. *Middle East Technical University, Department of International Relations*

Socially Constructed/Securitized Identities: The Case of Conscientious Objectors in Turkey

Almost every society or community consists of members who belong to different, multifaceted, often overlapping, social identities in addition to the social glue that unifies them under a single framework, be it legally, politically, economically or simply culturally constituted. However, the fact that these members might possess diverse identities does not automatically translate into these differences becoming marginalizing social divisions. Through the exercise of purposeful agency materialized in discursive regimes or policy practices, these identity differences have been 'securitized' and are rendered as social divisions by framing them as creating societal, national or communal insecurities. On the basis of this theoretical framework, this study aims to explore the case of conscientious objectors in Turkey who either refuse to fulfill their compulsory military service per se or simply object to bear arms or receive military training. This social group is being marginalized and at worst, criminalized or imprisoned by official practices, and most importantly, by the justification provided by the militarist/state-centered security common sense dominant throughout the society. This study, while on the one hand aims to show that the objectors' social identities cut across many different aspects such as race, sexuality, communal belongings, religious beliefs and political ideals, it, on the other hand, attempts to analyze how these identities have been subjected to official or non official violence through the creation of an image of internal enemies based on the interaction between divisions and identity, and the relationship between socially constructed divisions, counter hegemonic identities and violent agency.

Preston, J., Chadderton, C. *University of East London*

Race, embodiment and disembodiment in official discourses around WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction)

From the cold war to the so called 'war on terror' states have vacillated between secrecy and disclosure in public accounts of the effects of WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction). This paper considers that public discourses of WMD are racialised, foregrounding the 'whiteness' of potential survivors. Official discourses of the effects of WMD in public information films, campaigns and government announcements from 1970 to 2010 make frequent use of what Masco (2006) refers to as the Kantian / nuclear sublime. That is, despite the use of clinical and scientific terminology the use of WMD, such as nuclear weapons, are presented as an event creating 'awe and fear', seemingly beyond human understanding, and resulting in horrific trauma to the body. In contrast to the scientific language used for the effects of WMD in terms of blast or fallout, the impact on the body is discussed in visceral terms. These discourses, although based around the body, consider the body as a prosthetic (Pugliese, 2005; Preston, 2010) in that survival involves a 'disembodiment'. That is, that despite bodily trauma individuals can, and should, function as agentic, rational beings. However, as Skeggs (2004) points out, movement for some involves fixidity or stasis for others and the 'prosthetic' body of the (modal 'white' and 'middle class') survivor – scarred but rational - fixes the position of the bodies of non-mobile, non-agentic embodied 'victims' and locates them as fixed with regard to both race and class.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

WORK AND LEISURE

Baker, J. *University of Adelaide*

Social capital, mining and the colonial discourse in rural remote Australia

The mining boom is making its mark on a number of regional centres in rural Australia by bringing in a new population of people associated with this growth. A number of these centres have significant populations of Aboriginal people, who include the traditional owners. An Australian Broadcasting Corporation Radio National program 360 aired on 13/09/09 focussed on one such place, Port Augusta, and was entitled 'Port Augusta re-imagines' http://www.abc.net.au/rn/360/stories/2009/2675847.htm . The Program included descriptions of the Aboriginal cultural landscape including the significance of the Dreaming stories for this country at the top of Spencer Gulf where the red desert meets the sea. Does this deep imagining of the landscape and the mysteries of existence help centre the non-Indigenous newcomer to these places and awaken a new Antipodeans re-imagining or does the view of a colonial frontier and the dismissal of Indigenous worldviews continue to dominate? The outcome of the effects to this re-location has importance for the social determinants of health, in particular that of social exclusion experienced by most Aboriginal people and associated issues of stress, unemployment, poor housing and so on. This paper draws upon a cultural studies and postcolonial theory base to examine the social determinants of health and possible implications for the development of social capital in rural remote Australia.

Arora, P. *Erasmus University Rotterdam*

Cyberleisure as the new corporate work space: A real-virtual spatialization

To explain 'new' technosocial spaces, there is a need to look at the 'old'; cyberspace resorts to familiar place to make itself understood. So, we find ourselves in virtual 'dungeons', cyber'cafes', chat'rooms', 'home'pages to MUD 'lobbies'. It is now an accepted notion that the real and virtual are not distinct categories, but fluid, dynamic and circulating. Scholars have explicitly capitalized on the principles of architecture to concretize our conceptualizations of cyberspace. However, few studies push this real-virtual relationship, revealing the extent to which we can take such architectural metaphors to deepen our grasp of cyberspace. This is important as metaphorizing is not just an intellectual exercise, but shapes how we perceive and thereby, design and interact with Net spaces. This paper focuses on cyberleisure; specifically, delves into a contemporary trend where 'work' spaces, both online and offline, cross-culturally and internationally are beginning to resemble 'play' spaces. It argues that professional spaces are being designed strategically to simulate leisure and thereby, to enhance productivity. This new business culture of playful productivity manifests physically as seen with Google's work 'campus' in California to Infosys IT 'parks' in Bangalore, and virtually, as seen with corporate appropriations of social networking sites. There is a growing belief amongst 'progressive' companies that boundaries of work and play need remapping to stimulate innovation for global competitiveness. Hence, this paper investigates the traveling corporate work-play spatial culture, online and offline, to understand an aspect of contemporary cyberleisure.

Kaplan, D. *Open University, Israel*

Sex work aesthetics and urban life in Tel Aviv

In recent years the sexual has permeated the public sphere in many social contexts. This 'sexualization of culture' became a part of everyday life not only through the mass and internet media but also in public, urban spaces. In this respect, sex work has been probed as (mainly) characteristic to the globalised urban experience.

In this paper I seek to analyze and explore the dissemination of business-card sized adverts for heterosexual sex services in Tel Aviv. Visually, these adverts depict all sorts of sexual imagery – from the most obvious half-naked, blonde sex bomb, to more obscure and less predictable images. Yet, the cards do not merely encapsulate hegemonic social assumptions about heterosexuality, gendered bodies and sex work. They are also physical objects, organized in space. The cards can be found all over the city, including residential neighborhoods. Whether attached to parked cars or thrown over the sidewalks, they have become part of the visual urban landscape. But unlike other public displays of sexual imagery, these adverts are mobile, privatized, almost personal cultural objects that can be easily possessed or disposed of.

Based on a semiotic analysis, my main objective is to unravel the ways of aestheticising and visualising the sexual within the urban, public landscape. I argue that the Tel Aviv sex cards exemplify how the private and public aspects of sex blur, thus showcasing the sexualization of culture in its immediacy.

Mason, K. *Queen's University Belfast*

The Disciplined Animal Body: Veterinary Surveillance, Space, Knowledge and Power.

This paper discusses the disciplined animal subject in the context of veterinary surveillance systems. In 2005 DEFRA launched its RADAR Project (Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal-related Diseases). RADAR will eventually encompass all animals and spaces occupied by them, including private veterinary practices and their clients, livestock, agricultural land and abattoirs. Its aim is to develop a centralised database of all animals in the UK, particularly with respect to diseases, as part of a broader 'UK Veterinary Surveillance Strategy'. Adopting a 'Foucauldian perspective' RADAR is envisaged here as what Foucault termed a 'discipline-mechanism' - a ceaseless and pervasive regime of inspection, observation and surveillance to which all animals and their human counterparts are subjected. When conceptualised in this way such surveillance systems can be regarded as effecting the disciplining of animal bodies (both individually and collectively) and the spaces they occupy and move through from birth to death and beyond. Animals and their owners/guardians thus become enmeshed in a dense web of relations between space, power and knowledge, relations which intensify where specific 'notifiable' diseases (for example, BSE, TB, Foot and Mouth, Swine Flu) are reported. The aim of this paper then is to demonstrate how the RADAR Project mobilises relations between space, knowledge and power as the embodiment of its vision of the perfectly governed collective animal body.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE 2 D602

TRAVEL AND TECHNOLOGY

A planned special complementary event within the Space, Mobilities, and Place stream that will feature expert appraisals of scenarios and forecasts of the future of travel within the context of the 60th anniversary of the BSA.

Past, Present and Future Commentaries:
Thomas Birtchnell (Lancaster University)
Elizabeth Shove (Lancaster University)
Carsten Sørensen (LSE)
Participants will be invited to give their thoughts on the past successes and failures of future forecasting of travel and technology and also present key insights into potential game-changing impacts in the future.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

ROGER BURROWS AND MIKE SAVAGE "THE COMING CRISIS OF EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGY"

Roger Burrows and Mike Savage discuss their article "The coming crisis of empirical sociology" with invited discussants: Evelyn Ruppert CRESC, University of Manchester/Open University; Louise Amoore, Department of Geography, Durham University; Andy Miles CRESC, University of Manchester/Open University; and Andrew Hudson-Smith (Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis, University College London)

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES 2 PEACOCK THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

'SOCIOLOGY'S JURISDICTION': SOCIOLOGY'S IDENTITIES AND FUTURES FOR THE DISCIPLINE

Chair: John Holmwood

This is a roundtable discussion on the future of sociology. Panelists include, Mike Savage (University of York), Bev Skeggs (Goldsmiths University of London) and Liz Stanley (University of Edinburgh).

Recent arguments by Savage and Steinmetz have articulated a 'politics of method' in the social sciences that suggests that sociology is shaped by particular social formations and social projects. For Steinmetz, the Fordist social formation encouraged the development of a positivist social science in the USA, which has given way to different post-Fordist opportunities. For his part, Savage associates British sociology with a modernist project of the welfare state and social democratic amelioration of class inequalities. In each case, one response to this (orthodox) 'sociological jurisdiction' was a new jurisdiction of radical sociologies associated with new social movements. However, the latter have faded and, in the UK at least, higher education changes are reinforcing a narrow emphasis on impact and a utilitarian agenda for social science in the absence of any political commitment to amelioration. In this context, 'whither sociology'? What new jurisdictions might we claim?

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 14:00 - 15:30

THEORY D702

REALISM *Chair: Mark Cresswell*

Brock, T. *Durham University*

Outing' and Critical Realism: the role of 'contradiction' in social movement activism

This paper fulfils two functions. First, it applies a critical realist theoretical framework to the study of political activism – specifically, to the controversial practice of 'outing' associated with gay and lesbian social movements. Second, it shows how this framework provides the 'epistemic access' (Boyd, 1993: 511) required to understand the emergent causal powers (see Elder-Vass, 2010) of such activism. In this latter respect, critical realism is revealed as superior theoretically to the 'other shows in town' – namely, methodological individualism (e.g. Weber, 1949), an overly reified structuralism (e.g. Durkheim, 1982) and, most pertinently for this paper, the pragmatic hermeneutics of Rom Harré (e.g. 2002). The paper's goals, then, are both theoretical and 'applied': theoretical in the sense that it argues for a privileged theoretical frame; 'applied' in the sense that we are dealing, also, with an application of critical realism.

Bouzanis, C. *The University of Edinburgh*

The 'internal conversation' as an epiphenomenal process: a critique of Margaret Archer

In her effort to maintain the analytical dualism between structure and agency, while simultaneously trying to mediate these distinct ontological entities, Margaret Archer has proposed the notion of the 'internal conversation' as the way in which agents critically examine and formulate their life-projects – and thus make their own way through the world. By considering structural constraints and enablements, agents exert their power of reflexivity in order to develop their personal identity and their social identity. This power of self-monitoring resides in human beings' ability to make their values, their situation, their projects and generally themselves an object and thus critically respond to the (verbal) formulation of that objectification of themselves. Through this reflexive 'bending back' on her own words and thoughts, the subject objectifies herself and then responds critically to the objectified echo of her previous voice. This paper critically appraises Archer's account of the internal conversation. Firstly, it argues that to identify the ability to respond to one's self is not to explain the origins of this capability. Archer alleges that humans are able to engage in continuous alterations between an objectifying self and an objectified, and chronically subsequent, self but she does not explain: 1) how one can – even if fallibly – stabilize and concretize the cognitive content of one's own thought or utterance; 2) in which kind of representational formulation this content can be objectified ; and, 3) in which way are we able to be critical – through which perspective and (considering academic work) under which criteria of objectification? The paper will argue that, ultimately, the notion of the 'internal conversation' seems helpless to face the semantical groundlessness of its realist formulation.

Johnson, F. *University of Stirling*

The morals of social constructionism in the study of abuse

In this paper I will describe how I have applied constructionist ideas to my ongoing research into adult abuse and protection. I will chart my own struggles to articulate and defend this theoretical perspective adequately; in particular I will discuss the dangers of academic theorising which downplays emotion and questions what is "real" in a field concerned directly with human oppression, violence and suffering. I will outline the sense in which I question what is "real" and explore the relationship of this position to other theorists' articulations of social constructionism and also of critical realism. I will outline some findings of my research, which re-examines data from a study of interagency adult support and protection practice in Scotland. In particular I will share some insights from this research into power and powerless in the construction of "abuse", the construction of disabled, ill and older people in adult support and protection/safeguarding policy discourse, and the extent to which individuals' own perspectives are heard or silenced when concerns are raised about them. Through this I will defend the capacity of constructionist perspectives to engage meaningfully with human rights and morals and with the social policies and practices which impact on people's lives.

Dinerstein, A.C. *University of Bath*

Emancipating sociology for a sociology of emancipation: on movements, hope and real utopias

For the past fifteen years, new social movements have been articulating action around new utopias which contest traditional emancipatory theories. Driven by the desire to experiment with alternative forms of organisation and social relations, these movements have posed a significant challenge to political sociology. De Sousa Santos (2000) has called for the need to reinvent sociology, arguing that we are facing a 'paradigmatic transition' and in that transition Sociology must undertake the role of inventing 'the maps of social emancipation' and the subjectivities able to use them' (de Sousa Santos, 2000: 380). Similarly, Boltanski's critical sociology (2011) contributes to a renewal of emancipatory practices. This paper suggests that sociology has a significant role to play in the current processes of creation of alternative realities and processes of social emancipation by new social actors, whose significance have not yet been theorised within the discipline. To this end, the paper elaborates on the category of 'hope' and the notion of 'not-yet-become' offered by Bloch (1959/1996), in particular the distinction made by Bloch between 'really possible' and 'objectively possible,' where the latter is limited to the achievable in the existing social order, and the former is not 'fully yet assemble' (Bloch 1959/1996: 196) and belongs to the dimension of openness that exists in reality. The paper argues that, whereas the 'objectively possible' operates as a barrier for sociology to 'take utopia seriously' (Levitas, 2005), the 'really possible' can free sociology from the contours of regulation and 'possibility' to dedicate itself to the task of emancipation

Al-modaf, O. *King Abdulaziz University*

Job Satisfaction as A Predictor of Workplace Deviance

Business organizations strive to control and minimize deviant behaviors in the workplace due to its negative effects on productivity. There are two main types of workplace deviant behaviors: personal and organizational. According to the literature, several factors explain the occurrence of deviance in the workplace of which comes job satisfaction. This study aims at testing the hypothesis that low level of job satisfaction is positively associated with increased incidence of deviant behaviors in the workplace. A sample of three hundred business-organization employees in Jeddah City will be surveyed to test the hypothesis using descriptive survey methods. Study results are expected to be significant for organization mangers in their quest towards creating a working environment suitable for the production process.

Zhang, X. *Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Instrumental Tool or Self Fulfillment: Antecedents of Job Satisfaction for China's Urban Residents

Conventional western investigations indicate that people's job satisfactions are affected simultaneously by both intrinsic factors which associated with the task itself and extrinsic factors related to external characteristics. However, the results are often of no agreement when comparing the relative importance of intrinsic and extrinsic characteristics to overall job satisfaction. I begin this study by asking whether intrinsic and extrinsic factors differ in their importance as predictors of overall job satisfaction among China's urban residents' of different educational levels and age background. Using data of China General Social Survey in 2006, this study reveals that extrinsic factors contribute much more to their job satisfaction compared with intrinsic factors. This evidence suggests that work is seen primarily as an instrument tool for achieving other desired things for Chinese townsmen, which means that they have an instrumental orientation toward work. Job satisfaction is more than a simple function in relation to job characteristics only. Rather, economic development and cultural elements also play a crucial role in determining the predictors of individual's job satisfaction.

Jordanoska, A. *University "Ss Cyril and Methodius", Skopje and University of Cambridge*

The Criminogenic Features of the Workplace: Causal Factors of White-Collar Crime

The workplace is the natural and ecological setting of white-collar crime. In fact, white-collar criminality is defined mostly through occupational settings, roles or opportunities. However, the connection between work structure and criminal agency has remained broadly unexplored.

To elucidate possible workplace criminogenic features, the paper draws from the findings of individual semi-structured interviews conducted in 2010 with a sample of convicted male British white-collar offenders currently serving their sentences.

The analysis of their narratives revealed two workplace criminogenic factors: interpersonal relations and normative patterns. Thus, the paper illustrates the findings on the importance of 'trust' by principals and/or by co-workers as a social or relational precondition to the offending opportunity.

The paper also elaborates on the manners in which criminogenic normative patterns of the workplace culture promote the abuse of trust. It appears that the exposure to them teaches seeing criminal activities as viable in the first instance.

Moreover, white-collar offenders with high positions in the company should not be viewed uncritically from their role in creating crime facilitating normative contexts. However, few narratives caution not to fall into environmental determinism by attributing the whole blame to company managers and the supposed pressuring of employees into crime. The underlining process in certain cases seems to be 'assortative mating': companies with lax moral cultures attract those who already have less demanding personal moral systems.

The paper concludes with certain policy implications. What is suggested is self-regulation: developing ethical employee values that will motivate following the law and preclude abuses of trust.

Phibbs, S., Curtis, B. *University of Auckland*

Women in the margins: The academy and the politics of location

This paper explores the under-performance of women academics in New Zealand as measured by the 2003 and 2006 Performance-Based Research Fund (PBRF) exercise. Under-performance, measured in relation to fewer and less prestigious research outputs than men, results from a number of structural factors including the PBRF fascination with international publication. This is a cultural manifestation of the location of New Zealand academia at the margins of global networks. It calls forth a performativity that privileges international approval suggesting that the PBRF is part of an enduring 'cultural cringe' (Phillips, 1950). Marginalisation of the local is redoubled at the level of academic assessment (and PBRF subject panel) wherein the least domestically engaged disciplines are clustered among the highest rated (e.g., Philosophy, Physics), while the most domestically engaged are clustered among the lowest (e.g., Nursing, Education). Women are overrepresented in disciplines that are engaged with local cultures and communities. The fascination with international publication incentivizes New Zealand-based academics to network globally. For early career academics markers of global networks, and the capacity to secure international publication, is some function of where highest degrees were awarded. We argue women academics are disadvantaged due to their disproportionate reliance on New Zealand awarded highest degrees compared to men.

Ishiguro, K. *Institute of Social Science, the University of Tokyo*

A Study on Female Managers' Career Development: The Cases of Three Japanese Companies

Gendered employment practices have posed serious problems in many countries. This research discusses factors which facilitate and inhibit women's advancement into the core sphere of companies, based on the qualitative data of personnel management practices and women's experiences drawn by cases of three companies (an electronics manufacturer, a bank and a publishing company) in Japan, and eight female managers in these organisations. Investigation into female managers was conducted using a life-history approach, and their experiences are discussed in relation to the changes in personnel management practices and the socio-political economy in Japan from the mid-1980s to the mid-2000s. The research found that the companies' primary concern was simply to employ talented people from among available pools of new graduates, and this determined the companies' employment policies towards female workers. The female managers' experiences revealed the women's intricate career development paths - they negotiate with the external environment as well as their own circumstances and aspirations. The research presents potential analytical perspectives and frameworks of women's career development processes including the Structural Model of Career Development (SMCD). Four factors – opportunities/constraints, values/norms, motivations/personality, and affective attachment - are conceptualised as SMCD and found to be important in deciding women's career choices. These factors need to combine positively for the success of women's career development. The research suggests only a few big Japanese companies can provide this ideal situation. However, the case of the publishing company, in which all the four factors positively work, offers us some hope for women in future generations.

Wan, T. T. *University of Edinburgh*

A Study of Control within the Chinese Dairy Supply Chain

Starting from the 2008 infant formula milk powder incident in China, the research focuses on the study of layers and forms of controls over Chinese dairy supply chain. These controls will be discussed from these perspectives: behavior of competitors in the organizational field; internal power distribution in organizations; relations to the government; and relations to the community, and ethical issues will be explored in these relationships. With respect to Chinese dairy supply chain, the research is going to examine: how is the interaction between controls over the dairy supply chain and competitors' behavior, internal power distribution, relations to the government and community? The research uses analytical tools of sociology to investigate different forms of control, the instruments of control, the relationships among the controls and the motivation of the actors over the Chinese dairy supply chain, and to identify more precisely the possible causes and cures for problems both in Chinese dairy enterprises and the market. The research will also study of the new control tools after the incident and their economic, political, social and cultural impact. The research uses participant observation and interviews to explore the changes of organizational structure, the actors' opportunistic behavior, the motive behind and the two ways of influence between those social relationships and controls over the Chinese dairy supply chain.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION NAB 104

Katz, A.

Point of Sale/Point of Tale: The Receipt as a Narrative Tool

The daily round is time-stamped. If for Goffman actors incscribe traces of their activity upon the palimpsest of routine, it remains for us to ask about the form these traces might assume (and whether an activity need leave any trace at all). The attestations of the micro-economy – receipts, a body of archival data which evince an unusual attentiveness to time – qualify as one class of traces; and by tracking receipted interactions with a close regard for the times they record, a clarifying insight into the routine could thus be engineered. The presentation seeks to demonstrate, under the data-aggregating auspices of Microsoft Excel pivot tables, how receipted activity – including phone data - could be compiled and broken out by amounts and numbers of purchases, and implicated in precise chronological sequence. The results: a detailed and quantified timeline of the daily round.

Curran, D. *Queen's University*

Bridging the Divide: Sen's Functionings Account of Consumption as a Basis for a Renewed 'Social Economics'

In this paper I intend to explore the viability of Richard Swedberg's recent call to realize Weber's goal of a 'social economics.' At the heart of this bridging of the chasm between economic and sociological explanations of the economy is the need for an account explaining the rational and individual nature of individual action, and the way that social structures and practices fundamentally shape economic action. In line with Swedberg's attempt to reconcile these diverging needs through the development of a sociological, rather than merely economic, concept of interest that individuals pursue in their economic action, this paper will argue that Amartya Sen's account of functionings provides the basis for an account of consumption that can bridge this gap and suitably inform both more rigidly individualistic and exclusively cultural accounts of consumption. Sen's account – which argues that there are certain basic ways of being and doing, such as being well-nourished, having effective shelter, being educated, being mobile, and being able to participate in the life of the community without shame – picks out certain universalistic, abstract ends that the vast majority of individuals will pursue through their acquisition and utilization of their goods. However, the nature of these universalistic categories is only given their content in a concrete manner when the socially specific context in terms of social beliefs and practices is filled in. Consequently, Sen's functionings account may provide an appropriate basis for exploring the explanatory power of a suitably social and economic approach to consumption.

Tonner, A. *University of Strathclyde*

Services consumption and threshold identity work.

Pregnancy is a time of threshold change forcing the individual to engage in negotiating new and sometimes troubling identities. Good mothers are measured by performance in a number of test which embody dominant social norms: avoiding alcohol, having a natural birth and breast feeding, among others. This paper presents an analytic autoethnographic account of consumption at key signal moments during pregnancy. It considers the authors own discourse of good motherhood and looks at her preparations for, the ultra-sound image, labour/ birth and post-partum feeding, previously identified moments at which maternal adequacy is displayed and tested. It pays particular attention to the ways in which her consumption activity was used to manage anxiety around these signal moments, to build a new and, at times, uncertain identity and to prevent the author from dealing with potential undesired self-image. It reflects upon the sociology of consumption, where the role of self and identity is a recurring one, particularly among those who view consumption as an act of integration between external objects and self. It is distinguished from previous work in that this account is focussed upon service consumption rather than the more widely studied goods and so it considers whether these more transitory consumption episodes have the same constructive and symbolic power as owning material artefacts.

Stewart, S. *University of Portsmouth*

Cuts, culture and sociology

In the light of government cuts in funding for arts, humanities and social science in higher education and more general attempts to subordinate fields of cultural production to the logic of the market, this paper argues that sociology has much to say that can inform a defence of culture. It argues that a concern with issues of cultural value runs through decades of sociological thought, from the nineteenth century to the present. Revisiting the work of key classical and contemporary scholars, it argues that these sociologists highlight, in their own unique ways, various threats to 'culture'. Each draws attention to the tension between culture and market forces, between individual expression and dominant societal forms. This is the thematic link between, for example, Weber's ambivalence towards formal rationality and wider processes of rationalization, and Simmel's concern for the plight of individuality in the face of the money economy and 'objective culture'; it is the link between Bauman's vision of 'culture' no longer able to forge a fruitful but uneasy relationship with 'management' and Bourdieu's call to defend culture against the logic of profit.

Zinn, J. *University of Melbourne*

Examining Swine Flu with the International Social Sciences Risk Database (ISSRD)

Ulrich Beck (2002, 2008) claims that ongoing globalisation processes would urge different nations to cooperate to master new risks such as climate change, international terrorism, and financial crisis. The proposed cosmopolitan worldview might not only refer to political cooperation but a need for cross-national capacity building such as new independent knowledge sources to learn and understand national and transnational responses to and regulation of risk. This presentation reports from the development of such a knowledge source at the University of Melbourne. The International Social Science Risk Database (ISSRD) will fill a major gap in the resources available to social scientists to support academic and practical research as no comparable database currently exists in this field. Its major aim is to fertilise cross-national comparisons of risk perception and regulation. By the example of the recent swine flu and a comparison of Australia, the UK and the US, the presentation will illustrate how the data base can be used for research.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

EDUCATION D202

Atkinson, W.J. *Bristol University*

Reproduction Revisited: Shades of Grey in Educational Trajectories

Pierre Bourdieu and Jean-Claude Passeron's famous theory of educational inequality is often painted in terms of black and white: agents either have plenty of cultural capital, and thus symbolic mastery and school success, or they do not and develop practical mastery and vocational interests instead. The nature of Bourdieu's writing fuelled this perception, but implicit in his early work, and elaborated in his later writings, is the idea that class and capital possession are fully relational, gradational and refracted by family dynamics, thereby suggesting the existence of all manner of possible shades of grey between the two poles of reproduction. This paper, whilst acknowledging that straightforward reproduction is still the major feature of the education system in the UK, thus revisits Bourdieu's famous thesis and sketches some of the manifestations of this fuzzy zone of educational performance and their relation to recent social changes, namely (i) social space travel, (ii) the Icarus effect, (iii) disjointed trajectories and (iv) mixed backgrounds. In so doing it draws on two qualitative research projects – one completed and one ongoing – examining the educational experiences of adults and children from a variety of class positions in Bristol.

Waller, R., Hatt, S., Harrison, N. *UWE Bristol*

We can't see the 'ones' for the 'threes'! To what extent do socio-economic categories aid our understanding of students' family backgrounds and class experiences in the context of widening participation?

Social class has long been a key factor in exploring, explaining and challenging educational success rates and HE participation patterns, but despite a sustained investment of resources, progress is limited and significant differences remain between the highest and lowest socio-economic groups' university attendance rates.
Class is a complex concept, hard to capture satisfactorily. The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) focuses on parental occupation data. In 2007 (the most recent data available), over 25% of UCAS entrants had NS-SEC socio-economic data classified as 'unknown'. Despite this information's significant limitations, it is used for policy development, institutional monitoring, targeting interventions and allocating resources.
This paper discusses a small-scale research project at a large urban university in England with a mix of 'recruiting' and 'selecting' courses and a diverse student body. All first year young UK undergraduates were e-mailed inviting them to attend an interview about 'their student experience'. From the responses, 65 students were selected on the basis of a quota sample representing all seven NS-SEC categories (per their UCAS application form), as well as from the 'unknown' group who had either not provided parental occupation information or whose information could not be categorised. We found socio-economic categorisations in the students' records did not reliably reflect their parents' social class, in fact, it was often difficult to determine how the categorisation had been made on the basis of the students' circumstances as reported in the interviews; and that educational trajectories were influenced by a wide range of social and familial experiences.

Selwyn, N. *Institute of Education, University of London*

Digital technology and the conservative modernisation of schools and schooling

Schools have long made use of digital technologies to support the co-ordination of management and administrative processes – not least 'management information systems', 'virtual learning environments' and other 'institutional technologies'. The last five years have seen the convergence of these technologies into integrated rather than separate systems – thereby allowing institutionally-related data, resources and other services to be accessed and used by school leaders, administrators, teachers, students and parents. Many commentators see the supposedly 'open' nature of these integrated systems as somehow democratising and decentralising school organisation. However, this paper offers a detailed account of how the social relations of schools and schooling shape and bound the use of institutional technologies. Drawing on interview data from twelve 'early adopting' schools in England, the paper discusses how the implementation of integrated institutional technology systems is shaped by a set of organisational, bureaucratic and disciplinary concerns. In particular, the paper illustrates how these technologies strengthen existing 'top down' patterns of social power and control through a series of data-driven processes. The paper therefore considers how the systems are used to reinforce a wider 'conservative modernisation' of schools – intensifying the managerial control of curricula, the standardisation of labour processes and the accountability of educational practices.

Faas, D., Palaiologou, N. *Trinity College Dublin*

How 'Intercultural' is Education in Greece? Insights from policymakers

Schools in Greece, particularly in inner-city areas, have seen a vast increase in the number of migrant students over the past two decades. In this paper we discuss the intercultural education strategy, which was introduced in 1996, in response to the recent migration and diversity that has engulfed the country since the mid 1980s. We explore how policymakers and other stake-holders in the field of education have defined interculturalism and its implementation in schools. Our discussions draw on two separate studies which involved an interview protocol with questions around social cohesion, interculturalism and immigrant incorporation. The article provides new insights from educationalists whereby they reveal their thoughts about how to respond to Greece's diverse student population. The results not only highlight gaps between policy and practice, differences between traditionalists and progressivists but also shows that Greece has a long way to go to leave behind her ethnocentric image and fully implement intercultural education within all schools, not only in the so-called intercultural schools.

Speight, S. *National Centre for Social Research*

Early years education in England: policy and take-up

Universal access to free part-time early years education was first introduced by the Labour Government in 1998 in the National Childcare Strategy. The scope of the initiative gradually expanded, and now the majority of 3 and 4 year old children receive early years education at a variety of settings including nursery and reception classes at schools, playgroups, day nurseries and others. At the same time, there has been an accumulation of evidence showing that receiving good quality early years education is associated with improved outcomes for children's development, and is particularly beneficial to children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The paper examines patterns of take-up of early years education by children from different social backgrounds and living in different types of areas, with a particular focus on families experiencing multiple disadvantage and the barriers they experience in accessing the provision (for example, with regard to their awareness of the entitlement and ability to access it locally).
The data used in the study was collected as part of the 2008 and 2009 surveys in the Childcare and Early Years Survey of Parents series, which was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research on behalf of the Department for Education. The samples for the surveys were randomly selected from Child Benefit records, and parents were interviewed face-to-face.

Arriazu, R. *University of Extremadura*

Education in Europe: A sociohistorical approach of polices and strategies

Education constitutes an essential aspect of the economical, political, social and cultural strategies adopted in the European Union. From the Treaty of Paris in 1951 to today, educational policy in Europe has been promoted and consolidated through a combination of programs in different levels and contexts. One of the most important areas at this moment is the result of the European Higher Education Area, which is defined as a process to harmonize European higher education. After almost six decades of educational progress, it is necessary to reflect on how the educational policy has been defined and implemented by the policymakers in Europe.

A retrospective analysis is described which presents relevant points of political decisions in the educational field which have had an impact on the social context in the European Union. The aim is to set up an interdependent vision between past and present to contribute towards understanding the problems and general directions of the educational model in Europe for the 21st century.

Grek, S. *Centre for Educational Sociology*

A political sociology of the EU: what does education have to do with it?

This paper will utilise a political sociology approach for the analysis of the education policy domain in the European Union. It will explore how this field has never really been peripheral or 'secondary' as, perhaps its silencing from mainstream EU integration studies and political science has rendered it to be. Rather, it will show the ways that governing education has been integral in the processes of creating a European home market, at the heart of the neo-mercantilist project in the '80s, as well as during the later dominance of the neo-liberal ideology in the'90s-2000s and the efforts to create of a competitive supra-state.

Despite, or perhaps because of 'subsidiarity' (the exclusion of education from any harmonization of the laws and regulations of the Member states) (Pepin, 2006), education policy would become the primary field of action that would assist in crafting the narrative of Europe, and thus the commonalities of its cultures and its market. This 'field' in the Bourdieusian sense, is significant, as it has been one of the prime engines in the project of Europeanisation, albeit lacking the usual descriptors that EU government of other, more mainstream, policy areas would entail. It is a field, where actors compete for power and persuasion –actors that assume different identities and technologies depending on their place, position, professional career, educational background and socialisation. Ultimately, their movement between places, which are real and physical, creates a new space, a 'European' education policy field, inhabited by the emergence of a European class of (education) actors.

Schober, P. *University of Cambridge*

Paternal childcare and relationship quality: A longitudinal analysis of reciprocal effects

This research explores the reciprocal effects of fathers' childcare involvement and parents' relationship quality during the first eight years of children's lives. Most previous longitudinal studies follow families only for a couple of years after childbirth and concentrate on effects of the changing gender division of paid work and housework after childbirth. To date, there is a lack of evidence as to whether and how fathers' childcare participation may stabilise romantic relationships. Furthermore, this research contributes by examining how the quality of parents' relationship may in turn also affect how couples divide childcare. The empirical analysis is based on four waves of the Millennium Cohort Study (2000-2008) and uses structural equation modelling for examining reciprocal effects and event-history analysis of relationship stability. Preliminary results suggest a positive reinforcing relationship between fathers' involvement with their children and their own satisfaction and the stability of the relationship. Mothers' perceptions of how much fathers contribute relative to themselves seem to matter to their own satisfaction with the relationship only in the early years of parenthood. The effects are stronger for couples with more than one child. Greater perceived relationship quality of fathers consistently strengthens their participation in childcare tasks over the first eight years of the child's life.

Forsey, C. *London School of Economics*

"You Can't be a Good Dad if You're Dead": Risk and Responsibility in an Extreme Sport

Using ethnographic data generated through semi-structured interviews with 16 male BASE jumpers and observations of over 1000 BASE jumps (parachuting from fixed objects such as Buildings, Antennas, Spans and Earth), I offer an empirically grounded investigation of the intersection between gender, risk and responsibility that reveals (c)overt acts of resistance to marriage and fatherhood specifically, and to the dominant narrative of being the "provider" more generally. In a recent theoretical contribution to the study of edgework (Lyng, 1990) and other forms of voluntary risk-taking, Laurendeau (2008) proposes a framework for exploring important intersections between gender and risk he terms "gendered risk regimes". Using risk sport (skydiving, mountaineering, snowboarding) as his substantive illustration, and drawing on Connell's (2002) notion of gender regimes and Donnelly's (2004) insights on risk culture, Laurendeau argues that "there are dominant understandings and practices that shape the gendered way practitioners 'do risk', and the particular ways they do gender from within a risk regime" (p.301). From this perspective, how (or whether) men and women do risk is intimately tied with how they do gender, and central to these active constructions is the issue of responsibility. With these ideas in mind, I further Laurendeau's speculative attempts to explain gendered participation in high-risk activities such as BASE jumping, and suggest additional empirical questions to include in future investigations of responsibility in the context of extreme sports.

Bailey, J. *Trinity College Dublin*

The Evolving Father: Understanding Contemporary Fatherhood

This presentation introduces the key findings of a doctoral study exploring the experiences of twenty first-time fathers. The aim of this research was to describe and understand the nature of fatherhood for this group of men, examining the role that gender plays in the construction of fatherhood, and to provide clear hypotheses about their family relationships, while locating their experiences in a wider social context. To this end, the research employed a qualitative longitudinal methodology. In-depth interviews were carried out with twenty men shortly before the birth of their first child and five months into their lives as fathers. The study draws on several intellectual traditions within sociology, primarily the sociology of gender and the sociology of personal life. It is particularly concerned with the practices of fatherhood, the day-to-day conduct of this group of contemporary fathers. Contrary to some previous theories of fatherhood, the evidence of this study points to more changes in the conduct of fathering than changes in the culture of fatherhood. It also demonstrates the way in which the caring roles of father and partner are inextricably linked together and sometimes difficult to differentiate. In addition it shows how the structural influences of employment and culturally dominant essentialist ideas about gender place men in an ambiguous position, and how the men in this study seek to reconcile the tensions between their role as fathers, partners and workers.

Grau, M. *University of Edinburgh, IESE Business School*

Quality Time with Children: Evidences in four countries

A large number of studies have tested the hypothesis that positive paternal involvement benefits children. Reading, playing and talking to children has a positive impact to their behavioral and cognitive outcomes. This paper analyses whether the allocation of quality time devoted by fathers to children differs across parental education level, employment status and receiving (or not) help with childcare in four countries: France, United Kingdom, Spain and Sweden. In order to analyze whether father's childcare time allocation varies across other factors such as education, origin and employment characteristics is enough to work with the time use survey collected by the EU Statistics Office (Eurostat) under the name HETUS (Harmonized European Time Use Surveys). To sum up, the allocation of childcare quality time in such countries for fathers has the following conclusions. First, there are substantial differences in the time devoted to children between married males (fathers) and married females; however, the quality childcare is very similar across genders and countries. Second, Sweden is the country in absolute terms where the time devoted to children from fathers and mothers is more similar. Third, the respective educations of the father and the mother are important indices of the quality time they spend together.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE 2 NAB114

RESEARCHING INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION: TOWARDS NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THEORY AND METHOD

Renewed interest in family history, migration histories and transmission of poverty has brought to the fore new debates about intergenerational transmission. An international group of researchers working together at the Center For Advanced Study in Oslo has come together to explore different approaches to theory and method in relation to studying intergenerational transmission within the social sciences. The researchers compare and try to go beyond dichotomies between narrative and discursive approaches on the one hand and psychoanalytical inspired approaches on the other, within a broad framework of psychosocial theory and method. Using two corpuses of interview transcripts (one on three generations of Norwegian women and the other on women with experiences from serial migration from the Caribbean to the UK) as their base, the team developed innovative ways of engaging with the material and bringing together the work of Pierre Bourdieu with that of psychoanalysts like Christopher Bollas, explored the centrality of historical events within narratives of intimate family life and personal experiences, and drew on recent discussions of the ways in which opportunities as well as constraints are created for one generation by the experience of the previous one.

Nielsen, H.B., Aarseth, H., Layton, L. *University of Oslo*

The emotional work of becoming modern

Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus and Anthony Giddens' concept of reflexivity are central sociological tools that in different ways link social structure and subjectivity in modern societies. While a notion of subjective psychosocial conflict is not alien to these theorists, it is not developed either in any convincing way, as, for instance, McNay, Green, Widick, and Layton have indicated . This implies that dimensions of agency adressing embodied, subjective driving forces for reproduction or change are not properly understood. The aim of this paper is to incorporate unconscious conflict, emotion, and a more psychosocial notion of relationality into the concepts of 'habitus' and 'reflexivity.' When these concepts are rendered psychosocial, we argue, they are better able to account for the complexities of intergenerational transmission. The analysis draws on a Norwegian interview study of women in three generations (in family chains). We ask what role conflict and emotions play in the way habitus is lived and transmitted and we differentiate between various modes of reflexivity, some of which are used defensively to obstruct change and others that work in the service of change. We draw on psychoanalytic work from the British object relations tradition (Bollas, Winnicott etc.) - read in the light of more recent developments in relational psychoanalysis (Layton, Walkerdine, Altman, Goldner) that understand subjective meanings as something that emerge in specific social and historical contexts. The overall aim of the paper is to investigate the link between the personal and the social in a historical context of rapid change.

Phoenix, A.A., Haavind, H. *Institute of Education, University of London*

Intergenerational transmission of opportunities and constraints in narrative accounts

The content of what is intergenerationally transmitted is constructed using hindsight to create future visions. The aim of this paper is to identify ways in which the processes of transmission from one generation to the next shape how persons perceive and approach opportunities as well as constraints. The analytical procedures developed for this purpose are based on narrative accounts co-constructed and performed between participants and researchers – in accordance with current and past, individual and collective, identities. Much of what is intergenerationally transmitted is inextricably linked with subjective tensions between being included or marginalized, supported or rejected, receiving guidance or being ignored and so forth. The mechanisms of transmission is brought forward through a case by case analysis of the narratives of four women in mid life, two of whom are serial migrants from the Caribbean to the UK, and two who were interviewed as the middle generation in a Norwegian study of three generations. It draws on Christopher Bollas's concept of the 'unthought known' and Martine Burgos's method of focusing attention on the first turn of a narrative as one where the struggle to make sense of, and tell, a life story is particularly evident. The opportunities and constraints for living a life as a woman have changed during the women's lifetimes. All women are relating to their parental generation and address potentially competing demands of heterosexual desire, child care, work and education in ways which illustrate their subjective transformations of what is transmitted intergenerationally and available in the culture.

Walkerdine, V. *Cardiff University*

Understanding the transmission of historical trauma across generations

The work of French psychoanalysts Francoise Davoine and Jean-Max Gaudilliere centres on the understanding of the ways in which large historical traumas associated with war are brought to life by descendants often generations later who carry an experience that they cannot understand and which erupts as psychosis. They have devised a unique clinical method in which, together with the patient, they research what they term as the missing "social link", a link broken within an earlier generations by a personal or family experience of an extreme situation. Their work, which draws upon a historical reframing and broadening of Lacan, to encompass many of the issues raised by Deleuze and Guattari in AntiOedipus, is deeply resonant with implications for psychosocial enquiry within the social sciences. In this paper, we show how we developed a method for engaging with interviews with women who were serial migrants. In paying attention to their story as event (cf Deleuze, Badiou), we show how we attended to the complex manifestations in the material of the embodied experiences associated with a history of slavery, colonization, poverty and migration. Our aim was to develop a mode of working which did not pathologise but which also recognized the transmission of suffering and distress in complex ways and its twists and turns across generations. In doing this, we sought to provide a way of working which radically rejected any split between a psychic/personal and social/historical realm.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS — ALUMNI THEATRE

STATE CRIME

Ward, T., Green, P. — *University of Hull*

Resistance, Civil Society and the Violent State

Our paper addresses the question how state crime is defined and challenged, not through the conventional legal framework of international law and international courts but through civil society in its various forms. In particular we are interested in how civil society is able to emerge and survive even in a context of widespread state violence and criminality.

One possibility we wish to explore is that there may be a 'logic of civil society' which is in some ways the mirror image of the logic of violence which scholars like Walter (1969), Tilly (2003) and Kalyvas (2006) have analysed. If there are recurring patterns in the way in which violent actors in very different societies use organized coercion, are there also recurring patterns in the ways in which predominantly non-violent groups attempt to curb violence and promote civil coexistence?

We will explore both the structur transitional post conflict states (including Turkey, Iraq and Sierra Leone) in an effort to assess whether in societies traumatised by state and other forms of related internal violence there a continuum between state violence, the cooperative efforts of individuals within victim communities and the development of a fully articulated civil society.

Randell, R. — *Webster University*

The Schreibtisch Torturers of the Coalition of the Willing: An Essay on the Sociology of Evil

In addition to torturing captured suspects (or outsourcing their torture via deportation to other countries to be tortured) the United States and its allies have defended the use of torture on practical and ethical grounds, and they have attempted, with some—albeit contested—success, to legalize torture. Given that contemporary torture practices and the defense of those practices have been carried out within and by military and secret intelligence organizations, empirical research from an organizational sociology perspective would be indispensable to any adequate sociological understanding of those practices. For example, publicly available evidence suggests those who were primarily responsible for the torture of prisoners were not those who tortured "with their own hands" but administrative officials—"Schreibtisch" torturers whose administrative duties were similar to the Schreibtisch murderers of the Holocaust, such as Adolf Eichmann. Yet for practical and ethical reasons it is not possible to pursue empirical sociological research that might shed some light on the role of those officials and how torture was conducted, administered and organized within these organizations. That neither this nor any other empirical research of torture can be undertaken is not, however, without theoretical and ethical significance. I argue that the reason why torture cannot be empirically researched is because of the place that torture inhabits within contemporary cultural understandings of "evil." While an organizational approach is indispensable to a sociological understanding of contemporary torture practices, to understand why these practices cannot be empirically researched requires that they be conceptualized within an explicit sociology of evil.

Lomell, H.M. — *University of Oslo*

Human Rights Discourses in the "Preventive State"

Risk-based, precautionary logic and pre-emptive measures are transforming criminal justice. Preventing future harms and wrongs is increasingly taking precedence over identifying and bringing to justice perpetrators of offences already committed. Recent legislation has moved the 'punishable point of intervention' ahead in time, making the intervention pre-active, not re-active. An illustrative example of the preventive turn in criminal justice is criminalisation of preparatory acts such as preparation of terrorist acts and online child grooming. This emerging new mode of doing justice in anticipation of wrongdoing not only challenges the dominant post hoc orientation of traditional criminal justice, it also poses new challenges to human rights, which also has a post hoc orientation in its regulation of criminal justice and procedure. Human rights such as the presumption of innocence, proportionality and due process set limits to the traditional post-crime functions of the criminal justice system. However, they are increasingly seen as irrelevant and put out of play in the non-punitive 'preventive' state, where risk considerations are given priority over rights considerations.

This paper will explore the role and future of human rights in the emerging preventive, risk-structured society by analysing how the tension between risk/security and rights is discursively structured in recent policy texts from the UK and Norway characterized by preventive justice and pre-emptive risk logic. The paper contributes to human rights research with an analysis both of the variety of human rights discourses at play in society today and also current transformations of the language of human rights.

Engelbert, J., McCurdy, P. *Erasmus University Rotterdam*

The (un)bound BBC

As a contribution to sociological conceptualisations of the BBC's position in the contemporary political and media landscape, this paper seeks to identify and explore actual instances of the BBC negotiating the tension between its independence and being increasingly assessed and challenged according to the principles and logic of the corporate market (cf. Thumim & Chouliaraki, 2010). We are particularly interested in how the BBC attends to the juggling act of both being (perceived as) an autonomous journalistic institution as well as attesting its public value and acknowledging the interests of important 'stakeholders'. The juggling act, then, is one between 'unboundedness' and 'boundedness'.

Based on a case study of the BBC's rationale for not airing the 2009 DEC appeal for Gaza, a highly controversial and contested decision, we argue that the BBC attends to this act by practices of boundary-work that demarcate different participants in the controversy according to their legitimacy to intervene in or morally assess the BBC's decision. Our analysis investigates how justificatory discourse of BBC Executives constructs and evaluates the different roles of social actors in the controversy (cf. van Leeuwen, 1996). The analysis shows how unboundedness is achieved through typical gate-keeping practices that exclude contending actors (cf. Schudson & Anderson, 2009), while boundedness is performed by explicitly loosening the boundaries and granting other actors the entitlement or 'discursive opportunity' (Ferree et al. 2002) to define journalistic impartiality.

Goodheart, C. *University of Colorado-Boulder*

Tent City: Media Interest or Social Problem?

Because homelessness is recognized as a topic of concern by the government and researchers in various academic fields, media scholars often assume that journalists consider homelessness a social problem and treat it as such. Moreover, we examine particular portrayals of the homeless, links made to socially unacceptable behaviors, and how such presentations of the homeless may influence audience opinion. We do not stop and ask whether or not the media actually see homelessness as a social problem. According to Rachel Best (2010), this is problematic because though the media take up the topic of homelessness as a public interest, they do not always present it as a social problem (p.74). Understanding portrayals of homelessness is important, but it is perhaps more important to first understand what prompts the media to acknowledge and present (or not present) homelessness as a social problem.

Using Joel Best's (1989/1990) and Spector & Kitsuse's (1987) work on social problem construction as a theoretical background, as well as aspects of Rachel Best (2010) and Bernadette R. McNulty's (1992) studies of homelessness in the media as a structural guide, this paper will examine the manner in which the Seattle Times presents the issue of Tent City (large homeless encampment) to its audience. Particular attention will be paid to claims-makers, their public assertions, and their use of statistics to support their arguments in the explanation of when the Seattle Times presents Tent City as problematic and when it does not.

Tiripelli, G. *Glasgow University Media Group*

A Journalistic Sociology or a Sociological Journalism? Complexity as an enriching methodological value to approach media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

The aim of this paper is to discuss media studies' approach to the concepts of reality and discourse, in order to critically assess the relation between sociology and journalism as an object of study.
The context for exemplifications in this paper is media production and content in relation to the coverage of the Israel-Palestinians conflict.
Starting points for this discussion will be:
1) difference between social facts and journalistic facts
2) language as a dialogical, omni-present element
3) total embeddedness of language
4) others' perspectives as reality and as data
Discussion of these points will bring to the following conclusions:
1) a critical review of media studies as a discipline which sometimes applies sociological methodologies in a journalistic manner;
2) the need to define and justify what is assumed as 'unbiased'
3) the need to shift the focus of media studies from the media agents to the real complexity of discourse formation, especially in polarized context
4) the need to consider as discourse not only the media product, but also media production
5) how such an approach can develop into an analysis of journalism' structural limits
The paper aims at demonstrating that discourse complexity is an helpful and central concept that would allow media studies to produce more sociologically engaged results, based on a clearly sociological definition of 'ideal coverage' and leading toward innovation against the current conflictual dynamics of discourse, and academic discourse, about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS D602

EMBODIEMENT

Hilario, A.P.

The body and its shadows: reflections on the unbounded dying body

A neglected area in sociology of health and illness is research into the notion of the 'unbounded dying body'. Lawton (2000) suggests that self-identity in Contemporary Western Society is closely dependent on the possession of a bounded, sealed, isolated body. McNamara (2001) argues that loss of control over bodily functions leads to the disintegration of individual's self-identity. This research intends to explore the ways in which the deterioration of the physical body and lack of self-containment leads to a loss of self and social identity. In order to understand the experience of terminally ill patients of bodily deterioration and decay and its impact upon their self-identity one need to look at the complex process by which body image and self appearance is constructed and evaluated by themselves and significant others. The data for this research were primarily obtained by interviewing techniques. Observational methods were introduced to complement interviews. A total of ten terminally ill patients were interviewed for research purposes. Interviews were also conducted with ten family members and ten palliative care professionals. Through these interviews the researcher was able to understand the extent to which the self-identity of chronically ill people is affected when they lose control over the physical boundaries of their bodies in the last weeks and days of life. Preliminary results of this ongoing doctoral research will be presented.

White, P., Pullen, A. *Swansea University*

Performing and organising sterility: practicing, puncturing and the cultural transformations of bodies

Drawing upon ethnographic work of hospital organisation we examine skin puncturing and the use of cannulae within hospital spaces. We make visible how hospital policy is enrolled, enacted, or deferred by healthcare staff during routine practices. The enactment of regulations transforms the procedure into a distinct ceremonial order, where sterile drapes assume the significance of the surgical drape. This ceremony invokes the containment of dirt as both a hygienic and moral order (Douglas, 2002). On this basis the paper explores the boundaries between dirt and containment at the site of skin (or cannula). Empirically, we emphasise what happens when the skin (and its prosthesis) is punctured and culturally how this defies distinctions between dirt and non-dirt. As the body's self-containment is transgressed by the needle, so too are the cultural categories that seek to control order, cleanliness and wholeness. We critically analyse the embedding and embodiment of routines in relation to calls for sterility in injection practice and the meanings such practice invokes when theorised through conceptualisations of dirty work and dirty spaces (cf. Roderick, 2010). This is set against organisational differentiations of flow (e.g. blood) which requires a different ethic between flowing in/out (Grosz 1994). Indeed, the moral call of sterility in hospital practice invokes broader cultural concerns of the 'clean hospital' against hospital horror stories. In this sense, we explore organizational spaces and their broader discursive move to eradicate and control 'dirt', writ as patient safety. We trouble the borders between visible/invisible, dirty/clean, inside/outside, flesh/instrument, taboo/ideologies and sterility/contamination.

Tarr, J., Thomas, H. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Good Pain, Bad Pain: Dancers, Ageing and Injury

Pain is a difficult phenomenon to characterize and measure (Melzack and Wall, 1982). While generally considered a negative phenomenon, amongst athletes and dancers certain types of pain are framed as 'good' or 'bad' (Roessler, 2005). However, little research has examined what is meant by these concepts. With dancers in particular, the majority of injuries are caused by overuse rather than acute trauma, meaning that they often suffer from various types of pain prior to full-blown injury. Recognising some pains as 'good' and others as 'bad' can then have significant consequences for understanding injury and how dancers treat it. Our research (Thomas and Tarr, 2005-7) focused on the cultural contexts of dance injury, interviewing 205 dancers about their definitions of what it means to be injured. Bundled within this is their understanding of what they mean by pain. In the present paper, we examine dancers' definitions of good pain, bad pain, and the difference between them. While participants with dance medicine training acknowledged that any pain was a sign of microtrauma and an indication of potential injury, virtually all participants continued to work through pain and to define certain types as healthy, normal, or bearable. Their narratives also demonstrate how their definitions shifted over time, with age and years of experience. By examining how and why dancers conceptualise certain kinds of pain as 'good', the paper will contribute to research on the contexts in which pain and injury occur and are understood as everyday embodied experiences (e.g. Aldritch and Eccleston, 2000).

Coffey, J. *University of Melbourne*

Constructing 'healthy' bodies: body work, gender and embodiment

This paper is concerned with the relationship between the body and society. Body work, which involves a range of practices to maintain or modify the body's appearance, is central to the way the body is experienced in a Western, industrialised and consumerist society such as Australia. Discourses of health and gender are fundamental to practices of body work. The 'healthy body' is a powerful symbol, if not the epitome of the logic of neoliberal consumer culture. Through body work practices, ideas about health and gender are continually reasserted and reconstructed. Body work must be understood as embodied processes which move beyond binarised analyses of the body in society. In this regard, embodiment and Deleuzian frameworks which focus on 'becomings' provide important analytic insights. Drawing on 22 qualitative in-depth semi structured interviews conducted in 2010 with men and women aged 18-35 in Melbourne, this article explores the ways that body work is experienced as a set of embodied events. Health, as understood by the participants in this study, involves a complex range of practices, is a state of being and becoming, and is central to the ways that bodies are experienced and lived. Considering the body as an 'event' of 'becoming', along with an interrogation of the contexts and conditions in which body work is undertaken contribute to contemporary understandings of the ways that bodies are lived.

INNOVATIONS IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Keogh, P., Jessiman, T., Smith, R., Sorhaindo, A., Bonnell, C. *National Centre for Social Research*

Randomization, Hissy Fits and Logic Models: Evaluating 'the Teens and Toddlers' Programme

'Teens and Toddlers' is a teenage pregnancy intervention aimed at 'at risk' teenagers. The 20-week programme is comprised of a curriculum component (interpersonal skills, sexual health/ pregnancy, parenting skills, and health); experiential learning through pairing with a toddler under five in a nursery setting; and one to one counselling.

The National Centre for Social Research and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine are evaluating the programme, (sponsored by DfE). The study involves a process evaluation to describe the intended logic model(s) and quality standards underlying the programme. In addition, a randomised control trial (RCT) involving over 400 young women (interviews conducted before participants start the programme, when they complete it and a year after completion) is being conducted. The interviews collect quantitative data on key outcomes, as well as exploring participants' views of the programme.

The evaluation has thrown up a range of methodological, ethical, practical, financial, and political challenges. Most of these relate to the complexity of the intervention, the social and administrative organisation of the settings (schools and nurseries) and the subject matter of the intervention (sexuality and conception amongst teenage girls). The requirement to conduct an RCT within a 'real world' setting with limited resources has presented its own challenges.

This presentation will focus on how the research team, (alongside the service providers and the funders) have responded to these challenges, the accommodations that have had to be made while maintaining methodological rigour and the task of balancing research priorities with policy imperatives and practical realities.

Ferragina, E., Tomlinson, M., Walker, R. *University of Oxford*

Determinants of participation in the United Kingdom: A preliminary analysis using Understanding Society

We present a preliminary analysis of Understanding Society data to explore the factors associated with participation and prepare a baseline against which change can be measured in future years. Participation is defined and measured as the combination of social participation and consumption. The variation of the pattern of participation is investigated through a MIMIC model: first a confirmatory factor analysis is used to generate the latent dimensions of social participation (neighbouring, general trust, interest in politics, social, material and environmental consumption), second, those dimensions are simultaneously regressed on seven socio-demographic predictors. We find that five of the six dimensions of social participation co-vary such that a high score on one is associated with a high score on another. Furthermore, all six dimension of participation are positively correlated with income and education, while difference in participation relating to ethnicity are small and will need to be examined with the full dataset. People in their immediate pre-retirement years tend to consume more and participation increases proportionally with age. Men exhibit higher levels of social participation than women with the exception of informal engagement. Adults living with school aged children tend to have higher levels of consumption and to be more involved in their neighbourhood. In terms of regional differences, English respondents have the lowest neighbouring scores while Welsh respondents average the highest ones; Scottish respondents have below average scores on social expenditure and respondents from Northern Ireland have the highest scores on trust and the least interest in politics.

Parra Saiani, P. *Catholic University of Milan*

The (non) quantification in the study of society. Social indicators between social control and democratic participation

The social indicators movement seems to be regaining its appeal. The search for a better way of studying the progress of societies has often led to inappropriate uses of indicators and measures. GNP, for example, has been commonly considered to be an indicator of well-being. The lack of a conceptual frame for studying well-being is not the only problem, nor even the greatest. Of similar importance are the meagre statistical skills of journalists and policy-makers. All together, these elements facilitate limiting the use of data in public debate.

I will consider the shift from political arithmetic to modern social reports (par. 1); the success of quantification in the Social Sciences (par. 2); the use of quantification (par. 3); the validity of official statistics (par. 4); the current non-use of quantification and the search for contextual conditions that interfere with the transformation of information into knowledge (par. 5).

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Simões, S. *Eastern Michigan University*

Globalizing the local and localizing the global: the interplay between the Brazilian women's movement and transnational feminism.

In this paper I investigate how Brazilian women's participation in transnational feminist networks and the UN Conferences on Women has played a key role in two different waves of the Brazilian feminist and women's movements: the third wave of the 1980's and the ongoing fourth wave. Theoretically and methodologically, my paper presents a case study of the interplay of the national and transnational dimensions in shaping women's movements. The third wave of the Brazilian feminist and women's movements encompasses the civic participation and political activism of Brazilian women in the transition from a military dictatorship to a democratic regime. In this paper I seek to demonstrate that the women's rights included in the 1988 Federal Constitution reflected the movement's local and national organization as well as Brazilian women's vigorous participation in the transnational women's movement. The ongoing fourth wave of the Brazilian feminist and women's movements has focused on at the institutionalization of women's and feminist demands through and public policies for women; the creation of executive managerial organs for such policies at the national, state and city levels; and the creation and institutionalization of NGOs and feminist networks, which has developed especially under the influence of transnational feminism and globalization of feminism. The feedback mechanism operating between local and international agendas have proved crucial to the feminist movement in Brazil. Based on my case study, I would like to suggest that globalizing the local and localizing the global should be at the center of both feminist activism and scholarship.

THEORISING FAT ACTIVISM

Over the course of the last decade interest in 'fat' as an object of sociological inquiry has risen steadily. This interest can be seen, in part, as a response to the ascendancy of the 'obesity epidemic' as the dominant frame in which fat is understood in contemporary society. The emerging interdisciplinary field of fat studies is one which seeks to challenge and problematise such discourses, exposing how they foreclose other ways of thinking about fatness. Fat studies approaches fat not as natural or pre-given but, like gender, race or sexuality, as having a history and a construction that entails the ascription of privileges and stigma. Work in the field is oriented towards the need to theorise the production of fatphobia with the aim of promoting social change around the issue of weight oppression. The aim of this panel is to raise the visibility of fat studies within sociology in Britain and to provide a space for scholars in the area to come together in discussion. The papers in the panel will present recent work in fat studies which addresses the theorisation of kinds of fat activism that seek to go beyond traditional forms of political engagement. This is an issue which is often sidelined, even within fat studies, by the more prominent focus on critiquing dominant discourses. It is hoped that the session will be of interest to sociologists working in the areas of the body, health, social justice, gender and queer theory.

White, R. *University of Westminster*

No Fat Future?: Anti-social Queer Theory and Fat Activism

Over the course of the last decade interest in 'fat' as an object of sociological inquiry has risen steadily. This interest can be seen, in part, as a response to the ascendancy of the 'obesity epidemic' as the dominant frame in which fat is understood in contemporary society. The emerging interdisciplinary field of fat studies is one which seeks to challenge and problematise such discourses, exposing how they foreclose other ways of thinking about fatness. Fat studies approaches fat not as natural or pre-given but, like gender, race or sexuality, as having a history and a construction that entails the ascription of privileges and stigma. Work in the field is oriented towards the need to theorise the production of fatphobia with the aim of promoting social change around the issue of weight oppression. The aim of this panel is to raise the visibility of fat studies within sociology in Britain and to provide a space for scholars in the area to come together in discussion. The papers in the panel will present recent work in fat studies which addresses the theorisation of kinds of fat activism that seek to go beyond traditional forms of political engagement. This is an issue which is often sidelined, even within fat studies, by the more prominent focus on critiquing dominant discourses. It is hoped that the session will be of interest to sociologists working in the areas of the body, health, social justice, gender and queer theory.

Cooper, C. *University of Limerick*

Chubsters and Fat Studies: Developing New Models for Understanding 'The Obese'

The Chubsters are a tough, queer, fat girl gang with an international membership that includes many who are not at all tough, queer, fat or female. Allied with fat activism, a social movement with a 40-year history, The Chubsters uses the format of an imaginary girl gang as a platform for a variety of interventions – real and imagined, and often blurring those boundaries. It is a fantasy world where fat people have power, where freakhood is capital, and where imagination is a political act. Within dominant obesity discourse, which regards fatness as pathology, The Chubsters are invisible, and, this author argues, cannot exist or be explained. In this presentation I will attempt to use dominant cultural ideas about 'obesity' to analyse The Chubsters and I will argue that new paradigms, such as those offered by Fat Studies, are needed in order to understand the breadth and complexity of fat experience. This has significant implications for the undertaking of research concerning fat people, who are currently more likely to be made absent, abject, abstract and anonymous in knowledge production as 'the obese.'

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

OPEN 3 H101

AGEING

Warren, L. *University of Sheffied*

Representing Ageing: a participatory arts project involving older women

Older people are heavily under-represented within our image-saturated society. Those images that are available generally represent older people as either frail and dependent or as ageing 'positively' and belying their physical age. However, ageism is gendered. Women's experience of ageing is deeply rooted in their appearances, in particular the perception of their aged bodies which ironically renders them invisible in later life and can subsequently impact on the assigning to them of social value, resources and opportunities. Such invisibility is being increasingly challenged by women, and this paper presents the findings of a project which constitutes part of this challenge. The Look at Me! project, based at Sheffield University, has been designed to enable women to work together to critique dominant images of women in popular culture and to use creative arts to make their own images of ageing. This has been achieved through three different workshops using art elicitation, phototherapy and community-based arts approaches. After briefly outlining the methods employed, this presentation will show examples of the images created in these workshops and offer a critical analysis of the form and content of the images. Ideas about embodiment and disembodiment, and denial of ageing – or passing – will be examined, as well as fears about marginalisation. The paper will consider the impact on older women of participating in the project, in particular in collectively using their own bodies as a medium for representing their experiences of ageing. It will also examine how the exhibited images were received by audiences.

Martin, W., Williams, V. *Brunel University*

Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Bodies, Time and Space

As people grow older, daily norms and practices can become increasingly problematic as everyday routines become more frequently and, at times, unpredictably, disrupted. The integrity and logic of the ageing body and everyday practices may become questioned, the taken for granted nature of embodiment challenged, and people in mid to later life may increasingly be required to make sense of biographical and bodily changes in order to maintain and/or re-negotiate a sense of 'ontological security'. This paper draws on data from the pilot phase of an empirical study funded by the ESRC First Grants Scheme entitled 'Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time and Space'. The project will involve a diverse sample of men and women aged between 50 and 70 years to explore a variety of different daily routines. Data collection methods include participants taking photographs of aspects of their daily lives followed by in-depth interviews. The photographs become a form of 'visual diary' as a means to explore the photographs and meanings about daily lives. This paper will show how an exploration of everyday life makes visible the rhythms, patterns and tempo-spatial textures that underlie our habitual and routinised daily lives. We will discuss themes underpinning these issues including gender; space and time; identities and everyday life; mess and dirt; social networks; and the body in everyday life. We conclude by highlighting interconnections between the corporeality of ageing bodies and the socio-cultural context in which we live.

Smyczynska, K. *Kazimierz Wielki University*

"I will survive": confronting ageing in Polish mainstream fictions for women

Narratives for women enjoy enormous popularity on the Polish literary market. An influential strand within these novels is a convention which can be referred to as a Polish version of the British formula known as "hen lit", which is primarily addressed at women in their forties and fifties. Celebrity authors such as Katarzyna Grochola and Malgorzata Kalicinska personalise their works by emphasising that the plots have been inspired by their own experience. The narrative focus on the lives of ageing women provides interesting insights into ways of constructing and negotiating images of gendered ageing in Poland. The modes of narrating reveal the status of the ageing female body in Polish culture, while the functioning of this body in fictional social landscape is indicative of contemporary social relations. The "stories of ageing" detected in a range of popular novels mediate concerns over the shift in attitudes towards the female body as it ages and the social consequence of the change. The symbolic punishment occurs in various forms: the protagonists experience divorce, professional degradation, are ignored or patronised by their environment. However, the novelistic discourse is an attempt to negotiate the prevalent social norms, and even if in most novels it is compensatory rather than openly subversive, it can be regarded as a "women's voice" which validates women's anxieties and provides ways of neutralising them.

Marshall, B.L. *Trent University (Canada)*

Sexualisation of the Third Age: Medicalisation and the Reconstruction of Sexual Lifecourses

This paper takes the medicalisation of late-life sexuality as a starting point for exploring some contemporary ways in which sexual and gender difference are constructed and negotiated in aging bodies. Revised standards of sexual functionality, premised on biotechnical possibilities, are reconstructing sexual life courses in ways that have forged new expectations around sexuality in mid- and later- life, or what cultural gerontology terms the 'third age'. The 'third age' represents a cultural terrain centrally defined by a rejection of that which is 'old'. Sexual function and sexual activity are linked to health and vitality, and 'sexiness' becomes an important means of distinguishing oneself as 'not old'. Existing work on the sexualisation of culture has focused almost entirely on representations of young women and theorization of the implications for sexual agency in youth. This literature suggests that the sexualisation of culture is a double-edged sword, as new forms of sexual agency are made available, but so, too are new forms of discipline. In extending these insights to consider what forms of sexual agency and discipline may be available to older people, I review the historical relationship between sexual function and discourses of 'positive aging' and illustrate, through analysis of a variety of texts and images, the contemporary sexualisation of later life.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

RELIGION H216

GENDER AND RELIGION *Chair: Sylvia Collins-Mayo*

Eccles, J.

Sixty years of religious change: a gendered perspective

Commentators differ in their interpretations of the effects of the changes of the last 60 years on women and their religio-spiritual practices. Brown (2001, 2006, 2010), for example, claims that the cultural revolution of the sixties has contributed most to the rapid religious decline of the last decades. The relaxation of laws relating to sexual morality, for example, encouraged women to cast off commitments to what he calls 'homely virtues', caring for the home and family. Instead they embraced sexual freedom, autonomy and self-determination, value commitments seen to be at odds with the teaching of the Christian church, hence their disaffiliation.. McLeod (2007), by contrast, sees women being influenced by the 1960s, certainly, but that this did not necessarily engender secularism, nor were the homely virtues automatically abandoned even if female churchgoing declined.

This presentation, based on interviews and participant observation with a group of older women will demonstrate various responses to social/religious change of the last 60 years, regardless of age. Binary opposition of churchgoer/non-churchgoer are found to be insufficient to describe the current religious landscape, for these women. Commitment to the homely virtues and an ethic of care for others, however, both in the private and public sphere of paid work continues. Commitments are carried out voluntarily, rather than out of obligation, as a reading of Brown (2001) might suggest. Despite living through times of rapid and far-reaching change, women of religious persuasion or none both continue to 'care' and contribute to society's social, cultural and spiritual resources.

Fadil, N. *Catholic University Leuven (KULeuven)*

On not/unveiling as an ethical practice

The practice of Islamic veiling has over last ten years emerged into a popular site of investigation. Different researchers have focussed on the various significations of this bodily practice, both in its gendered dimensions, its identity components, its empowering potentials, veiling as a sartorial practice or as part of a broader economy of bodily practices which shape pious dispositions in accordance to the Islamic tradition. Lesser research attention has, however, been devoted to Muslim women who do not veil, or unveil. If and when attention is accorded to this practice, it is often grasped as a product of integration or an effect secular governmentality, but only rarely as a bodily practice. Drawing on narratives of second generation secular and religious Maghrebi Muslims in Belgium, this paper pursues this second perspective by examining to which extent not-veiling can be understood as a technique of the self (Foucault) that is functional to shaping a liberal (Muslim) subject. While a first part of this article will unpack the ethical substance of such discursive interrogations and point to the ways in which they are intertwined with the enactment of a liberal self, the second part will examine the embodied contours of this problematization, which appeared through the labour upon one's affect and bodily dispositions that this refusal of the hijab, or the act of unveiling, implies.

Page, S-J. *Durham University*

Dynamics of the Contemporary Clergy Family: Old Problems or New Directions?

The last 60 years or so has seen a plethora of research investigating the clergy family, with the stalwart research of Denton (1962) and Douglas (1965) setting the tone for generations to come. The last twenty years, however, have been momentous in terms of clergy family change, especially with the ordination of women to priesthood. However, whilst research has remained continuous in terms of considering clergy wives (e.g. McMinn et al. 2005), very little research has emerged charting change at the vicarage resulting from women's priesthood. This paper will consider the private sphere of Church of England clergy households where the woman is the priest, especially focusing on negotiating childcare, household chores, and parishioner intrusion. Indeed, the vicarage is all at once a public space (site for the priest's work and various parishioner meetings) and a private home, thus potentially becoming a contested space between various members of the household because of its nebulous nature. This paper will undertake a gender analysis of this issue, investigating whether old problems relating to the negotiation of public and private space, and historically experienced by clergy families, are repeated, reconfigured or altered entirely when it is women who are the priests in the vicarage and where husbands take up the mantle of the clergy spouse role, emphasising negotiations of power around conceptualising parenthood and professional prioritisation. Indeed, as women increase their numbers as priests in the Church, the experiences and gender negotiations in the clergy family will become ever-more salient.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES THAI THEATRE

FAMILY, REPRODUCTION, ETHICS

Smith, A. *University of Huddersfield*

The Missouri Stem Cell Initiative: scientific controversies and the making of a moderate (Republican) public in post-secular America

During the Presidency of George W. Bush, however, the issue of embryonic stem cell research highlighted deep moral fissures at the heart of American conservatism. In Kansas City, Christian Right opponents of such research faced robust opposition from the 'moderate'/secular wing of the Republican Party, which is backed by wealthy supporters of the biomedical industries in Kansas City and St Louis. Drawing on American pragmatism and, particularly John Dewey's seminal work 'The Public and its Problems' (1954), this papers asks: What do the divisions that this issue has highlighted amongst American conservatives tell us about the potential for supporters of new medical technologies and patient 'choice' in accessing them to build a secular counter-movement to the Christian Right that cuts across denominational and political boundaries? Have Republican 'moderates' identified the research promise of biomedicine and embryonic stem cells as something around which to rally and unite otherwise divergent interests in US politics? Drawing on ethnographic research carried out in between 2008-2010, this paper focuses on the activism of the Missouri Coalition for Lifesaving Cures and one of its chairmen, the former (moderate) Republican Senator John Danforth, an ordained Episcopalian Minister and lawyer. It explores their campaign to pass the Missouri Stem Cell Initiative – known as Amendment 2 – in a referendum held during the 2006 Midterm elections. The constitutional amendment narrowly passed with just 51% of the vote. The paper then considers the possibilities and the limits in the making of a moderate (Republican) public in post-secular America.

Harvey, A., Salter, B. *King's College London*

The politics of problem creation: bioethical expertise and the governance of human/animal chimeras

Bioethical expertise, in the form of bioethics commissions, councils and so on, has come to have an important role in science governance as a resource that states employ to legitimate policy-making on contentious issues in bioscience. Its role has been conceptualised as acting as a proxy for the public in policy debates, having the advantage for policy makers of reframing issues in terms amenable to established governance techniques of evaluation. To date, the role of bioethical expertise has been largely responsive: it has been called in by policy makers to adjudicate when there is an overt clash between scientific and other cultural values resulting in public controversy. In this paper, we use a case study of bioethical discussion of the creation of human/animal chimeras to explore how bioethical expertise is moving 'upstream' in its engagement with science, and is taking a more proactive role in providing input into policy debates. Bioethical expertise is seeking out emerging scientific developments that it can problematise as having 'ethical issues' and to which it can provide a governance solution that averts public controversy. Through this proactive engagement with science the status of bioethics as an epistemic community is enhanced. We argue that the role of bioethics is no longer limited to articulating between the competing demands of science, state and society. The epistemic community of bioethics has become a power player in its own right, and as such science policy is increasingly produced through negotiation between the expert communities of science, state and bioethics.

Cunningham-Burley, S., Faulkner, W., Parry, S., Pickersgill, M. *University of Edinburgh*

What would you do? Personal ethics and the use of animal/human tissue in stem cell research and therapies

This paper draws on data from an ESRC/BSRC funded project 'The social dynamics of public engagement in stem cell research'. Amongst different issues discussed, using different qualitative and public engagement methods, participants tackled the human/animal boundary. A situated analysis of how people (wider publics and scientists) discuss the use of animals in research and therapies, which takes into account social location and context, explores how boundaries and binaries are unsettled and reasserted. Individual moral positions about the use of animals are challenged when issues of illness and potential medical interventions are considered, both in terms of individual lives and the practice of science. There was some deployment of notions of hierarchy of acceptable uses (cosmetic versus medical) and acceptable animals to be used in research and therapy. The prospect of mixing animal and human genetic material was unsettling but not necessarily rejected by participants. Research participants remained mindful of how human and animal tissue is procured and the social and ethical issues involved. Personal ethics are linked to choice, emotions/sentiment, animal welfare and promoting human quality of life through medical interventions; professional ethics invoked technological and therapeutic arguments and robust regulation to support the use of animals in research.

Turkmendag, I., Haimes, E. *Policy, Ethics and Life Sciences Research Centre*

'Rescuing' the egg

Examining the metaphors used to describe human reproduction, cultural anthropologist Emily Martin (1991) has found that scientific accounts of fertilisation rely 'on stereotypes central to our cultural definitions of male and female' (p.485). While the classic biology texts shows remarkable enthusiasm about the sperm, the human egg is constructed as a 'damsel in distress', waiting to be rescued. Women's monthly cycle is described as a productive enterprise, being designed to produce eggs. Menstruation is therefore viewed as a waste. Due to the moral controversy on embryonic stem cell research, scientists continue to pursue alternative ways of creating pluripotent stem cells. Since the discovery of the virgin birth in mammals, namely 'parthenogenesis', some biologists have been wondering whether they could avoid the waste and 'rescue some of the thousands of doomed eggs for use as parthenote stem cells' (Kiessling, 2005, p.145). Researchers eventually succeeded in deriving human pluripotent stem cells (hpSC) from unfertilized human eggs activated by parthenogenesis and thereby 'rescued' the 'doomed' egg. While hpSC alleviate some of the ethical concerns about the use of embryos for research, the creation of such cells raises questions about the acceptability of asking women to provide their eggs for research. In light of the STS and feminist theories, and through examination of the language and metaphor used to describe reproductive cells in research papers in hpSC area, this paper seeks to answer how such constructs may play a role in our understanding of the acquisition and provision of eggs for stem cell research.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES H102

Marada, R. *Masaryk University*

Divisive memories: towards a cultural sociology of generational boundaries

The paper focuses on the mechanisms of formation, reproduction and articulation of inter-generational divisions in the field of collective memory disputes. It departs from the conventional sociological accounts of generational memory, and it consequentially employs the explanatory perspective of cultural sociology, which understands generation also as a self-referential phenomenon. This makes it possible to see that the actual pattern of articulation of generational memory often is not 'we age-mates see the past differently than other age groups, and therefore we must be a distinct generation' but rather 'we are a distinct generation, and therefore we must (have the right, can afford to) see the past differently than other age groups'. In other words, and more generally, public arenas of memorizing the collective past do not (only) provide ground for transforming some antecedent generational habitus into an actual history oriented attitude. These arenas (also) provide an opportunity structure for expressing an antecedent sense of generational boundaries. Although the core argument of the paper is theoretical in kind, it is based on empirical studies of memory struggles of the late 1960s: the Czechoslovak controversy about national past and destiny following the invasion of the country by the Warsaw Pact armies in August 1968 and the West German collective reflection of the Nazi past and heritage that accelerated by about the same time, in the context of the student revolts in the Western world.

Ephratt, M. *University of Haifa,Israel*

The meanings of 'minute of silence': a conceptual model based on narrative-analysis

A minute of silence is observed in Israel annually on Holocaust Memorial Day and Memorial Day for the Fallen Soldiers. It is announced by a monotonic siren. This paper sets out identifying the many facets of this brief yet unique and loaded event. We present a conceptual model constructed from the themes emerging from narratives describing the event. The core data are interviews with and questionnaires administered immediately after the moments of silence (years 2006 to 2010), asking them what they experienced during that moment. Other sources were blogs and comments posted right after the event on non-political internet sites. Narrative analysis of these texts produced varied themes, e.g., individual vs. public, routine and its breaking, speech and silence, first-hand experiences vs. mediated ones. Our model breaks down the 'minute of silence' event and arranges these themes in two phases: the siren as an external collective code of conduct and silence as an internal personal experience. We also look at the relations between the two. We shall cite such narratives illustrating these issues. The model constructed was supported by external sources (such as art: poetry and video-art, the press) as well as by theoretical approaches concerning silence. It is interesting to note that the themes composing the model were common to both memorial days, differing only in specific contents and emphasis. This is the only scientific study (Israeli or other) dedicated to the minute of silence, an event that although not originated in Israel, is so central to Israeli life.

Johncock, W. *The University of New South Wales*

Remembering to modify the social body

The voluntary modification of the Western body is typically presumed to exemplify one's demarcated, individual agency. The impression that one "undertakes" practices like tattooing or scarification engenders discourses in which: (i) body modifiers endorse such practices as self-constructive, whereas; (ii) critics condemn their seemingly violent, corporeal interference, and the associated distancing from regulatory norms. However, the consideration that such practices are not exemplary of demarcated agency, but are instead corporeal traces of social structure, has significant ramifications for the conceptualisation, and categorisation, of body modification. Maurice Halbwachs' sociological theory of memory argues that an individual's mind is not demarcated from the social, but rather emerges with it via/as social interaction. Furthermore, Pierre Bourdieu's sociology emphasises the embodied nature of social interaction, whereby bodily dispositions socially position subjects, becoming the generative basis of objective frames of practice that structure, and are structured by, such practice. Body modification can be interpreted as one such practice, manifesting as both the marker of one's subjectivity/identity, and as the incarnation of a socially structured, corporeal memory. Body modification thus does not represent a self-construction that one undertakes, but rather exemplifies the inescapable porosity of the subject/social distinction that one is. One modifies a social body, which modifies individual bodies, simply by being bodied. Does this mean that one cannot help but "body modify"? And if so, does this problematise the exclusive categorisation of certain practices as "body modificatory"?

Scott, S., Jackson, S. *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Constructions of the Feminist Self: Individual Biographies and Cultural Resources

Based on in depth life-history interviews with self-defined feminists, this paper explores ways in which competing cultural scenarios are drawn on and appropriated in making sense of the self. In particular, we focus on the relationship between personal biography and social location in shaping reflexive self construction and the forms of sense-making available to and appealing to particular individuals and/or avoided by them – for example preferences for or rejection of psychological, biological or social self-explanation. Using narrative analysis informed by G.H. Mead's conceptualisations of time and the self we explore the re-making of the self over time and ways in which the self is continually reconstructed from the standpoint of the present.

Biggs, M., Knauss, S. *University of Oxford*

Ethnic Composition and the Extreme Right: A Multilevel Analysis of Membership in the British National Party

Support for the British National Party has grown exponentially in the last decade. To understand this support, social scientists have used opinon surveys and voting results. Because the BNP is severely stigmatized, surveys are vitiated by social desirability bias. Such bias does not affect voting, but that does depends on a candidate standing for election, and it is also influenced by tactical considerations. We use a unique dataset on the British National Party, a leaked membership list. The precise location of almost 13,000 members is matched to disaggregated Census data for Great Britain. This enables us to examine the individual characteristics and social contexts that lead people to join the party. We focus particularly on disentangling two separate mechanisms that are posited to link ethnic composition and conflict. If hostility is eroded by routine social interaction, then the majority should feel less hostile where the ethnic minority is relatively large. If hostility is enhanced by perceptions of threat, however, then the majority should feel more hostile where the ethnic minority is relatively large. Our analyses demonstrates how each mechanisms operates at different spatial scales.

Ashe, S. *University of Glasgow*

Racialisation, Gender and the Fight against Fascism in Barking and Dagenham

In May 2006, the British National Party (BNP) sent shockwaves through British politics by winning twelve local council seats on Barking and Dagenham council. Four years later, the party lost all twelve of their seats on the council. In 2010, the BNP had to contend with a relentless anti-fascist campaign led by Hope not Hate (HnH) and Unite Against Fascism (UAF) which built upon years of local activity. This paper will explore the ways in which processes of racialisation and gender were at the centre of the ideological struggle between the BNP and their anti-fascist counterparts. In doing so, I will build upon Anthias and Davis' (1994: 312-313) contention that gender issues can be a 'focus and symbol in ideological discourses used in the construction, reproduction and transformation of ethnic/ national categories'. This will be done by demonstrating that issues of gender, alongside processes of racialisation, were highly significant when the BNP locked horns with the anti-fascist movement. This will also provide a context in which to challenge the suggestion that anti-fascists have a tendency to exaggerate their contribution to the demise of fascism in Britain (for see example, Husbands 1994; Walker 1977; Thurlow 1993). In summary, this paper will spotlight and critique anti-fascist attempts to shape the local political terrain in outer-East London, arguing that anti-fascist activities are a constituent feature of local politics that should not be underestimated, whilst demonstrating that processes of racialisation and gender can be central to the struggle against fascism.

Dhanda, R. *University of Strathclyde*

Urban communities; racism, regeneration and policy

In many cities in the UK (Bradford, Manchester, Glasgow and others) there are neighbourhoods in which many different communities - "white" indigenous including Irish, Asians, Chinese, Africans and Eastern Europeans – reside in the same area, however, their paths seldom seem to cross. There seems to be few shared activities between them and they mainly operate, socially and culturally, separate from one another. To investigate this phenomenon a case study is currently being conducted in the neighbourhood of Govanhill in Glasgow.

The study sets out to examine and appraise the proposition that structural and institutional approaches to the eradication of racism in Scottish urban communities including changes in legislation have not been effective. The study will discuss and evaluate the way in which such approaches have been constructed and implemented from an ideological and political perspective and the manner in which attempts have been made to operationalise them by local authorities with particular regard to regeneration policies and practice.

Data for the study will include primary and secondary document analysis such as: non-participant observations; interviews with representatives of organisations; Minutes of meetings and organisations' literature which is available to the public including those available under the Freedom of Information Act. It is envisaged that the completed study will inform better government policies on "race" relations and community engagement, and will assist local authorities in developing alternative approaches.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

DEPORTATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE

This panel session explores in depth the policy, theory, impact and reality of deportation in the lives of migrants in the UK and those who have been deported. The papers examine the ways in which deportation justified by the state and how it has become an integral; part if immigration control, how the fear of deportability impacts on the everyday lives of those at risk of being deported and the consequences for those who are deported?

Bloch, A., Sigona, N. *City University*

The impact of deportability on the everyday lives of undocumented migrants'

The literature on 'irregular' migrants emphasises the fear of deportation, or 'deportability', as a central experience in the lives of migrants without a regularised legal status. The deportability of 'non-citizens' impacts on livelihood strategies, social relations and the ability to make any plans for the future. Drawing on data from 75 in-depth qualitative interviews with young undocumented migrants in England, this paper investigates the multiple and interconnected impacts of deportability in the social and economic lives of these young migrants. The paper will examine the strategies used by undocumented migrants to remain hidden and the ways in which fear of deportation intersects with key social variables such as gender, life cycle, age, country of origin, length of stay in England and significantly the initial reason for migration. Overall, the paper aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding how deportability shapes undocumented migrants' experiences and coping strategies.

Anderson, B. *Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS)*

Where's the harm in that? Immigration enforcement and protection of migrants' rights

Enforcement is a necessary concomitant of immigration controls, yet it is deeply troubling to liberal values of human rights, self ownership and physical integrity. This is not simply a theoretical concern, but has implications for policy, government and civil society. One response to this has been to argue that immigration enforcement can be protective of migrants /victims of trafficking. I will examine how the avoidance of 'harm' to citizens and to migrants has become central to the rhetoric of immigration enforcement in the UK, and consider the implications of this with particular reference to children. I will argue that the language of protection and harm risks inscribing the state as an appropriate protector, not just for children, but for at-risk migrants more generally. This is deeply problematic when, through immigration controls and practices, the state is implicated in constructing this vulnerability.

Schuster, L., Dolan, C., Iyodu, B., Merefield, M. *City University*

The consequences of deportation

This paper considers existing research on the impact of deportation on those concerned (individuals, families, communities, sending and receiving states), and on the extent to which deportation is the end of an individual's migration project, or just a setback – however grave. We suggest that policy and theory have been and are being developed in the absence of systemic empirical data. The paper is informed by two arguments: that the stated aims of policy fail to take into account the data that does exist; that existing theoretical frameworks are inadequate, either because they reject normative considerations, or because the normative positions taken are uninformed to the complex reality of deportation.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

SIXTY YEARS OF SOCIOLOGY IN THE BJS: LEARNING ABOUT SOCIOLOGY THROUGH EDITION AN ACADEMIC JOURNAL

The British Journal of Sociology was founded at the London School of Economics in 1950; to mark its 60 the anniversary in 2010, the Editorial Team selected representative articles from each of our six decades and republished them online, together with contemporary commentaries and reflections. In doing so, we learned a great deal about our journal, its origins, the aims of the founding editors ,its early history, relationships with the BSA and other organisations. We were also able to review how far the papers published in each period mirrored the scope and concerns of our subject. In this session, four of the BJS editors past and present will highlight what we discovered from our explorations about the changing nature of sociology over sixty years as represented in the BJS and consider how significant such archival sources and research will become in the future.

The Panel members will be:
Richard Wright, Univ of Missouri-St Louis, Frances Heidensohn, Paul Rock and Fran Tonkiss, London School of Economics

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES 2 PEACOCK THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

SOCIOLOGY AFTER THE CUTS **Chair:** John Holmwood

This is a general session on different aspects of changes to the funding and organisation of higher education. It is intended to discuss the implications across a range of areas: the organisation of sociology as a discipline and its location within university structures; issues of student recruitment and fees; the distribution of sociology within the sector and the implications of new divisions among institutions. The session will involve a small roundtable panel, but is designed to facilitate general discussion and debate from the audience.

Thursday 7 April 2011 at 16:00 - 17:30

THEORY D702

A FOCUS ON SOCIAL THEORISTS: WEBER ELIAS, SPENCER *Chair: Tom Brock*

Sawadogo, N. *University of Nottingham*

Elias and the British origin of the sociology of the professions in developing countries

The aim of this paper is to shed light on the contribution of British Sociology to the emergence of a sociology of the professions in developing countries, thanks to Elias' work. In seeing social change as a historical process of integration of social relations, Elias developed a methodological foundation for studying the different historical stages of societies. Terrence Johnson, a colleague of Elias at Leicester University, found in such general sociological theory the theoretical bases for approaching the professions in both developed and developing societies. The latter idea has not, however, been taken seriously by sociologists of the professions. This paper reviews the emergence of the idea from Johnson's work, through the theoretical underpinning of Elias theory of social development, and then discusses its theoretical implications on the development of a frame of reference for the study of the professions in contemporary developing countries.

Kaspersen, L.B. *Center for Business and Politics, CBS*

Social Theory and the Relationship between Psychoanalysis, Culture and Biology: Norbert Elias and Paul Hirst

The claim is that Professor Paul Hirst, Birkbeck College, who in his early career was a dominant althusserian Marxist but later became a famous political theorist, was strongly influenced by Norbert Elias. Hirst was a broadminded social theorist who started off as a sociologist and despite the fact he turned into political theory a part of him remained committed to a sophisticated form of sociology throughout his life. Already early in his career he argued that sociology needed justification and this could only be done in its relation to other disciplines like psychology, biology, philosophy and economics. This attempt to justify the necessity and importance of sociology continued until his death. The purpose of the paper is to demonstrate the deep influence Elias had on Hirst's sociology and social theory. Hirst is an interesting case when it comes to Elias' theoretical influence in British sociology. Hirst basically opposed every aspect of Elias' sociology but in its own subtle way Elias' ideas and understanding of the social world still made a major impact.

Stoetzler, M. *Bangor University*

Marx, Weber and Durkheim as critics of the authoritarianism inherent in Comte's concept of the positivist rebuilding of society

The paper proposes to examine Comte's positivism as on the one hand, a principal inspiration, on the other hand, a not always openly acknowledged antipode of classical social and sociological theory. Comte's conception is here understood in the first place as an attempt after the French Revolution to formulate a conception of societal reform (in whose service stands the positivist conception of scientificity, including the new science of sociology) whereby 'order and progress' make further revolutions as unlikely as unnecessary. The paper will outline Marx's critique and rejection of authoritarian, 'utopian' blueprints for the better society (a stance later continued by 'Frankfurt School' Critical Theory) and argue that this critique included (implicitly) a critique of positivism. It will then focus on Max Weber's argument that one has to 'decide' on which values to adhere to, and that this decision cannot be based on scientific enquiry. The paper will argue that both, Weber's argument against the attempt to ground value-judgements in science and Marx's critique of 'utopian socialism' constitute differing critiques of Comtean positivism, and point to the political implications of their differences. Thirdly it will suggest that Durkheim's position is complicated by the contradiction between on the one hand, his commitment to individualism and on the other, his conscious recognition of Comte as a predecessor and his sympathies for (Saint-Simonian) 'socialism'. By conclusion it will be proposed that the history of sociological theory could be written as the history of critiques of positivism and the difficulties these critiques run into.

Offer, J. *University ofUlster*

Spencer and 'society': 'organicism' and 'spontaneous order'

It is well-known that Herbert Spencer sometimes represented societies as 'social organisms'. However, he also emphasised that social life was interpretable as a spontaneous order. A re-reading of Spencer suggests that these positions are not incompatible, and in particular that conventional interpretations of his 'social organism' idea ignore its linkage to his wider concern with 'transcendental physiology'. For Spencer the challenge faced was how to conceptualise order and pattern in the mutually interdependent lives of social individuals: describing a society as an organism did not imply for Spencer that it was comparable to any extant kind of organism, rather this description represented a new notion of 'organism' itself. The re-reading also suggests that individuals were understood by Spencer as 'social individuals', capable of altruism and beneficence, exhibiting what he called a 'social self consciousness'. They were neither 'atomic' nor amoral. Influential critics, especially those sympathising with idealist social thought, including Ritchie, Durkheim and Bosanquet, overlooked the subtlety of Spencer's thought on the social organism and socially-minded individuals. The legacy today is that we tend to see a mythical Spencer, either an outmoded exponent of a reified 'social system' or a mouthpiece for 'laissez faire', and amoral 'individualism'. On the matters specified, then, this paper offers fresh thoughts. If correct, Spencer's place in the history of sociology is in urgent need of reappraisal, and his thought might with advantage inform analytical work in sociology today about individualism, holism and the norms of social life.

Gundert., S., Hohendanner, C., Knecht, A. *Institute for Employment Research (IAB)*

Do Fixed-Term and Temporary Agency Workers feel socially excluded? Labour market integration, social capital and social exclusion in Germany

Studies on labour market flexibilization have focused on 'objective' effects of atypical employment, like wage penalties, unemployment risk and negative health effects, which are related to social exclusion. However, objective conditions do not necessarily correspond with the subjective perception of social exclusion. The subjective feeling of being excluded is likely to reduce people's social commitment and participation and can thereby weaken social cohesion. We examine the association between labour market integration and social well-being, i.e. the subjective feeling of social exclusion, expecting that insecure employment fosters the feeling of exclusion. Applying Castel's zone model of social exclusion we compare employees in standard employment ("zone of integration") with those holding fixed-term and temporary agency jobs ("zone of vulnerability") and unemployed individuals ("zone of disaffiliation"). We assume social capital to buffer negative effects of employment insecurity on social well-being.

Our empirical analysis is based on the first three waves of the German household panel study 'Labour Market and Social Security'. In a first step we apply pooled OLS and ordered logit models to analyze the relationship between labour market integration and perceived social exclusion. Second, we model changes in perceived exclusion after transitions from unemployment to different types of employment. Finally, we analyze interactions between labour market integration and different aspects of social capital, like embeddedness and social resources. Preliminary results suggest perceived exclusion to be negatively related to employment security. Moreover, under certain conditions the negative impact of employment insecurity seems to be compensated by social capital.

Poblete, L. *Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social – CONICET*

PRECARIOUS JOB SECURITY The case of self-employed workers in Argentina's public administration (1995-2010)

The last twenty years have seen an increase in the participation of independent workers in most national labour markets. Many of these independent workers can be considered "dependent self-employed workers". They are formally self-employed; however, since they depend economically on a contractor, their working conditions are similar to those of wage employees. These workers do not have an employment contract, but rather supply labour to their employer via a private or commercial contract. Because this hybrid category of dependent self-employment has characteristics of both wage employment and self-employment, problems inherent to workers in this category are limited job security and restricted access to the social security system.

However, when this category of workers works in public administration, like in Argentina since 1995, we observed that some risks associated to this status disappears. Beside the legal status, labour practices inertia defines a new kind of job security. The goal of this paper is to analyse the emergency of this new kind of job security. We will analyse qualitative data produced during the last teen years, to understand how labour practices can redefine the limits of a legal labour status.

MacDonald, R.F. *Teesside University*

Low-pay, no-pay: understanding recurrent poverty and 'missing worklessness'

The paper reports research findings and conclusions from a recently completed Joseph Rowntree Foundation study and, in particular, seeks to better understand the dynamics of poverty and worklessness over the life-course and how these relate to 'the low pay, no-pay cycle'. Using detailed, qualitative interviews with employers, support agencies and, most importantly, people in middle to later working life, the prime aim of the research was to examine the relationship between low paid, insecure 'poor work', unemployment and the recurrence of poverty.

With only few exceptions the defining features of the lives of our interviewees were poverty and economic marginality. Their economic marginality was demonstrated in their relegation to churning low-pay, no-pay careers at the bottom of the labour market. The effect of this marginality was widespread and lasting experience of poverty, over working lives. A disturbing aspect of the findings, from a policy perspective, is that this occurred among people who possessed strong, resilient work motivation and biographies that showed repeated engagement in jobs. Most deplored 'living on benefits', some refused to claim them and many were left largely untouched by 'welfare to work' services. They were the 'missing workless'. An inescapable conclusion is that necessity along with people's willingness to work - their acceptance of poor work - drives its offer and continuation, trapping individuals in vulnerability and insecurity. The conclusions of the study are contrasted with some current policy and political perspectives on worklessness, welfare and deprived neighbourhoods

Li, H-J. *University of Bristol*

The gendering of primary teaching: masculinised tasks and gendered power

This study aims to explore the gendering of primary teaching, specifically illuminating the manifestation of masculinity and men's work and their interplay with power. The data and analysis presented was with reference to an ethnographic study carried out between 2008 and 2009 in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. The non-participant observation included shadowing six individual class teachers. In addition the six class teachers, in-depth interviews were also conducted with one male class teacher, one female subject-specific teacher and the principal.

Connell (1983) has argued that 'masculinity does not fall from the heavens: it is constructed by masculinising practices'. Based on the notion that gender is seen as a social practice and masculinity as a configuration of that practice (Simpson, 2004), the crux of this study will explore different facets of the masculinisation of some schooling tasks and roles, termed as men's work in this study, which include discipline, role models, teaching older children and the most difficult classes and leadership roles. With the illustrations of the significance of male teachers and their roles, compared with women seeming to dissociate themselves from these works, I will argue primary teaching as gendered. More importantly, as Haase' (2008) argues, in schools gendered power and an approach towards male dominance in power are constructed and maintained. By analysing the masculinised tasks and roles, a critical attempt of this study is to examine gendered power differentiation: male domination in power and authority and the subordination of women

Wright, T. *Queen Mary, University of London*

The home-work interface of women in traditionally male occupations: analysing gender, sexuality and class

This paper takes an intersectional approach to the interface between the work and home lives of women working in traditionally male occupations. The domestic division of labour is widely recognised as a constraint on the labour market participation of women, while facilitating male careers (Walby, 1990). It has been suggested, however, that the division of labour in lesbian relationships may avoid the traditional patterns of heterosexual partnerships and better facilitate the working lives of both partners, particularly among couples with children (Dunne, 2000). Based on qualitative research with heterosexual women and lesbians in male-dominated occupations in the UK transport and construction sectors, the paper considers the relationship between women's domestic arrangements and their working lives and the extent to which this is mediated by their sexuality. Furthermore, the sample includes women in professional and skilled manual occupations, enabling an examination of class differences in relation to the home-work interface. However, it does not find that sexuality or class represent the only axes of difference, and concludes that whether a woman was single or in a relationship, together with the economic relations within that relationship, regardless of sexuality, impacts on their decisions about and capacity to pursue a non-traditional career. Additionally having children may act as a spur to a non-traditional career for some non-professional single parents who are seeking a 'male' wage to support their families, but also a constraint for professional women required to work long hours in occupations built around an unencumbered male worker (Acker, 1990).

Blackburn, R. M., Jarman, J., Racko, G. *Cambridge University*

Understanding gender inequality in employment

The extent to which men and women tend to work in different occupations varies across countries. Using detailed classifications of occupations, the paper explores the extent of and reasons for this variation in more economically developed countries. Particular attention is paid to technological development, professionalisation and religion. The national variations in the extent to which the gender differences entail inequality in pay and status is then examined. Reasons are considered for the patterns of national variation, where women tend to be advantaged in terms of occupational status while men tend to be in occupations with higher pay.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION NAB 104

Van Iterson, A. *Maastricht University*

Physical proximity, distance, and control: civilizing processes in organizations

Assuming that physical proximity at work is less and less warranted due to telework, geographical spread of firms, and interorganizational collaboration, this paper explores how the liquefying of place, time, and organizational boundaries will affect social control and workers' self-regulation. We address Norbert Elias's civilizing process theory (Elias 2000), and some of the critique it has evoked, to explore the effects of physical proximity/distance on control and behavior on the work floor.

Jansen, A. *The University of Duisburg-Essen*

The labour market participation of older people – does culture matter?

The prospective impacts of demographic change are well known and concern almost all member states of the EU. With regard to the labour market, there is widely consensus that an increase in the participation rate of older people is one of the most essential measures to cushion the anticipated outcomes of the demographic change (e.g. the Stockholm target (2001)). However, an analysis of the actual labour market participation of the people aged 55 and older in Europe still shows a large variance (Sweden almost 70 percent; Belgium 34.5 percent; Poland 31.6 percent).

Against this background the main aim of the presented paper is to explain the mentioned variances by broadening the set of possible explanations by a cultural construct, namely the specific 'age-employment culture' of a country. The term age-employment culture is the shorthand description of social norms, values, ideals or perceptions in society that structure the ideas of the age-work-relationship. The hypothesis is that besides differences in the particular institutional arrangements as well as differences in the labour market performances, cultural differences are a further piece of the puzzle to explain the observable differences in the labour market participation of older people.

To display 'age-employment cultures', predominant societal values and norms concerning the labour market participation of older people as well as particular age stereotypes in four member states of the EU (Belgium, Germany, UK and Sweden) and its coincidence with the respective employment rates of older people will be analysed using different sources of quantitative survey data.

Taylor, M., Taylor, M.R. *University of Oxford*

Extracurricular participation and the life course: adventures in cultural capital

This paper investigates the different effects of different forms of extra-curricular participation on the life course. Following a paper asking the form that the effects of reading for pleasure takes, which finds that the cognitive effect proposed by de Graaf, amongst others, fails, with an apparent cultural capital account being more successful, this paper asks whether reading for pleasure's effects on the life course is somehow special, or whether they can be substituted with other activities. The paper also asks the proximity of these activities; do playing the bassoon and taking ballet classes have similar effects because similar people are doing them?

Using data from the British Cohort Study (BCS), we use cluster analysis to identify groups with different forms of extracurricular participation, multiple correspondence analysis to identify the proximities between these groups, and then a series of linear and logistic regressions to analyse the meaningful differences, if any, between the effects of different forms of extracurricular participation.

We find that the omnivore/univore thesis holds even for the sixteen-year-olds in our sample, and that reading for pleasure has greater effects on the life course than any other extracurricular activity. We also find only small differences between the effects of different activities for men and women. However, our results indicate that any human capital account of extracurricular activity can only be very limited; at our most charitable, we can only acknowledge the role of playing team sports. As before, cultural capital as social exclusion is the primary explanation.

Wilkinson, I.M. *University of Kent*

The Social Act of Giving: Dimensions, Conditions and Potentialities

Sociological depictions of modern societies tend to place an emphasis upon the extent to which social relationships are governed by economic, instrumental and self-centred concerns. In this context, charitable endeavours and acts of philanthropy tend to be treated as a peripheral concern. Some even go so far as to contend that such behaviours are expressions of bourgeois sanctimony that serve ideological ends. In this presentation I argue that, as social phenomena, acts of charity, philanthropy and pro-social volunteering are under-researched. I also highlight the extent to which the available empirical research on giving behaviours fails to engage with the task of understanding the interpretations and explanations that individuals provide for their actions. I draw attention to findings from a series of funded research projects that explore people's expressed motivations for giving. In conclusion, I outline some of the possible implications these hold for movements to involve charitable institutions and 'volunteer' groups in so-called 'Big Society' initiatives

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

EDUCATION D202

Andrews, K., Narayan, J., Curato, N. *University of Birmingham, University of Nottingham*

Birmingham Sociology: A Very Public Death

Michael Burawoy's 2004 Presidential Address to the American Sociological Association, 'For Public Sociology,' outlined a progressive path for the pursuit of what he called Public Sociology. In short, Burawoy looks to re-articulate Sociology as a discipline around a Sociology of Civil Society, which not only tackles the issues of society but disseminates such work back into the community. Although we fully embrace this conception of the discipline, within this paper we wish to bring home the sheer scale of obstacles facing the pursuit of a Public Sociology. To achieve this, the paper will therefore revisit the events of the recent closure of the Sociology Department at the University of Birmingham and the subsequent campaign to resist the closure. This will entail examining the context of the 2010 closure of the Sociology at Birmingham, the internal review of the department that led to its closure and the strengths and weakness of the Save Our Sociology (SOS) campaign. Here, we shall highlight how dominant discourses around economic profitability and the audit culture within Higher Education not only overshadow any desire for Public Sociology but expose the precarious nature of Sociology in an ever market driven climate of Higher Education. As a consequence, we shall ultimately contend that Public Sociology, within the UK, currently remains more an enigma than an emergent eventuality.

Mills, D. *University of Oxford*

First made in Manchester? Revisiting anthropologies of Education

In this paper I review the history of anthropological work on education, comparing rather different US and UK traditions. In particular, I focus on the role played by Max Gluckman at the University of Manchester in fostering a programme of anthropological and sociological research in secondary schools. Drawing on institutional archives and his own letters, I explore how his version of the ethnographic method was redefined by a second generation of scholars who went on to hold posts in Sociology departments. In an early review of the 'two traditions' of educational ethnography, Delamont and Atkinson (1980) argue that, compared to the Sociology of Education, there was no identifiable tradition within British Social Anthropology. Whilst this is partly a reflection of the small size of the British anthropological community, it is also a comment on different disciplinary attitudes towards specialisation. Building on research on the political history of social anthropology (Mills 2005, 2008), I unpack some 'hidden histories' of applied social anthropological research on formal education, focusing particularly on the contributions of Malinowski's student Margaret Read.

Aboelenein, M. *United Arab Emirates University*

Teaching Sociology in the Arab Universities

After many years of establishing sociology departments in Arab universities, one is persuaded to explore the status of teaching sociology in these departments. No attempt has been made so far to review the teaching of sociology in Arab universities. This paper aims at filling this gap by addressing the following questions: (1) To what extent is sociology popular in Arab universities? (2) Are those departments appealing to students? (3) What courses and subjects are mostly taught? (4) What are the most common teaching methods? (5) To what extent those departments are concurrent with the latest in sociological theories and methodologies? (6) How students are assessed? (7) Are there any accredited sociology programs in the Arab world? The study will be based on data gathered through questionnaires sent to a number of sociology departments throughout the Arab world. Results are expected to show how teaching sociology is contributing to the overall progress of that discipline. As the Arab society faces many challenges and experiences rapid social change, it is important to find out how teaching sociology is preparing students to understand and analyze the various social problems and issues, such as unemployment, divorce, crime and violence, social inequalities, poverty, etc.

Matos, F. *University of Cambridge; and University College London*

What next for Academia? A reflection on how funding policies for doctoral programmes impact on future academics and disciplinary practices

Recent funding policies and changed doctoral programmes have impacted on knowledge production at PhD level. This paper assesses how re-structured PhD programmes have affected the preparation of future academics (current PhD students) in the Social Sciences. It is based on in-depth interviews with research supervisors and doctoral students at a research-intensive UK university. It posits that supervisors have had to adapt quickly to new ways of doing research at doctoral level. The PhD programme is no longer an apprenticeship, but an apprenticeship for a future apprenticeship – doctoral programmes prepare efficient researchers but it is expected that innovative, original and creative research does no longer have space in current doctoral practice. Therefore the expectations are that ground-breaking and/or innovative research will happen when PhD students become academics. The paper suggests there are a few obstacles to making this a reality. If PhD students are no longer prepared for high-end quality research, but just efficient research, it is unlikely that this kind of research would happen later on in the academic career. Equally, if doctoral education is mainly focussed on PhD deadlines, transferable skills, and doing 'normal science', the nature of some social sciences subjects may be changing too. Finally, it argues that foregoing historical disciplinary practices (at whatever level we can consider) will have considerable impact in future developments in the disciplines to the point of changing the very nature of a discipline.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

EDUCATION 2 D502

Mc Taggart, B. *Sligo Insitute of Technology*

'A bit of a doddle': The impact of 'Hot Knowledge' on student retention in a dual sector Further and Higher Education college in Northern Ireland

Barriers to student learning and completion from higher education institutions have been widely investigated both nationally and internationally. One such barrier identified is the poor and encumbered choice making of members of the student population in terms of institution and programme selection. But how do students come to make such poor or encumbered decisions? While certainly economic indicators, personal and family commitments contribute to the decision making process of students on where and what to study, a lesser known contributor to this decision making process is a students utilisation of 'hot knowledge'. This knowledge is understood as the "the socially embedded knowledge prevailing in networks and social groups that exist among close friends, family, relatives and neighbours" (Hucthings, 2003; p.110). This research explores this concept, its relevance, application and impact on learning and retention of students in a dual sector Further and Higher Education college in Northern Ireland. I argue that it is not 'hot knowledge' in itself that becomes a barrier to students learning and retention, but the nature, value and evolution of this knowledge within communities. Specifically, this paper identifies that often this knowledge is misinformed, replicated and reproduced within communities and consequently is of limited value to students when endeavouring to make informed choices about their learning career.

Glaesser, J., Cooper, B. *Durham University*

Gender and parental education: a configurational analysis of their importance for adolescents' GCSE exam performance

Girls have outperformed boys in school for some time, in terms of grades and qualifications obtained. In parallel, cognitive ability, social class and parental education continue to be associated with educational outcomes. Some authors suggest that the girls' advantage is partly due to an interaction effect between gender and home background: boys from lower social class backgrounds perform worse than girls from similar backgrounds. The supposed mechanism is that boys find it harder generally to adapt to the school environment than girls, but the resources present in middle class homes can compensate partially for this. Previous quantitative work in this area has focused on the net effects of these various factors, rather than exploring the ways in which factors combine in complex ways to produce these outcomes.
From Durham University's CEM centre we have obtained a large dataset on year 11 students, previously used mainly for evaluative and psychological work, which allows us to undertake configurational analyses of these complex interactions, employing Ragin's Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), of these interactions. Rather than reporting net effects, we focus on the necessary and sufficient combinations of conditions (gender, parental education, and cognitive ability) for obtaining at least five A* to C GCSEs (including English and Maths), focussing on the multiple configurational pathways leading to this outcome. We find some support for the supposed mechanism: for girls, more pathways to good exam results exist, some not including parental education, but girls nevertheless, in other pathways, also benefit from having more highly educated parents.

Davey, G. *University of Southampton*

'Take it son! That bottle of wine cost me £20,000'

The paper is written from my doctoral thesis, which is a piece of longitudinal, qualitative research exploring parents' and students' educational decisions across two sixth-form institutions. The thesis explored how narratives of educational decision-making disrupt dominant accounts of a homogenously privileged and strategic middle class. The work carried out by Stephen Ball, Diane Reay and colleagues has been very influential in shaping the field of social class and educational decision-making. Above all, their work brings social class back centre-stage. In this paper, I consider how parents' use of fee-paying education helps us deconstruct the middle-class. In particular, I explore how the choice of private education, and moreover, the negotiated relationship between parents and fee-paying sixth-form can be understood as a classed practice. I look too at the ways in which the sixth-form institution represents its 'product' to the parents who consume it. Using Bourdieu's interpretation of 'gift-exchange' provides a new lens through which to understand the relationship between sixth-form and parents. In 'gift-exchange', Bourdieu draws our attention to the significance of the symbolism and codes of class. I argue that the relationship between parents and institution is mediated by an engagement and affinity with the sixth-form's dominant, class-coded capital. With its focus on gift-exchange therefore, and the concepts that underlie Bourdieu's interpretation, the paper explores how the institution and its fee-paying parents are engaged in an economic relationship which is misrecognised as such.

Papapolydorou, M. *Institute of Education - University of London*

Families' influence on students' education and differences across ethnic groups

This paper draws on social capital theory to examine the way families influence students' educational achievement and educational choices (i.e. their decision to proceed to Higher Education or not, their university choices etc.). Particular emphasis is paid on the manifestations of family social networks and on the way ethnicity informs both the nature of these networks and their role in relation to students' education. Data used here derived from in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 60 students in four London secondary schools. Students were between 16 and 17 years old and had one of the following ethnic backgrounds: Black African, Black Caribbean, Indian, White British. Data was analysed with thematic coding approach. Overall data analysis suggests that even though families of all ethnic backgrounds influence students' education, the actual channels through which this influence takes place are highly ethnicised. For instance, students from minority ethnic backgrounds draw on certain types of family based social networks more than their White British fellow students. In particular, extended family social networks seem to be considerably denser among students of minority ethnic backgrounds than among White British students and are more influential for the former than for the latter. Conversely, White British families mobilise social networks in relation to the school more often than Black African and Caribbean parents and through these networks they often managed to negotiate better educational provisions for their children.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE NAB206

BENEATH THE SURFACE OF FAMILY LIVES

The renewed interest in recent decades in family sociology has generated with substantial theoretical and empirical activity along with the development of innovative methodology and analytical concepts to employ in family research. However, in outputs from research to date there is still an over-arching tendency to present findings that focus on positive aspects of an increasing diversity of family lives - with good reason. Much research on family lives has sought to challenge more pessimistic accounts of the extent and nature of changes to family life. Such accounts include the now familiar portrayal of 'the family' in decline with associated implications for the future of society as a whole. Despite the highly problematic nature of these accounts, they have proved tenacious and influenced policy frameworks. However, whilst a particularly sensitive endeavour, it is important to have a full discussion of the vulnerabilities of family lives as well as their strengths.

The panel discussion will consist of three papers exploring in greater depth some of the everyday experiences that Smart (2007:133) identifies as 'the issues of living in and with ongoing difficult family relationships'. We seek to attract a wider discussion beyond the more obviously 'problem' focused areas in family research; opening up discussions of the vulnerabilities, resilience, and the messy complexities of everyday family lives.

McCarthy, J., Hooper, C-A., Gillies, V. *Open University*

Family Troubles? Changes and Challenges in the Family Lives of Children and Young People

In the context of increasing public policy focus on the everyday family lives of children and young people, it is important to consider the contested terrain between 'normal' family troubles and troubled and troubling families. Much mainstream research on families, addressing change and diversity, also uncovers 'troubles' that feature in the lives of research participants, though this may not appear in the main outputs of such studies. Similarly, applied research focused on troublesome family issues which prompt specialist interventions, may uncover ways in which family members carry on, and 'normalise' their everyday lives in such situations. This paper both argues for and reflects an emerging dialogue between researchers within different fields.

The first part of the paper will consider some theoretical and conceptual frameworks that might help us consider how and where the boundaries may be drawn between the normal and the troubled in family lives, particularly emphasising the meanings and expectations that different family members bring to their relationships and life trajectories and how these inter-relate with wider cultural considerations. The second part will consider both the ways in which the normal has been troubled and troubles normalised in sociological work, and the value and risks in each approach in relation to addressing the complexities, ambiguities, conflicting interests and diversity within family life. The paper will conclude by arguing the need for ongoing dialogue between mainstream and applied family research to inform key areas of policy and professional practice.

Nordqvist, P.S., Smart, C. *University of Manchester*

Secrets, silences and struggles: Exploring the ongoing complexities of 'coming out' as gay or lesbian to families of origin

Seeking to contribute to a debate around the complex realities of living with difficult family relationships, this paper explores gays and lesbians' ongoing struggles of coming out to families of origin. General social and political attitudes towards gays and lesbians have altered dramatically in recent years. However, despite an increasing tolerance and acceptance of same sex relationships, gay men and lesbians still encounter real problems when negotiating their sexuality in specific spaces. While there is now legislation to assist in cases of discrimination or abusive behaviour in the workplace and in public spaces, such regulations do not reach into the more private crevices of family life. Although civil partnership and opportunities for parenthood are now available for gays and lesbians, negotiating these junctures with families of origin is not necessarily easy but can often be experienced as 'coming out again', fraught with tensions. In this paper we draw on data from the Mass Observation Project (University of Sussex), and two interview studies exploring same sex commitment ceremonies and lesbian motherhood, all conducted in the UK in the 2000s. The different data sets allow us to experience both gays and lesbians' struggles but also how family members might feel about having a son, daughter, cousin or niece who identifies as lesbian or gay. We suggest that 'coming out' to families of origin remains a risky business, and can lead to complex and difficult family relationships, shaped by hostility or ambivalence which are not easily mended or overcome.

Wilson, S. *University of Stirling*

'It just feels nice to go home to a nice home, and not, some house': Taking account of the sensory and embodied experience of difficult family relationships in domestic spaces

My interest in focusing 'beneath the surface' of difficult family lives has developed out of several research projects exploring the family lives of children and young people ('young people') affected by parental substance use misuse (PSM). These projects suggested the importance to the young people interviewed of constructions of 'family' and 'family-like' relationships in the strategies they had developed to cope with the gap between idealised norms and their lived experience of family life. Further, the young people's accounts of PSM often explicitly or implicitly contrasted what they saw, heard, smelt and felt at particular times with their understandings of a proper 'home' environment. As such, their accounts suggested the importance of moving beyond the (bare) identification of difficult social issues associated with

PSM to the exploration of these sensory and embodied experiences and associated relationships through domestic and other spaces. This paper will present for discussion ongoing work for a further project on young people's 'belonging' in difficult or 'less ordinary' family or 'family-like' circumstances associated with 'looked after' children. In developing this project, I am concerned to incorporate methods to explore further how young people's sensory, particularly visual and audial, experience of, and their influence over the use of, space (and objects within those spaces) might be linked to the production of complex feelings of belonging in, estrangement from and ambivalence in certain, primarily domestic, spaces over time. The ethical possibilities of and concerns raised by these methods will also be discussed.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE 2 NAB114

Davies, K. *The University of Manchester*

'It's all Homer's fault': practices, moralities and emotion in young people's sibling relationships

Sibling relationships hold a certain cultural fascination. As media coverage of the Miliband brother's Labour Party leadership campaigns indicate, sibling relationships are commonly perceived as being particularly imbued with emotions such as jealousy and characterised by rivalry and competition as well as a unique sort of closeness. Furthermore, siblings are often assumed to share both genetic and cultural heritage and are thus commonly perceived as a fitting 'test case' for thinking through ideas about nature and nurture. Based on qualitative interviews and focus groups with young people - where sibship was discussed in relation to everyday lived experience as well as the experiences of the fictional television characters Bart and Lisa Simpson (from the popular cartoon series The Simpsons) - this paper will explore how sibling relationships are lived, understood and moralized. Particular attention will be paid to the interactions between lived practices of sibling relationships and ethical and moral understandings of how sibship ought to be done; particularly in terms of the parenting and teaching of siblings, the implications of gender and birth order positions and the emotional affect of being a sibling.

Barnes, M., Oroyemi, P., Crosier, T., Damioli, G. *National Centre for Social Research*

Multiple disadvantage among families with children

There is a tendency to treat the most disadvantaged members of society as a homogeneous group, when a more thorough understanding is needed if policy makers are to have a hope of dealing with complex problems. This research, funded by Social Exclusion Task Force (SETF) in the Cabinet Office, uses secondary analysis of data from the Families and Children Study (FACS) to explore how different disadvantages cluster among vulnerable families. The research created 18 indicators of disadvantage with FACS data, mapped on to the Bristol Social Exclusion Matrix (B-SEM) which identifies three domains of disadvantage: resources, participation and quality of life. The research shows that it is relatively easy to identify single indicators of disadvantage and that counting disadvantages is a crude way of measuring multiple disadvantage - insight into how disadvantages interact and combine is more useful. To achieve this more nuanced understanding of disadvantage we applied cluster analysis to group families according to the combination of disadvantages they experienced. This exercise produced nine distinct clusters of families experiencing multiple disadvantage. We used the data to describe the combination of disadvantages each cluster experienced, the families most at risk of being in each cluster and the well-being of children in these clusters (using a self-completion questionnaire given to 11-15 year olds). One of the advantages of this more detailed analysis is that it can assist public services to better target and prioritise their services for vulnerable families.

Bredal, A. *Institute for Social Research*

My brother, my protector – or oppressor? Practicing and challenging patriarchy in sibling relationships

'If I found out my sister was seeing someone I would beat him up badly. But it will not happen 'cause my sister is not loose like that.' Statements such as this one from a group interview with Norwegian-Pakistani teen-age boys, resonates with young women of similar backgrounds talking about family and other relationships. For instance, one young woman regrets that her brother did not reveal her secret affair with a boy who later turned out be abusive. She says her brother would have threatened to kill her, and this would have saved her from abuse. Other interviewees see the patriarchal relation between brothers and sisters in a more negative light, as a burden that is not easy to escape – for neither. This paper interrogates the diverse ways that Norwegian young people of Asian and Middle-Eastern descent talk about brother-sister relations, based on their own experiences. A special focus will be on young men' control and protection as a case of sibling caretaking and gender socialization. The discussion will be inspired by Suad Joseph's analysis of ' the connective love/power dynamic between brothers and sisters'. Speaking from an Arab/Lebanese context Joseph argues that this dynamic is central to the reproduction of patriarchy. The paper explores this love/power dynamic in a context where 'the brother-patriarch' is becoming yet another symbol of the immigrant/Muslim male oppressor. The paper is based on qualitative data from two projects including individual and group interviews with young men and women in the age 17-30.

Lomax, H., Fink, J. *The Open University*

The final cut? Exploring children's experiences of friendships, neighbourhood and economic disadvantage through the lens of participatory video

This paper examines the value of participatory video (PV) for exploring children's experiences of neighbourhood, friendships and well-being on an estate with high levels of ill health, poverty and deprivation. The central focus of the paper is the children's involvement in 'making' a video of their lives and, in particular, how the process and politics of participation can be critically interrogated to bring into view children's everyday relationships and geographies. Participatory methods are often premised on ameliorating the gap between the concepts and models of researchers and those of individuals and communities. However, within PV we would suggest that there has been too little focus on the process of data-generation and its implications for research outcomes. Through the analytic framework of critical discourse analysis this paper addresses this gap in order to explore how stakeholders, researchers and children negotiated what could be said about life on the estate. Using examples from the video, including out-takes and sequences from the 'making of' the video, the paper will explore the ways in which the children and the research team negotiated the form of the final film. We will suggest that the children's relationships with us and with each other but also the wider ethical constraints about what could be included shaped what was produced, painting a particular glossy picture of childhoods in which disadvantage is barely visible. However, our methodological focus on participation offers a unique insight into children's relationships and friendship networks including their significance for health and well-being.

Scalettaris, G. *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sicences Sociales (EHESS)*

Words and swords. The negotiations between UNHCR and the Pakistani government on the closure of Kacha Gari and Jalozai refugee camps

As Hobbes put it in a famous adage, "…covenants, without the sword, are but words and of no strength to secure a man at all". What if the covenants in question are the international instruments governing the repatriation of refugees, and the men in question are the Afghan inhabitants of refugee camps in Pakistan? Drawing on empirical material, the paper analyses the negotiations between UNHCR and the Pakistan government on the closure of Kacha Gari and Jalozai, two of the most ancient and populous Afghan refugee camps. They were closed in 2007 and 2008 respectively, after the deadline was repeatedly postponed. Pakistan is not signatory of the 1951 Geneva Convention. The repatriation of Afghans is governed by a Tripartite Agreement between Afghanistan, Pakistan and UNHCR. Other documents, such as the conclusions of the tripartite commission, set additional norms. These instruments either don't have the force of law, or don't contain precise benchmarks as of how to measure the voluntariness of return and the use of force. They are the official side of a process of negotiation between UNHCR and the Pakistani government, of which they constitute milestones, as much as products. This process is a game with unwritten rules, with an audience but without an arbiter, where words might have offensive power. A tentative analysis inspired by the work of Michel Foucault will be suggested.

Krpic, T.

Biopolitic of the Body-Home: Erased Citizenship as the Body Politic

In the beginning of 1992, only a year after the Slovenian people declared independence, 18,305 people who had permanent residence in Slovenia, yet it was believed that they are citizens of any other Yugoslav republic, were unlawfully erased from the Central Register of Population. Although there was a half-year window of opportunity to apply for citizenship, many of them still lost the right to stay in Slovenia, because they were never officially notified about the erasure. This paper deals with the question of whether the erasure of this minor population of Slovenia was actually an act of purification of the Slovenian (mythical) national body. The official explanation as to why so many people of other ethnical origin were erased had been for a long time that at the time they represented a serious threat to newly established Slovenian sovereignty. In addition, public opinion in Slovenia supported their erasure, and that act of erasure had legal grounding. None of this is true. Yet the consequences of erasure were severe and in many cases tragic. Many of these erased people were deported from Slovenia. Some of them were later killed in concentration camps in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Those who illegally stayed in Slovenia suffered from great misery, because they had to work without a work permit and for this reason they were subject to severe economic exploitation. They did not have proper medical attention when they needed it and they were not entitled to free education and social support.

Manning, P. *LSE*

"Moving forward through justice": Human rights, memory politics and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

For societies that have experienced war and atrocity, 'the past' is central as a site of social, political and psychological intervention: traumatic memory is a field that must be managed and treated by experts through particular therapeutic strategies; legal accountability for atrocity is considered a marker of democratic transparency and crucial to broader post-conflict governmental aims such as establishing the rule of law; whilst the sanctioning of particular histories at the expense of others serves to buttress the legitimacy of state and other authorities. How can these agendas be understood as coextensive to one another in the context of an intervention on the past in the name of human rights? This paper, based on eight months of ethnographic fieldwork in Cambodia in 2008, explores the way the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) animates and licenses particular (but interrelated) ways of knowing and acting upon memories of Cambodia's past political violence. The ECCC is a 'quasi' state body, a hybrid amalgamation of national and transnational authorities that have been inserted into the Cambodian court system; at the same time, it can be understood to devolve particular strategies of post-conflict governance to legitimated therapeutic and civic non-governmental actors. These devolved interventions remain highly commensurable to more singular sovereign interests that hinge upon the 'exculpation' of particular actors within Cambodia and internationally. This paper uses ECCC and civil society outreach and public education materials, as well observational data gathered at ECCC outreach events, to explore these connections.

Prabhat, D. *New York University*

Assessing the Outcomes of Rights Mobilization for Terrorism Suspects: A Comparative Study

Utilizing the complicated notions of success and failure of rights movements developed by the social movement literature on outcomes, this paper assesses the direct and indirect effects of the mobilization of lawyers for the rights of terrorism suspects in recent years. After 9/11, England, the USA and Canada, three leaders of the post world war II human rights framework, have all acted to dilute or contradict their obligations under various human rights laws for counterterrorism purposes. Lawyers in these countries oppose various 'arbitrary' state actions through individual and collective mobilization. In England, lawyers have challenged control orders, opposed extraordinary rendition and exposed state complicity in torture. In the USA, lawyers have fought for the habeas rights of Guantanamo prisoners and advocated for the camp's closure. In Canada, lawyers claimed reparations for those wrongly held or tortured. While the lawyers have generated tremendous publicity about rights violations by the states and have brought visibility to those rendered invisible by new detention policies, a critical question is whether they have been able to influence state policy for a recommitment to human rights? It appears that while lawyers have been able to mobilize resources and have inspired participation by other lawyers in opposing state measures that restrict rights, their work has been largely undone by subsequent state actions. Thus, the very same authoritarian state actions which motivate lawyers in these countries to mobilize also restrict the efficacy of their work.

Kiriya, I. *State University - Higher School of Economics*

Re-examine post-soviet media theory: double matrix vs replacement of matrix

In this paper we will examine social consequences and social prerequisites for supervising role of the state in the media sphere. In our opinion we cannot understand current system of mass media in post-soviet Russia without understanding its social basis and tradition.

Current media model of Russian society could be described as 'merging of two matrixes' that's because during last 20 years Russian media is considered as 'transitional media' where 'modernized matrix' and 'freedom of speech' has not completely removed the 'soviet matrix' where the media is dominated by the state. In this paper we will try to prove using sociological works about current Russian society that Russian communication model is based on this duality of factors which was grounded. In reality there is no transition to the 'libertarian media model' but the assimilation of 'western media values' to use it for ensure traditional communication control and state domination.

Our view is quite different from view of classic post-soviet scholars which considered Russian transformation in modernizational paradigm.

Jacobs, K., Lester, L. *University of Tasmania*

Assuaging fear and anxiety: how fantasies 'perform' in contemporary Australian politics

Our paper will focus on some of the populist fantasies underpinning contemporary politics and the ways that these 'perform', in effect, to sanitise/occlude more complex understandings. Drawing upon the vocabulary of psychoanalysis, fantasies are understood as narrative frames that underpin not only our relations with others but also our societal worldview. The paper considers questions such as: to what extent does contemporary politics draw upon our lived experiences and fantasies? Why we are attracted to narrative frames that present contemporary politics in ways that occlude enduring difficulties and tensions? Does our fascination with the future serve to assuage our ambivalence about our own sense of self and how we belong? What are the wider societal implications that follow from politically generated fantasies that endure over time?

To develop our argument, we draw upon a set of narratives deployed by politicians during the 2010 Australian general election campaign to galvanise popular support by raising the 'threat' posed by large scale immigration and population growth. We argue that narratives framing 'population growth as unsustainable' have a resonance with large sections of the electorate because they connect to a sense of unease about the present and the future. The vexed debates surrounding population growth are indicative of anxieties and dissonance that lie beneath the surface of contemporary political discourse. In our conclusion, we consider the Australian example in the light of recent debates on population growth and sustainability taking place in Europe and the US.

Iosifidis, P. *City University London*

The Public Sphere, Social Networks and Public Service Media

The traditional Habermasian concept of the national public sphere created by the mass media of newspapers and television is said to have transformed to a multi-layered sphere of online and social networks which are increasingly important in engaging and mobilizing citizenship and in shaping the discourse within which rational discussion takes place. This article argues that the democratizing and empowering functions of the Internet and the new social media is being exaggerated and represent technological optimism for a number of reasons: the open participation of the Internet can turn chaotic; there is a problem of inclusiveness; censorship might be an issue; the Internet has become a major arena for corporate activity; the Internet's content is highly partisan; and above all, extensive dialogue and critical discussion (the very essence of the public sphere) is often absent on the Net. The article argues that open-platform Public Service Media (PSM) are capable of developing more comprehensive and inclusive social frameworks than online providers. Despite the growing financial gulf between PSM and their commercial competitors, public institutions should be free to expand online and into different platforms. As trusted media brands, PSM contribute to the creation of an inclusive public sphere, enhanced civic engagement and informed citizenship.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS D602

SUICIDE & HELP SEEKING

Pollock, K., Moore, J., Coveney, C., Armstrong, S. *University of Nottingham*

'Do you ever feel that things are so bad you would like to end your life?' caller and volunteer responses to asking about suicide during contact with Samaritans

Supporting people who are actively despairing and suicidal is Samaritans' raison d'etre. This singular aspect is a large element of what sets it apart from other helplines. An organisational goal is that suicidal thoughts and feelings should be discussed at every contact. This paper presents findings from a two year mixed method study of Samaritans. It focuses on 1. caller responses to being asked about suicidal thoughts and feelings and 2. volunteer strategies for 'asking the question'. Many callers welcomed the opportunity to discuss suicidal thoughts and feelings. Others reported feeling distressed or embarrassed by the question. Some felt that volunteers might consider their contact inappropriate or less valued if they did not disclose suicidal feelings. Volunteers were positive about the policy of routinely questioning callers about suicidal ideation, but discussed some practical and technical difficulties in incorporating this routinely within a call. In practice, a substantial number of contacts do not include reference to suicidal ideation. Although many callers value Samaritans as a place to express such thoughts and feelings it was evident that the correspondence between the language of suicide and expressed intent or risk of dying by suicide was weak. At the same time, ongoing discourse about suicide, especially among regular callers, serves to normalise the experience. The language of suicide may become a medium through which volunteers and callers co-construct and legitimate the identity of a chronically 'suicidal self' and even collude to 'talk the phenomenon into being'.

Fincham, B., Scourfield, J., Langer, S., Shiner, M. *University of Sussex*

Repertoires of action in suicide research

Much research on suicide relies on the isolation of a key factor or key factors in determining the likely causes of suicides. However, the recognition that there are generalisable factors that stimulate suicidal behaviour does not sit comfortably with the highly individualised nature of the act itself. Through the idea of 'repertoires of action' the argument is made that individual suicidal events can best be understood by the changing relationship people have to their perception of their situation, the perception they have of themselves and the perception they have of what people like them - in their situation - might reasonably do. We argue that it is our relationship to the network of events and issues that we perceive as present in our situation that determines the range of behaviours that we deem reasonable and appropriate. In some circumstances suicide is one option that becomes a reasonable response to a set of circumstances for a particular person – and this view is subjectively situated. In this paper we begin to explore the relationship between the individual, the circumstances they perceive themselves to be in and suicide. There is presentation of quite detailed accounts from suicidal events from a sociological autopsy study and a discussion of the interpretive elements to any research on suicide.

Coventry, P. *University of Manchester*

Temporal and spatial disruption: exploring illness behaviours and help seeking among vulnerable patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Hospital admission and readmission for acute exacerbations are common events in the natural history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and are associated with significant decrements in physical and mental health, poor prognosis and reduced survival. In the English National Health Service patients at high risk of hospital readmission are referred to nurse led early discharge schemes (EDS) which provide out of hospital care. EDS operate at the interface between secondary and primary care and are designed to support patients make the transition from hospital to self-care in the home. However, a linked prospective cohort study showed that socio-economically disadvantaged patients with depressive symptoms were more likely to be readmitted, despite being referred to EDS. This qualitative phase looked to build on this finding to map the social and emotional dimensions of help seeking and other illness behaviours among a sub-sample of vulnerable COPD patients. Major themes centred on notions of biographical disruption (and reconstruction) in the presence of threats to self-identity during and after acute episodes such as hospital readmissions. Additionally, biographical flow or continuity was especially salient among those patients who had avoided hospital readmissions – their illness narratives were characteristic of stories about adjustment and coping. The theoretical flexibility of this biographical mode of analysis is further tested by examining how illness behaviours associated with COPD are temporally and spatially patterned. In doing this I underscore how understandings about emotional and embodied experiences, along with the material reality of living with COPD might shape illness behaviours and help seeking.

Alcantara, M. *University of Sao Paulo*

Does indigenous suicide represent a disease for them?

The main objective of this work is to conduct an interdisciplinary analysis of the concept of suicide for young Indians from the Reserva de Dourados. Considered the most populous reserve in Brazil, with approximately 0.029 hectares for each person, it is located between two cities in Mato Grosso do Sul, Dourados and Itaporã. Most of the population is young and the suicide rate is 22 times higher than the national rate, which is 4.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. The vast majority of suicides occur among young people, between 10 and 19 years old. However, the representation they make of this act, is the result of some kind of spell and is not considered a disease. How do the government agencies, dedicated to take care of the Indians health, address this problem? Do they respect the disease and health classifications of these populations? How does the cultural negotiation between the hegemonic view of west medicine and the Indian view is conducted? It is within this conflict that is situated the great tension and, therefore, some conflict in the conception of what is considered disease/illness for these populations. It is in this context that I intend to present the way how this population views the suicide, and which is the way of cultural negotiation that is conducted to deliberate what the Western society calls a 'suicide epidemic' among young Indians.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS H103

MATERIALITY

Moutinho Barbosa De Melo, S., Beck, M. *The University of York*

The role of physical infrastructure in patient safety improvement initiatives - a case study

Health care institutions have come to place increased emphasis on patient safety. Most of the mainstream research on patient safety views risk and medical error as a 'problem.' This has encouraged the growth of a literature which focuses on various approaches to error reduction or elimination. As a commonality, much of this literature emphasis top-down management initiatives related to issues such as organisational processes, organizational structure or culture as a means of improving patient safety. These studies are often based on the assumption that safety improvement is context-independent in nature. This view ignores organisational dynamics, particularly the dynamics between teams involved in health care provision and the existing physical infrastructure. We argue that these traditional studies are unlikely to capture the full complexity of safety improvement processes which are often informal and contextualized within concrete physical environments.

Drawing on the actor-network theory, this paper develops an alternative approach to patient safety by exploring the dynamics between professionals and hospital infrastructure in the development and implementation of patient safety improvement initiatives. The analysis is based on a detailed case study of a falls prevention initiative implemented in an acute teaching hospital in Portugal. Methodologically integrating data from open-ended interviews and photographs, our analysis highlights the crucial role of physical infrastructure as a key actor in the design and implementation of patient safety improvement initiatives and, in so doing, stresses the need for a deeper understanding of the way the physical objects interact with the other relevant actors of a network.

Moore, N. *University of Manchester*

'Humanist' Methods in a 'More-than-Human' World: For the Scrap Heap or Recyclable?

The paper takes recent methodological innovations and related conceptual developments as an opportunity to reflect on the possibilities of recuperating what may be considered a 'humanist' method – oral history – for 'more-than-human' research. Oral history, often deployed in the context of subjects of social movements asserting agency and making history, may seem the paradigmatic 'humanist method'.

Many recent methodological innovations emerge out of what have variously been termed the affective turn, the emergence of posthumanism, animal studies, and the turn to nature and materiality. The paper takes as its departure point Sarah Whatmore's careful articulation of 'the urgent need to supplement humanist methods that rely on generating talk and text, with experimental practices that amplify other sensory, bodily and affective registers and extend the company and modality of what constitutes a research subject' (Whatmore 2006: 606-607). Though Whatmore is not entirely dismissive of humanist methods, I ask whether it makes sense to think of methods as humanist, drawing analogies with feminist reflections on whether there is a 'feminist method'. I suggest we reconsider oral history as a practice, and not merely a technique which generates talk and text, and reconceptualise our notions of 'human/ist' research subjects. I explore the possibilities of rethinking methods, such as oral history, and other kinds of qualitative interviewing, for more-than-human research, through drawing on my own ethnographic oral history research with women environmental activists.

Schoenian, K. *Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS), Vienna*

About events. Researching intranet software as a 'sociomaterial assemblage'.

Investigating sociomaterial relations requires a further development of well-known research methods. In order to do justice particularly to the effects of materialities, it is necessary to amend already established research strategies. During the last years, new orientations have been developed especially in relation to ethnographic methodologies. For example, Annemarie Mol's 'Praxiography' is such a strategy; it constitutes a mapping of practices. Here, the notion of 'practice' is used to similarly include human and non-human actors and, moreover, to do justice to the spatial distinctiveness of sociomaterial networks.

This paper explores first of all the notion of practice that has become prominent not only in the area of science and technology studies but in social theory in general. Furthermore, it illustrates methodological implications and difficulties when drawing on this concept. In fact, researching practices entails not only to ask people about their experience but to trace 'events' and their interrelation. Finally, the paper discusses these thoughts in the context of my empirical research: it examines intranet software in different working settings of one company. In doing so, it explores the software's distinct appearances corresponding to different situations and moreover, its effects on working processes.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

OPEN NAB115

FOOD

O'Connell,R., Brannen,J., Mooney,A., Knight,A., Owen,C., Simon,A. *Institute of Education, University of London*

'Pasta is a godsend': Negotiating food and eating in employed families with younger children

Popular discourse about a perceived decline in 'family meals' often makes reference to a rise in working mothers. But very little sociological work has focused on food and eating in employed families in England. How does parental employment influence and shape family food practices, in particular the diets of children aged 1.5 to 10 years? How do parents' experiences of managing the demands of 'work' and 'home' affect domestic food provisioning in families? And how do children negotiate food practices? This paper presents early findings from a current multi-method study of Food Practices in Employed Families with Younger Children, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and the Department of Health, which addresses these questions. The study adopts a practice approach which takes account of context and structure as well individual subjectivities. It takes as a starting point that children and parents eat in a range of settings. This paper focuses on children's food at home on working days. It suggests that parents' and children's (differential) access to human and material resources, including money, time, skill and energy, intersect in important ways with preferences and dispositions to reproduce the everyday food and eating practices described.

Mah, C., Bisson, D. *University of Toronto*

An Interdisciplinary Framework for Examining the Children's Food Environment and Its Influence on Health

In contemporary North America, children's relationships with food are at once ordinary and altogether extraordinary. Food is essential to human health, and the development of eating preferences and practices in childhood from a nutritional standpoint is discursively associated with the habitual, the quotidian. Yet the food environment in which children find themselves could not be more extreme. Tensions exist in the presence of severe food insecurity alongside an 'epidemic' of childhood obesity; aspects of heterogeneity and homogeneity in the food supply associated with globalization and commodification of food systems; and a diverse array of physical and material spaces in which food is presented and represented. How can this environment best be navigated to positively influence children's health? In this paper, we will present a theoretical framework for examining the complex social dynamic and cultural conditions under which children interact with food. In particular, we focus on children's taste experiences and everyday eating. This framework is based on a review of the literature as well as a synthesis of perspectives from each of our research programs, bridging approaches from design/cultural anthropology (DB) and paediatrics/health and social policy (CM). Specifically, we will highlight a set of key concepts upon which empirical investigations of the influence of social and cultural dimensions of children's food environments on individual and population health can be developed. We also propose examples in which a richer conceptualization of children's food experiences can contribute to design of food-related objects, food services in health settings, and public health nutrition policies.

Chitakunye, P., Maclaran, P. *Liverpool John Moores University*

How the Television Mediates Children's Food Environments

Children's food practices have been explored within social institutions such as the home and the school (Shepherd et al 2006; Neumark-Sztainer et al 2008). And yet, children's voices are essentially invisible in most of these accounts (Martens 2005; Cook 2008), despite their presence and centrality in everyday mealtime practices. Often, adults speak on their behalf. In this paper, we draw insights from a co-research process with children (Johansson et al 2009), and debates on materiality in contemporary consumption (Preda 1999; Epp and Price 2010) to reflect on the influence of the media, particularly the television, on changing mealtime rituals (Marshall 2005). The study uses an interpretive research strategy and adopts a multi-method approach. Our data set was gathered over a period of two years and included:23 informant-generated visual diaries; 7 online depth interviews; 15 school-based depth interviews; 42 days of school-based mealtime observations; and home-based mealtime observations with four families, each visited on five different occasions. This approach challenges us as researchers to reconsider our biases that can limit how we involve children in matters that affect them (James and Prout 1997; Buckingham 2005). The results uncover participatory roles of the television at mealtimes, as it encroaches on everyday family life and transforms the associated rituals. We argue that the television becomes a cultural change agent as it transforms the family structure, meal settings, membership, identity values, the type of food consumed, and dinner practices. These transformations are negotiated within the formal and informal environments of food consumption.

Cappellini , B., Parsons, E. *Royal Holloway University*

Doing Family through Practices of Disposal: Enacting Affiliation and Sacrifice through the Consumption of Food Leftovers

Interpretive consumer research has developed theorisation concerning the ways in which the practices of gifting (Giesler 2006) and more recently, sharing (Belk 2010) serve to mediate consumer relationships. However little research has explicitly explored the implications of disposal for the mediation of relationships (Parsons, Maclaran 2009). Given this theoretical gap, this paper seeks to understand how the disposal of the meal mediates family collective identity. This paper emerges from an ethnographic study looking at everyday food consumption practices of 20 British families. Findings contribute in two ways to our understandings of disposal. First it confirms previous studies on the circularity of consumption and disposal (Munro 1995, Parsons 2008, Thompson 1979). In managing leftovers everyday thrift practices do not function according to the idea of consumption as excess and waste, rather to the idea of 'moving things along' (Gregson et al. 2007) and to the idea of circularity of food practices in the household (Cappellini 2009). A second finding confirms that disposal, as a consumption practice, is an act of admission to the whole (Douglas, Isherwood 1980) and an act of affiliation to the family. We theorise that consuming leftovers is a form of sacrifice wherein leftovers are consumed in ordinary meals in order to save resource for extraordinary meals like anniversaries and birthdays, wherein the whole family is celebrated. Thus it is not only in extraordinary food occasions that family members sustain familial bonds but it is also in their everyday sacrifice that they reaffirm their affiliation to the household.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

OPEN 2 NAB214

HAPPINESS

Eichhorn, J. *University of Edinburgh*

Unemployment needs context - Understanding the effects of unemployment on life-satisfaction using multilevel analysis

Happiness research has convincingly demonstrated that unemployed people tend to report substantially lower levels of life-satisfaction, an effect while reduced over time never fully disappears, even after re-employment. The inclusion of unemployment as a variable in quantitative models estimating cognitive life-satisfaction as an indicator of subjective well-being has become a standard not only in Economics, but across disciplines. However, individual-level analyses of the effects of unemployment on life-satisfaction are not accounting for important reference group effects that can moderate the relationship. Therefore multi-level models have been applied that contextualise for unemployment rates and inflation. The results from such studies are not consistent though: Depending on the level of aggregation (regional versus national) moderation effects may be observable or not. Furthermore, non-economic factors reflecting attitudes or cultural differences affecting the subjective evaluation of life-satisfaction and unemployment are usually not considered, but are plausibly of great importance for people in considering how to deal with the experience of unemployment. Using multilevel modelling techniques, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic analysis of contextual factors that affect the relationship between unemployment and life-satisfaction, conducting analysis at the national level (using a sample of the World Values Survey) and the regional level in the United Kingdom (using data from the British Household Panel Survey). By extending the scope of contextual indicators considered, including government spending, societal composition and cultural differences besides traditional economic factors, it suggests better ways of analysing the way different behaviours in unemployment situations can be understood.

Kroll, C. *London School of Economics & Harvard Kennedy School*

Towards a Sociology of Happiness: The case of a life course perspective on the social context of subjective well-being

A vast body of literature has emerged over the past years on subjective well-being (SWB) examining the determinants of happiness and life satisfaction, particularly in Psychology and Economics. In Sociology, by contrast, the concept of happiness has not gained such prominence despite the fact that the discipline would have a lot to offer in this regard. Consequently, this paper examines what can be the contribution of Sociology to the 'new science of happiness', and what can such happiness studies contribute to Sociology? The paper draws on a quantitative analysis of European Social Survey data for the UK on social capital and life satisfaction across the life cycle. The aim is to illustrate how Sociological theory, most notably a life course perspective, socio-emotional selectivity theory, role-identity-theory, and gender socialization theory can crucially enrich research on SWB by relating the under-theorised science to broader theoretical narratives. At the same time, it is demonstrated that analysing data on life satisfaction can deliver much needed empirical tests of and new perspectives on long-standing sociological theories.

Calestani, M. *Middlesex University,*

Happiness or Well-being? Reflections on Evo Morales' Bolivia

During the last decade Bolivia has been witnessing important political changes. It has become a Plurinational, Communitarian and Plurilingual State, and for the first time in centuries indigenous people have been able to occupy important positions within the government. A new constitution (CPE) was approved in 2009: among the priorities of the government listed in the CPE, high relevance was given to the political discourse about indigenous and national well-being defined as 'Suma Qamaña/Vivir Bien' -the former is an Aymara term, while the latter is the Spanish equivalent. This concept was proposed by some Aymara intellectuals and could be translated as 'buen convivir' (living well together) (Albó 2009). Today it seems, therefore, important to engage in discussions on the concept of Suma Qamaña. This is a relevant topic at this historical moment when Morales' government has made it one of its priorities, also providing an alternative image of indigeneity. What is fundamental is to understand where lies the limit between the political discourse and the real proposal rooted in people's practices, beliefs and culture. By drawing on ethnographic research conducted in the city of El Alto in 2004 for my PhD in anthropology, the paper aims to look at the contested construction of national well-being in Bolivia. The inclusion of the work and views of intellectuals in my research allows therefore a useful exploration of discrepancies between theory and practice that mirrors similar problems arising in the mainstream approaches to well-being and happiness, where little empirical research focusing on people's own perceptions has been carried out. The Bolivian case study can shed light on wider issues surrounding well-being, happiness, national policies, and the relation between the state and its citizens.

Bartram, D. *University of Leicester*

Happiness and Economic Migration

Research on happiness casts doubt on the notion that increases in income generally bring greater happiness. This finding can be taken to imply that economic migration might fail to result in increased happiness for the migrants: migration as a means of increasing one's income might be no more effective in raising happiness than other means of increasing one's income. This paper compares migrants in the UK from several eastern European countries to stayers in those countries, assessing differences in happiness using covariate matching methods to construct counterfactual matches in a way that addresses selection bias. Data are taken from the latest round of the European Social Survey, thus capturing migrants who have entered the UK subsequent to the lifting of migration restrictions following EU expansion in 2004. Although panel data are not available to answer the question directly, covariate matching provides plausible answers to the question: how did migrants' happiness change following migration? Any differences (positive or negative) in relation to reported happiness of migrants (i.e., compared to the imputed counterfactual value from matching) will indicate the average happiness consequence of intra-EU migration, particularly migration motivated by the income gains available to individuals in eastern countries via migration to a wealthier western country.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

OPEN 3 H101

AGEING

O'Connor, K. *University College London*

Return of the burn: the new 'midlife' exercise

The launch of Jane Fonda's new exercise dvd PRIME TIME FIT AND STRONG aimed at members of the Babyboomer cohort (born 1945-1965) has highlighted the challenges and potential of exercise in the changing 'midlife'. Who are these midlife exercisers, what events and social movements in their cohort life history pre-dispose them to aerobic exercise; what difficulties have they faced in returning to regular exercise and what has been the effect of the new Fonda exercise dvd in popularising midlife exercise for women?

Based on a longitudinal study of the Babyboomer cohort and the aerobic movement, and drawing on my recently published book LYCRA; HOW A FIBER SHAPED AMERICA, this paper follows the Boomer cohort from their abandoning of the girdle through their discovery of exercise and control of their own bodies, the onset of middle-age and the invention of the new midlife, the Boomers' struggle to re-establish exercise as a regular part of their lives in the face of a youth-oriented gym culture, and finally the effect of the new Jane Fonda midlife exercise movement on Boomer women in the UK and the USA. The talk is illustrated with a power point presentation.

Lloyd, L., Calnan, M., Cameron,A., Seymour, J., Smith,R., White, K. *University of Bristol*

'It's a case of mind over matter': acquiescence, adaptation and the material realities of the body in old age

Coming to terms with bodily limitations in old age can be understood as a process of 'acquiescence' (Higgs and Rees-Jones 2009). Drawing on findings from a longitudinal qualitative study of dignity in later life, this paper discusses older people's accounts of their daily experiences of living with chronic or life-threatening illness and of being treated for these. Their accounts tell of major crises in health, of longer term loss of vitality and functioning and how their lives are re-shaped by these. The process of acquiescence is influenced and mediated by a wide range of social, cultural and economic factors - including their treatment, support and care - as highlighted by cross-cutting themes in the data. Striking differences between participants are evident, related to the meanings they attach to bodily limitations and illness, in their attitudes towards coping with these, including whether or not to seek help, to accept offers of medical treatment or bodily care. These differences point to the importance of the individual life-course to the analysis of health and the aged body. Participants' accounts highlight the centrality of the material body to everyday life at this stage of the life-course. Their experiences of changing or declining bodily functions and illness symptoms throw into sharp relief the instability of the body and the extent to which individuals strive to maintain a sense of self in old age.

Cross, J. *University of Bristol*

The Significance of the Aesthetic in the Care of Older People

Interest in the explanatory power of aesthetics in the delivery of care has hitherto been limited to clinical nursing, particular to the U.S. context and orientated towards art theory. My exploratory research takes as its starting point the classical formulation of 'Aesthesis', or 'perception through the senses' to consider the potential of an aesthetic paradigm for evaluating the embodied experience of social care for older people in the U.K. It is informed by Berleant's (2005) proposition that aesthetic experience is foundational to culture and Dewey's (1934) support for a formative, sensuous aesthetic. It also draws on the insights of theorists of 'Aesthetics of the Everyday' and cultural, sensory theory in articulating an ethic and aesthetic of care.

Coinciding with the rolling-out of the policy imperative of 'Personalisation', key aims of this research are:-

• To determine whether aesthetic subjectivity and aesthetic experience shared reveal a deeper understanding of the vulnerability of cultural identity to misrecognition as social and medical interventions increase.

• To consider ways in which care might be understood as a creative process.

• To investigate the possibility that dehumanisation in the care scenario is enacted and experienced aesthetically.

Ongoing fieldwork research involves a sample of 45 older people; individuals and care dyads, relatively new to the experience of long-term, care provision, and drawn from three, contrasting, urban communities. Data generation integrates autodriven photo-elicitation with in-depth interviews focusing on the aesthetic experience of the social and cultural reference points in participants' everyday lives.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

RELIGION H216

IDENTITY *Chair: Sarah-Jane Page*

Coco, A., Dervin, B. *Southern Cross University*

Using Dervin's Sense-Making Methodology in phenomenological ethnography of religion

Cultural changes such as the detraditionalisation of religions and the 'subjective turn' in the everyday person's values base have been accompanied by an emphasis on personal experience as the ultimate arbiter in matters of religious practice. Phenomenological ethnography (Katz and Csordas 2003) addresses many levels of experiencing. However, an enduring concern in phenomenological research has been to determine ways of typifying and comparing the diverse experiences of individuals in their affective, cognitive and embodied dimensions. Sense-Making Methodology (SMM, Dervin 2003) could afford a methodological advance in qualitative studies of religion, and sociology more broadly, as it provides a philosophically guided and methodologically systematic structured approach to uncovering the various layers and dynamics of personal experience. The discussion begins by examining foundational phenomenological assumptions and categories drawing on the works of Schutz, Merleau-Ponty, Dewey and Kruks and comparing these with the principles of SMM. Two pivotal methodological moves in SMM are: a) its use of a movement metaphor to tap human sense-making and sense-unmaking as humans travel through discontinuities that SMM assumes characterize the human condition, and; SMM's foundational approach to interviewing the Micro-Moment Time-Line Interview. A specific SMM question format enables the researcher to tap interviewees' relevances thus gaining insights to agency. Data from an in-depth study of Catholics' meaning-making in critical situations is used to illustrate the use of a generalised version of the Sense-Making Micro-Moment Time-Line Interview. The example highlights the ways this interview structure lends itself to eliciting information about thematic, interpretive and motivational relevances.

Sammet, K. *Universität Leipzig*

Fate, Luck or God's Will: Secularized and Religious Interpretations of the Contingent

In the sociology of religion the problem of contingency is considered as an important social function of religion: religions interpret experiences of uncertainty and provide symbolic systems describing powers and influences that can not be controlled by men. The paper analyses religious and non-religious worldviews as patterns to deal with the contingent.

In the last years increasing experiences of social and biographical uncertainty can be observed in Western societies. Socio-political reforms in Germany as well as in other Western countries have laid emphasis on employment attributing the responsibility in being employed on the individuals. As a result unemployment is likely to generate biographical crises and to enforce the consciousness of uncertainty.

On the basis of biographical interviews and group discussions with unemployed persons and working poor in Germany the paper explores how this situation is being dealt with. The presentation focuses on religion as a resource in biographical crises and examines the impact of life conditions on religious beliefs and worldviews. It will be discussed how unemployed people and working poor interpret their experiences and in which way they refer to secularized semantics such as fate, luck, coincidence or to religious codes supposing transcendental powers.

Gallagher, K. *National University of Ireland Maynooth*

Compatible Catholic: Polish migrants merging into Irish society through religious practices

Integration as a concept has developed in both the areas of policy and academia. Given Irelands recent immigration boom, defining and refining the concept of 'integration', is of the utmost importance. First, it is vital in policy and legislation in order to establish the best way forward for the Irish government and institutions to facilitate immigrant's adaptation to society. Second, researchers need to fully comprehend the concept of 'integration' before embarking on research regarding immigrants, their migratory experience and integration into society. This term has been loosely utilized, which is not surprising, given the need for this term to encompass both political and social cohesion. Therefore, I will present the findings of my research regarding the lived experience of integration from the perspective of those most affected by the repercussions of this concept.

With the absence of strong state activity in Ireland regarding immigrant integration focus falls on the religious and social institutions to facilitate and guide ethnic groups. I will address the extent of the role that the Catholic Church plays in the integration of Polish immigrants into Irish society. Adopting such an approach allows for a deeper understanding of what 'integration' means for an immigrant and what 'successful integration' actually entails. An understanding of the term 'integration' is needed, especially within Ireland as one of the relatively new immigrant receiving countries, and I feel that this can be achieved through analysing the different 'integration' trajectories (social and religious) taken by immigrants.

HEALTH

McGoey, L. *University of Essex*

Philanthropolitics and the commodification of self-interest

Philanthrocapitalism – the harnessing of pro-market strategies in order to increase returns on philanthropic investment – is starting to polarize opinions in the worlds of philanthropy, development and global aid. Through an empirical focus on global health governance, and drawing on theoretical tools from science and technology studies, this paper critically examines the emergence of philanthrocapitalism, something increasingly championed as radical new remedy to social and economic problems. Underpinning the rise of philanthrocapitalism is the idea that to do good socially, one must do well financially – public and private interest are deliberately conflated and touted as intrinsically mutually compatible. I suggest that far from being a new trend, this conflation of public and private interest can be traced, as Albert Hirschman describes, to seventeen and eighteenth-century perceptions of the moral value of capitalism, the view that capitalism helps to foster cooperation among nations, promoting the public good through individual economic enrichment. The new philanthrocapitalists are exploiting an old idea, one that was challenged in the 20th-century and is enjoying a resurgence today, at a time when, logically, the compatibility of public and private interest might be most in dispute. Drawing on theorists that might, at first, seem like strange juxtapositions, primarily Friedrich Hayek, Richard Rorty and Jacques Rancière, I suggest we need to develop a 'philanthropolitics' to nuance and counter the rise of philanthrocapitalism, and to illuminate the ways that new modes of global philanthropy might be exacerbating the social and economic inequalities they purport to battle.

Weiner, K., Will, C. *University of Manchester*

Doing foods and doing medicines: expert and user narratives about plant sterols products

Functional foods have been accused of both 'medicalising' the food supply and blurring the boundary between food and drugs. Sociological research on 'consumers'' understandings of these foods suggest that they may be seen as 'technological' rather than 'natural'. This paper focuses on how people 'do' food/drug distinctions in practice, and following the STS injunction for symmetry, also looks at expert understandings. We focus on foods containing plant sterols, marketed on the basis that they actively lower cholesterol. The paper draws on an analysis of biomedical published research and commentary papers, and on 40 in-depth interviews with self-identified users of these products. In line with previous research, both user and expert narratives drew on the frame of natural/unnatural, but also highlighted the place of form (eg margarine, yogurt drink, pill) in the food/medicine distinction, and the relational nature of definitions (plant sterols as non-medicine as distinct from prescribed statin medicines). Users had many further ways of making sense of the products as foods or medicines. Finding the taste pleasant may be equated with food, and unpleasant with medicine. Products may be seen as medicines because they are extra to normal eating habits, or foods because they are part of these habits. Our data highlights that definitions come about, in part, through the context of use and practices. This analysis presents a more complex, nuanced and relational account of the ontology of plant sterol products, which is not captured through blunt appeals to blurred food/medicine boundaries.

Montgomery, C. *University of York*

STS goes South? Con/traversing public/health

In recent years, STS has engaged with a variety of other disciplines and institutional contexts, from feminist studies to management schools. In 2009, Woolgar et al asked whether STS meant business, problematising the identity of STS, including its utility, value and practicality. In spite of moving around laterally, STS remains transfixed with objects of study in 'the North'. This paper explores what it would mean for STS to engage simultaneously with new objects, audiences and collaborators in untried epistemic and geographic fields. Public health research in low-income countries increasingly seeks solutions in technological terms, be it vaccines, pharmaceuticals and medical devices; pandemic preparedness software; or IT such as GPS and Blackberries for data collection and analysis. Work is characterised by complex multi-disciplinary networks extending temporally and spatially. However, technologies are usually seen as singular and stable objects that are either 'acceptable' to users or not, with primarily evaluative research centring on efficacy and cost-effectiveness. These hybrid technoscientific formations present an analytical domain that is both intellectually rewarding and practically relevant. Con/traversing public/health alludes to the potential movement between STS and public health, suggesting extension, bridging and controversy in the negotiation of regimes of accountability, utility and epistemic commitment. Using an empirical case study spanning the UK and Zambia, this paper will argue that 'going South' need not imply a relinquishing of STS's radical tendencies in favour of normative engagement; on the contrary, it will propose a fluid, pluralist future configuration in which STS provocation and public health commitment are co-enacted.

Ehrich, K., Finlay, S., Sandall, J., Cowie, L. *King's College London*

New Clinical Procedures and Patient Safety: Innovators' Worldview

We report from our study of clinical 'innovators' and a hospital based committee to monitor new clinical procedures in an urban teaching hospital, to explore the worldview of innovators in the early stages of clinical innovation, which is under-reported and has been regarded as an ethically 'grey area'. The study aims to investigate the development and initial approval of 'craft-based' clinical innovations to explore ways in which hospital governance can support such innovation whilst also protecting patient safety and promoting quality of care. We focus on clinical innovation at the early stage, i.e.

when new procedures are first tried, planned or reported as part of the internal hospital review process and possible notification to the (UK) National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence Interventional Procedures Advisory Committee. In this paper we consider how different social constituencies, including surgeons, other medical staff and hospital managers, interact to create patterns of usership of particular medical technologies (including procedures, methods and techniques), and more specifically, how they interact to shape or change those technologies through innovation. When are procedures more flexible/fluid and what makes techniques become more fixed, becoming standard practice? What sorts of social processes occur to make that happen, and what sorts of evidence count at the early stages of innovation? Following Timmermans and Berg (2003) we explore how medical technologies are transformed in practice, illuminating the different worlds contained and implied by new clinical procedures.

Murray, S., Gayle, V., Lambert, P. *University of Stirling*

Contemporary Youth Transitions in Scotland: A longitudinal analysis using the 'Living in Scotland' survey

Youth researchers have been keen to argue that we are continuing to progress towards a 'post-modern era', which centres on the 'individualisation' or 'detraditionalisation' arguments of Beck and Giddens; where structural factors, such as gender and social class are diminishing as the defining elements of the pathway a young person will take. This paper argues that traditional markers remain influential, supplemented by modern factors such as recent transformations in education and the labour market which have the potential to dramatically alter and re-shape patterns of social inequality. The British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), a contemporary source of longitudinal data from the early 1990s onwards, has previously been used to demonstrate a lack of evidence of detraditionalisation with English and Welsh data, and this paper uses a specialist 'booster' sample of households living in Scotland to augment, extend and compare analyses of the weakening of structural factors in determining the outcomes of young people. An exciting opportunity afforded by the structure of the data is that it allows the linking of household level information with information on the young person. It also facilitates linking information on parents from their own interview data; both types of information are generally limited in existing youth data resources and therefore provide a wealth of analytical opportunities. This paper uses an innovative longitudinal approach (sequence analysis) to address the importance of family effects upon educational attainment in Scotland and, in turn, the early career prospects of young adults against the contextual changes of this period.

Shahrokni, S. *University of Cambridge*

The 'Minority Culture of Mobility' of high-achieving descendants of North African immigrants in France

How do social climbing and the status change it generates inform upwardly mobile individuals' identity negotiations? How in particular does the experience of intergenerational upward mobility shape the rhetoric about achievement, the repertoire of tastes, and the socio-cultural, professional, and political aspirations of members of stigmatized groups? These questions are at the backward of my doctoral project among French young adults of low-income, North African backgrounds enrolled in France's prestigious educational institutions, the 'Grandes Ecoles'. In a context of ongoing discrimination against North-African migrants and their children, entry into these selective institutions represents an individual-level phenomenon of boundary crossing while the unequal distribution of resources remains unabated. Drawing on in-depth life history interviews with Grandes Ecoles students of North African backgrounds, the paper suggests that a 'minority culture of mobility' is deployed by the respondents in order to respond to the specific challenges that being both a minority within a white mainstream and an upwardly mobile within a low-income home environment brings about. Through a set of discursive and behavioural strategies, this minority culture helps the individual navigate between her (fictive) kinship ties and her elite institution and negotiate the competing demands of these various social spheres. Two central dimensions of this individual-level response to mobility are outlined: first, the respondents' strategy of valorization of their home environment and ethnic backgrounds, both constructed as valuable sources of self-worth and cultural capital; second, their collective ideology of achievement, the accomplishment of communitarian ideals being defined as a key aspect of success.

Chen, M. *University of Manchester*

Social Mobility over a Decade in Contemporary China, 1996 to 2006

Despite the increasing amount of research on social stratification in contemporary China, few studies directly address the issue of intergenerational mobility. Moreover, evidence regarding trends of social mobility over time is hardly available in the existing literature. In this paper, data from three national surveys conducted respectively in 1996, 2005, and 2006 are used to explore the changes in the class structure and trends of social mobility in China (1). Instead of utilising the more often used method of cohort analysis in treating cross-sectional data, this paper carries out a comparison between two points in time with regard to both absolute mobility and relative mobility. Over the decade under study, changes in class structures feature the expansion of non-manual classes and the contraction of the peasant class. Meanwhile, there is evidence for increases in total mobility and upward mobility of both men and women. However, analyses of absolute mobility also show inequality that differentiates peasants from the other class categories and women from men. To further examine the changes in social fluidity over the decade, CSF and UNIDIFF models are fit to the mobility tables. The findings presented in this paper provide an empirical insight into the changes in class structure and social mobility since the middle stage of China's economic reform and market transition. In particular, attention is drawn to the persistent social inequality suffered by peasants and women in terms of class mobility. Note (1): The three surveys are the Life Histories and Social Change Survey in 1996 and the 2005 and 2006 China General Social Surveys.

Platt, L. *Univeristy of Essex*

Ethnic inequalities and longitudinal research

There is a substantial body of sociological research on ethnic inequalities in the UK. At the same time the potential of longitudinal analytical approaches, such as event history analysis or analysis of transitions, for revealing life course processes, describing the duration of states, contributing to causal analyses of events such as unemployment or poverty, or helping to understand longitudinal phenomena have been steadily gaining ground within sociology. Nevertheless, there exists very little research which brings longitudinal approaches to bear on ethnic inequalities specifically. This paper demonstrates how a longitudinal perspective can illuminate the ways in which we conceive of ethnic inequalities and enhance our understanding of ethnic difference. Through separating out age and cohort differences, and through examining the duration of particular experiences – unemployment, poverty, ill-health, we can come to a much more sophisticated understanding of both the nature of contemporary inequalities, how they are sustained or broken, and how the composition and construction of ethnic 'groups' is changing over time. Drawing on a range of data sources, including the ONS Longitudinal Study and the Millennium Cohort Study, and employing empirical examples from pasts and ongoing research relating to labour market experience and poverty, the author demonstrates both the range of possibilities for longitudinal research in ethnic inequalities within existing constraints, and how such a programme of research can transform our understanding of ethnic inequalities.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES 2 D302

McKenzie, L. *University of Nottingham*

Belonging and Exclusion: Council estate life in Nottingham

This paper discusses the importance of 'belonging' relating to life on a council estate in Nottingham. The initial four year ethnographic research set in St Anns, an inner city neighbourhood focused upon white mothers who have mixed- race children. However a Leverhulme Fellowship has allowed a further two years to include a re-study of the original St Anns poverty study during the 1960's (Coates and Silburn 1970). The St Anns estate is one of the poorest neighbourhoods within the UK, and suffers badly from stereotype and stigma particularly relating to crime, drug dealing and gang membership. Locally the estate is known as a potentially dangerous neighbourhood, one which should be avoided. This has had a massive impact upon how the residents see themselves, but also how they think 'others' those who do not live on the estate 'see them'. This paper discusses the consequences of stigmatization, and examines how negativity from the 'outside' can form feelings of embattlement on the 'inside', strengthening neighbourhood inclusion, and the recognition and attachment to local identities, in this case 'we are St Anns'. This paper offers a level of analysis which is often difficult to achieve relating to the sensitive subject of 'stigma' and its impact upon residents of council estates because of the detailed ethnographic and collaborative methodology. And because the researcher is a resident of the estate for over twenty years, therefore the paper discusses the ease in community research and collaboration as an 'insider' but also the difficulties which have arisen

Law, A. *University of Abertay Dundee*

Social Division and Collective Identity: A Social Morphology of Militant Miners

Accounts of industrial and political militancy often appeal to 'the isolated mass' thesis (Kerr and Siegel, 1954). This holds that because communities are physically segregated, radical identifies evolve in splendid isolation from wider cultural or political forces. Collective traditions of Gemeinschaft become immune to wider civilising pressures of Gesellschaft, which is assumed to disperse the spatial density needed for militant identities and collective action. The 1984/5 miners' strike has also been explained in terms of the isolated mass thesis. Cultural and political isolation encouraged miners to fetishise their own mythology for vanguard militancy and over-estimate their industrial strength, with devastating consequences for mining communities. An alternative dynamic of class identity can be derived from the Durkheimian approach to 'social morphology'. Social morphology traces collective identity to specific shifts in the division and re-division of the substructure. Like Mauss's classic morphological study of Eskimo society, the 1984-5 miners' strike represents 'a decisive case' to elucidate the changing substratum of an apparently isolated community put to the most severe test. Drawing on empirical data from the Fife coalfield, post-war modernisation of infrastructure and communications transformed the pre-strike social morphology of miners, who were no longer isolated, if they ever were, in any absolute geographical or cultural sense. Strike morphology resembled the heightened features of an Eskimo winter while the fragmentation of post-strike morphology stood closer to an Eskimo summer. A focus on the morphology of social space challenges the presumed linear relationship between collective memory, identity and physical separation.

Zabinski, J.A. *Monash University*

Latency redux: reconstruction of the Australian post-Vietnam War veteran community.

Recent research in Victoria, Australia, which sought to explain social aspects of the health of the Australian Vietnam War veteran community, drew on data from interviews and focus groups with 88 participants from three related knowledge domains: Australian Vietnam War veterans, their partners, ex-partners and widows; the bureaucracy; and the medical profession. Following the tenets of grounded theory, preliminary examination and analysis of results whilst still conducting fieldwork revealed the possibility of a distinct structural pattern. According to participants' accounts, during the first decade following the Vietnam War, veterans experienced loss of proximity and relationship to each other, social alienation, and consequent diaspora of community. A second phase then occurred, wherein the veteran community became socially visible, through its iconic relationship with post-traumatic stress. The final phase was characterised by reconstruction of the veteran community beyond the medical demographic, through the relationship of social conflict and division to cultural reconstruction and identity restoration. Informed by a review of both classical and contemporary theoretical precedents, development of a theoretical proposition of latent community provided a framework for explication of the trajectory of a community lost and found. Qualitative methodology enabled the development of techniques that would facilitated retrospective narrative, and which would elicit data which could illuminate the historical experience of the veteran community, and cumulatively test the emerging theoretical proposition.

Benson, M., Jackson, E. *University of Bristol*

The Middle Classes and the Global City: place, class differentiation and fragmentation in London

Based on an international research project comparing the middle classes in Paris and London this paper considers relationships between place, residential choice and identity among the middle classes living in and around London. Drawing on interviews collected with middle class residents in two different types of neighbourhood – an inner city neighbourhood currently undergoing gentrification and a village location within the commuter belt – the paper examines whether distinct middle class cultures develop within such neighbourhoods. Arguing for an analysis that considers the approach of middle class identity in relation to space/place, the paper explores the relationship that middle class actors have with their locality; their attitudes towards other residents and their everyday spatial and political practices. It reveals how residential choices are imbued with values that are often based on prior knowledge of an area alongside other considerations including, but not limited to, proximity/distance to the city, work and educational establishments. Nevertheless, the widening range of income within the British middle classes and the ever-increasing cost of housing and transportation within the global city, also impact on the residential choices that people make. We present an understanding of the complexity of middle class settlement in and around London, which accounts for constraint as well as the freedom of choice that is often accorded to the middle classes. Furthermore, we examine how the discourse about particular neighbourhoods, reinvented by middle class residents, has become part of the process through which these individuals distinguish themselves from the other middle class residents of London.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

Gabay, C. *Queen Mary, University of London*

Finding the global: Exploring legitimacy, authenticity and location in the Global Call to Action against Poverty

For a number of years scholars have sought to both describe and justify global political activism by asserting an ontology of globalisation which dissolves borders and constraints, and dissipates social affinities and homogeneities. Expressions of activism and campaigning which have involved trans-border solidarities have been taken to be 'global' in nature. What though, does it mean to assert the notion of globality as a key component of social movement identity and legitimacy? This paper seeks to address the issue of 'locating' the global through an exploration of the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP). GCAP consists of 115 nationally affiliated coalitions, and claims to speak on behalf of and be constituted by millions of the most marginalised people around the world. The paper investigates the manner in which GCAP seeks to legitimate and authenticate itself through networks of locally embedded subjects. However, these subjects are found to exert their own agency, challenging the degree to which GCAP can claim to be present in their day-to-day activities and imaginations. This is not to argue that global relations do not play a part in the construction of these daily activities, but that GCAP specifically is either largely absent, or largely irrelevant, for these locally embedded actors. This carries implications for how we think about the construction and maintenance of relations of solidarity across different spatial and epistemic contexts, as well as the legitimacy of easily-made claims by some social movements and networks to a form of unproblematic constitutive globality.

Nicolini, M A. *City University of London*

The Afghan Migration Project after 2001: Destination London

This paper presents early findings of my study among Afghans arrived in the UK and in particular in London after 2001.

Although Afghans have a long history of migration, forced or otherwise, especially towards the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran, after the collapse of the Taliban regime in 2001 new dynamics characterized the migration of such population.

Increasingly restrictive Immigration policies in EU meant that for many Afghans the chances to enter and settle in the UK after 2001 have become very limited. In this study I focus in particular on young Afghans who left their country and very often traveled by land to the UK. I will explore whether the decision to migrate reflects a stage in life where young men become adult. For many infact crossing borders and overcoming the challenges and dangers faced during the journey can be an empowering experience.

Calls for the recognition of the cultural specificity of each migration experience (Boswell 2007) while a much shorter life expectancy should alert us to the very different responsibilities that govern the lives of very young boys and necessitate a consideration of the relationship between not just genders, but also generations.

From a methodological perspective, this research is based on qualitative interviews carried out both in London and in Afghanistan.

Pessoa, I. *ISCTE*

Their world in 'luggage´: mobility narratives of Portuguese youngsters after returning from Macao

Macao represented to many Portuguese youngsters who lived in the territory with their parents in the last two decades of the Portuguese administration, much more than a promise of social promotion, that is, the improvement of the migrants' social and economic life conditions, although being the most visible and socially recognized sign of their journey.

Actually, the migratory experience in Macao together with the opportunity to travel widely around the continent of Asia enabled Portuguese young people to make contact with a large variety of places, people, practices, values and cultural repertoires which were brought in their luggage after returning to Portugal.

Supporting our qualitative research on life stories of Portuguese young people who spent a significant period of their lives in Macao (the length of the stays varied from three to fifteen years), we are going to demonstrate that despite the prevailing communitarian pattern of their integration process in the territory, the youngsters absorbed local references intermingling it with their Western ones.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

Gruszczynska, A., Farrar, M. *C-SAP*

'Getting into Work: The Benefits of a Sociology Degree' Report

This paper focuses on the results of an enquiry into the current state of the discipline of sociology – the threats and opportunities it faces – with particular focus on the special attributes of a sociology graduate and how these relate to his or her ability to obtain graduate-level employment.

The report was commissioned in 2009 the Higher Education Academy's Centre for Sociology, Anthropology and Politics (C-SAP), with the relevant data collected through a web-based questionnaire, complemented by a small number of interviews. The paper discusses the findings of the report, including the challenges faced by sociology departments and the levels of pessimism/optimism as to the future of the discipline. Importantly, the report has found that confidence in sociology is relatively high, despite funding and other threats. Moreover, most sociologists in the survey seem confident that their students do achieve the Sociology Benchmark Standards that were selected as being particularly relevant to obtaining employment.

Finally, the paper will also focus on the central theme of the report, that is, the distinctive nature of Community-based learning', a type of work placement accredited as part of the student's undergraduate sociology programme, where the student is obliged to demonstrate his or her academic skills and (usually) to reflect upon the learning that has taken place in order to fulfil the module's assessment requirements. This kind of learning was essential both for developing students' research skills, their conceptual understanding and for making sociology a 'real world' experience.

Strudwick, K., Jameson, J. *University of Lincoln*

Employability in the Curriculum: Meeting demands through innovative and reflective teaching and learning

There is continuing demand on academics within HE to respond to the marketisation of teaching and learning through the employability agenda. One response has been to address the skills gap between what employers want and what universities are producing (Morley 2001) by developing 'skills training' within the curriculum. In this sense there is a conceptualisation of generic skills required (Bennett et al 1999) as well as responding to the political employability agenda.

Such challenges are important to those of us teaching within the discipline of Social Sciences where most degrees do not 'train' students for particular jobs of work, especially when one considers the recent Browne Report (2010) proposing targeted investment in priority subjects (2010: 48) and a 'need for a closer fit between what is taught in higher education and the skills needed in the economy' (Oct 2010:23). Lambert et al (2007) advocated a 'reinvention of curriculum design'as a means to inform student learning, and it is through our experiences of adopting an innovative skills framework within the curriculum entitled 'Criminology in the Professions' (a C-SAP funded project) that we explore some of our perceptions. Dissemination of these research findings draw on reflections from students, employers and academics, and raises questions about both curriculum values and pedagogy. It also charts how we have re-evaluated our role to engage with these debates, and reassessed what skills and competencies we should be teaching students.

Wassall, T. *University of Leeds*

Teaching sociology in a liquid modern world: towards a critical pedagogy and practice

This paper explores the implications of Zygmunt Bauman's characterisation of the role of sociologists in conditions of liquid modernity for the teaching of sociology as a discipline. Bauman insists that morally neutral non-committal sociology is not possible and that in a world that is inherently and irreducibly uncertain and where the choice is between taking responsibility and sheltering in forms of tribalism, sociology must be a 'responsible' discourse. The hopeless dream of sociologists as legislators has been exposed for what it is and we must embrace the only responsible role left to us, that of interpreters. This has implications both for how sociology should engage with the public agenda that is emerging in liquid modern societies and the content and practice of our teaching. There has been a renewal of interest and debate concerning the normative basis of a critical pedagogy and how this relates to the development of 'open education' within and beyond the university. The paper will discuss the contribution Bauman's perspective makes to understanding these revitalised debates, for instance in his characterisation of 'liquid education', and also the contribution that sociology can make to the development of a critical pedagogy and practice.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

THEORY D702

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, CHANGE, ACTIVISM *Chair: Ipek Demir*

Crichton, M. *Charles Sturt University*

conceptualising voluntary service: exploring self and other interest in view of Bourdieu's problematisation of disinterestedness

In his chapter 'Is a disinterested act possible', Bourdieu argues that acts of kindness and 'other interestedness' are acts of illusio, personal investment in future symbolic profit, and 'noblesse oblige'. This assessment of self interest would suggest that volunteers are no more inclined to act in another's interest than any person seeking to acquire economic, social, cultural and symbolic capitals. Such a view, by extension, also invites speculation on the motivations and symbolic acts that are attached to performing 'services' or 'a community service' (the mission tasked to volunteers). Presented in this paper is an exploration of, and engagement with, Bourdieu's conceptualization of distinterestedness as a means of problematising pre-reflective assumptions of service in policy and programs regarding 'voluntary' service. The inquiry is conducted in terms of the analysis of community voluntary groups such as Rotary and Zonta.

Curato, N. *University of Birmingham*

Activists in uniform: The dynamics of contention in the armed forces

This presentation discusses the dynamics of contention in the armed forces. It is inspired by the shift in the literature that conceptualises the military as an institution marked by factionalism, individual agency and dissent instead of depicting it as a monolithic organisation with its personnel acting as cogs in the wheel aimed at accomplishing a clearly shared goal. There have been numerous accounts historical and contemporary accounts documenting resistance in the military – from African American soldiers rebelling against racial segregation in their units to the over 1,000 British servicemen and women deserting their posts to express resistance against the Iraq war. In spite of the richness of empirical data, there has been no sustained sociological study that maps out the range of resistance tactics soldiers use as well as the emergence and constraints of collective action in the military. This presentation fills this gap by drawing on social movement theory. This approach challenges the presumption that frameworks developed to understand civil society engagement are inappropriate to make sense of mobilisations in the armed forces – an institution that is not usually perceived as part of civil society. Conceptualising soldiers' resistance tactics in a way that is comparable to the dynamic of civilian movements allows for a fresh take and textured understanding of the factors that lead officers to go outside institutional parameters to express dissent. To provide empirical grounding to these theoretical conjectures, this presentation draws on the cases of the US and Israel militaries.

Rafnsdottir, G. L., Heijstra, T.M. *The University of Iceland*

Gender and time in the Academia

The study presented here is based on 20 semi-structured in-depth interviews with tenured academics (professors, associate professors and assistant professors) in three Universities in Iceland and ten spouses. It is also based on electronic questionnaire conducted in October 2010 among all academics in Iceland.

Our analysis shows clear gender differences in time use and reflections among gender equality at the universities. In general, the men seem to be able to manage their time better than the women, independently of their age or number of children. At the same time as the flexible working hours help the academic parents to organize their working day and fullfil the ever changing needs of family members, the interviewed women, rather than men, seem to be „stuck" in the responsibility of domestic and caring issues because of this very same flexibility. That is, the flexibility seems to take away the possibility, more for women than for men, of NOT going home early or NOT being on call. The flexibility and the gendered time use seem thus to reproduce "traditional" power relations between women and men and the gender segregated division in the homes. The qualitative questionnaire shows that women at the universities are much more concerned about gender equality in the academia than men. In our presentation we'll compare our results with similar research in the Czech Republic.

Leuze, K., Matthes, B. *Social Science Research Center Berlin*

Labour market inequalities between male and female higher education graduates – a matter of subject choice or skill regime?

One of the most striking features of recent decades has been the universality and persistence of the upward trend in female employment across Europe. When looking for explanations for this trend, rising participation of women in tertiary education are often considered one of the main factors. The effects of increased female graduation rates are only just beginning to be felt and often lead to the positive assumption that gender inequalities in the labour market might eventually decline, at least among the highly qualified. This paper asks whether such optimist claims are justified by analysing female and male career trajectories after graduating from tertiary education. Particularly the fact that the choice of subjects is still highly sex segregated with women being underrepresented in engineering or ICT and overrepresented in humanities and education should play a role for gendered job allocation processes after graduation. At the same time it is also not clear whether the gendered choice of subjects has similar consequences across countries, since also the pattern of sex-typing of majors varies cross-nationally. Therefore, this paper examines how the gender-typical choice of subjects contributes to gendered labour market returns in two countries most different in their skill regimes – Britain and Germany. For these two countries, the early career development after graduation is analysed based on a novel German data-set, Working and Learning in a Changing World (ALWA), and two British cohort studies, namely the National Child Development Study (NCDS) and the British Cohort Study 1970 (BCS70).

Feehan, K. *Trinity College Dublin*

The 'boundaryless career' and 'time out': the question of gender

Based on a series of life-history interviews carried out with business graduates of the 1970's, 1980's, 1990's and 2000's, this paper compares and contrasts the experiences and self-understandings of business graduates. It contributes to debates on business graduate careers, the sociology of work and employment, and life-history research. By questioning to what extent 'boundaryless careers' (Arthur et al., 1999) are in place, with particular emphasis on the notion of 'time out', this paper offers a critique of the literature on careers that locates 'time out' or 'career breaks' within the context of the family. For women 'time out' occurs when children come into play, and for men 'time out' within or outside the family nexus are rarely considered at all. This research finds that not only are 'time outs' taken by women outside the family nexus, they also occur when children come into view. For men their ability to take time out is limited by having to fulfil the breadwinning role.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 09:00 - 10:30

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY 2 NAB107

Behling, F. *University of Essex*

The Emergence of "Employee Citizen" as a Social Right of Employment

Persons will become an "employee citizen" when they enter into an employment relationship. In analogy to Marshall's conceptualisation of citizenship, this paper proposes the term "employee citizen" in relation to the rights and duties arising from contractual direct-employment. An employee citizen has the right and duty to work. In addition to such civil right in the context of employment, the employee receives the right to welfare, the social rights to employee welfare. By drawing on the histories of four European businesses, we can see that employees gained citizen status through being members of a particular group of people – here, their employing company – first during the 19th and early 20th century. Employers referred to social, political and religious or moral reasons when justifying employee welfare and thus vesting employees with the status of citizenship. In outcome, the concept of employee citizenship can be used to probe the current boundary setting between direct and non-direct forms of employment, such as self-employment. It can also be used to assess the interrelations between the welfare state – the main holder of citizenship – and businesses under considerations of corporate citizenship

Baumberg, B. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Do changing working conditions explain the rise in incapacity benefit claimants? Combining major workplace surveys with the BHPS

Over the past three decades, the number of incapacity benefit claimants in the UK has trebled. Conventional wisdom argues that this rise cannot reflect 'real' incapacity; Britons are perceived to have got healthier and jobs to have become less physically demanding. Yet Francis Green and colleagues have shown striking rises in the number of 'high-strain' jobs that combine low autonomy and high demands. These sociological changes not only affect physical and mental health, but may make it harder for a person with given health problems to stay in work.

This paper makes two contributions, one substantive and the other methodological. Substantively, the paper estimates the extent to which rising incapacity benefit receipt is the result of increasing job strain. Source data on job strain 1992-2006 is obtained from the Employment in Britain survey and Skills Surveys, which is then linked to the British Household Panel Survey on the basis of occupational code and demographics. Such data linkages are not uncommon either in the occupational health (Schwartz et al 1988) or sociological (Chan and Goldthorpe 2007) literatures.

Methodologically, more precise estimates for fine-grained occupations are obtained through Empirical Bayes estimation, hierarchically nesting survey year within three-digit occupations within one-digit occupational groups. More broadly, the paper also develops a more robust method for studying the effect of work characteristics through linked surveys. Existing ways of linking data produce systematic biases; here I obtain corrected estimates by estimating the source and target data models simultaneously within a Bayesian framework in WinBUGS

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

Sawyer, J. *Loughborough University, Department of Social Sciences*

Carbon labelling and the future for low carbon consumers: where do our `footprints` seem to be taking us?

With the latest consumer surveys suggesting that 'carbon counting now stands shoulder to shoulder with calorie counting when it comes to the weekly shop' (Carbon Trust, 2010), and that 72% of consumers actively want carbon labels on food products (Gadema, 2010) the issue of carbon footprints, and in their shadow - personal carbon allowances, is starting to emerge as a credible consumer concern.

Yet the carbon footprint remains one of the least well-understood issues. Consumer awareness surveys consistently reveal a somewhat limited and contradictory understanding. For whilst having products carbon labelled is generally well supported, there is also widespread scepticism about its effectiveness in inducing lasting behaviour change (Berry et al., 2008; Populus, 2007). Furthermore, there is a long-standing body of research indicating the existence of a large discrepancy between what consumers say in principle and what they actually do in practice. Thus, a consensus is emerging that in its present form the carbon footprint label is a poor way of communicating a product's emissions values to consumers (Upham & Bleda, 2009; Ponting, 2009). Nonetheless the Carbon Trust persists in pushing forwards its promotion of the carbon reduction label unchanged.

This presentation seeks to explore how the carbon footprint label might be developed in order to transcend current obstacles to achieving greater consumer engagement. Additionally, particular consideration will be given to the function of carbon labelling as a means of preparing consumers for a future that, it seems, will almost inevitably involve some form of personal carbon allowance scheme.

Sutherland, L-A. *Macaulay Institute*

'Lifestyle Farming': Conceptualising Farming as a Consumption Good

In recent years up to 46% of UK agricultural land sales have been for residential farmland, rather than commercial production (RICS, 2006). Although anecdotal evidence suggests that this has declined since 2007 due to economic uncertainty, the development of 'lifestyle farming' remains a well known but under-theorised element of the 'gentrification' of the countryside. In this paper, the author develops Bourdieu's concept of 'lifestyle' with reference to 'lifestyle farmers': private land managers who produce agricultural goods, but either do not need, or do not seek to earn a living from their farm property. The author proposes a) a theoretical deconstruction of the socio-economic processes influencing the development of non-commercial farming, using Bourdieu's concepts of taste, habitus, cultural and economic capital, and fields; and b) application of these concepts to case studies of 'lifestyle farming' identified through qualitative field research in England and Scotland. It is argued that lifestyle farming reflects the development of cultural and economic capital underlying processes of rural gentrification and farm household suburbanisation, and co-option of policy structures developed to support idealised notions of the 'family farm.'

Reference:

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) 2006. Rural Market Survey Quarter One. Available at: http://www.rics.org/Practiceareas/Environmentandland/ Ruralandnaturalassets/Market/rms_q1_2006.htm.

Gillies, V., Robinson, Y. *London South Bank University*

Challenging behaviour in the classroom: exploring gendered and racialised constructions of risk and vulnerability

The term 'at risk' is now commonly used to describe young people marked out as displaying disruptive or problematic conduct. Drawing on data from an ethnographic study, this paper explores the gendered constructions ordering understandings and experiences of secondary school pupils with challenging behaviour. The research was based in 3 inner city school located in disadvantaged areas and focused on 12 to 15 year old pupils attending Behaviour Support Units. Methods included participant observation, group work sessions, and interviews with pupils their parents and teachers. 73 pupils participated in the study, 24 young women and 49 young men. In this paper we highlight how inclusion strategies are mediated through a dominant 'emotional literacy' agenda operating within the schools. 'Troubled' and 'troublesome' are conflated through a focus on bad behaviour in terms of emotional deficit or sickness. For young women interpretations of developmental immaturity and 'neediness' tend to shape their school encounters, while for young men, narratives of psychological disorder or damage are often drawn on to position them as potentially dangerous. While largely unvoiced and under reflected upon this process was inevitably racialised, with this dimension shaping practices, assumptions, misunderstandings and defensive agenda setting within schools. We examine how these various meanings are deployed through everyday school interactions, and how they are actively managed or resisted by students. We also show how notions of risk and vulnerability focus attention and resources on the pupils' individual psyches, overlooking more fundamental and gendered and racialised threats to students' wellbeing.

Fletcher, A., Bonell, C., Sorhaindo, A. *London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

Health promoting or health harming schools? Examination of pathogenic potential in six case-study English secondary-schools

The WHO has advocated for 'Health Promoting Schools' and developed criteria defining these. Although educational sociologists have highlighted how schools can shape student disengagement and contribute to the reproduction of inequalities, public health sociologists have rarely explored schools' 'pathogenic' potential to harm health. From qualitative data collected between 2006 and 2009 through semi-structured interviews with students aged 11-15 (n=83), teachers (n=35) and support staff (n=4) across six case-study secondary-schools in England, we explore this. Our data suggests that schools may directly harm students' health and also provide the conditions for students actively to choose health-harming behaviours. Direct effects could include: disruptions to networks and social support at the transition to secondary-school; disadvantaged students being 'dumped' in the least popular and most intimating schools; anxiety engendered by schools' unremitting focus on attainment and new disciplinary strategies; and a lack of protection from bullying. Students' active choices could have pathogenic potential via their: engaging in drug use and gang-involvement to build 'safe' relationships; investing in substance use, violence or sexual activity as markers of esteem when education-based markers appear unobtainable; and using substances as self-medication for anxiety, or for covert rebellion. Some harms may occur in all school systems, while others may reflect particularities of British schooling and educational policies (for example, parental 'choice', continuous testing, national school inspections and league tables). Where these impact most on disadvantaged young people health inequalities will be reprodced. 'Health Promoting School' programmes are likely to have limited effects in isolation from broader policy changes.

Edwards, M. *Durham University*

'Invaluable' or a 'Headache'? Unequal Impacts of School Sport Partnerships in North East Primary Schools

In the five years to 2008, the Labour Government invested over £1.5 billion in physical education (PE). School Sport Partnerships (SSPs) have been at the heart of this investment. Consisting of small teams, SSPs work with groups of schools to increase the quality and quantity of sporting opportunities and promote healthy lifestyles. All state maintained schools belong to a SSP. National evaluations of SSPs report encouraging findings. However, little independent and/or qualitative research has been conducted. This research fills the lacuna by providing in-depth evaluations of three primary schools in north east England. The research reports on data collected in 45 semi structured interviews with teaching staff. Building on Pawson and Tilley's (1997) realistic evaluation, the findings consider the different Contexts, Mechanisms, and Outcomes in each school. These CMO configurations are critically explored to assess the impact SSPs have had in the schools. The effects are numerous, and unequally distributed between schools. Specifically, findings highlight particularly poor, sometimes detrimental, impacts in smaller rural schools. The demands of SSPs often run contrary to the needs of these schools, with many SSP-organised events being inappropriate for smaller schools, and the assistance given to schools being misplaced or counter to the wider school philosophy. This presentation reports on the problems found in the smaller rural schools. The findings demonstrate the pivotal role of CMO configurations in the relationship between schools and SSPs and, consequently, the impact SSPs have.

Hillyard, S., Bagley, C. *Durham University*

When is a head not a head? An ethnographic analysis of social relations inside an English rural primary school

The paper presents the findings of an ESRC-funded project in an English rural village and its school. It overviews and analyses the recent social history of the school, key changes and their impact upon the school. These include: the geography of the village in the past fifty years; the history of the school itself and; the reflections of current villagers, staff and pupils. It concludes that the role of the school inside this village presents a challenge to social theories of rurality, in terms of capturing the complexity and interrelations between social, economic, political and spatial dynamics. All have impacted upon the current situation and status of the school inside the village. Some are interpersonal (such as the legacy of past long-serving headteachers and staff turnover); some relate to the economic development of the village; others the geographic layout of the village; and finally the role of the (old and new) 'squirearchy' of the village. The paper concludes by outlining one interpretation of the problems and tensions the school will face in the immediate future and what changes might hold the greatest potential impact. The research is based upon ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2009-10. Using a multi-strategy research approach, the paper draws upon participant observation, interview, documentary, visual and historical material in support of its analysis.

Brooks, R. *Brunel University*

Student-Parents and Higher Education

During its time in office, the UK's Labour government gave a strong message that having caring responsibilities for a young child should not be seen as a barrier to engaging in education and training. Its widening participation strategy (DfES, 2003) included a specific commitment to increasing the number of mature students in higher education – students who are more likely than their younger peers to have caring responsibilities for dependent children. Furthermore, considerable resources were devoted to encouraging teenage mothers to return to education and training soon after the birth of their child (SEU, 1997). Nevertheless, despite this policy focus, there have been relatively few studies of the experiences of 'student-parents' within higher education. This paper draws on initial findings from a cross-national study (funded by the Nuffield Foundation) to explore the support currently offered by UK universities to students who have parental responsibility for one or more children under the age of 16. It compares this support to that offered by Danish institutions, to explore whether differences in welfare 'regime' (Esping-Anderson, 1990; Gaille and Paugam, 2000), the structure of the higher education system, and pervasive assumptions about gender relations have any discernible impact on the way in which student-parents are both constructed within institutional policies and assisted by institutional practices.

Bovill, H. *University of the West of England Bristol*

Widening participation: Issues of social justice and equity for non-traditional learners in a market saturated with credentials

The potential for wider participation by under-represented groups in HE does not necessarily contribute to wider social justice and equity. In practice it may lead to legitamising social inequality through: '…the appearance at least of opportunity structures for all…' (Brennan and Naidoo, 2008: 6). This paper seeks to explore the fairness and equity of a foundation degree programme of study in a new university within a period of credential saturation. This programme predominantly attracts mature students with lower tariffs, from lower socio-economic groups, some with additional needs such as EAL or SEN, from the low paid or voluntary educational support sector.

On the one hand, such programmes of study may offer a foot on to the credential ladder through recognition of professional experience in the sector, but on the other they also pose potential issues in terms of equity and social justice. In a market saturated by credentials are foundation degrees able to compete? Do students make informed decisions regarding their participation on these programmes? Are students, who are often ill-prepared for university study, 'justly' advised on their potential to complete such programmes and do they understand their options on exit? Once participating in these programmes are students 'fairly' supported in additional areas of need or are they left to find their own way in an unfamiliar environment?

Adriaensens, S. *HUB - University College Brussels*

Students and undeclared work. Differences in well-being, work-education interface and labour quality for formal and informal student employment?

The prolonged study career of young people, the strongly marketed urge to consume and the demand by companies of flexible workers has created a substantial activity rate of students on the labour market. As is the case in every other category of employment, not all of this work is declared to the proper authorities, is regulated by the formal institutions of society or is protected by government regulations and enforcement. In short, a substantial part of the paid work by students takes place within the informal economy.

Student employment is an important source of informal and underground activities in advanced economies. Most estimates of the informal economy reveal that students are among the 'usual suspects' of off-the-books work, next to categories such as the unemployed, workers in micro-enterprises and the self-employed.

Some social-scientific theories about the informal economy assume that undeclared work ensues from a lack of opportunities of fulfilling jobs, and therefore is associated not only with a lack of regulatory protection, but also with exploitative, low-quality, demeaning and poorly paid activities and relations. If this approach is valid, one expects that most effects of student employment in undeclared work will be negative in comparison to employment in formal employment. This contribution documents whether informal and formal jobs have differential effects the work quality and certain aspects of students' quality of life. The analysis is based on a large scale survey from a sample of secondary school students between 14 and 18 years in Flanders, Belgium.

Chan, T-W. Kilpi-Jakonen, E. *University of Oxford*

Closing of the gender gap in UK higher education: Examining the explanatory potential of family background and returns to education

We seek to explain the closing of the gender gap in university degrees that happened in the second half of the 20th century. The reversal of the gender gap and its continued growth is one of the major social changes in education of the past decades. In this paper, we look both at family influences on children's education and at returns to education as possible sources of change.

Firstly, we focus on the effects of parental education and family composition as a teenager on degree attainment as an adult, and whether the effects differ by gender. We also analyse whether the relationship has changed over time and if this can account for the changes in university degree attainment. Preliminary results suggest that girls benefit more from mother's education than do boys and that this has not changed over time. These results have been obtained using the British Household Panel Survey. We will also use the cohort studies and the ONS Longitudinal Study to test the robustness of this relationship.

Secondly, we use the General Household Survey to study the marital and labour market changes in gender-specific returns to education. Preliminary results suggest that the largest changes have come about in the marriage market.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE NAB206

de Vaus, D. *Univeristy of Queensland*

Living alone: choice, enjoyment and values

Living alone is an increasingly common living arrangement in developed economies. While we are learning more of the demographics of living alone little is known about the subjective elements of this living arrangement. Explanations of the rise in living alone fall into three broad groups, demographic, cultural change and changed capacity to live alone. Of these three, there has been almost no empirical investigation of the cultural components of living alone. This paper uses data from a specially designed national survey of 4000 Australians from across the adult life course to examine three aspects of living alone that tap into the subjective components of living alone and thus bear on a cultural explanation of this living arrangement. These aspects are:

1. To what extent do people living alone attribute their living arrangement to their own choice?

2. To what extent do people living alone feel that it is a positive experience? From their experience what are the main benefits and costs of living alone?

3. Do people living alone hold values and attitudes (e.g. individualism, privacy, autonomy etc) that appear to make living alone an attractive living arrangement?

The analysis explores variations in choice, enjoyment and values separately for men and women at different stages of the life course and according to social advantage/disadvantage.

Richards, J. *University of Manchester*

Recruiting for friends: relationality in the context of shared houses

The number of 'young professionals' living within shared housing has grown significantly in recent years. Whether this is a matter of instrumental necessity given the high costs of home-buying in the UK, a response to growing rates of geographic and occupational mobility or a rejection of conventional transitions through the life-course is a matter of popular and academic debate. While attention is often paid to questions of 'why' do young professionals share housing, little empirical concern has been paid to the challenges and experiences of living together. The process of living within shared housing often involves moving in with people that you have had little or no contact with previously – commonly referred to as 'randoms' – and sharing space, details and experiences usually reserved those with whom we already share a biography and degree of intimacy. Moving into a shared house represents a form of enforced intimacy. The process of choosing a shared house to live within or recruiting new housemates to join an established shared house is not just a mechanical practice, but a pragmatic, social and emotional assessment of compatibility for 'successful' living and integration. Drawing on research with 21-45 year old residents of shared houses in South Manchester, this paper explores the processes through which intimate relationships are forged (or not) in shared houses, with particular emphasis on the recruitment of new housemates.

Jamieson, L.H. *University of Edinburgh*

'Relationships' and 'Social Integration': keeping the personal touch?

This paper draws on recent research on personal lives, particularly, but not exclusively, research on people living on their own (Jamieson, Simpson, Wasoff), to address general questions about the nature of relationships and social integration. At its simplest, a relationship is some form of connection and is not restricted to connections between humans. Various theorists have argued that the relationships which do most of the work of social integration are not personal face-to-face relationships but mediated relationships, created by the market, corporations and information technologies, or relationships between humans and machines (Calhoun, Latour). When analysis starts with accounts of personal relationships, indirect relationships seem less compartmentalised from the personal (Hochschild). This paper reviews how we conceptualise 'relationships, the work they do of 'social integration' and the significance of personal relationships in this regard. In starting from research on personal relationships, it pays particular attention to people often caricatured as less 'socially integrated' because of living alone, when the majority of their peers are partnered and parenting.

Calhoun, C. 1992. 'The infrastructure of modernity: indirect social relationships, information technology and social integration' in Haferkamp & Smelser (eds.) Social Change and Modernity. U. California.

Hochschild, A. 2004. 'The Commodity Frontier' Alexander,J. et. al. Self, Social Structure, and Beliefs: Essays in Sociology, U. California.

Jamieson, Lynn et al (2010). Rural and Urban Solo Living: Social integration, Quality of Life and Future Orientations ESRC End of Award Report, RES-062-23-0172.

Latour, B. 2005. Reassembling the Social Oxford UP

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE 2 NAB114

Rogers, C.A. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Intellectual disability and mothering: an engagement with emotional labour and ethics of care

This paper draws on a feminist ethics of care and emotional labour as an engagement with, and understanding of what 'care work' is for mothers who have an intellectually disabled child or young person. By drawing on maternal narratives it takes ideas around emotional labour, dependence and interdependence forward by thinking about the relationships between mothers, professionals and everyday life of mothering an intellectually disabled child. It has been found that mothers are often left wondering about their own future and how their caring persona (potentially) spills out into their old age as their 'child' becomes a dependent adult. This, indeed, feeds into the notion that disability is a burden; to both individual and society; straddling psychosocial, practical and financial spheres. The need to recognise interdependence will, it is proposed; ultimately lead to a great many enabling and socially just practices. It is therefore important to look to the feminist ethics of care literature, emotional labour and disability literature to address and answer some difficult dilemmas in 'caring for' and 'caring with' an intellectually disabled child or young person. Critically the feminist ethics of care literature problematises care in relation to, for example, the capacity to care, caring relations, gendered practice, labour and autonomy and dependence. Disability literature also, in a different way is very critical of care and caring practices in relation to parents and professionals. It is these very aspects that are thrashed out here via narratives of mothers with intellectually disabled children.

Smyth, L. *Queen's University Belfast*

The Demands of Motherhood: Agency, Roles and Recognition

This paper focuses on how women inhabit the role of mother under conditions of late modernity. Framed by a conflict-oriented account of role theory, and a broader approach to social action as a creative, normatively oriented recognitive process, the paper explores the ways in which various contemporary norms of the self (expressive individualism; rational instrumentalism; and pragmatism) can be found to be in play in the maternal role, in conjunction with a range of other normative configurations relating to gender, sexuality, the family, the individual, social class and age, as they arise and circulate in specific situations.

Drawing on qualitative interviews with mothers in the US and the UK during 2009/2010, the paper is interested in how particular accounts of the mother role are recognised and deployed by women as they seek coherence between the range of roles they inhabit (e.g. partner/spouse, daughter/daughter-in-law, sister, friend, worker, colleague etc.), and those they routinely encounter in significant contexts. The creative ways in which women seek to demonstrate their social competence and establish coherence between maternal and other roles in the face of conflict and the demands of specific situations provides the focus of attention.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS — ALUMNI THEATRE

Bailey, M. — *University Of Chester*

Understanding Attrition in Domestic Violence

Responses to domestic violence primarily sit firmly under the crime and crime control agenda in line with current UK legislation. The nature of contemporary policing in the UK has changed and consequently policing domestic violence is the responsibility of a number of agencies with multiple lines of accountability. As a result a multi-agency approach is advocated in order to manage victim safety and criminalize perpetrators. However, preliminary analysis of two areas of the UK draws attention to new ways of governance that do not always engender positive results for victims of domestic violence. A Foucauldian discursive framework of governmentality has been used to conceptualize how neo-liberal policy has rendered many victims unable to access recourse through the criminal justice system and has contributed to an increase in attrition in some parts of the UK.

Smith, O., Skinner, T. — *University of Bath*

Observing Justice: An Exploration of Court Responses to Sexual Violence Victims

Despite years of policy reform in England and Wales, court responses to sexual violence remain hugely inadequate and many victims complain of secondary victimisation by the Criminal Justice System. Much of the existing literature focuses on the police stage, relies on interview methodologies, is outdated by important policy or ignores underlying assumptions. This study used court observations to provide rich data on the problematic features of adult sexual violence trials. The data was gained over a three month period at Bristol Crown Court in the Western court circuit, which has the lowest regional conviction rates for rape and attempted rape. Underlying assumptions in the data were then identified using critical discourse analysis, offering an insight into the potential impact of such assumptions on court responses to sexual violence. The main themes that arose were: routine disruptions, behaviour as 'rational', extreme interpretations of due process rules and winning as priority. These discourses can help explain the ineffectiveness of current policy and highlight the need to move beyond focusing purely on short-term change. Instead, it is argued that the time has come to begin addressing the fundamental inadequacies of criminal courts in England and Wales. This study therefore provides an up-to-date exploration of responses to sexual violence using a relatively uncommon methodology and identifying underlying concepts that legitimise and reinforce current poor responses to sexual violence.

Canning, V. — *Liverpool John Moores University*

Transcending Conflict: Barriers to Sexual Violence Support for Women Seeking Asylum in Merseyside

Legislative developments regarding rape in conflict have gradually come into place since the Geneva Convention of 1949, and sexual violence in conflict has now been recognised as a Crime against Humanity. Nonetheless, sexual violence has been increasingly normalised in some conflicts. Increases in migration and displacement are often the result of conflict or civil warfare, and social ostracism of women who have experienced rape in conflict is common in recent and contemporary situations.

Rape and sexual violence often have profound effects on individual survivors, and common experiences in the aftermath of abuse can range from depression, to sleeplessness, to suicide. In view of this, it would perhaps be expected that preventative strategies against rape in conflict would be a primary concern for security. Furthermore, in consideration of the prevalence of rape in many conflicts, agencies within international communities should recognise the influence sexual violence, and the threat of sexual violence, may have on women's forced migration and claims for asylum in the UK, as well as need for ongoing support.

This research focuses on asylum in Merseyside, one of two main areas for screening and dispersal in the UK. Stemming from in-depth interviews with key agencies and support organisations, as well reflecting on one oral history, it argues that the significance of sexual violence in conflict is not fully acknowledged in women's claims, that support is scare, and that legislation requires reform in areas, and implementation in others.

Crowhurst, I. — *Birkbeck Institute for Social Research, Birkbeck, University of London*

Prostitution policy regimes in Italy: from state-regulated brothels to state of exception

Since the formation of the Italian modern nation state, in the second half of the 19th century, prostitution has been regulated under two very different laws. The first, passed in 1860, was a regulationist law that legalised the purchasing and selling of sexual services in state-regulated brothels. The second, passed in 1958, abolished regulation and introduced a regime of 'partial criminalisation' (Phoenix 2009). Despite several attempts to change it, the 1958 law is still in place today in Italy. However, a new set of emergency 'public security measures' that were introduced and implemented in July 2008 by the current right-wing government have, in practice, superseded the 1958 law. I contend that since then, a new prostitution policy regime has effectively been in place in Italy – the third, since the formation of the country. Unlike the first two prostitution policy regimes, however, which were sanctioned by the law, the latest development is occurring in contradiction with the 1958 prostitution law, with its enforcement of anti-prostitution measures. The latter are justified by the need to respond to the exceptional national security emergency caused primarily by irregular migrants in the country (Merlino 2009). This paper analyses the current prostitution policy regime in Italy by engaging in particular with the work of Agamben (2005) on the 'state of exception'. This provides a useful framework to understanding the current state of Italian politics, and in this context, the high level of governmental violence displayed against prostitution in the country

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

MEDIA NAB 213

Matthews, J. *University of Leicester*

Media Performance in the Aftermath of Terror: Press Rites, Political Ritual and the UK Press Coverage of the London Tube Bombings, 2005

This paper examines the press performance in the immediate aftermath of the London tube bombings, 2005. Press practices, it contends, prove significant in terms of how collectively (broadsheet, mid market and tabloid) newspapers respond to this event in reproducing a moment of unity through giving space to authority figures, announcements of condemnation and sympathy, issues of law enforcement as well as human-interest news angles, within ongoing stories in a particularised order. This unity although observed previously (Bird 2002), is explored specifically here as reflecting the strength and stability of the nation and its' people in the face of acts of terrorism and thus as performing significant aspects of the political ritual (Elliott 1980) in accordance with organized media templates (Kitzinger 2000). Yet unique to this coverage, is a mobilised discourse of 'British blitz spirit' that appears first in elite and lay reactions and then is reproduced to bond together ongoing coverage, which further points to the importance of collective images of the nation in the press performance of the political ritual.

McAlister, R., Meehan, C. *University of Ulster*

An Exploration of Media Reporting of Victims of Murder and Manslaughter in Northern Ireland

Wherever a victim exists a crime has been perpetrated and crime stories are the biggest sellers across the media. If it 'bleeds it leads' is often an accurate description of the way in which news is deemed as newsworthy. The idea of the victim is compelling and television ratings and newspaper sales often rely upon the regularly gruesome descriptions of victims of crimes. Much journalistic practice is routine, with stories sought and reported in accordance with pre-constructed news templates, only the names, dates or locations change. The resultant outcome of such reporting is that journalists all too often produce easy explanations or simplistic ironies too quickly to summarise violent acts. This research focuses specifically on the media reporting of victims of murder and manslaughter in Northern Ireland. By undertaking in-depth semi-structured qualitative interviews with bereaved family members and by analysing stories printed in the local press, the preliminary findings from this research identify that the media will over sensationalise details of the victim's death in various ways, they frequently print inaccurate information and some journalists employ unethical techniques to gain the 'scoop'. In all cases analysed respondents report that the style of media reporting has heightened the pain and suffering of the family. The researchers propose that journalists should adopt a more 'humane' style of reporting that requires a new set of assumptions about the family who suffer the trauma, and new thinking about how to apply these ideas to the staple work of journalism.

Christou, M. *University of Cyprus*

Witnessing Suffering in the Media

In this paper, I use a variety of visual examples from major western media outlets to point out how the image of 'other people's pain' serves both as a form of 'excessive witnessing' and as a culturally alienating factor. My purpose is to explore the availability of the pain spectacle in the news media and to examine how it becomes another territory for marking difference. The paper outlines 3 major debates in the question of media depictions of human suffering: the debate on the dimension of truth (whether these images should be made available to uncover reality); the debate on vulgarity (whether viewing images of suffering is an act of bearing witness to atrocities or simply satisfies voyeuristic desires) and the question of empathy (whether media witnessing leads to empathy or apathy). I argue that pain is spectacularized in ways that dehumanizes the very subject it sets out to humanize, that some people's bodies in pain are more available as a spectacle both in their lives and in their deaths, and that some people's pain is presented as overwhelming and incoherent whereas others' can be celebrated and rendered meaningful. I point out how these discrepancies are not simply representations of 'reality' but productions of cultural difference and constructions of humanity or inhumanity.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS D602

LAY HEALTHCARE

Morden, A., Jinks, J., Nio Ong, B. *Keele University*

Meaning as 'risk'? Exploring 'risk factors' and lay knowledge for a chronic pain condition

Both research and UK policy for the management of musculoskeletal conditions highlight a number of 'risk' factors relating to onset and exacerbation of conditions such as knee pain. These factors include occupation, ageing, trauma to the joint, obesity and lack of regular exercise. Management guidelines outline the importance of education and self-management of the risks linked with development and progression of pain.

The aim of this qualitative study was to explore the meaning that people gave to their knee pain and gain an understanding of how 'risks' are understood and framed. Baseline in-depth interviews, a diary study for 6 months, and a follow up interviews at 6 months were used. Analysis was conducted using the constant comparative method.

We found that the meaning that people offered for the onset of their condition resonated with epidemiological evidence. People do not consider their condition in a 'risk' framework, but gave meaning to their condition by noting retrospectively patterns and associations within their life course and social context. People's explanatory frameworks cross-cut each other and imitated aspects of formal epidemiology.

Our research suggests that people incorporate scientific notions within their own reasoning about 'risk' and health maintenance. Rather than promoting an educational approach to self-management it may be more useful to take lay frameworks as the basis for developing meaningful health and 'risk' communications.

Mottram, A. *University of Salford*

'They are wonderful while you are in but the aftercare is rubbish'- self-care and nostalgia: experiences of day surgery patients

Due to political drivers, the self –care ethos and cost containment as well as technological advances, surgery, which previously required a lengthy hospital stay can now be performed in a day. Care that was previously performed by nurses is now transferred to the patient and their carers. A study was undertaken, using a grounded theory approach, to explore patients' experiences of day surgery. 145 patients and their carers were interviewed over a two year period using semi-structured interviews on three occasions. Largely patients were satisfied with their care on the day of surgery but were critical of the support they received from health service personnel following discharge. They felt unable to care for themselves due to physical frailty and a lack of knowledge about their condition. A major finding was the nostalgia expressed for times past when healthcare was considered to be more holistic and more personal. The self-care imperative is discussed and implications for health service policy are examined.

Powell, K. *University of Chester*

A figurational analysis of an area-based health initiative: a vehicle for social change?

It is well established that people who live in disadvantaged circumstances are more likely to experience worse health than those living in more affluent circumstances. This has led to a plethora of area-based initiatives designed to improve the health of residents in deprived areas. This paper presents findings from qualitative research which sought to examine the scope for change within one such initiative. Target Wellbeing uses community and voluntary sector (CVS) organisations to deliver a network of small projects within deprived areas across the Northwest of England.

Using one area targeted by the initiative as a case study, the research used a figurational perspective to explore prospectively how people involved in the initiative mediated existing networks of interdependencies between local people in order to try and influence change. Over an 18 month period, non-participant observation and qualitative interviews were carried out with key people in the local figuration (or social network), including service providers and residents. Early findings indicate that the CVS providers are facilitating the development of new networks of social relations for participants. Such findings demonstrate how examination of social interdependencies within the initiative can shed light on the mechanisms through which such initiatives operate to effect change. In addition, it is anticipated that exploration of the ways in which these networks have developed and the ways in which they are utilised by local people will facilitate a greater understanding of how power might be generated and utilised through social connections.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS H103

EPISTEMOLOGY

Hammersley, M. *The Open University*

Can Sociologists Know All That They Claim to Know? The Case of 'Is Britain a Meritocracy?'

Any academic discipline must claim that it can produce knowledge whose likely validity is greater than information about the same topics from other sources. Closely associated with this, however, is a specification of the limits to the sort of knowledge a discipline offers, and some commitment to acknowledging the relative weaknesses and uncertainties associated with particular knowledge claims. In this paper, I will suggest that over the past 60 years there have been growing pressures on sociologists, and on other social scientists, to ignore or play down these cautionary requirements: to extend their claims beyond proper limits, and systematically to exaggerate the likely validity of findings. These pressures derive partly, perhaps, from the ambitions of the 1960s' generation and their influence on subsequent cohorts of sociologists; but also from more recent changes in the external environment, notably in expectations about what academic disciplines must do to provide 'value for (taxpayers') money'. I will explore the limits to sociological knowledge by examining research on a topic that has long been central to British sociology, and in which there has been much recent public interest: whether Britain is a meritocracy, and more specifically whether social mobility is increasing or has declined. Some of these limits are those specified by Weber, others derive from problems inherent in research in this field. In the conclusion I will consider what the implications are of my deflationary account of sociology's capabilities, at a time when the pressures on it to 'deliver' are greater than ever.

Fogel, C., Quinlan, A. *Lakehead University- Orillia*

Imaginative Inquiry: Rethinking Theory, Method, and Methodology

The language for sociological inquiry reflects a sociology of a different era. Despite the significant advances that have been made within innovative approaches to sociological investigation, the discipline remains tied to a methodological language that reflects simplistic binaries and problematic dichotomies. This paper begins by charting some of the developing innovative trends in sociological methods and methodologies. It will explore examples of and possibilities for transcending traditional boundaries between: 1) quantitative and qualitative methods, 2) theory and method, 3) method and methodology, and 4) researcher and research participant. This paper seeks to develop a new language for understanding these approaches that exist outside simplistic methodological binaries. It explores a new concept, imaginative inquiry, as a term that has the potential to untie methodological discourse from a sociology of the past to one of the future allowing researchers to explore sociological terrain in imaginative ways.

Sercombe, H. *University of Strathclyde*

Ethico-pragmatic methodology: rigour and validity in a world of multiple epistemologies

In the postmodern era, the absolutist claims of all authorities, including Science and Reason, have collapsed. In the absence of any binding a priori justification, such claims can only be pragmatically based: Science can claim to be true because it works. However, from a critical perspective, this is not enough: it works for whom? Who has established the criteria by which a judgment of efficacy is made? Who bears the cost? Is this fair? Is it right?

According to Bauman, truth is (and can only be) established by commitment. Because our research is located in contexts where we care deeply about what is happening to people, these commitments cannot be anything other than ethical in nature. This is an epistemology beyond both positivism and constructionism. It locates research ethics not just in the narrow question of immediate harm to participants, but in the logic of the whole research enterprise. Research is an act. The point, as Marx said, is to change the world. It is therefore an ethical act.

This paper argues that the core question for research methodology is not about method or theoretical approach. Old debates about qualitative versus quantitative are obsolete. Triumphalist positions on the superiority of this or that social theory are too: we know that all of them are partial and positional. Ethico-pragmatic research argues that the adoption of method, or theory, is pragmatic: it is a question of what will work. To what end? To the end envisioned by our ethical commitment…

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

OPEN **NAB115**

FOOD *Chair: Wendy Wills*

Parham, S. *University of Hertfordshire*

Connecting everyday food consumption to 'urbanist' principles for sustainable cities – challenges for climate change mitigation and adaptation

The paper will consider ways that sociological responses to climate change mitigation and adaption can be spatialised in relation to food. The argument starts from a position that there is a tendency in sociological research to see food practices as essentially about processes rather than places in cities, towns, villages and the countryside. Attempts to explore the linkages between food consumption, exchange and production in a spatialised or design related way –within a sustainability paradigm - similarly seem under theorised in a sociological sense. A considerable part of sprawl repair and area based retrofit as well as any new urban development will need to focus on rethinking unsustainable food practices that have developed to fit modernist planning, architectural and design regimes and the economic systems that underpin them. Post war suburbs and more recent conurbations in particular will require a reworking of their urbanism and a reconfiguration of their connections to urban fringes and the countryside. Climate change mitigation and adaptation are both likely to require that landscapes of production, exchange and consumption are better designed - and that everyday food consumption occurs in compact, walkable urbanism that is the spatial expression of radical shifts towards a more sustainable, equitable political economy of food. The nature of consumption, and of the places within which that consumption occurs will need integrated attention. The paper draws on both sociological and visual design sources to explore these issues.

FOOD STREAM PLENARY

Keeping the sociology in the sociology of food: strategies for harder times

Professor Anne Murcott
University of Nottingham,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
City University, London
London, South Bank University

A nameable sociology of food in the UK is at most about half the age of the BSA. Over its short lifetime, creating a distinctive sociological apprehension of the vital matter of eating has, it is said, rather too often been neglected. In part this reflects the chronic and perilous condition of sociology which Everett Hughes long ago described as poised between science and profession. In part too, this reflects the imperatives of research grant funding – hence the unoriginal observation that this field's agenda, outlook and analysis has been allowed too heavily to be shaped by extra-sociological concerns such as nutrition or public health. On the assumption that 'the current economic climate' may mean that securing research funding will get harder, then creating a more secure sociology in the sociology of food, never mind keeping it there, may also become harder.

This talk enlarges on these problems, revisiting in the process a long-standing sociological injunction to 'make' not just 'take' problems. It looks back over the past three decades' work to try and pin down the claim that developing a more mature sociological apprehension of food has been neglected. Doing so includes brief inspection of some of the unpublished background to the ESRC Research Programme 'The Nation's Diet' of the 1990s. The discussion then looks forward to propose a couple of ways in which the sociology in the sociology of food may be kept going. One focuses on educating the next generation of researchers – thinking in particular about undergraduate and masters' dissertations. The next moves on to suggest much greater attention to secondary analysis, urging if nothing else that Alan Warde and his colleagues' imaginative trail blazing be copied. The third concludes the talk by presenting archival work in progress.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

OPEN 2 NAB214

ARMS TRADE

McSorley, K.J. *University of Portsmouth*

Embodying the Arms Trade

Global arms fairs are vast exhibitions where defence and security contractors showcase and sell the products and services, from missiles and state-of-the-art command and control systems to magazines and sunglasses, which support military lifestyles and operations. A key institution in the ever-expanding military-industrial complex, the global arms fair weaves together elements of contemporary corporate consumerism with military culture to form a unique hybrid – part trade fair, part interactive world expo, part legitimating display of might. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork across several global arms fairs, this paper examines the somatic norms and bodily displays that operate within this military-cultural arena, exploring how specific notions of security and threat are imagined and embodied in particular corporeal regimes and representations. Specific attention is paid to how the presentation, control, flow and exclusion of particular bodies – uniformed, weaponised, suffering - constitutes specific zones of commercial activity; the gendered and sexualized aesthetics of consumerist and military display; and the embodiment of particular martial understandings of national and ethnic identity. The paper locates these corporealities within a discussion of wider cultural militarization and significant transformations in contemporary modes of warfare.

HUMANITARIAN RELIEF: THE MEDIATION OF SUFFERING AND GENEROSITY

Since the late 1980s humanitarianism - the immediate relief of suffering in the name of respect for human dignity - has come to dominate western responses to social problems in the poorer parts of the world. But what does it mean to act on the suffering of people who are so distant from most citizens of wealthy, western countries? Humanitarian relief establishes new and changing links between donors, donor government, newsmedia, local states, local organizations, local media, recipient populations and those who do not receive help. This panel brings together scholars working on different aspects of humanitarian relief with a focus on the kinds of mediation involved in these links. Papers will address different forms and sites of mediation, and engage the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of thinking about these forms of mediation.

Krause, M. *University of Kent*

Organized Needs: Humanitarian NGOs and The Market for Projects

Many observers of humanitarian NGOs emphasize and celebrate their values. Others, more cynically, point to the role of power and outside interests. Based on 60 in-depth interviews with managers in the headquarters of the largest Western relief NGOs and hours of observation at professional trainings, this paper argues that neither values nor outside interests can tell us very much about the day-to-day work of these organizations. Relief agencies try to help people but, as I show, in practical terms the main focus of their work is to produce projects. Managers try to produce good projects and the pursuit of the 'good project' shapes the way they allocate resources and the kind of services they provide. Agencies emphasize the added value of their skills relatively independently of the needs or preferences of the beneficiaries. Management tools invite agencies to maximise quantifiable results for chosen beneficiaries relatively independently of any effects on the affected population as a whole. There are incentives to help those that are easy to help; those who are hardest to help often receive no assistance at all.

Wilkinson, I.M. *University of Kent*

Towards a Sociology of Humanitarianism

From where should we stand in order to identify the origins of modern humanitarianism? How can we account for its history and current institutional formations? Is a new culture of cosmopolitan humanitarianism in evidence in contemporary societies and if so how should we venture to assess its moral and political implications? This presentation examines some of the contrasting ways in which sociological thinkers have ventured to answer these questions. An attempt will be made to mark out the novelty of contemporary humanitarianism in terms of the deployment of moral sensibility through the visual representation of 'distant suffering' in mass media. This will also be taken as a context in which to issue a call for terms of critical analysis that acknowledge the development of multiple forms of humanitarian culture and which also venture to provide a more finely tuned account of their contrasting political formations, institutional manifestations and positions within public debate.

Shani, O., Seu, B. *London School of Economics & Political Science*

The Humanitarian Emergency at Work and On Strike

Craig Calhoun argues that the convergence of a series of historical and political processes created the occasion for the emergence of the social imaginary of the humanitarian emergency. While some research has shown how this social imaginary exists by virtue of its cultural and media representations, we know very little about how this imaginary extends from elaborate systems of thought and political projects to social practices and people's thinking, judgements, responses and emotions. And yet so often we hear claims such as 'the global media nurture sympathy' or 'the potent visual imagery of humanitarian communication encourages people to take action'. In this paper we will present our research project on Mediated Humanitarian Knowledge, whose goal is to understand how the social imaginary of the humanitarian emergency relates and enacts people's 'everyday morality' and deeper normative scripts that inform their lives and identities. We examine this question in relation to both the 'public' and humanitarians – how people respond and make sense of humanitarian messages and how the humanitarian imaginary informs the work of NGOs as moral entrepreneurs. We argue that the social imaginary of the humanitarian emergency and the image of moral order that it carries, penetrates and takes hold in people's everyday lives in diverse ways, but it may, at the same time be rejected, suspended and blocked in diverse and quite sophisticated ways that must be empirically investigated and theoretically conceptualized.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

OPEN 3 H101

AGEING

Freeman, E. *London School of Economics*

Sex that gives and takes away: sexuality in older age in rural Malawi

This paper deals with practices and beliefs about sex among older adults. It is part of a larger project on experiences and meanings of ageing in rural Malawi. Fieldwork was carried out between 2008 and 2010. Qualitative data were collected from men (n=20) and women (n=21) aged between 50 and 90 using novel in-depth multiple dependent interviews (n=135). Data analysis is thematic and makes comparisons across themes and individuals. The ageing body was viewed in terms of declining strength and potency, or 'heat'. Sex was understood both as requiring and as giving strength. On one hand, men and women understood declining desire for sex as a reflection of the body's 'cooling' with age, and declining strength to perform sex as a reflection of a decline in physical strength more generally. Women particularly discussed sex as another form of 'work' requiring bodily strength that must be balanced with other necessary work to be done in the household and garden. On the other hand, sex was understood to confirm or give strength. For men and women sex was seen as confirming the strength and contribution they were making to their households. For women, sex and semen was understood to replenish some of the strength and 'blood' lost as their bodies had aged. This research is one of few qualitative examinations of the ageing process in Africa. It posits the ageing body as central to understandings and experiences of ageing and sexuality in older age.

King, A.D., Cronin, A. *Kingston University*

'I would fight tooth and nail not to go into one of those places': Queer(y)ing the Ageing Body

Sociological research on the ageing body has grown significantly over the past decade; whilst simultaneously sociological and gerontological research has began to address the lives of older lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) adults. Although older LGB adults will have much in common with older heterosexual adults, the way sexuality is socially organised means that this group may experience ageing differently from their heterosexual counterparts. In this paper, we wish to bring questions about the ageing bodies of older LGB adults to the fore. We begin by arguing that much mainstream sociological literature about the ageing body is heteronormative; that is, it implicitly references heterosexuality and the heterosexual ageing body as the de facto subject position. Drawing on our own research findings, as well as a growing corpus of studies, we demonstrate that the ageing body poses particular challenges, but also opportunities, to older LGB adults. Included in our discussion here are issues about health, social and particularly residential care and their relationship with identity. We conclude that a more embodied understanding of older LGB adults' lives is required and suggest ways that this might be approached.

Higgs, P., Gilleard, C. *University College London*

Sociology and the 'still tangential' body:implications for the sociology of ageing

Despite the expansion of sociological writing on the body over the last quarter century, sociological engagement with bodies as sources of distinction and identity has been often half-hearted and tangential. This paper will review some of the main sociological approaches to the body and their relevance to the embodied identities of age, disability, gender and race. We shall argue that the corporeal features that typically define these important sources of social difference are mostly passed over as the core of debates over identity remain fixated upon textual readings and issues of power and control that connect poorly if at all with their bodily referents. Yet we suggest people continue to work on their bodies as sources of gendered, racialised or age related identity – and that that body work has specific sources of corporeal significance – on skin, hair, size, shape and musculature which are fundamentally connected physiological processes rather than being epiphenomena of cultural discourses Moreover, the ageing body also provides a source of organic vulnerability, the interpretation of which relies upon socially mediated processes of disease deficiencies and decay. We argue that exploring this dichotomy between the external body as a worked upon arena of identity and as a marker for the status and effectiveness/fitness of the internal body may provide a useful direction to guide future research on ageing embodiment.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

RELIGION H216

YOUTH, EDUCATION AND TRANSMISSION

Eriksen, L.L. *Norwegian school of Theology*

Slow flows: Viscosity and group boundaries

Groups are groups in different ways. Why, then, is there so much analytical and policy-making effort wasted on finding the one best way of conceptualising groups with identity claims. Education about religions is seen as a crucial tool for identity management within several European states. The connection between teaching about religion in public schools, and the nature of religious groups in society is at least two-fold: Firstly, the curriculum contains assumptions about religion and identity. Secondly, todays education contributes to shaping members of religious groups into the future. Using examples from my fieldwork in Norwegian secondary schools, I argue that groups with identity claims may be delineated by boundaries that kan have various degrees of solidity or fluidity. The sociology of religion, multiculturalism and identity would benefit from developing a differentiated social ontology of groups. I suggest that the metaphor of viscosity, or variable speeds of flow, might be a useful theoretical tool. This addresses a range of debates within the field of research on multiculturalism, such as a discussion between Gerd Baumann and Veit Bader or more recently between Tariq Modood and Anne Phillips, I argue that people engage in fluidising and solidifying practices when they talk about and 'do' their their group identifications.

Kaur, K. *Delhi University*

Sikh history and culture on the net: Storytelling as an Innovative Medium

Storytelling,the way to narrate events, has always been an important aspect of every culture, which is not only a medium of entertainment but also an instrument of transmission of cultural as well as religious values. Though storytelling is always associated with oral tradition, the evolution and advancement of technology has changed its nature to a great extent and no wonder, with the advent of computers and internet, it has emerged as a powerful pedagogical tool to instill certain moral and educational values, especially in children. The existence of innumerable websites has led to the shrinking of the global world but it has been accompanied by another phenomenon-the fear of losing one's identity. An attempt by almost all religious groupings, to preserve as well as to transmit their religious values, through the use of the Net, was an obvious chioce. And Sikhism was no exception. This paper centers around sikh stories for children, downloaded from the website www.sikhnet.com .An attempt will be made to understand the nature of the choice of the stories and the interconnection between history,memory and the modern phase of the Sikh religion. The paper will also try to present a comparison with the present book form of stories published by the sikh organisation.

Russell, A. *Higher Education Academy*

Representing Research in Teaching Religious Studies and Sociology of Religion; current landscape and possible futures

The resurgence of interest in religion has meant that new and innovative research is being produced by departments worldwide. The ESRC and AHRC's decision to fund research in religion has placed the UK at the forefront of interdisciplinary religious studies research. But has this innovation filtered through to our teaching? Are the pioneering methods being used in our research and the recent findings of those projects also being evidenced in our teaching? This paper will explore changes in teaching religious studies and the sociology of religion from an interdisciplinary perspective. It will focus on the innovations in teaching happening across the UK as well as speculating and positing potential futures for teaching religious studies and the sociology of religion that reflect the resurgence of religious studies research currently taking place. This paper will draw upon recent work by the Subject Centre for Philosophical and Religious Studies to explore critically the features of effective interdisciplinary education, and the potential rewards for both staff and students of such approaches to PRS learning and teaching.

Franceschelli, M. *University of East Anglia*

Young British Muslims and their parents: pathways to faith, citizenship and identity: An application of visual methods

With the rise of multiculturalism in Britain the visibility of religion has increased with Islam being particularly notable. As British society becomes more diverse, an apparent tension seems to emerge between the Government's effort to reinforce the singular identity implied citizenship and a plurality of social identities. The paper draws from a PhD that, based on the concept of habitus by P. Bourdieu (1930-2002), develops a model of identity which investigates how elements of the social sphere, such as religion and citizenship, are individualised to produce subjective practices, values and beliefs. The study adopts a mixed method approach (survey, interviews and photography) exploring how young British Muslims from South Asian background negotiate between their faith-based and national identity, while it takes into account the pathways that Muslim parents undertake to transmit values to their children. In-depth interviews have been conducted with 25 young South Asian Muslims (14 to 19 years old) living in London and Oldham and their parents (27 parents). Prior to the interview, the young people were asked to take some pictures of 'anything you feel is relevant to your identity' using a digital camera. The pictures were used as prompts during the interviews and provided important insights into the life world of participants and issues of identity, faith and family. The paper will report on the use of visual methods during the interview with the young people and on how visual data have been used to re-reconstruct young people' identity and habitus.

URBAN / IMPACT / EDUCATION

Kent, R., Alma Carrasco, A. *Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla*

Mexico's S&T System and the PhD: Evolving System Dynamics and Governance

Mexico's S&T system has expanded and differentiated significantly over the past 20 years. This paper wil describe this process, emphasizing institutional and disciplinary differentiation, in the context of a mid-income country's efforts to upgrade its research and innovation capacity. Secondly, changes in governance and reputational coordination will be described. Lastly the presentation will analyze recent changes in PhD training in the natural sciences, with emphasis on identity formation and training trajectories of young scientists. In spite of important shifts in these areas internationally, these issues have not been systematically researched. Findings from our research will be contrasted with current debates on the globalization of science and on scientific development in less developed countries. Theoretical arguments will be presented based on Richard Whitley's and Jochen Gläser's propositions on the changing governance of public science systems.

Jonas, M. *Institute for Advanced Studies*

A flat ontology based empirical research about the enactment of an urban high-tech industry

Against the background of the current debate about the explanatory power of a so called 'flat ontology' (Marston/Jones III/Woodward) the planned contribution will follow the aims to summarize central aspects of this approach and to combine it with other current social science approaches which can be used to explain the enactment (Mol/Law) of an industrial high-technology industry in Dortmund, a city in the Ruhr Area in Germany. Based on an empirical study of several years, it will be set out that the enactment of the high-tech industry might be grasped as a multiple phenomenon. Its multiplicity is created through the activities of heterogeneous actor constellations, whose individuals are members of different network-arrangements (for instance of economic policy, different industries, creditors or the public media) actualising different partly overlapping or partly contradicting bundles of social practices (Schatzki) (for instance of urban revitalization concept development, of company development, of employee participation, of venture capital financing, of informing reporting or of a critically distanciated report) in a specific relational space (Massey).

Spencer, D. *University of Oxford*

The 'good', the 'misbehaving' and the 'ugly': algorithms and affect in making science and scientists

Educational research on doctoral studies has only recently begun to pay attention to embodied experiences of doctoral researchers while STS have not paid sufficient attention to the role of pedagogy in the production of science. Drawing on both research fields, I study how in their choreographed, embodied entanglements of intention, serendipity, affect, and performance doctoral researchers 'become scientists with' computational algorithms and how algorithms 'become with' their researchers in computational life sciences. I enquire into what might be at stake here if (a particular type and tempo of) results are prioritised pedagogically over the process of becoming. I begin by describing what an algorithm in this particular local setting in one UK University requires from a 'good' doctoral researcher and what a researcher requires from a 'good' algorithm. 'The good algorithm' emerges as a moral projection into the future and its quest produces moral elevation, enthusiasm and optimism, particularly through the vision of 'good results' and 'beautiful code'. Then, I show various faces of the 'misbehaving' algorithm such as: selectively disabled, seductive, ugly, competitive, or fudged; and I describe student experiences and affect in dealing with them. This leads us to further academic actors and to exploring current research and pedagogic regimes as emotional regimes: keeping the 'good' algorithm (and those becoming with it, such as, the 'good' researcher) hostage within a culture of 'desirable' results; and foreclosing spaces for staying with and articulating the troubling experiences of 'not knowing' where a certain creativity resides.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES H102

Packer, B. *École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS)*

Redefining Social Capital: let the process be your guide

Since Bourdieu first introduced the term 'social capital' in contemporary sociological discourse, the concept has exploded onto the academic scene. In recent years, it has become the subject of rampant criticism, with some sociologists questioning whether the concept presents any analytical merit. This paper reinstates the relevancy of social capital as a valuable analytic tool within the sociological study of inequalities. By framing the processes in which social capital is produced, I suggest an integrated approach to understanding why this is an essential and often neglected aspect of social capital studies. I discuss the evolution of the concept, revealing in recent applications a preoccupation for quantitative methodology, a lack of consensus as to what constitutes social capital and to what units of organizational scale it may be applied. I expose several limitations of social capital conceived in these terms and address criticisms that the concept lacks heuristic value due to tautological reasoning in which its sources are equivalent to its consequences. In the final section, I argue that conceptualizing social capital in terms of the micro-interactional processes through which it is produced can rectify these problematic features. Rather than trying to make each 'case' fit in the predefined conceptual category of social capital, let us allow the category of social capital to be explained by the 'case'. The qualitative analysis of how social capital is constructed and defined in situ, provides an empirically informed case-flexible theoretical framework for meaningful research.

Bullock, J. *University of Southern California*

Simultaneous Identities: Implications of Sociological Race Theories on Defining the Multiracial Population in the United States and Britain

Examining multiracial identity formation in the United States and Britain has a significant and critical place in the larger trajectory of social scientific scholarship on race, gender, class, and other intersecting identities. This paper examines the impacts of historical and contemporary sociological race theories, socio-political movements, and grassroots mobilization efforts of community-based organizations in transforming the politics to define multiracial identity and the "two or more races" population. Using an interdisciplinary and mixed methods research approach, I investigate the shifting and contested ways the multiracial population is defined in public and private discourses, paying particular attention to the complexities this community raises within and among research regarding monoracial identified communities. This body of research counters the argument that multiple identity formation is inconsequential to theory. This study urges scholars to (re)examine how race and ethnicity continues to be framed, analyzed, interrogated, and understood in ways that are restricted by historically racialized moments that still linger today. These moments, I argue, are sharpened and more pronounced when centering the politics of what it means to claim a multiracial identity in the U.S. and abroad in the twenty-first century. The theoretical model for this study was Grounded Theory. Principle data collection methods were the "insider-outsider" and case study research approaches using extensive face-to-face interviews; participant and field observations of key local, state, and national events; and content analysis of primary and secondary documents. Data was collected between 2004 and 2009 in Los Angeles, Washington DC, Chicago, New York, and Sacramento.

Karafillidis, A. *RWTH Aachen University, Institute of Sociology*

Social Divisions and Identities out of Boundary Events: Gaming, Organizing, and Conflicting

This contribution contends that any theorizing of social divisions and identities must be grounded in a theory of social boundaries. Boundaries are a central feature of the social world. Georg Simmel even asserted that boundaries and their ongoing setting and transgressing are the very basis of life itself. However, without boundaries neither delimited social spheres could be observed nor identites formed. Hence a sociological theory of boundaries is needed. Otherwise simply no propositions could be made about any relations between divisions, identites and other social domains. The presentation will draw on ideas of Charles Tilly, Andrew Abbott, and Niklas Luhmann amongst others to show that boundaries are (a) ephemeral, (b) incessantly changing, and (c) that they exhibit a particular structural arrangement. This leads to the crucial question how boundaries get institutionalized, that is, how they become taken for granted social divisions and how they facilitate ostensibly fixed identities. In this respect gaming, organizing, and conflicting are identified and discussed as forms of communication that underlie the institutionalization of divisions and the formation of identities. Finally this assertion will be exemplified by a glance at historic and ethnological accounts that deal with the emergence of ethnic divisions and a national identity in Greek Macedonia during the first half of the twentieth century.

Schaeffer, M. *Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung*

Which Groups are Mostly Responsible for Problems in your Neighborhood? The varying effects of economic decline and ethnic diversity on making ethnic distinctions

While there is a long tradition of social theory stressing the role of categories and distinctions people apply to perceive the world, as well as qualitative studies on the creation and reproduction of the same, quantitative work on the use of categories as dependent variable is rare. Recent findings on the negative impact of ethnic diversity on social cohesion demonstrate the relevance of these categorization processes. Yet why and under which conditions do people start to employ ethnic rather than age, class or gender categories for example to conceptually organize their social environment? This paper analyses an open-ended question of a recently conducted large-scale survey in Germany (n=7500). In particular, this paper deals with the categories people apply to describe groups that are “mostly responsible for problems in your neighbourhood”. Thereby, this study first tries to give novel insight on how frequently people in Germany conceptually organize responsibility for problems in their community along ethnic lines as compared to others and second aims to identify explanatory factors. Relying on implications of Group Threat Theory and the Desintegration Approach, I compare how conditions of economic decline and out-group size are associated with a higher likelihood to use ethnic and immigrant categories to characterize problem-groups in the neighbourhood. One punch line from my findings is that for regions with initially high levels of unemployment, a change in unemployment has an even stronger effect on the likelihood to see as a problem group ethnic minorities or immigrants in general. In contrast to the effects of out-group size that are diminishing in returns, the effects of economic decline are ac-cumulating negative in their impact.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES 2 D302

Fabiansson, C. *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Young people's identity and belonging in regional Australian communities

The paper explores questions about how the social family environment influences a young person's identity development and social status identification in communities with limited life choices. It analyses the relationship between young people's developed identity capital and social status perception. How their social identification influences their participation in social networks, belonging to the local community, tolerance towards diverse cultures and community changes, and expectations of achieving their educational aspirations. The research is based on a sample of 754 Australian rural and regional young people aged between 14 and 21 years. The findings show that the young people who classified themselves as belonging to the highest social status group felt more at home in the community and trusted social networks more than the low status group. All the young people voiced future educational and occupational aspirations but the low status group showed less trust in achieving their preferred aspirations. The research demonstrates the importance of the family's social, cultural and economic capitals, the strong influence it has on a young person's identity capital and self-identity during their formative years, and the manner in which it impacts on young people's everyday community life.

Johnson, P. *Queen's University, Belfast*

The shadow of normalcy: teens, stigma and drink

Normative assumptions concerning appropriate values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviours possess a powerful impact in ordering and classifying the social world. Although theorists of reflexive modernity argue that within a de-traditionalised world individuals must now develop their own, idiosyncratic ways of living, constantly (re-)examining social practices in the light of incoming information, social-cultural presumptions regarding what certain groups of people ought to be still endure. Within contemporary western societies, teenagers are subject to the normalising judgements of adult others, with underage alcohol consumption providing one such arena where teenage practices are stigmatised. Drawing upon focus group interviews with 14-15 year olds from Northern Ireland, this paper wrestles with the deviancy routinely attributed to underage drinkers and, in doing so, demonstrates how authorship of the teenage self is neither the unique privilege of the subject, nor is it exclusively directed by adult society. While ostensibly resisting adult society through engaging in an illegal activity, the young people studied framed their behaviour with reference to the virtual identity standards of the adult others with whom they failed to comply. Indeed, rather than solely displaying active resistance to adult conventions, these teenagers also implicitly reconfirmed their status-inferiority. As such, in Goffmanian terms, even though the general identity values pertaining to a given society may be fully entrenched nowhere, they still cast a shadow over everyday encounters.

Oliver, C., Reay, D. Singhal, N. Byers, R. and Black-Hawkins, K. *University of Cambridge*

Who do you think you are? Eliciting young people's identities at the intersections of disability, ethnicity and class

This paper draws on ongoing research among young people with special educational needs and disabilities in special and mainstream school settings in Luton. The research aims to elicit young people's perspectives on themselves and their educational and social environments as they prepare to undergo transitions to adulthood. Their experiences are shaped in relation to numerous intersections of social division. We aim to examine how the young people's everyday practices in schools reproduce or resist disability as an identifier that intersects with other 'axes of power', including ethnicity and social class, as well as age and gender. This paper will be presented in the middle stage of research and as such, we reflect on one of the central aims of the project: to explore which approaches and tools would enable the young people to participate meaningfully in the research. We discuss the practical and methodological challenges raised in trying to elicit young people's voices and muse on how such attempts to encourage the agency of the young people can be developed into a theoretical framework which adequately accommodates their agency without losing sight of the structural.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE D402

VULNERABILITY AND POVERTY

Fassetta, G. *University of Strathclyde*

Through the Eyes of the 'Other'. Migrant Children, Colonial Legacies and Symbolic Violence.

My research into the expectations, dreams and worries of children who are waiting to leave Ghana to join their migrant parents in Italy reveals that the children anticipate Italy (and Europe in general) as a cleaner, more modern, intrinsically 'better' country. The emerging images echo the remark by Basch et al (2003) about migrants' '[...] deeply ingrained cultural belief, a residue of colonial experience, that what comes from the outside is usually best […]' (p. 124). Not only what comes from the outside but the 'outside' itself is perceived, by the children left behind, as inherently, often unquestioningly, 'better'. Over 50 years after Ghana gained formal independence, traces of the colonial discourses about the superiority of European culture and lifestyle can still be detected in Ghanaian children's views of Europe and they appear to inform, at least in part, their expectations and aspirations. My paper aims to describe the processes through which the legacy of colonialism still manages to shape the view of the West and Ghana of (potential) migrant children. It looks at how the children who have migrated, as well as those who were born in Italy of Ghanaian parents, are caught between sharing and resisting the narratives that depict them as unwelcome aliens or powerless victims. It will also explore the ways in which the children attempt to actively shape alternative views of their community (and, consequently, of their own position) within Italian society.

Takhar, S. *London South Bank University*

'Making the Leap': Community Politics and the Under-Representation of South Asian Women Councillors

This paper will present the findings of a research project funded by the British Academy which addresses the issue of the under-representation of South Asian women councillors at local government level. It also provides an understanding of the importance of women's representation in democratic structures. Recently minority ethnic women's under-representation in politics, exclusion from public life and experiences of discrimination has been brought into sharp focus (Rallings and Thrasher, 2004; Collins, 2006; McCartney and Mattusek, 2007; Fawcett, 2005). Recommendations to remedy this include consultation with women in grassroots organisations and a commitment to quotas by the leadership in political parties. This project used semi-structured interviews with twelve South Asian women already involved in the political process as councillors and mayors (cross party and region), and those in community politics. The research forms a pilot study and a basis for a study with a larger sample for understanding the limited inclusion of South Asian women in local democracy. The research also tackles the question of progression routes into politics i.e. from community to local politics. It assesses the role of the National Association of Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority Councillors and the impact of the 'Be a Councillor' campaign. Although the number of minority ethnic women councillors has increased from 0.6% in 1997 to 0.9% in 2006, it would take approximately 135 years to reach a representative level of 5.4% (Lambe et al, 2008; Cabinet Office, 2008).

Zayim, A. *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

High Hopes and Bleak Fortunes: Urban redevelopment in Istanbul, its Divergent Outcomes and Survival strategies among the Urban Poor

Recent years have witnessed a dramatic shift in the state's regulation of access to urban land and housing in Turkey. Through the enaction of 'squatter settlement transformation projects', the market has increasingly become central mechanism in determining who may have access. The stated aim of these projects is the eviction of squatter neighborhoods and their relocation to subsidized, 'modern', mass housing complexes built and provided for by the state. Based on ethnographic research in a mass housing complex in Istanbul during 2009 and 2010, this article discusses the objectives, implementation and outcomes of the projects. It put forwards that for Istanbul, the projects, by redeveloping squatter settlements, are part of broader effort to make Istanbul a global city. Describing the outcomes of the project among squatters, the article finds that the outcomes fall short of the commitments made by the authorities. Moreover, the outcomes are highly differentiated and uneven among the squatters. While all tenants in squatter neighborhoods are excluded entirely from the benefits of compensation and resettlement employed in the projects, for other squatters, their access to housing becomes mediated through the market and sustained occupancy becomes contingent upon their continued ability to pay. In the face of extreme difficulty in meeting the payments, resulting in the displacement of some households from the apartments, this article finds that squatters employ various survival strategies to retain occupancy. Drawing from interviews with households that endure this vulnerability, this article contributes to the literature by evincing a typology of these survival strategies.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES HONG KONG THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

Mirza, M., Gruszczynska, A. *University of Worcester*

Gendered patterns of attainment in the social sciences

The participation rate for women in higher education has exceeded that for men since 1992/3. However, gendered discrepancies in undergraduate achievement remain in the class of degree awarded to students. While female undergraduates now outperform males in terms of 'good' degrees obtained, a 'gender gap' nevertheless persists around the first class threshold, with men outperforming women. Existing academic literature has not addressed the gendered differences in attainment within various disciplines and, accordingly, one of the aims of the C-SAP project on which this paper is based is to fill the gap with regards to the social sciences specifically between and within sociology, anthropology and politics.

The first stage of the research involved analysing two sub-sets of data – HESA statistics related to student degree attainment in social sciences and Learning, Teaching and Assessment (LTA) documents. A number of interesting findings have emerged from the early analysis. For example, the literature seems to suggest that men get more first class degrees as well as more third class degrees than women; interestingly, this has been confirmed with regards to politics, but not sociology and anthropology.

The second stage of the research, which we are currently undertaking, involves obtaining qualitative data from staff who teach in the three disciplines. The aim is to explore whether there are any specific LTA strategies which promote 'success' amongst students, and to ascertain whether they are gender-specific. The project hopes to conclude with a set of recommendations for teaching and learning professionals within social sciences disciplines.

Tzeng, A. *The University of Warwick*

The Public Sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore: Political Context and Intellectual Traditions

The idea of 'Public Sociology' got publicized worldwide since the 2004 ASA presidential speech by Michael Burawoy, but there was less attention paid on how the its actual practices could be framed by the institutional factors—particularly in the none-Western societies. This paper seeks to contribute to the gap by comparing the public engagement of sociologists in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. I shall in the first section develop an ideal-typology of sociologists' extra-academic links by refining the Burawoy model with the introduction of three conceptual dimensions — the targeted audience, the epistemological style, and the level of engagement. In the second section, I will compare the patterns observed in the three cases, based on the empirical material obtained through archival research and interviews. I shall argue that Taiwan has stronger tradition for sociologists to engage in public issues, particularly in forms of media commentaries, involvement in civil groups and collective action. Singaporean sociologists, in the other hand, were traditionally in a closer tie with the government, while the direct contact with the public was perceived to be less favored and subject to self-censorship. Contrary to both cases, sociologists in Hong Kong only had loose links with either the government or the public, aside from for a handful of exceptional cases from the 'middle cohort'. In the final section, I shall account for these patterns in light of their distinctive political context and intellectual traditions.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES 2 PEACOCK THEATRE

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

EARLY CAREER FORUM

Sanger, T.J., Holmwood, J., Crow, G. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Early Career Forum - career development workshop

As pointed out in a recently published Early Career Guide (UCU, 2010) early career academics are often very concerned about how to develop their careers due to a lack of guidance and support. This workshop will bring together two more experienced sociologists (Professors John Holmwood and Graham Crow) who will offer advice to early career academics about how best to manage their workload, network, deal with probation, and other important issues. There will be time for questions and answers so that those involved have the opportunity to feel more supported and part of a network of people in a similar situation. This will work to improve morale among early career academics and to encourage discussion among members of the forum.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

THEORY D702

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION *Chair: Ali Riza Taskale*

Demir, I. *University of Leicester*

An Epistemology of Interaction

My paper will highlight the challenges of engaging in interdisciplinary work. It will propose a particular 'Epistemology of Interaction', namely the 'Second Language Learning Thesis', as a suitable tool for describing the movement of ideas and practices across borders. The proposed Second Language Learning Thesis will aim to lay bare and account for (1) the socially constituted nature of borders, interactions, transgressions; (2) the different types and layers of second language learning and (3) the asymmetric nature of interactions, including epistemological and linguistic hegemony. In so doing, it will turn attention to 'strategies of exclusion' and 'strategies of inclusion' in the policing of borders and interactions between disciplines.

Fox, N. *University of Sheffield*

The sociology of creativity: a Deleuzian canvas.

Creativity is a key element of cultural production but has been under-theorised in sociology. The paper first reviews explanations of creativity deriving from psychology, psychoanalysis, Marxism and social science. All suffer from the failure to fully specify the nature of creativity, or in the case of sociology, focuses more upon the epiphenomena of creativity, for instance, the organisational or social factors supporting or inhibiting its expression. Recently, however, an interest in embodiment, identity and reflexivity suggests a new sociology of creativity.

Drawing on Deleuzian scholarship, I will explore how we may conceptualise creativity in terms of the relations that a body has with its material, psychological and cultural context. Relations may be physical (the learnt skills of the body or the materials to hand), psychological, cognitive and emotional (experiences, knowledge and learnt responses and commitments), and cultural and political (norms, values and constraints on creative production). These coalesce to constitute a 'creativity assemblage' that determines the limits on a body's creativity. This assemblage mediates the creative, becoming-other of the body, determining the shape of creativity in artistic production, technological innovation and knowledge development. Creativity is inherently social in character, although driven by the agentic will-to-power of bodies. The model developed here offers an approach to the empirical study of creativity in different areas of cultural production, and a tool for enhancing creativity. The paper concludes by looking at artistic creativity, exploring the creative assemblage exemplified in the early, middle and late Cezanne.

Kemp, S. *University of Edinburgh*

Mess in Social Science: Messy World or Muddled Theorising?

Various prominent theoretical approaches, including post-structuralism and complexity theory, have promoted the idea that the social world is a contradictory, chaotic and/or complex place. One writer who has developed this idea not just in the sphere of 'pure theory', but in relation to 'methodology', is John Law. In After Method: Mess in Social Science Research (2004), and related articles, Law explores how social scientists might capture (or, perhaps, perform) the messiness of the social world in their research practices. In this paper I question Law's emphasis on mess in research. I do so firstly by arguing against the idea that indefiniteness and contradictoriness are central features of the social world. Rather, I suggest that these features are properties of problematic social scientific accounts. Secondly, I consider the work of John Law and Vicky Singleton on alcoholic liver-disease, and argue that their treatment of this phenomenon as an entity that changes shape is unhelpful, in that it both reifies particular accounts of the phenomenon and problematically melds 'accounts' with 'reality'. The paper concludes by arguing that mess in social science is a problem rather than a solution.

Zaman, M. *University of Cambridge*

The Queen is Dead, Long Live the Queen: Academic Verisimilitude and Sociology as the 'Queen of the Sciences'

The idea that a single discipline (such as Theology) can create an intellectual canopy for the perusal of all intellectual inquiry is now redundant. However, in an age where the University is increasingly the site of intellectual hybridisation, knowledge fragmentation and academic consumerism, this paper argues that the contemporary academic world can and should revise such an idea. Firstly, the often tensile relation between Sociology and Theology is examined, specifically the attempts made by theologians as well as sociologists to create a rapprochement between the two disciplines. The effectiveness of such attempts have been questionable, it is argued, as a conception of the ontological status of man designated by Theology as Homo Sensoria is disregarded. Re-examined in lieu of modern academic practices, Homo Sensoria gives us insight into the potentialities imbedded in the intellectual conscious of the university and modern academe, understood as 'academic verisimilitude'. Using academic verisimilitude as a heuristic tool to reinvigorate our understanding of Homo Sensoria, it is argued that Sociology holds specific relevancy for creating common pathways for the academic world. The paper ends with a discussion of the practical steps that may be taken to envision this reality and the significant implications of such research. Implications for instance, as bearing upon sociological theory, the nature of inter/disciplinarity, conceptions of knowledge and its role in the University, as well as the broader move towards greater coherency between the social-humanistic and natural sciences.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 11:00 - 12:30

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY NAB204

Formankova, L. *Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic*

The value of work and gender normativity in early working paths of women in the time of late modernity

The paper addresses the specific transition of female school graduates in the labor market in the Czech Republic. On the biographical data I aim to explain the specific development of the value work has in female biographies in the period of state-socialism and late modernity. The current trends on labor market in the globalized economies are in sharp contrast to the employment conditions in planed economy during the period of state-socialism. Recent graduates often occupy marginalized labor market positions and tend to be subject of pressure for productivity and flexibility. The present analysis is based sample of 58 biographic interviews regarding the labor market entries of women in their thirties and early forties and in their fifties and sixties. The women with low education, with secondary education and with university participated in the study. Both women with children and childless are included. Their testimonies reveal both the mechanisms role of the personal agency same as cultural, institutional and structural conditions which influence careers of young women, and the strategies and resources they employ in order to cope with their situation.

Chanfreau, J., Tomaszewski, W., Barnes, M. *National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)*

Lone parents and employment: an exploration of findings from the Families and Children Study 2006-2008

The past decade has seen the introduction of a number of policy initiatives aimed at increasing the employment rate of lone parents. The most recent such policy initiative is the Lone Parents Obligations, a mandatory programme which introduces conditionality to benefit payments by requiring lone parents to demonstrate that they are actively seeking employment when their youngest child reaches the age of seven (to be reduced to age five in 2012). However, for many lone parents the transition into employment can be difficult and bring with it uncertainty about the future. Understanding the ways in which lone parents make decisions about moving into work, and how they perceive constraints and barriers to employment, is important to help ensure a successful transition into sustained employment. This project used structural equation modelling to analyse lone mothers' answers to the Choices and Constraints question set in three waves of the Families and Children Study (FACS). The Choices and Constraints question set was specifically developed to help understand the complex issues faced by mothers when considering combining employment and family responsibilities, and was included in the 2006 - 2008 waves of FACS. The paper will discuss which factors increase the likelihood of economically inactive lone mothers moving into employment and how the transition into employment affects lone mothers' attitudes towards work and parenting. The main implications of the findings will be located amongst recent changes to employment and family policy for lone parents.

Kazimirski, A. *National Centre for Social Research*

Work-family balance – How much choice do mothers have?

Increasing maternal employment has been a long-running government policy aim, attached to a wide variety of potential objectives including reducing benefit claiming, reducing child poverty, and increasing gender equality.

Research shows that mothers who have access to family-friendly arrangements and who have received maternity pay are more likely to go back to work. On the other hand, lone mothers, those with no qualifications, or those with a disabled person in the family are less likely to return to work. Access to affordable, quality, childcare, remains an issue for many parents, especially lone mothers.

So how much choice do mothers really have in balancing work and children? Research studies confirm that there is high demand for more part-time, flexible work, with good quality childcare to match. What impact have developments in maternity/ paternity leave, childcare and flexible working policy had on parents' lives? How well informed are parents about childcare?

This paper will address these questions using data from recent surveys carried out by the National Centre for Social Research on mothers' employment patterns, take up of maternity leave and flexible working, use of childcare and attitudes to employment. The relative importance of the different factors affecting work and childcare decisions will be examined, with a particular focus on mothers given that there is more research on this group. The characteristics associated with different patterns of work and use of childcare will also be reviewed.

Keskiner, E. *University of Amsterdam*

The role of work and study combination in the transitions processes

Over the last decade youth researchers have shown that school to work transitions are no longer linear processes, as transitions get more complex and fragmented within new conditions of labor markets and education systems. One of the indicators of this complexity is the increasing practice of student employment among young people. Even though a wide spread phenomenon, combination of work and study practices are dependent on youth labor market conditions and institutional contexts that produce distinct combination patterns in different localities. However within the same context the combination patterns might also vary according to individual level characteristics as previous research has shown that despite the increasing popularity of phenomenon, ethnic minority youth is still less likely to participate in student employment. Current paper studies work and study combination practices among children of Turkish Immigrants in Amsterdam and Strasbourg, exploring how these varying practices associate with divergent processes of school to work transition. First analyzing a cross-sectional survey, general trends of study and work combination across groups and cities are mapped. Then using the qualitative fieldwork material, personal experience of part-time student employment is explored in order to illustrate its varying implications on the transition processes of youngsters. The findings are discussed within the theoretical framework of individualization of risks among the ethnic youth who is surrounded by and struggling with the persisting structural barriers.

Bethmann, A. *Institute for Employment Research*

Individual consequences of strict labour market policies in Germany: Unemployment benefits and occupational mobility

One of the most important changes following the German labour market reforms of 2005 was the introduction of the so called unemployment benefit 2 (UB2) for the long-term unemployed, superseding some of the former welfare payment schemes. At the same time the unemployment agencies increased their efforts to reintegrate long-term unemployed individuals into the labour market more quickly, by means of support in the qualification and job search process, as well as increased pressure to accept job offers with less than perfect fit. Also more severe sanctions for noncompliers were imposed.

This paper focuses on the outcomes of occupational mobility after periods of unemployment, hypothesising a "scar effect" (e.g. Gangl 2004) of UB2 in terms of a decline in occupational prestige. The theoretical assumption being that for UB2 recipients there are stronger incentives to accept job offers even if they have to change their occupation and face a decline in social status than for individuals who change their occupation of their own free will. To give a more valid account of influential factors additional aspects like gender, age, education, household situation and occupational domain are taken into account. The quality of occupational mobility is assessed using the first three waves of the panel study "Labour Market and Social Security", which is administered on a yearly basis to a sample of about 10,000 German households roughly half of which receive UB2. The data yield a precise account of occupational changes on the individual level using occupational classifications like e.g. ISCO

Schels, B. *Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany*

Social Benefits Dynamics during the Transition to Adulthood in Germany

The study examines the social benefits dynamics among young adults in Germany. How long do young people live on social benefits? Which social characteristics and living conditions are associated with temporary, lasting or recurrent financial risks during the transition to adulthood? Young people may experience individualised and temporary financial vulnerability during school-to-work-transition or when starting an own family. But longer benefits receipt may be a matter of the young people's restricted access to stable employment and adequate income opportunities. Long-term unemployment or a transition to precarious jobs in particular may reduce the further individual life and income opportunities significantly. In addition, it can also be assumed that people develop dependency in the benefit system. And socially disadvantaged young adults in particular may face cumulative risks in benefits receipt associated with poor resources or socialisation circumstances in the family of origin. While lasting benefits receipt may be a sign for consistent social disadvantages, recurrent benefits receipt indicates tilting transitions between temporary and establishing financial insecurity.

The analysis is based on the survey "Life Circumstances and Social Security 2005" and longitudinal register data of the Federal Employment Agency in Germany for 2005 to 2007. The sample for the analysis consists of about 650 18- to 24-year-old beneficiaries of January 2005. The influence of individual human capital, financial situation, labour market status, experience in benefits receipt, household constellation and social background on the transitions off benefits and into recurrent benefit episodes are estimated by simultaneous hazard rate models.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45
Roundtables

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION ROUNDTABLE 1 NAB 104

Cole, J. *University of Leicester*

Thrifty Messages in Contemporary Food Magazines

Food media is an increasingly popular genre and despite the recession food magazines titles have continued to defy trends in publishing by increasing their circulation figures; this rise in popularity makes food magazines an ideal empirical basis for studying the production and consumption of cultural messages. This study focuses on food magazines as a lens for studying the cultural production of the value of thrift. Although literature on thrift exists, it is an under studied topic in comparison to its key binary: luxury. This paper stems from a larger research project that examines thrift through the production – text – consumer relationship, bringing together a 'circuit of culture' and a 'cultural economy' approach, to provide a comprehensive analysis of how lifestyle media operates in contemporary society. This paper focuses on the textual analysis element of the wider research project. A template analysis formed from deductive and inductive codes is applied to two food magazines ('BBC Good Food' and 'Delicious') to look at the way in which editorials, recipes, advertising and images represent messages of thrift. Initial findings from the pilot study suggest that messages of thrift are communicated in a variety ways. There appear to be three dominant representations of thrift: in terms of financial restraint in times of austerity; the role of thrift in the family; and- thrifty behaviours in return for luxury treats. It also appears that messages of thrift are seasonal especially in relation to special occasions.

Brudenell, A. *Love Food Hate Waste Campaign*

Through the lens of resistance to GM food: does organic food reflect conflicting worldviews or is the ethical stance limited to what the middle-class eat?

Given that eating affects our corporeal nature, does the rejection of GM crops and the increasing acceptance of organic food reflect a divergence in worldview from the reductionist, mechanistic, positivistic 'Causality' worldview (Tambiah)? Is the acceptance of the proposed benefits of organic food a middle class phenomenon or is it a critique of modernism and the capitalist system? Is it just a fashionable trend or is it a shift in public attitudes against our current boom & bust economy? Using Dobson's terminology does this reflect the influence of environmentalism (shallow ecology) or the more radical critique of capitalism represented by ecologism (deep ecology)? I will examine some alternative worldviews: for example productionism, economics, stewardship and holism (The Spirit of the Soil Thompson). The latter 'participation' worldview (Tambiah) could include the ideology of deep ecologists, whilst that of environmentalism could be included under stewardship. The worldview of the conservative middle class would normally be aligned to that of productionism & economics, rather than a holistic anti-capitalist worldview, that owes much to anarchists, anti-globalization protestors, Marxists, and more extreme movements such as Biodynamic agriculture (based on Rudolf Steiner's 'spiritual science' of Anthroposophy). As the 'Conservative' middle class view would normally support a pro-industry, pro-capitalist productionism world view, their support of organic food does not fit well with the (admittedly fragmented) left-wing political orientation of the holistic worldview. Is this a sign of nascent political awakening or just a reflection of the bifurcation of food production into local (artisanal) and global (industrial) zones?

Snee, H. *University of Manchester*

Accumulating cosmopolitan capital? Distinction and difference in overseas gap year narratives

One of the perceived benefits of taking an overseas gap year is that it enables a young person to 'see the world' and gain an understanding of different cultures. This paper explores how the practice of gap year travel can be used to reflect upon sociological debates concerning cosmopolitan orientations. In particular, it evaluates the concept of cosmopolitan capital as a subset of cultural capital, given that openness to cultural diversity is a potentially advantageous investment in an increasingly globalised context. The gap year is a well placed practice to engage with such debates, as it positioned at a point where a number of fields overlap: education, employment and the consumption of leisure travel. It thus can be used to explore what has value within each field, and also how this might be transposable between fields.

The paper draws upon an empirical project that examined young people's narratives of their gap year experiences in their online journals or 'blogs'. Despite the gappers' genuine desires to engage with the Other, they tended to reproduce pre-existing ideas about cultural difference. Moreover, their taste for authentic experiences was utilised in symbolic boundary drawing that had an implicit classed dimension. Given that gap years are positioned as a means of gaining advantage in an increasingly competitive climate, the paper suggests that cosmopolitan capital is a useful concept to examine how openness to other cultures may reproduce established ways of thinking about difference and is implicated in contemporary forms of distinction.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION ROUNDTABLE 2 NAB 104

Khattab, N., Lazarus, A. *University of Bristol and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

Challenging Conventional Explanations Of Aspirations, Expectations And Achievement: Towards A New Theory Of The Role Of Families And Schools

The sociological literature on educational aspirations, expectations and attainment provides a very puzzled and confusing picture about the causal relationship between pupils' ambitions and their actual achievement. While the general assumption is that aspirations and expectations are important and matter to students' life chances and achievement, it is not clear how and to what extent they matter. It is not clear at all whether high aspirations and expectations precede great achievement. In this paper we argue that the nature and direction of the relationship between aspirations and expectations on the one hand and students educational attainment on the other hand is highly sensitive to the family and school contexts. For example, within working class families, high aspirations are not necessary an indication of highly motivated and highly achieving students. Equally, belonging to the working class amongst some minority ethnic groups does not always generate low aspirations. The family social capital and parents perceptions on the one hand, and the school SES and ethnic composition (segregation) are expected to be highly important in shaping the relationship between aspirations/expectations and student's educational attainment. Furthermore, we expect to find a very significant difference between aspirations and expectations in their relationship to actual achievement. Arguably, aspirations are disconnected from the student's real world, whereas expectations based on a rational assessment of the student's social and economic conditions.

We examine these arguments by utilising data obtained from the Longitudinal Survey of Young People in England. The results will be presented and discussed at the conference.

De Venanzi, A. *Indiana Purdue University*

School Shootings in the U.S.: Popular Culture as Risk and Peer Marginalization

Violent behaviour has become common-place within U.S. schools and colleges. Claimsmakers are particularly concerned about the 'impact' of violent media on society and blame television and video-games for aggressive behaviour in youths. This research explores the potential of risk theory in providing a better understanding of school shooting events. There are three different ways in which the risk perspective appears in the scientific literature. The Constructionist approach lets us treat popular culture and new media technologies as manufactured products. As such they are capable of generating many conflicting definitions of risk. The approach reveals the difficulties inherent in predicting school shooting events. The Objective approach directs our attention to the ways in which the consumption of violent media relates to reported school rampage shootings. I argue that the massive diffusion of narcissistic values - not the diffusion of violent content per se- represents an important piece to the complex puzzle posed by lethal school violence; pathological narcissism is associated to a diversity of self-defeating behaviours. The Governmentality perspective states that organisational decisions are now framed in terms of risk in an attempt to legitimate the potential failures of administrators. Schools in the U.S. are increasingly defining problems of discipline through a prism of crime control. This works to place status-based identities entrenched in media messages at the centre of the creation of in-groups/out-groups. Zero Tolerance policies tend to frustrate the expectations associated to the new civilisation of desire hence amplifying the violence harsh discipline was meant to control.

Yoon, K. *University of British Columbia*

'Global living' as a form of youth transition: An ethnography of Korean Working Holiday makers in Canada

Transnational long-stay travel has emerged as a popular option for local young people. In particular, Working Holiday programs are well known for their opportunities to travel, work, and study. With particular reference to Korean participants in Canada's Working Holiday program, the research explores how young Koreans' imagination of 'global living' is negotiated in their long-term travel in the West. For this purpose, qualitative interviews with young Korean Working Holiday makers in their twenties in BC, Canada, have been conducted (April 2010 ~ March 2011) in combination with virtual ethnographic analysis of an on-line community. The research addresses why and how young Working Holiday makers engage with transnational living. Young people take part in the Working Holiday program in two different, yet overlapping processes of transition. Their transnational movement is made in the context of transition from 'local living' to 'global living' on the one hand, and in the context of transition into adulthood on the other hand. Young Koreans' narratives and practices of 'global living' are influenced by the collective and stereotypical imaginary of the West, while their desires for the individualized and reflexive forms of identity moving beyond local living are constantly pursued. By these findings, the research shows how the imagination and practice of transnational mobility is embedded in the everyday lives of local young people's transition to adulthood.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION ROUNDTABLE 3 NAB 104

Coates, J. *Cardiff University*

The Impact of Digitisation and Social Media on an Independent Music Scene: The Potential Benefits of Sharing Practices

Over the past decade, the ongoing controversy over peer-to-peer (P2P) sharing of mp3 music files on networked facilities has threatened to overturn the established order within which the major record labels and industry bodies have benefitted for the past 50 years. The continued rise in filesharing practices, particularly around the exchange of music, has profound implications for the ways in which cultural products are valued, exchanged and consumed in both virtual and physical form in the coming years.

As part of this research, I spent a year studying the independent music scene in Cardiff. A combination of ethnographic fieldwork and interviews were used in order to understand the impact of the internet and social media on a local scene, and the ways in which cultural content was shared and exchanged. The attitudes and practices of promoters, performers and consumers within this geographical space shed light on the nuanced ways in which such sharing practices are employed in the sustainability of the scene, within which it plays an integral part in building contacts and other co-operative practices. This paper argues that instead of seeking to demonise those who fileshare through the enforcement of punitive legislation, the industry should be seeking to better understand the variety of spaces and contexts in which it takes place, both physical and virtual. The objectives of policymakers and industry bodies with regard to sharing need to be refigured to accommodate the practices of smaller, independent music scenes, not merely the interests of the mainstream.

Jeffery, S. *University of Stirling*

producing and consuming the posthuman body

For over seventy years the superhero comic book has presented narratives of the posthuman body. In these stories the posthuman body has been put to work as patriotic propaganda, used to explore notions of morality and identity, and, in more recent years, used to interrogate, however crudely, the workings of the military industrial complex.

These developments have been paralleled outside of comic books by a wider discourse of posthumanism, which has taken both popular and academic forms, but shares in both cases an emphasis on the impact of science and technology on the human body.

This paper highlights three of these intersections between the comic book posthuman and the wider discourse of the posthuman. The Golden Age of superheroes of the thirties and forties are understood in terms of the eugenics movement, the Silver Age of the sixties in terms of the psychedelic counter-culture of that time, and the contemporary superhero in terms of a globalised military/industrial complex and the emerging technologies it is funding and building.

This paper demonstrates how the science-fictional discourse of superhero comics is both influenced by and feeds into these wider discourses.

Kazeroun, M.,Gourlay, L.J. *Bucks New University/Coventry University*

Towards a critical theory of Web 2.0 advertising. A critical approach towards collaborative and interactive commercialised communication

This study is concerned with the developments of the critical theory in analysing emergent forms of communication style and social practice arising from exponential increase in use of Web2.0 technologies for commercial purposes. Critical theories of advertising originated from 1970s critical media and cultural studies have been developed and adapted in the past years in order to become applicable of analysing socio-cultural implications of commercialised communication in digital contexts. However, the mainstream critical theories, from Frankfurt School to postmodern theories of consumerism (e.g. Baudrillard, Jameson, and Haug's), fail to articulate the linkage between interactive and collaborative communication through the new generation of the World Wide Web (Web 2.0) and the socio-cultural consequences of commercially-driven human communication in such environment.

In this paper, we shall assess the mainstream critical theories of advertising and its socio-cultural implications, and examine the challenges of their implementation within the Web 2.0 environment. At the end, we shall introduce new frontiers in critical theories of advertising within the framework of media and cultural studies, and the emerging approaches within the critical perspective to analyse commercially-driven human interaction within a collaborative and interactive computer-mediated-environment.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION ROUNDTABLE 4 NAB 104

Ostergaard, J., Andrade, S.B. *SFI- The Danish Naitonal Centre for Social Research*

Young people's transition to a lifestlye of risk and pleasure

In this paper we analyse how age is structuring young people's trajectory for taste for partying and drug use, as we examine who has a taste for a risk and pleasure-oriented lifestyle at a young age (15-16 years old) and how this lifestyle evolves and intensifies over a duration of three years, taking into account the young peoples' dispositions (i.e. economic and cultural capital). By using a latent transition model on a longitudinal study, conducted in 2005 and 2008 respectively, among 1445 Danish adolescents (born in 1989), we document how four distinct lifestyle groups are characteristic of young people, and how they differ for boys compared to girls. The latent transition model performs a latent class analysis that quantifies the four ideal types and simultaneously a Markov chain model that describes transitions among the four ideal types during time. Therefore we can show how boys transition from abstainers or moderate to either experienced or more extreme alcohol and drug users. Girls, however transition from being either abstainers or cautious users to either moderate or extreme alcohol and drug users. Inspired by a possible 'fourth wave' of feminist ideas, we end the paper discussing how each ideal type of youth lifestyle expresses different kinds of behaviour considered appropriate for boys and girls of differing ages, sequencing of life events and transitions in a class-segregated night-time economy.

Swader, C. *SU - Higher School of Economics, Moscow*

Linking Normlessness and Value Change in the Post-Communist World

Disparate research has claimed that the transformation to a free-market economy is linked to both declining informal social control and also to changing values, but these two concepts have been inadequately integrated. In an effort to explain both factors, this paper presents an argument that the transition to a free-market economic structure led to a deterioration in social values, or those values emphasizing relationships, face-to-face communication, social bonds, and families, in post-communist countries. It is hypothesized that values in these societies have instead become more individualistic, materialistic, and rationalistic as a result of the transition to a capitalist economy. Rising material aspirations, increased frequency of rational cost-benefit analyses in the social sphere, exploitation of others for material gain, media and advertising influences, and financial insecurity amount to an individualizing pressure that undermines the valuation of relationships upon which informal social control depends. The result of this process is normlessness, thereby explaining the increasing anomie, alienation, and delinquency and crime in particular countries since the transformations began. This argument is supported with data from the World Values Survey.

Bunda, T. *Flinders University*

Universities are Dangerous Places for Indigenous Peoples

The paper is derived from the doctoral studies work of the author which investigates the relationship between Indigenous peoples and the university to ask the question (in Aboriginal vernacular) whether this relationship can be named as 'solid or what?' The national study interrogates this relationship with particular focus given to Indigenous peoples' 'being' and 'doing' in the domains of teaching and learning, research and university governance. Indigenous voices and critical theoretical understandings of this white educational site are centred to re-know the university of colony Australia as a problematic site. The paper discusses the complexities of what it means to be Indigenous and within the university engaged in teaching primarily to non-Indigneous students and engaged in governance and research that is formualted within the dominant paradigms. Such spaces, where race and power intersect are inherently dangerous for Indigenous peoples. The paper also offers transformational strategies for the Australian university to reconfigure as a site that is a less white, less problematic and enscribes social justice imperatives for liberating the reductive and 'not solid' relationship with Indigenous peoples. The author speaks from an authorative position as an Indigneous Australian academic.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION ROUNDTABLE 5 NAB 104

Kupferberg, F. *Malmo University*

Institutional Realities and Theoretical Imagination. Accounting for the Persistant Hegemony of Piaget´s Thinking in Denmark and its Abandonment in Sweden

Although science and academia is usually seen as highly internationalized, national differences do persist, although they increasingly tend to refer to aesthetic styles of self-presentation rather than cognitive substance. Theories of teaching and learning might be a possible exception though. Schools and teacher education are to a high degree nationally constructed and traditions in the form of institutional or rather institutionalized realities here seem to play an inordinate role. This more general thesis is exemplified in this paper by contrasting the case of teaching and learning theory in Sweden and Denmark. Although in Sweden, the influence of Piaget´s thinking on knowledge, children, teaching and learning has totally disappeared during the last decades, being replaced by the school of cultural psychology associated with Vygotsky, in Denmark Piaget´s thinking and similar varieties emphasizing the element of constructivism/ self-organization (Luhmann; Lave & Wenger) are still very much alive. Such differences cannot be explained merely by the cognitive merits of these different theories, instead they seem to reflect different institutional realities. Whereas the Danish system of education and teacher education is highly 'traditional', the Swedish system has been 'modernized' and it is this process of rapid modernization and accompanying problems that explain why Piaget´s thinking suddenly lost its previous hegemony in Sweden, but not in Denmark so far.

Speck, S. *University of Derby*

The comedy of reflexive modernity

Taking 'reflexive modernity' to mean the era in which the modernisation of modernity takes place as a result of the encounter with the unintended consequences of modernity itself, this paper argues that the ubiquity and centrality of comedy in contemporary culture is of a piece with the defining characteristics of reflexive modernity itself. The argument traces how the notion of 'reflexive' modernity is distinguished from 'classical' modernity on the one hand and from notions of 'post'-modernity on the other. If classical modernity was theorised within the conceptual framework of 'tragedy' (the gulf between subjective and objective culture) and post-modernity within the idiom of 'irony' (the gulf between expression and meaning, characteristic of the waning of affect and the decentring of the subject) reflexive modernity could usefully be conceptualised within the terms of comedy - wherein aims are undone by outcomes, projects of mastery are foiled by their very success. This allows an insight not only into the comedic character of reflexive modernity as a whole but also into the privilege granted to comedy within the culture and politics of 'reflexivity' and the anxieties aroused. The paper suggest this perspective enables an exploration of the powers of humour within a social-theoretical framework that can thereby illuminate the normative potential of comedy for inducing a spirit of conformity or critique, self-regulation or critical autonomy, in an age when forms of authority and legitimation are in a state of flux and reconfiguration.

Scarr, E. *Australian National University*

The contemporary relevance of Friedrich Nietzsche to empirical sociological research

In this paper I will explore the changing attitudes to the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche from within sociology. While attitudes have fluctuated over the last 20 years, there remains a perception that sociology and Nietzsche's philosophy are incompatible. I explore the reasons for this before examining the work of some contemporary sociologists who have attempted to apply Nietzsche's ideas in an empirical way. In so doing I will focus on the concept of nihilism, as Nietzsche formulated it. While there has been some limited attention to this area of research, I will show that a renewed interest in nihilism, in a sociological context, can prove useful in exploring society in crisis. Drawing on the work of Stauth, Turner, Szakolczai and Dirken I will argue that nihilism adds to the debate about reflexivity and risk society, enabling a view of the consequences of the new age of risk and reflexivity. Through an application of nihilism to film and television I will illustrate a powerful mode of societal analysis, as well as draw out some of its implications including how nihilism relates to illness (therapeutic nihilism) and the contribution it can make to politio-religious debates (i.e the war on terror). I argue that when viewed through a sociological lens nihilism has the potential to offer us a framework to better understand the macrocultural structures informing some of the greatest contemporary crises we currently face.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION ROUNDTABLE 6 NAB 104

Lee-Gong, E. *University of Essex*

The right to work under a workfare scheme: case of South Korea

After the Asian economic crisis in 1997, South Korea was faced with unprecedented unemployment and an increase in the level of poverty, including poverty amongst working poor. In 1999, the congress passed the National Basic Livelihood Act, providing a guarantee, for the first time in South Korea's history, of the right to social assistance for poor people. Under this Act, in 2000, was established the National Basic Livelihood Security System (NBLSS), a workfare scheme which provides that poor people with working ability are entitled to welfare benefits upon the condition of work.

This paper examines the South Korean workfare scheme from a human rights perspective, utilizing key elements and principles of the right to work and rights in work as envisaged in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It points out that within the concept of workfare there can be seen inherent tensions between the right to social assistance and the obligation to work imposed on workfare participants. Based on in-depth interviews with fourteen participants of the Self-Reliance Support Centre, the main apparatus of the workfare scheme in South Korea, this paper delivers the experiences and views of the workfare participants in relation to the right to work. It also examines to what extent the South Korean government is in compliance with its international human rights obligations under the right to work.

Deville, J. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Debt collection trading styles: Remaking consumer credit market attachments

This paper focuses on the deployment of 'trading styles' by the consumer collections industry. These are alternate company identities, deployed via collections lettering and phone calls, used in communications with defaulting debtors, often as part of creditors' internal debt collections operations. The paper introduces this case study by outlining some of the problems of market attachment that consumer credit debt collectors attempt to respond to, focusing on the problematics of value attachment: how to (re)generate value from an asset when legal attachments are insufficient, from individuals who have constrained financial resources, and where multiple other collectors are engaging in similar petitions. Drawing on both ethnographic research in the collections industry and the analysis of collections letters, it proceeds to examine the role of trading styles. It argues that these can be seen as affective, generative technologies, whose task is to attempt to continually revive the attachments between defaulters and their credit products, by repeatedly restaging and refreshing the journey of default and the debtors place thereon. It suggests their deployment captures the centrality of the performance of change to the collections industry and that they are a response to the collector's desire to pose emotive challenges to the defaulter and to act as a disruptive household actor. In so doing, the paper brings into dialogue existing sociological accounts of the role of calculative practices that are not conventionally maximising, what have been referred to as practices of 'qualculation', with work that has centred on the affective dimensions of experience.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

EDUCATION ROUNDTABLE 1 D502

Faas, D. *Trinity College Dublin*

A Civic Rebalancing of Multiculturalism? An analysis of geography, history and citizenship education curricula and policies in England

This article draws on history, geography and citizenship education curricula and six semi-structured interviews with policymakers – three with officials from the Department for Children, Schools and Families, two from the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority and one from the Office for Standards in Education. It argues that the governmental approach of a 'civic rebalancing' of multiculturalism is reflected in education. The study also shows how history, geography and citizenship curricula reflect current policy discourses, emphasising community cohesion whilst sustaining the British legacy of multiculturalism and underplaying the notion of Europe. The article contributes to a larger debate on the ways in which curricula and policymakers balance cultural diversity and community cohesion, and considers democracy in the school as a potentially cohesive factor. It departs from standard two-way comparisons of national versus European or national versus multicultural agendas in addressing how national, European and migration-related agendas are intertwined.

Faas, D., O'Connor, L. *Trinity College Dublin*

The Impact of Migration on National Identity in a Globalised World: A comparison of civic education curricula in England, France and Ireland

This article examines the extent to which citizens of migrant origin are included within discourses of national identity in civic education curricula in England1, France and Ireland. Early immigration systems assumed that incorporation of migrants into the national polity would take place via socialisation in the education system. However the failure to include citizens of migrant origin in the contemporary 'imagined community' articulated in civic education discourse risks marginalising some citizens, giving rise to a sovereignty gap. The disparity between legal and cultural belonging of some individuals in western European societies presents a major challenge for education systems which are tasked with making national identity discourse resonate with a globalized citizenry. The study found that despite commonalities around the promotion of human rights and democracy, civic education curricula diverge with regard to representation of religion. Moreover, nationalistic aspects of the French model contrast with a multicultural, and recently global, approach to citizenship education in England and the promotion of European citizenship in Ireland.

Redd, R. *Columbia University*

Peer Effects and the Production of Undergraduate Scientists: A Quantitative Case Study

The production of scientists and the retention of talented individuals in science related fields is a growing concern in education research. An important aspect of production of scientists in the United States is the large numbers of talented undergraduates who initially show interest in science majors but eventually leave science for other fields. This loss is especially pronounced among women and minorities. Because majors in science are linked to advantaged outcomes later on, this loss of minority and women majors is particularly salient for labor market stratification. While there has been important work done on how peer influence significantly impacts girls' high school math and science performance (Frank 2008 and Riegle-Crumb 2006), there is relatively little understanding of how peer influence differentially impacts male and female undergraduate careers. This paper resolves how the mechanism of peer influence contributes to undergraduate science retention through a quantitative case study of the academic careers of students at an elite American university utilizing detailed administrative data. I do this by deploying social influence and network models that utilize simulation and multilevel regression to analyze the impact of roommates' and coursemates' influence on becoming a science student. I show that peer effects impact the pattern of disparity between students' stated interests upon entry into university and their final undergraduate field of study and analyze what this means for gender differentials in science outcomes.

Francis-Brophy, E. *University of Reading*

Expert classroom teacher recognition and retention: Comparative policy analysis of five countries initiatives

Over the past decade, policy initiatives established across many countries to reward expert teachers for evidence of professional development and to encourage them to pursue well-remunerated positions as teacher leaders in classrooms have become mainstream. Internationally, the importance of assessing teacher effectiveness, developing teaching standards and maximising expert teachers skills has increased. This paper reports a comparative analysis of international policies focused on rewarding and recognising highly skilled classroom teachers. It is part of a larger study that focused on the current perspectives of the Advanced Skills Teachers (ASTs) workforce in England, before broadening to explore similar initiatives in Australia, Scotland, the USA and China. This paper develops an explanatory framework that situates policies for advanced teachers in a broader global-local dialectic about meaningful work, fair recognition for skills and contribution to education. Many interwoven dimensions – performance pay, teacher quality, standards and competencies – are 'roughly patterned' rather than 'law-determined', revealing contradictions and inconsistencies that are often tolerated within education systems. Additionally, recent debates attempting to re-frame and re-imagine leadership within education (Mulford, 2006; Bolman and Deal, 2008) offer insights to the embeddedness and 'morphing' of these teacher promotion initiatives between regions and countries. Expert teachers work and respond simultaneously as leaders in various communities of practice from their own classroom, school and their local educational area or province. New and shared leadership perspectives, grounded in an ethical moral perspective (Fullan, 2004), reconsider the value expert teachers can play through mentoring, innovative and creative resource sharing and challenging orthodox agendas.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

EDUCATION ROUNDTABLE 2 D502

Oerton, S.J. *University of Glamorgan*

"But we (never) learnt about it at school": Delivering 'Key Issues in Sex Education' in the HE Curriculum

This paper discusses key issues for curriculum design and delivery in the HE classroom in terms of depth coverage of Sex and Relationship Education (SRE). Focusing upon the design of a new module entitled 'Key Issues for Sex Education' scheduled for delivery in 2010 – 2011, the paper explores the ways in which students on BSc Childhood and Youth and BSc Sociology programmes at the University of Glamorgan have engaged with the aims/objectives and learning outcomes of this new module. The paper highlights the scope for innovative teaching and learning in this area, particularly in the context of the wider socio-political and historical background of SRE provision in the UK, and identifies the opportunities and challenges afforded by the newly issued (March 2010) SRE guidance in Wales. The paper also offers critical reflections upon the assessment strategies used on the module, with a focus upon how students have responded to the requirement to present (in the form of leaflets, posters, slideshows) a position paper or manifesto dealing with what they see as the key issues for SRE in the current climate. The paper concludes by offering a critical evaluation of the different policy approaches of the Assembly Government in Wales and Coalition Government in Westminster. The arguments advanced by Davies and Williams (2009) Clear Red Water: Welsh Devolution and Socialist Politics, which point to the commitment of the Welsh Assembly Government to equality and social justice, provide the backdrop for evaluating the initiatives discussed in the paper.

Sanger, T.J. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Homophobic bullying and the limits of binary gender

The extent and severity of homophobic bullying has become all too clear in recent months with a number of young people in the US deciding to end their own lives as a result of persistent attacks. These cases have gained a great deal of attention but there are of course many more which go largely unreported. Numerous studies have attested to the fact that not enough is being done in schools to challenge homophobia, arguing that homophobic bullying needs to be addressed in anti-bullying guidelines as well as students being better educated in this area (e.g. Adams, Cox and Dunstan, 2004; Douglas et al., 1999; Espelage et al., 2008; Phoenix, Frosh and Pattman, 2003). In this exploratory paper I aim to develop my ideas around homophobic, as well as bi- and transphobic, bullying and how these link with the persistence of the gender binary. The word 'gay' has gained currency as a term used to describe anything unwanted or uncool. How do young people think about this term, how do LGB students feel when the word gay is used so negatively, and if those who are assumed to be gay are labelled as such due to perceived gender non-conformity how does this link to trans identities and transphobia? Has society really changed for the better with respect to discrimination based on sexuality or do the recent suicides and the negative use of 'gay' indicate a much more insidious problem which is being overlooked in our assumption of equality and acceptance?

Wakeling, P.B.J., Ronnie, L. *University of York*

"It's not called the devil's course for nothing": masochism and machismo in postgraduate education

Women's rate of initial higher education participation has long surpassed men's. This trend extends to postgraduate study, but there are important exceptions. Women continue to be underrepresented in substantial areas of postgraduate education, including research degrees and executive MBAs. Potential explanations proposed to account for these differences include the coincidence of these forms of postgraduate study with the establishment of professional careers, long-term intimate partnerships and household formation. Such demands tend to impact differentially on men's and women's choices and constraints, with women apparently more likely than men to eschew PhDs and MBAs.
We will argue that an important factor contributing to the observed gender differences in participation is the demand (real and perceived) of the qualifications in question. We will argue that there is a 'discourse of difficulty' seen in student and potential student accounts and in the 'self-help' literature. The nature of this difficulty varies between the MBA and PhD: in the former it is about time commitment and volume of work; in the latter the challenge is of intellectual or even existential difficulty. The net result is similar however, with the qualifications appearing as 'greedy institutions' and constituting 'trials by ordeal' to be endured. We suggest that this model of education is both macho in character and inimical to those with family commitments, especially women. Conversely, there is also a sense of pleasure evident in the different accounts of postgraduate study, despite the difficulties recounted. Resolving this tension may help address women's underrepresentation on these programmes.

Meehan, C. *University of Ulster*

The role of the internet in informing young people about drugs

Levels of drug use have increased in Northern Ireland during the past decade and particularly amongst young people. Recently, the government in response to community concerns and an increased media focus has banned drugs known as 'legal highs'. A consequence of these actions has been an explosion in unregulated information about these drugs online through the mediums of search engines, chat rooms, forums, blogs and social networking sites. However, existing drug awareness programmes are reluctant to engage with or use similar approaches in their attempts to highlight the dangers and impacts of drug use within the youth population. This paper aims to focus on the gaps that surround the tools young people access to gain information on drugs and the mechanism government agencies and schools use to inform and educate young people on the risks associated with drug use. This has been achieved through a survey of approximately 600 young people in schools, along with focus groups with young people and interviews with teachers and youth and community workers. Initial findings reveal that the majority young people sourced most of their information concerning drugs from their friends and from the media. There is evidence of a divergence from real life peers to online peers. This phenomenon coupled with unregulated access to the media and sensationalist reporting, at times unintentionally glamorizing drug use, has encouraged risky behaviours and will be explored further in the paper.

Lambert, C. *University of Warwick*

Redistributing the Sensible: Ranciere and the Sociology of Education

Interest in the work of Jacques Rancière, the 'veritable thinker of dissensus' (Rockhill & Watts, 2009: 2), has been steadily growing. At present he remains relatively neglected within Sociology of Education, despite his critical engagement with some of the 'greats' of the field (Althusser, Bourdieu) and the fact that his classic 'The Ignorant Schoolmaster' (1991) offers an important account of pedagogic praxis. In this paper I take a critical look across the varied terrain of his writing in order to argue that an encounter with Rancière has much to offer. The discussion is primarily theoretical, although I draw on empirical examples from my own pedagogic practice working with The Reinvention Centre (www.warwick.ac.uk/go/reinvention). This experience has provided opportunity for 'intellectual adventures' (Rancière, 1991) which in many cases resonate, or collide productively, with Rancière's conceptual orientations. Specifically, I consider his radical arguments against the progressive temporality of pedagogic relations - and his alternative thesis that equality provides a point of departure for social and pedagogic encounters - in relation to the dominant discourses of contemporary higher education. I also highlight his emphasis on aesthetics and the 'distribution of the sensible' (2004) as a tool for understanding who is un/able to be seen, speak and produce knowledge. I suggest that a critical engagement with Rancière provides Sociologists of Education with valuable resources for (self) critique. At the same time, it opens up generative space/time for exploring the capacities of individuals, communities and events to bring about social and political disruption and re/distribution.

Jenkins, C., O'Donnell, M. *University of Westminster*

W(h)ither Sociology? Performativity and the Hidden Curriculum in an Increasingly Regulated Higher Education System

In the context of increasing marketisation of Higher Education, the hegemonic discourse of market managerialism has both reshaped the hidden curriculum and increased inequalities since the 1990s. Within the discourse of managerialism, the new system gives ascendance to tiers of administration and management, allegedly 'freeing up' academic s to teach and research but is mostly experienced quite differently. However, through engagement with the outcomes in terms of how the hidden curriculum shapes performativity at the meso/micro levels, we can explore what has become personally and professionally im/ possible in teaching sociology. As sociologists inspired by the 'sociological imagination', we favour Gleeson and Knights' (2006) suggestion that academics should mediate between the public and private sectors even as the boundaries between them blur in higher education. Arguments favouring more critical education are discussed without endorsing a return to former hierarchies of academic authority - at least with students - but rather proposing current notions of 'public sociology' starting from our location within the academy (Burroway, 2008). The focus of this paper is more on organisational structures rather than the official curriculum because it is through structures that the hidden curriculum operates. Our aim is to stimulate discussion of our current precarious position as academic sociologists wanting both to find ways of resisting our incorporation in managerialist discourses and to pave the way for more democratic forms of pedagogic practice.

Lamprianou, I. *European University Cyprus*

Inter-subject comparability, forced policy-making and the social responsibility of awarding bodies

A frequent claim of awarding bodies (i.e. Testing Services who organize high-stakes public exams) is that standards are comparable across examinations in different subject areas. And if they are not, the awarding bodies can make them comparable through appropriate statistical techniques, or so the argument goes. It is not surprising that in many countries such brave statements are received with suspicion and mistrust by the stakeholders. This presentation will use empirical data to look at the attempts of the Cyprus Testing Service to aggregate candidate's scores from various examinations subjects, with the aim of producing a single index of 'academic performance' for each candidate. We will discuss how using different (statistical) comparability methods can affect the outcomes, and will show that, depending on the method used, different groups of candidates may be 'penalised'. We will compare the method used by the Cyprus Testing Service to the Scottish method of 'National Ratings' We will ask questions regarding the ethical as well as the legal dimension of 'tampering' (as is perceived by some stakeholders) with the scores of candidates. For example, how can we justify the use of a specific comparability (aggregation) method if we know that it may reduce the chances of candidates from lower socioeconomic classes to get access to universities? Finally we will explain how external political and legal issues forced the policy-makers at the Ministry of Education in Cyprus to adapt the current comparability method, and we will brainstorm on the possibility of something similar happening in the context of the English education.

Lupton, R., Ball, S. J. *London School of Economics*

The Sociology of Factory and School: Implications for education sociology, management and policy from the work of the 'Manchester School'

This paper revisits the work of the 'Manchester School' of social anthropology in the 1950s and 1960s, and in particular its five factory studies (Lupton 1963,Wilson 1963, Cunnison 1966) and three school studies (Hargreaves 1967, Lacey 1970, Lambart 1982). The methodological importance of these studies for sociology in general and education sociology in particular is well documented (e.g. Evens and Handelman 1986). This paper focuses on their theoretical contribution. The Manchester studies were micro-sociological, initially focusing within the organisation, but they began to illuminate the

ways in which locally situated class and gender relations structured daily interactions within the firm/school and the negotiation of crisis and conflict between workers/students and management/staff. Tom Lupton (1983) claimed that such contextualised understandings of organisations were essential for industrial management, while a generation later Ruth Lupton (2006) has made similar claims about education, arguing that school improvement in disadvantaged areas requires understanding of the impact of local context on organisational processes. However, recent decades have seen little link between industrial and education sociology, while school improvement research and policy has largely neglected organisation theory. In this paper we suggest that the insights of the Manchester School have something to offer to contemporary education sociology, management and policy and we review them in the light of subsequent theoretical developments, particularly the work of Pierre Bourdieu and the notion of 'institutional habitus' (Reay et al. 2001; Carrasco-Rozas 2010). We point to the need for a more theorised view of school organisation and management.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 1 NAB206

TRANSITIONS TO ADULTHOOD: IDENTITY, HOME & COMMUNITY

Duncalf, Z. *University of Strathclyde*

Adult Care Leavers: Identity and Community

At pertinent times throughout our lives as adults, such as birthdays, funerals, marriages and the birth of children, for example, we look back and reflect upon our own history. Whilst the majority of people have relatives or family friends that can recall different moments or memories at different times throughout the life-course, many care leavers do not. Having spent most or all of their childhood living away from home either in foster care or children's homes, care leavers often leave the system with no lasting ties or relationships. Locating ourselves within our own trajectory/history, as well as in relation to others from similar backgrounds, raises important areas of research that are currently unchartered. Both the foundations and development of identity are in part based on our sense of who we are and where we have come from; a challenge for many care leavers. This presentation is based on research gathered in 2009 published in a report entitled Listen Up! Adult Care Leavers Speak Out. The views of 310 care leavers aged 17 – 78 and up and coming research for a PhD thesis. The published research identified a key interest from participants in their identity as care leavers which has been used as the foundation for a PhD thesis.

Edwards, D. *Queen's University, Belfast*

Sharing the Home: (Auto)biographical nostalgia of growing up in a children's home

Most of us experience childhood inside a small or middle sized family unit within the family home. The participants of my PhD grew up alongside one hundred or so girls in a 'barrack' like institution in Belfast. The perceived or supposedly 'traditional' type of family or home is not part of their biography. Home, as a concept, 'is closely connected to identity and culture and the ways in which the requirements of home are satisfied vary considerably from place to place' (Perkins et al 2002, p. 3). In recognition of this understanding, this paper asks can an institution be a home or be experienced as a home? The sociology of family and of childhood has for long, researched and debated the family. Using data from my ongoing PhD research – which explored, via the (auto)biographical interview and the analysis of the life (hi)story, how women who grew up in a Catholic children's Home in Belfast during the 1940s onwards interpret and re-tell their biographies and present their biographical self(s) – this paper explores the private experiences of a very public debate surrounding the historical institutionalisation of children. Firstly, the paper will begin with an address of the term 'Home' by exploring the theory surrounding this concept. Secondly, the paper will shift to consider how and in what ways my participants have and continue to identify with Home within their (auto)biographies. Finally, the paper will conclude with an argument of why there is a need for a Sociology of Home.

Crause, E., Booyens, M. *University of the Free State*

Comparing household structures and life transitions of two rural groups of excluded youth in South Africa : Role transitions and power structures in households.

The current paper will report on and explore the family/household structures of two culturally different but similarly socio-economic deprived groups' of youth in South Africa. It forms part of a study on life transitions, excluded youth and engagement with society. Two purposive samples of 20 youths each was identified in various small towns in rural Western Cape and the Eastern Free State for in depth interviews. All respondents are out of school, unemployed and not in training. A short survey with cluster and random sampling was also run to ascertain the typical household context in the identified socio economic areas. The family and household structures are compared with one another and to those found by the survey. The lifestyles and role expectations of youth, as well as the strategies employed to make transitions out of `social suspension` or `waithood` possible, are reported on. The emergent roles and structures are analyzed with a view to their impact on changing the face of role expectations, role transitions and the power relationships in such families.

Holland, J., McGrellis, S. *London South Bank University*

Inventing Adulthoods: Young people growing up in Northern Ireland

Since 1996 we have been exploring young people's lives in their biographical social/historical and generational context in the qualitative longitudinal study Inventing Adulthoods (www.lsbu.ac.uk/inventingadulthoods). The young people in the study are located in five socio-economically contrastive sites across the UK, and our holistic, biographical and dynamic approach explores their varied trajectories into adulthood, following the interweaving and possibly unravelling of processes over time. In this paper we look particularly at young people in Northern Ireland whom we have re-interviewed in 2009/2010. They are the generation of the 'peace process,' the exigencies of which our fieldwork has shadowed, and here we are contextualising their experiences in time in the broader span of the study, and in the complex changing historical and political backdrop through which their subjectivities and identities have been forged. Our focus in this paper is on how the historical context, including the recent recession, is starkly realised in the young people's biographies and subjective well being. We will draw on extensive case histories of young people in NI in which security and risk are mediated by family and interpersonal relationships.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 2 NAB206

TRANSITIONS TO ADULTHOOD: IDENTITY & BELONGING

Platts, C., Smith, A. *University of Chester*

Young Footballers in Transition: Implications for Leisure, Relationships and the Life Course.

Since the 1970s, young people's transitions from youth to young adulthood have become prolonged and destandardized as, amongst other things, many young people are opting to stay in education longer, are entering employment and getting married later than previously and have longer periods of time in which to establish their leisure habits and relationships. Indeed, leisure is a particularly important context for young people for it is within these situations that they establish friendship networks that influence their tastes in music and clothes, their consumption of alcohol and other recreational drugs, and begin to assert their independence from adults as they learn to engage in sexualized roles with peers and acquire their self-identity in their own spaces (Roberts, 2006). Drawing on interview data, this paper explores the leisure lives of a rather different group of young people: 302 apprentice footballers at 21 professional football clubs in England and Wales. The paper argues that, contrary to their peers, apprentices are constrained to spend less time engaging in popular leisure activities such as drinking, smoking and clubbing with their friends, and are required to deal with the pressures brought about by leaving their families and the changing relationships with friends. It concludes that, for these young people, their involvement in the competitive, masculine and adult world of professional football accelerates their transition from youth to young adulthood and has implications for their lives and relationships in ways that are not generally experienced by other young people in British society.

Luetzelberger, T. *European University Institute*

Students in transition to adulthood: norms and meanings of leaving the parental home in Italy and Germany

This paper explores the meanings of residential independence in the transition to adulthood in two different cultural and institutional contexts in Europe. Recent research indicates that the late move-out from the parental home of young Southern Europeans cannot only be explained by economic and institutional conditions but needs to take into account cultural factors too. This paper contributes to exploring possible cultural factors by analysing norms and meanings in narrative interviews with university students and their parents in Italy and Germany. Two patterns of norms and meanings are identified: one pattern promoting the independence of young people, the other pattern supporting interdependence among family members. In the first pattern, residential independence is construed as a useful condition which helps young people to achieve adulthood. Conversely, in the second pattern the young are supposed to acquire maturity within the parental home as a prerequisite for moving out. These findings concur with the patterns of meanings underlying the structures of welfare support for students and young people in Southern and Central Europe, identified in previous research. The results suggest that the institutional arrangements regarding the support of students reflect the prevailing norms and patterns of meanings concerning residential independence in the transition to adulthood.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 3 NAB206

DIVERSE RELATIONSHIPS: RE-MAKING MARRIAGE & FAMILIES

Rault, W. *Institut national d'études démographiques*

From same-sex couple recognition to a successful different-sex partnership arrangement. Ten years of the PACS [French civil partnership for both same-sex and different-sex couples]

The legal recognition of same-sex unions has been an object of debate over the last two decades in Europe. Northern countries were the first to make provisions for this legal recognition, via various forms of civil union. The first 'registered partnership' was created in Denmark in 1989. Instituted in 1999, the French PACS displays a key difference with respect to most European legislation on same-sex partnerships, and especially to the British Civil Partnership: it also applies to different-sex couples seeking to legally formalize their union through an alternative to marriage. In 2009, 175,000 PACS were registered, of which 95% were heterosexual (vs. 260,000 marriages). Ten years after its implementation, the meaning of the PACS can be grasped by two complementary approaches. A secondary exploration of topical surveys reveals the main characteristics of the first different-sex partners to choose this new form of union and brings to light the factors behind its development. In-depth interviews shed light on the diversity of its social uses. While these uses are often correlated to the type of couple (same- or different-sex), diversity also exists within each type of couple. Used as an alternative to or as a substitute for marriage (the latter by same-sex couples who cannot marry), as a means of trying out married life, as an intensified 'living together' arrangement and even as a kind of anti-marriage, the PACS is a multifaceted arrangement whose significance lies more in the diversity of its social uses than in the legislative text itself.

Herbrand, C. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

How trying to conform to some "traditional" parental norms can create new family patterns: the case of lesbian and gay "co-parenting"

Some lesbians and gays, and also single women, choose "co-parenting", as a way of having children. Such choice is mostly done in order to maintain certain values, such as the biological link or the reference to the mother and father figures. The "co-parenting" project is a parental arrangement between a man and a woman, who are not a couple. They decide to have a child together but they want to raise him up separately, possibly with their own same-sex partner. My aim is to examine that while those "coparents" strengthen some parental norms, they also diversify the set of family structures and "family life experiments". Indeed, this new pattern of parenthood creates very diverse and innovative forms of multi-parental families. Moreover, co-parenting, which could seem marginal at first by some of its characteristics, fits particularly well with the current constraints of society. After exploring some the various dimensions of the co-parenting model, I will consider whether it could become a new family pattern which would apply beyond gays and lesbians. This work is based on the analysis of more than twenty cross and extensive biographical narratives with co-parents living in Belgium.

Santos, A.C. *Birkbeck Institute for Social Research, University of London*

'We Are Family Too!' – The politics of 'doing' same-sex family in Portugal

The Portuguese Civil Code, under Family Law, states that there are four juridical sources of family relationships – marriage, kinship, affinity and adoption (Article 1576). Each of these sources of family relationships is influenced by the premise of heterosexuality. However, legal definitions of 'the family' are object of dispute, and they have been targeted by the LGBT movement in recent years. In the Portuguese context, as this paper will highlight, this has been a central field of contestation on the part of LGBT activism, with impact on 'law's families' or how 'relational-claims' (i.e., those related to the recognition of relationships and parenthood) contribute to widening the legal understanding of 'the family'.

In this paper, I examine the relationship between same-sex relational claims and socio-legal obstacles and advances, highlighting the centrality of two major value-discourses in Portugal: 'the family' and 'the child'. I then discuss the heteronormative value-discourse of 'the family' as particularly important in Portuguese legal texts, suggesting its 'normative ambiguity' – on the one hand, the Constitution provides protection from (individual) discrimination; on the other hand, specific laws mirror the heteronormative value-discourses of the lawmaker, preserving the law as a site of (relational) discrimination. This opposition is counterbalanced by a recent shift – same-sex marriage. The last section of the paper explores signs of socio-legal change and examines activists' proactive engagement with political parties in recent years and its impact on the doing of (same-sex) families in Portugal.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 4 NAB206

EMOTIONAL WELLBEING: DIS/EMBODIED TALK

Stratton, P.

Families in therapy as a prime source of information about problems and resiliencies in the face of life pressures and emotional complexity.

Families that come for therapy have serious difficulties but have generally managed to stay together and manage to bring at least some of their members to a therapeutic context. They therefore offer an interesting mix of vulnerabilities and resources and are in a context in which it is appropriate to share difficult material about their lives together. Two research methodologies, each with both qualitative and quantitative aspects, will be presented to explore ways of successfully getting beneath the surface of the lives of families with problematic relationships. The Leeds Attributional Coding System was developed to examine the causal expectations by which family members guide themselves and each other. The methodology will be illustrated by examples of application to transcripts of family therapy sessions with an emphasis on how this originally constructivist technique provides insights into the operation of family relationships. The second methodology was designed to overcome a limitation of current research in psychotherapy: the concentration on psychological processes within the individual. Called the SCORE project, it records family members' accounts of their relationships rather than intra-individual change. Data from 500 family members are presented to illustrate how, in the process of measuring therapeutic effect through reports of their own family processes, substantial information has been generated about how they see their lives together.

Woodiwiss, J. *University of Huddersfield*

From the public to the private – multiple identities in a changing landscape

This paper will look sociologically at the (multiple) self, (multiple) identity and autobiography, and the links between childhood experiences and adult identities. In particular, it will focus on the production / representation of multiple selves or personalities, intimate relationships, and the negotiation between their public and private lives. The paper draws on two related research projects which share an interest in the ways we construct, represent, communicate and negotiate our sense of self (or selves) - which increasingly can involve the virtual world(s) of the Internet. Beginning with the emergence of multiple selves or personalities and the worlds they inhabit, the paper goes on to look at the populating of the Internet by online or virtual selves and the relationship between such selves and the 'external world'. The Internet has enabled the creation of virtual worlds inhabited by virtual and multiple selves through online communities ranging from social networking sites to support groups - including those aimed at people living with multiple personalities. Whilst many believe multiple personalities are caused by (particularly sexual) abuse in childhood, concrete memories are not needed to re-construct an abuse narrative or identify multiple personalities in ones adult life (Woodiwiss 2009). I explore the relationship between autobiographies and identities and show how some virtual worlds inhabited by multiple personalities not only discourage the sharing of abuse histories but render (such) histories irrelevant – facilitating the creation of new personalities (or selves), and new relationships, in and for the present.

Chandler, A., Woodiwiss, J. *University of Edinburgh*

Wearing your (managed) heart on your sleeve: Self-injury, embodiment and emotion-work

Drawing on narrative research about self-injury and embodiment, and using Hochschild's theory of emotion-management, I suggest that self-injury can be understood as a form of embodied emotion-work. Doing so, I suggest, demonstrates the mutual importance of, and inter-relationships between, bodies, emotions and society. During the research I interviewed 12 participants on two occasions. All had self-injured by cutting themselves; some had also burnt and hit themselves. The sample was relatively diverse, and included both men and women, aged between 21 and 37, from a range of socio-economic backgrounds and household types. The extent of their engagement with self-injury varied widely: some had injured themselves on a few discrete occasions, whilst others had injured themselves regularly over many years. Self-injury has been described as a 'coping mechanism'; it is also sometimes explained as being a way of 'transforming' emotional pain into physical pain, with physical pain understood as being easier to deal with than emotional pain. Each of these explanations suggests some form of 'working upon' emotions. However, in contrast to many discussions of emotion-work, self-injury represents a particularly embodied method of doing so. Despite a great deal of research on the embodied nature of emotions, writing on emotion-work still tends towards analyses of cognitive, disembodied techniques. I suggest that this reflects the enduring power of dualist understandings of mind/body; reason/emotion. My own analysis of self-injury as embodied emotion work highlights the continued importance of accounting for and engaging with the embodied nature of emotions and social life.

Brownlie, J., Anderson, S. *University of Stirling, National Centre for Social Research*

Not so random acts of kindness: the practice of being there

When people describe others as 'being there' for them, whether real, imagined or hoped for, what is it they are describing? In what ways are people 'there' for each other? Is this always about talk or even about action? And who is there for whom? Can a focus on 'being there' be used to re-think some of the theoretical work on intimacy within sociology as well as more applied debates about emotional wellbeing ? This paper will engage with these questions through drawing on both quantitative and qualitative findings from a recent study of emotional lives in the UK, The Someone To Talk To Study (

http://www.someonetotalkto.info/).

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 5 NAB206

PRACTICES OF CARE

Letherby, G., Smith, M., Stenhouse , E. *University of Plymouth*

Caring for mothers and daughters: experiences of Australian and British carers

Carers UK estimate that there are 6 million unpaid carers in the UK representing a 50% increase since 2002 saving the NHS around £87 billion each year. Care Australia estimate that there are 2.6 million unpaid carers across Australia saving the Australian government $30.5 billion annually. It is estimated that over 70% of all primary carers within the UK and Australia are women; providing more intense levels of care throughout their primary working years and retiring on average with half the savings that men do. Additionally at a time where women are increasingly having children later in life and life expectancy is increasing it is likely that more and more women will be caring (materially, emotionally and even financially) for children and ageing parents/parents-in-law simultaneously. We seek to explore some of the implications of caring responsibilities on mother/daughter and daughter/mother relationships and on fertility choices and experiences for daughters. We draw on two research projects on which we have worked. The first focused on the experiences of mother's caring for adult daughters with type 1 and 2 diabetes during pregnancy and early motherhood in the UK and the second on the experiences of daughters planning for the future care of their elderly mothers in Australia. As increasing emphasis in the UK, Australia (and elsewhere) is to be placed on 'informal care' networks it is timely to reflect on the experience and impact of caring responsibilities across women's lifecourses.

Pratesi, A., *Manchester Metropolitan University*

The Productivity of Care: Contextualizing Care in Situated Interaction and Shedding Light on its Latent Purposes.

Care work may be connected with emotional and psychological exhaustion but also gratification, reward and self-empowerment. Informal caregivers experience both positive and negative emotional states in caring situations. They can perceive both moderate burden and great satisfaction at the same time. Further studies on the rewarding and energizing aspects of care may help us to broaden our understanding of how we can reduce the degree of burden while increasing the sense of satisfaction. Broadening and intertwining the conceptual categories of care, gender and emotion, and drawing on Collins' theory of Interaction Ritual Chains, this paper shows how the focus on emotions is a necessary step to show the ambivalences and the grey areas connected with the concept of care as well as to challenge the not fully explored assumption that care is often associated with burden and stress and viewed as a result of circumstances. It reports the findings of a micro-situated study of daily care activities among upper-middle class caregivers in Philadelphia. The focus is on informal care, seen as a strategic site to grasp deeper insights into the interactional mechanisms through which the emotional dynamics revolving around care produce unanticipated outcomes in terms of symbolic and practical productivity.

Kovács, B. *University of Oxford*

Mothers, Fathers and Grandmothers: the organisation of childcare in urban and rural Romania

The role of families in the provision of childcare in post-socialist societies, including Romania, has been substantial, but the extent of informal childcare and who this care is provided by on a daily basis remains undocumented. The paper engages with this scholarly void and provides an account of childcare arrangements in rural and urban households in Romania, reflecting over the different types of care arrangements these households employ for the care of their children, between 9 months and 5 years of age. Through the qualitative content analysis of 68 in-depth interviews with informal carers – mothers, fathers and grandmothers – in 36 households, the paper presents the diversity of informal childcare supplies across these families. The paper asks the following questions: what is the share of unpaid informal childcare in the overall configuration of childcare for the youngest child in these households as reported by carers? Who provides childcare, when and for how long? And how does the provision of informal childcare by family members vary between urban and rural households, as well as across households with different parental levels of education? The paper charts informal childcare, providing a starting point for understanding the exact role played by families in the state – market – families childcare nexus in a post-socialist context using Romania as an example. Its merit is the inclusion of both urban and rural families in the sample and a special attention paid to grandparental care in the make-up of young children's care arrangements.

Bao, L. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

The Effect of Adult Children's Employment on Elderly Care in China

Since the percentage of people above age 65 achieves 8.3 in 2008, China faces increasing challenges of aging society. Scholars devoted much attention to both structural and cultural factors that influence elderly people's wellbeing in China. This study aims to examine the effects of Chinese adult children's work hours and work time flexibility on the financial, practical, and emotional care that they provide to elderly parents after accounting for factors such as gender, residential proximity, income, education, and socioeconomic status of adult children as well as health status of elderly parents. Using data from the 2006 China General Social Survey, the analysis is based on 567 respondents who have at least one living parent reaches at least age 60 in both urban and rural areas. The study found that adult children's work hour does not have significant effects on the three types of care available to elderly parents. But children with less flexible work time are less likely to provide financial assistance. Result also shows that good health status of elderly parents is associated with receiving more practical help and emotional care. Residential distance between adult children and elderly parents is associated with more financial help but less practical support from adult children. The results may imply that in Chinese society, parent's need as well as cultural factors such as children's belief and effort in fulfilling filial duties may be more important in shaping caregiving behaviors than structural factors such as children's work hours and work time flexibility.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 6 NAB114

(EN)GENDERING RELATIONSHIPS: FINANCIAL & EMOTIONAL RESOURCES

Kan, M-Y., Laurie, H. *University of Oxford*

Savings, investments, debts and psychological well-being in married and cohabiting couples

This paper builds on the existing literature about the distribution of financial resources within the household between couple members by analysing an area which is rarely explored, namely the distribution of savings, investments and debts between married and cohabiting partners and the implications for individual psychological well-being. Using data from the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) we first look at whether or not couple members have savings, investments and debts, and how these vary by individual and household characteristics. We then examine the associations of the amount held in these liquid assets and debts and whether these are individual or joint holdings, with both partners' labour market status and annual income. The relationship between the holding of these assets and debts and psychological well being for both partners is then examined. The results show that, for both men and women, financial resources are commonly reported as being shared assets through the joint holdings of savings. In contrast, there is greater independence in the management and ownerships of investments and debts than those of savings by couple members. Furthermore, there is a downward trend over the period from 1995 to 2005 in joint holdings of savings, investments and debts. Finally, we find that income predicts positive psychological well-being better than the level of liquid assets held for both men and women. There is a weak relationship between negative well-being and having debts, possibly because many debts are short-term or do not impose a significant burden to meet these commitments.

Gumy, J. *University of Cambridge*

Family Financial Arrangements and Problematic Debt over the Lifecourse in Britain.

This paper investigates the influence of family financial arrangements on the transition into problematic debt, namely over-indebtedness, for married and unmarried individuals in Britain. Recent sociological literature illustrates how individuals' marital status exerts an influence on how family finances are organised. For instance, married couples are more likely to pool their income than cohabitants. The degree of individualism of families' financial arrangements also correlates with individuals' level of non-mortgage debt. Indeed, qualitative research suggests that marriage might act as a control mechanism for individuals' spending habits, thus decreasing debt. However, little is known about how family financial arrangements might influence individuals' transitions into over-indebtedness. It is often asserted that the probability of experiencing debt problems is higher amongst vulnerable groups in society (e.g. women, low educated) mostly due to low income. Yet, it is also argued that life course events like divorce, unemployment or childbirth alter individuals' financial strategies leaving certain groups more at risk than others. Using the British Household Panel Survey and quantitative measures for over-indebtedness I analyse the risk of over-indebtedness on a sample of British individuals between the years 1995 and 2005 using event history analysis. Preliminary results show that non-mortgage debt is lower amongst less financially individualised family forms - traditionally married individuals - and higher amongst cohabitants, single and divorced or separated individuals. The latter groups are also more likely to experience debt problems. Further analysis will investigate the impact of life course events (e.g. divorce, childbirth) on married and unmarried individuals' debt status.

Achatz, J., Trappmann, M. *Institute for Employment Research*

Gendered patterns of exits to work of recipients of basic income support in Germany

In this paper we analyse labour market transitions of recipients of basic income support for needy job-seekers in Germany. To date studies of welfare dynamics rarely examined gendered exit to work patterns. Existing studies show that households of couples have higher exit rates compared to all other types of households. This approach remains 'gender-blind' insofar it does not compare labour market entries of females and males. As the basic income support for needy job-seekers is granted at the household level, labour market opportunities have to be analysed with recourse to the internal social and economic structures of households and the significance of wives' and husbands' work for overcoming the need to rely on benefits. In particular it is analysed how attributes of the partners impact the work exits of females and males. The system of basic income support was implemented in the course of the labour market reform in 2005. It is the last safety net for workless and needy people of working age who either lack or have exhausted entitlements on the contribution based unemployment insurance system. We use the first three waves of the German panel study 'Labour Market and Social Security'. This is a new dataset for labour market, welfare state and poverty research, creating a new empirical basis for the scientific community and political consulting. The panel collects detailed information on relevant characteristics such as attitudes, employment potential or job-seeking behaviour.

Nadim, M. *Institute for Social Research*

Working choices and economic practices among young second generation families

The children of the first substantial wave of migrants in Norway are starting to reach early adulthood. This is an age that can entail a number of significant life events, like entering the labour market, establishing an independent household from ones parents', finding a partner and having children. Since it is only recently that the group who has grown up in Norway with immigrant parents are one the verge of adulthood, little is know about their family practices and adaptation to the labour market. This paper will explore how second generation families in Norway make decisions relating to work and

family life, who is involved in the decisions and what lays the premises for the young couples choices, with a special attention to the implications of becoming parents. In addition, the paper will examine what characterises these families' economic relations and rationality more generally. For instance, how are economic resources managed and shared between spouses? What role does the extended family play for the couple's economy and their decision making? The paper is a part of an ongoing phd-project which is based on qualitative interviews with second generation immigrants who live with their partner in Norway, most of them with Pakistani background. The aim is to explore how gender, class, ethnicity, and family relations shape young couples economic practices and attachment to the labour market.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 7 NAB114

REPRODUCTIVE CHOICES?

Jarvie, R. *The University of Plymouth*

'Renewing' Mothering after the age of 35 years.

Increasing numbers of women are giving birth after the age of 35 years in the UK. 'Older' motherhood is problematised in medical/obstetric/midwifery and popular media discourses. Extant literature has focused predominantly on primiparae (women having their first baby). My research project explored the pregnancies and mothering of 'older' multiparous women. This paper specifically examines the experiences of women that had 'renewed' their mothering after a gap of ten or more years and after the age of 35. Consideration is given to repartnering as impetus for renewal of mothering, and instrumentality of male partners in decision making about childbearing 'late' in women's reproductive careers. Women's narratives evince the challenges faced in mothering teenagers and toddlers simultaneously. Of particular interest are experiences of a subgroup of renewed mothers who have given birth both 'early' and 'late' in their reproductive careers; thus experiencing marginalised subject positioning as both 'teenage' and 'older' mother. Arguably working class women's life trajectories are more likely to encompass both of these discursively constituted sites of 'wrong aged' (Kelha, 2009) motherhood. 'I poems' created from interview transcripts are utilised as a mode of data representation; exemplifying (perhaps conscious and unconscious) labour and cost involved in negotiations of 'morally reprehensible' maternal subjectivities. Kelha, M. (2009) 'Too old to become a mother? Risk Constructions in 35+ Women's Experiences of Pregnancy'. NORA Nordic Journal or Feminist and Gender Research, 17 (2). PP89-103.

Schinwald, S ., Fux, B. *Universität Salzburg*

Deconstructing Fertility

In exploring fertility behaviours, most researchers either apply cross sectional analysis or, if focusing on dynamic aspects, event history analysis. With our paper, we follow a new approach that aims to go a step further by combining these two strategies in an innovative way. We assume that there is a hidden agenda structuring a person's perceptions for the temporal accuracy of transitions in one's biography and therefore hypothesis that in a woman's life there exist few and predetermined time slots with distinct as well as characteristic settings in order to realize her fertility intentions. This individual decision either to elapse a time-slot or to choose a biographically limited option depends on restrictions and opportunities as well as norm perception and the existence of alternative life concepts that are to a high degree age-specific. More precisely: these factors vary between social strata and the life course and will be explored by means of connecting event history analysis with a micro-level analysis of individual decision making. Using the first wave (2008/09) of the Gender and Generations Survey (GGS) from Austria, we split women in their reproductive age into three groups: the 'early mothers', the 'norm followers' (those entering into motherhood around the mean age at first birth) and the 'late mothers'. A stepwise analysis of these groups provides new and in depth insights into the norm compliance and the perception of restrictions and opportunities from a life-course perspective or vice versa the growth of childlessness.

Baumann, P.M., Fux, B. *University of Salzburg*

Life Course, lifestyle, childlessness. Alternating dependencies throughout the life course.

How are lifestyle and fertility behavior linked throughout the life course? Exploring this question, we focus on the relationship and causation between lifestyle and reproductive behavior. Based on panel-data and following the individual life courses, we develop Cox regression models that allow in particular to answer two questions, namely first: is lifestyle a distinct concept with a supplementary explanatory power in addition to basic covariates and control variables? Secondly: Has lifestyle to be taken as a cause for reproductive decisions or is it rather an effect of reproductive behavior. We shall distinguish on the one hand between early, conformist, and late childbearers. On the other hand, these groups will be split-up according their distinct lifestyles. Thus, we shall carve out direct causal impacts of education, class, gender, and further covariates and control variables on reproductive decisions as well as their indirect impact via lifestyle. Subsequently, we shall construct a binomial variable indicating whether a person, a few years after becoming a parent, still belongs to the same lifestyle group or not. From such an explanatory design based on panel data (Swiss household panel), we expect to detect different pathways leading into parenthood or childlessness. Likewise, we expect to gain new insight into the dynamics of lifestyles in the individual life course in the light of reproductive behavior.

Nordqvist, P.S. *University of Manchester*

Choreographies of sperm donations: Negotiating intimate and personal boundaries in assisted reproduction

Donor conception is commonly located in infertility clinics, but women, notably single and lesbian, also pursue self-arranged donor conception outside the clinic context. In contrast to clinical conception, self-arranged conception is managed and organised privately by women and donors. For lesbian couples, the non-clinical process stipulate both proximity and contact between themselves and donors and are often in tension with couples' aspirations to maintain distance from donors. Donation practices also have strong sexual connotations, and so can threaten the intimate boundaries of the lesbian couple. This paper explores how lesbian couples negotiate and manage sexual and intimate boundaries in the context of retrieving sperm donations, and how the clinical and non-clinical donor conception context shape the processes of negotiating these boundaries in different ways. The paper draws on empirical data from an interview study comprising 25 lesbian couples pursuing donor conception in England and Wales. Building on work by Mary Douglas (1966) and Charis Thompson (2005), it suggests that lesbians seek to negotiate the donation processes through a careful negotiation of the personal relationships and intimacies involved. It argues that central to this process is the careful choreography of the donation process in intentionally set out patterns of movement and action. The choreography shapes self-arranged conception, but is even more marked in clinical conception. I suggest that this choreography is of a ritual character and that it should be understood as a process of negotiating the personal and subjective status of the donor and donor sperm.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE ROUNDTABLE 8 NAB114

TIME & PRACTICE: TRANSFORMATIONS IN GENDER AND PARENTING

Kjeldstad, R., Lappegaard, T. *Statistics Norway*

Gender role attitudes and family practices: Examining a (Norwegian) paradox

Although Norway is among the top countries of the world regarding gender equality, the division of family duties and responsibilities is far from equal between (heterosexual) partners. This despite the fact, that both women and men on the whole state strong positive attitudes towards gender equality. The paper studies the paradox between egalitarian values and inegalitarian practices, focusing on gender role attitudes and household practices among cohabiting women and men with children. We utilise the Norwegian GGS Survey, a large representative survey conducted in 2007 that captures a lot of information on peoples' life course, attitudes, family situation and daily activities. We analyse the following research questions: What distinct classes or types of attitude-practice configurations can be found in Norway and what is the prevalence of the various types? What are the crucial gender equality questions and household tasks differentiating between attitude-practice types? What are the main individual and couple characteristics predicting class 'membership'? We use multinomial logit latent class regression analysis to identify the couples' class membership and to identify item-response probabilities, and multinomial logistic regression analysis to identify coefficients for covariates predicting class membership. Preliminary results reveal four different types of attitude-practice constellations, where the coherent-egalitarian couples constitute the largest class and the incoherent-gendered couples the smallest. The sex of the respondent is one, but far from the only, significant predictor of class membership. Also, the items in question, i.e. the various expressions reflecting gender attitudes and the various house- and child-care tasks, contribute differently to class membership.

Irwin, S., Winterton, M. *University of Leeds*

Gender and parenting: a longitudinal perspective on identities and practices in contexts of change

Recent decades have seen transformations in gendered relations to work and care in the UK. This is exemplified by a marked increase in the participation of women in paid employment through the family building period, part of a broader reconfiguration of gender, and work and care commitments. As is well known this change has generated newly extensive pressures in managing and coordinating family life. Further, extant evidence points to interesting developments in women's and men's identities as parents. We remain relatively short of insights into mothers' and fathers' experiences, values and perceptions of their commitments as these evolve through the period of family building. New experiences, changing relationships and contingencies, and new mothers' and fathers' reflections on these, offer a rich set of insights into gendered identities and perceptions. In turn this sheds light on motivations and practices, and offers a resource for understanding emergent patterns. ESRC Timescapes is a qualitative longitudinal study of identities, transitions and relationships across the life course. It comprises seven research projects, a new data archive and a programme of secondary analysis. The paper reports on secondary analysis where we have worked with data across a subset of Timescapes projects. The qualitative longitudinal perspective, and analytic reach across projects, allows us new kinds of insights into continuity and change in gendered roles, identities and values amongst new mothers and fathers, as these play out in individual lives, and in the context of broader social transformations.

Sarre, S. *University of Surrey*

Time in Families and its Articulation with Gender and Generation

While gender is a core theme in research on time in family life, previous studies have tended to focus on either time-use or, less frequently, the experience of temporality as outcomes of gender; moreover, children have been notably absent in these studies. By contrast, this paper treats family life as an arena for the (re)construction and articulation of both gender and generation, and argues that temporality is not only an outcome but part of the process of gendering and / or 'generationing'. The qualitative study on which this paper is based explores the lived reality of time in family life. It takes as its subjects fathers, mothers and teenage sons and daughters living within or across heterosexual family households. It is informed by the understanding that we experience time in a multi-dimensional and textured way; that we live in and through a temporal landscape, or 'timescape'. Using case study examples the paper considers the ways in which temporality operates as a medium for the positioning of family members as gendered and generational beings. It asks how being a mother, a father or a (teenage) son or daughter may be instantiated in the way that time is used, given, valued, experienced and manipulated; or in the patterns of control of or answerability for time. Conversely, it examines how temporality may operate to moderate or obscure gender and / or generation in family practices.

Gonzalez-Sancho, C., Gracia, P. *Nuffield College, University of Oxford*

Parental similarity in education and time with children in the UK

Education differentials in parental time with children have been widely documented, fuelling concerns about inequality in family investments in children. Most often, time use research has compared child care time between families and across levels of parental education, equating the latter to the highest attainment of either partner. This approach neglects two important issues: firstly, the within-household organization of child care time; secondly, variation across combinations of partners' educational attainments. Using a sample of two-parent families (N=918) from the 2000/01 UK Time Use Survey, we analyse parental time with children through the lens of partners' similarity in education (PSE). Given the relationship of individual education with both opportunity costs in the labour market and attitudes toward parenting, PSE is expected to reduce parental specialization in child care. We analyse the overall and within-household distribution of parental time with children, distinguishing between routine (e.g. feeding, bathing) and interactive care (e.g. playing, teaching). We pay special attention to the ratio of paternal to maternal time and the amount of care time spent together. Our regression analyses confirm a positive education gradient in parental care time. For fathers, this emerges in weekend diaries only. The ratio of father-to-mother care time revolves around 0.3, but variation exists as a function of the degree of PSE. In heterogamous couples, incentives for specialization and preferences for investment in children do not seem gender-symmetrical: care time increases for both partners when the mother is more educated than the father, but not in the opposite case.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS ROUNDTABLE 1 NAB204

TRANSNATIONAL JUSTICE

Crofts, P., Prior, J. *University of Technology, Sydney (UTS)*

Planning and Policing of Il/Legal Subjects

Over the last few decades scholarship has begun to foreground the various mechanisms used to govern sexuality within urban communities and urban space. Whilst mechanisms such as policing have received significant attention, until recently, less attention has been given to the role that planning has played in governing the presence of sexualities within later 20th century urban space. This paper contributes to the developing literature by exploring the various intersections of planning and policing in the regulation of sexualities through an analysis of brothels and gay bathhouses across time in Sydney. Brothels and gay bathhouses have shifted away from being regulated primarily through criminal law, to reliance upon planning law. I explore whether there has been an accompanying transition in enforcement away from policing of criminality to planning for order. At times, planning has contributed to policing and criminal justice system enforcement. For example, in the 1970s and 1980s, when homosexuality and brothels were illegal, the local government and its building inspectors collected evidence, supported police raids, and took legal action against 'disorderly houses'. More recently, despite the legalisation of brothels and homosexuality, planners in some local councils have taken on a policing role, conducting fortnightly 'raids' on authorised brothels to investigate 'breaches' of law. All breaches contribute to and confirm the perception and regulation of brothels as disorderly. In contrast, in other local councils, planning has greatly reduced the role and relevance of police and the criminal justice system by creating distinctive legal categories for brothels and bathhouses.

Tiwari, S.K., Saha,J.K. *University of Burdwan*

The problem of untouchability in india: socio-legal perspective

Untouchability is a unique Hindu social institution which emerged in the remote past. The so-called untouchables have been suffering the stigma of untouchability followed by servitude, illiteracy and grinding poverty. Due to its serious adverse effects on the Indian society in general and the untouchables in particular, it has been vehemently opposed by many sensible persons including saits, social reformers and political leaders in the past. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution provided for the abolition of untouchability in the Constitution which came into force on 26th January 1950. It is categorically stated in the Constitution under Article 17 that untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. However the reports of the commissioner of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes National commission for Scheduled castes bear testimony to the fact that a number of terrorising atrocities are being perpetrated on the so called untouchables every year in almost all parts of India. It appears that all efforts have virtually failed to protect the interests of the so-called untouhables. Now the question arises that why the practice of untouchability is still prevailing in our country even though there is positive law, prohibiting and punishing its practice ? Why the relevant law could not fulfil its expected role? Whether there is any substantial and final solution to this problem? These are the questions which forms the very basis of this paper.

Ayodele, J. *Lagos State University*

Fear of Crime and Economic Activities in the Informal Sector in Lagos State

Fear of crime is widely seen as a scary social burden. Its actual impact on the productive contributions of informal sector operators to the economic development has not been determined. Therefore, this inquiry probes into how the fear of crime influences economic activities in the informal sector in Lagos state. The state was sampled based on the federal government's structure of 20 local government areas. Ikeja was selected to represent urban, Ojo to represent semi – urban and Epe to represent rural areas of Lagos State. Multistage sampling procedure was used to select 500 operator – respondents in the informal sector. Questionnaires were administered to elicit data. Ten in – depth interviews were also conducted to give insight on the subject of study. The study found out that the fear of being robbed and possibly attacked holds back the enthusiasm of informal sector investors to contribute significantly to economic development of Lagos. Furthermore, it argues that the fear of crime, especially robbery as a crime of opportunity, appears to have acted as a deterrent to economic activities in the informal sector of the economy of Lagos State. It concludes that for the informal sector role players to make optimal contribution to economic development, government should provide personal and investment security to encourage informal sector investors.

Jacques, S., Rosenfeld, R. Wright, R., van Gemert, F. *University of Cincinnati*

Victimization and Social Control in Amsterdam Drug Markets

In this paper we report results from a two-year field study of criminal victimization and social control in three drug markets of Amsterdam, the Netherlands: street drug dealers, coffee shops that sell cannabis, and bars that sell alcohol. We describe the theoretical background motivating the study, the methods of data collections and analysis, and key findings with respect to differences within and between the markets in: (1) rates of victimization for crimes of violence, fraud, theft, and vandalism; and (2) the likelihood that criminal victimizations are handled through legal mobilization, retaliation, or alternative forms of social control.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS ROUNDTABLE 2 NAB204

POLITICS, CRIME AND THE BIG SOCIETY

Ruggiero, V. *Middlesex University*

Public Sociology and Penal Abolitionism

After Burawoy's impassioned call for the revitalization of the discipline, the debate on public sociology has engaged a number of specialist sub-disciplines, all concerned with reaching beyond university and entering into a dialogue with the public itself. Criminology has also developed its own 'public' strategy, attempting to work in close connection with visible groups of actors who critique the present state of things and pursue social change through collective action. This paper focuses on the school of thought known as Penal Abolitionism, presenting its major tenets in relation to the definition of crime, the role of the law and the function of imprisonment. The specific way in which Penal Abolitionism embraces a notion of the 'public' is then analysed, and the distance between Abolitionism and conventional 'public criminology' is highlighted.

Powell, B. *Blackburn College*

Rescuing welfare from crime- what is community safety?

Recent political appeals to the create a 'big society' based on 'fairness' seem at odds with the last thirty years of political discourse founded on neo liberalism. The discussion is based upon developing research about how the intersecting discourses of neo-liberalism, New Public Management and community safety construct and delimit justice to those who also lose out in other spheres of welfare such as education, health and housing. This construction of those subject to the gaze of community safety partnerships is that of the sociological 'other' who, in this case, is seen as either victim or perpetrator. As an actor in a community safety partnership the presenter outlines how competing discourses overlap and currently manage the fiscal cost of pursing community safety in a market society. The resulting discourse both reinforces the recurring debates about the deserving and undeserving poor, while pointing to the reinvigoration of sociological and social policy research as a project to question this construction. The debate is underscored by a Foucauldian perspective that proposes those on the receiving end of this construction of safety and welfare are in a late modern vision of the panopticon. In conclusion, the subject may need rescuing from the agenda set by criminology and return to a view of welfare espoused by Titmuss.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS ROUNDTABLE 3 NAB204

POLICING, VIOLENCE AND CULTURE

O'Neill, M. E. *Univeristy of Salford*

The Culture of Plural Policing

Not long after the formation of the BSA 60 years ago, a new field of sociological enquiry began: police occupational culture. Much has been written about police culture since then, with some even questioning its existence. However, most of this writing does not consider police culture in relation to other, external organisations. This paper represents some early findings from a project that did just that. Since the arrival of New Labour in 1997, multi-agency practice has been a key feature of social policy in the UK. The public police play a central role in policy areas relating to crime, anti-social behaviour, deviance and social control. However, as the term implies, they do not do this alone, and now find themselves with a mandate to work in partnership with policing organisations. The public police are no longer the sole agents in the 'fight against crime', and increasingly find themselves working in a plural policing field. The implications of this for the occupational culture of the police have received little research attention to date. This paper will examine some preliminary findings from a completed study of the working relationships and practices between the public police and these other security/safety agencies, and their social and cultural implications for the police. It will discuss how the idea of 'multi-agency' practice through plural policing actually works in reality, how the public police relate to these other groups and what implications this has for our understandings of police culture and police practice.

Megele, C. Buzzi, P. *A Sense Of Self, UK Charity*

Reflexivity and Violence: A Tale of Broken and/or Muted Narrative

Inspired by a research on violence and reflexivity, the authors offer a psychosocial analysis of violence in contemporary society, and examine specific example of violence including domestic violence.

The authors propose that life is a meandering journey of meaning making through story telling, and that it is through narratives that we make sense of life and lived experience and construct, sustain, and maintain self and identity.

The authors suggest that the technologisation of life and living have expanded/extended our consciousness and transformed our sense and experience of 'reality' based on a visual culture of intertextuality/hyper-reality, and that in this context, the urge for emotive recognition and identity reaffirmation based on a narcissistic reflexivity and ideology of 'self-realisation' has provided fertile ground for conflict and dissonance based on a frenetic race for significance in a culture of signification and belonging in a global village of 'everyday' prosumption.

The authors examine the liminality of individual 'subjectivity' in contemporary society as a dynamic/fluid/ seamless, balance between corporeality and virtuality; and of 'everyday' decision based on a negotiated/traded balance between satisfaction and frustration, and locate violence within this context.

The authors conclude that self, consciousness, memory and lived experience are only possible through (re)construction/(re)attribution/(re)performance of narratives, and emphasise that continuity in individual and collective narratives is an important element for anchoring of identities and cultures which offers 'a reassuring certitude…. And on the basis of this certitude anxiety can be mastered (Derrida, 1978:279).

Weenink, D. *Wageningen University*

Street violence as shame rituals

Katz (1988: chapter 1), Scheff and Retzinger (1991) and Gilligan (1996) have argued that violence is related to feelings of shame. Shame is here understood as a fear of the loss of the social bond. For example, feelings of humiliation, inferiority, being ridiculed or abandoned are all shame related. Scheff and Retzinger have shown how shame that emerges from disturbed intimate relationships may turn into rage. Such 'righteous' one-to-one violence is then directed to the one who is causing feelings of shame. The aim of this paper is to extent the conceptual work of Scheff and Retzinger to collective violence. Based on analyses of 300 judicial reports containing detailed descriptions of violent interactions among Dutch juveniles, the paper argues that feelings of shame can be contagious, that 'righteous' collective rage can be directed to complete strangers, that all forms of group violence have ritual ingredients in common and that street violence shares characteristics with Durkheimian solidarity rituals (cf. Collins 2004).

Collins, R. (2004) Interaction Ritual Chains. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Gilligan, J. (1996) Violence. Reflections on our Deadliest Epidemic. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

Katz, J. (1998) Seductions of Crime. Basic Books: New York

Scheff, T. and Retzinger. M. (1991) Emotions and Violence. Shame and Rage in Destructive Conflicts. An Authors Guild Backinprint.Com Edition.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS ROUNDTABLE 4 NAB204

THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Miller, H. *Kingston University*

Advancing human rights: the politics of being a human rights charity registered in England and Wales

Prior to the Charities Act (C.50) 2006, charity law for England and Wales prohibited the promotion of human rights as a charitable objective in its own right. However since late 2006, official 'charitable purposes' can now include purposes that fall within 'the advancement of human rights'. As a result of this change, a growing number of charities registered in England and Wales are starting to formally make reference to a human rights discourse and practice within their charitable Objects. Premised on a social constructionist view of human rights practice and reflecting on findings of the first stage of a current research project, this paper examines the politics surrounding the formal adoption of the new human rights charitable purpose. It does this by offering a comparative and qualitative analysis of three of the initial adoptions of the new purpose. It examines the responses offered by human rights practitioners across three such charities, and questions the extent to which each adoption represents an 'instrumental' use of 'rights talk'. Central to this analysis is the identification of the strategic use of human rights (re-)framing of current campaign practice. Preliminary findings also suggest that one of the primary rationales for adopting the new purpose is to advance more politicised forms of human rights activism (and thereby surpass concerns traditionally raised by the Charity Commission vis-à-vis 'campaigning and political activity'). The paper concludes by highlighting some opportunities sociological research has to offer the re-theorization of existing human rights practice.

Lamb, M., Hosie, A. *Roehampton University*

Human Rights and Social Policy: Challenges and Opportunities for Social Research and Its Use as Evidence in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights.

It has been argued that whilst almost all research in sociology and social policy is fundamentally concerned with issues of human rights, sociology itself has maintained its distance from human rights research conceptually and empirically. Social and public policy research has traditionally been concerned with issues of welfare through the language of social inclusion and exclusion, equality and non-discrimination, and some argue that the language of human rights is not necessarily appropriate to promoting social justice in public policy. This paper is based on a research project undertaken by Roehampton University on behalf of the Scottish Human Rights Commission to examine and evaluate non-legal research on human rights in Scotland since 2006. The paper begins by considering the conceptual relationship between social and public policy, and human rights research before presenting the methodology employed in the project. It goes on to examine the advantages and limitations of legal and non-legal research in human rights protection and how social policy and sociological research more broadly may contribute towards evidence for the National Action Plan for Human Rights in Scotland to be published by the Commission in 2012, and which will build on the UK Human Rights Act.

Grigolo, M. *Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra*

Human rights and religion: local practices and tensions

This revised paper approaches the gap between the theory and practice of human rights in relation to religion. In particular, it investigates how local governments accommodate the rights of (the members of) religious communities. Local governments enact policies that address these rights but also clash with the perceived need to preserve the secular character of the city public space and to respond to the specific threats posed by Muslim communities, including to security. The Oficina d'Afers Religiosos (Office for Religious Affairs; OAR), an institution supporting Barcelona's human rights policy, provides the case study for these reflections. Its troubled history testifies to how difficult has been for a Spanish and Catalan city to come to terms with and manage the city's increasing religious pluralism generated by new migrants. Over the years, the OAR has mediated between the local administration and religious communities on issues such as the celebration of religious ceremonies in the city's squares, the opening places of worship (including Mosques) and public demonstrations. When pursuing its human rights mandate, the OAR has generally tried to strike a balance between different priorities and power positions, including within communities of the same religion. In some cases, this has led the OAR to act ambiguously vis-à-vis its mandate, implementing human rights while ending up serving alternative agendas, including the security one.

Gigoux, C. *University of Essex*

Human Rights from Below: Researching Human Rights in Latin America

The systematic infringement of human rights in Latin America, in the second half of the twentieth century, paved the way to numerous local initiatives that aimed at protecting the victims and denounce the use of violence against them. Most of these groups had none or very little knowledge on the debates and treaties concerning human rights. It was a matter of urgency to act and they did so. Nonetheless, in their every day practice they developed their own understanding of the different issues involved in human rights. In the context of the ever expanding field of sociology of rights this paper explores how these practices contributed to the creation of a body of knowledge that needs to be re-examined and giving the value that they deserve. Contemporary theories on human rights greatly benefit from human rights practitioners around the world. Field and sociological research provides a critical and systematic analysis of these practices that helps to breach the gap between practice and theory but also highlights the importance of developing a sociology from below that sets a dialogue between social theory and specific local settings. In the discussion, I will provide some examples of the main features of human right activism in Chile, Argentina and Guatemala and I will asses to what extent their work made a contribution to the discussion on rights.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS ROUNDTABLE 5 NAB204

THEORISING HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICE

Brooks, A. Wee, L. *University of Adelaide*

'Sexual Citizenship' and the Regulation of Intimacy: Citizenship as an Ethical Regime in Cosmopolitan Asia

The concept of citizenship draws attention to the rights and responsibilities that accrue to individuals on the basis of their membership in a community, with the latter typically understood to be that of the nation-state (Marshall 1963). In recent times, though, the concept has come under significant interrogation, with questions raised about whether it is possible to imagine citizenship beyond the confines of the state (Faulks2000); whether citizenship ought to itself be considered a right in addition to being a status that allows subsequent access to certain rights (Somers 2008); and whether there is a need to recognize different kinds of citizenship, such as ecological citizenship (Van Steenbergen 1994), sexual citizenship (Richardson 2000; Weeks 1998), and linguistic citizenship (Stroud 2001). This paper focuses on the issue of 'sexual citizenship' and on the ways in which a particular city state in Asia, has attempted to regulate intimacy among the citizenry, and attempts to clarify the implications of this for the notion of 'sexual citizenship'. The focus of the paper is on cosmopolitan Asia although a broader theorization and conceptualization of the debates around sexual citizenship in undertaken by the authors. This issue of sexual citizenship is of particular sociological interest because of the broader theorization of the concept of citizenship which such research implies

Alderson, P. *Institute of Education, University of London*

Young Children's Human Rights: Do they exist?

The human rights set out in the UN 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child include freedoms of expression, information, thought, conscience and religion, association, peaceful assembly and privacy (Articles 12-16). The Convention recognises 'the inherent dignity and...the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family'. Are these rights realistic? Can they apply to the youngest children in any meaningful way?

Human rights are qualified, such as by concern for public law and order, health and morals. How do further qualifications affect children's rights, including Article 3,

'The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration', and Article 5, 'States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention'.

This paper will consider examples of young children exercising their rights, and debates about absolute and qualified human rights.

Dahlvik, J. *University of Vienna*

Legality and Legitimacy in Processing Asylum Claims

This paper is concerned with the administrative ‘processing’ of asylum claims from an intra-institutional perspective. The theoretical conceptualisation is discussed on the basis of the analysis of empirical data collected during a three months field study conducted at a branch of the Austrian Federal Asylum Office. The paper argues that the asylum procedure as a structured process is embedded in an interplay of bureaucratic principles, human rights and other legal parameters as well as ethical issues. I will first argue that this conflictual structural context can be interpreted as an interplay of legality and legitimacy in the everyday work of decision making officials: in ‘processing’ and deciding upon asylum claims, in applying administrative and asylum laws, in being confronted with having to legitimize decisions. Second, I will argue that within this ‘processing’ of claims, a construction of cases and applicants as well as a process of ‘factization’ is taking place, crystallizing in the interview situation and in the ‘consideration of evidence’ regarding decisions on asylum claims. The arguments developed will illustrate how decision makers balance and negotiate the tension between legality and legitimacy in their interactions of everyday work.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS ROUNDTABLE 6 NAB204

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Wazed, S. *Institute of Applied Social Studies*

The dilemma of identity formation and rights of indigenous/tribal people's in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is a small country of only about 144,000 square kilometers (BBS: 1981) but its social and cultural life is so diverse that the land can be termed as a paradise for social scientists. Bangladesh is ranked 8th most populous country in the world having 148.5 million people, but occupying only 3000th part of the world's land space. In regional context, South Asian countries including Bangladesh comprise world's one-fourth population having with 1.5 billion people and contribute 24% to its annual increase of 80 million people (UNEP, 2008).

The density of population has increased to 1,146 per sq.km. in 2007. The literacy rate of the country obtained from 2001 census was 46.20 percent for population 7 years and above. The percentage of Muslim population was 89.6 while that of Hindu, Buddhist and Christian was 9.3, 0.6 and 0.3 respectively (BBS, 2007). Consequently Bangladesh is well known for the ethnic homogeneity of its population because over ninety eight percent of the people are Bengalis, predominantly Bangla speaking people. However, there are more then 49 ethnic communities live all over this homeland which constitutes roughly 2 percent of the total population in Bangladesh. Since there were no ethnographical survey of the indigenous people of Bangladesh, it is very difficult to present an accurate count of their number. (Biennial Conference of IPRA: 2006). Therefore Uddin (2006) stated that most of the people of Bangladesh belong to one ethnic and linguistic group [Bengali] and share one religious faith. This paper will addresses the human rights related issues and constitutional discrimination of indigenous/tribal people for their self identity formation in Bangladesh that will indicates the dilemma about their self identity within and between their own communities and Bangladesh as well.

Elliott, I, *Global Women's Studies Programme, National University of Ireland, Galway*

The value of human rights: critical reflections of feminist activists in Ireland

UN human rights architecture and transnational women's networks - as dialogical, contentious spaces -hold the potential to progress women human rights activists' claims and transform women's everyday lives.

This paper presents doctoral research into the Women's Human Rights Alliance (WHRA) - a feminist, civil society organization of diverse constituencies in Ireland, which was established in 2000 as part of the global turn towards framing women's rights as human rights. As well as the WHRA's engagement with the UN Treaty Body system, individual WHRA members have deployed diverse repertoires of contention as they moved between myriad national, European and UN political opportunity structures in order to advocate for the human rights of differently located women both in Ireland and within networks of transnational solidarity.

Drawing on this depth of experience, the study's observation, interview and documentary data (collected 2008-2010) explores activists' insights into the value of human rights as discourses and legal instruments for example in terms of: rights consciousness, resistance, remedies, and relationships. At the end of the Celtic Tiger and Social Partnerships eras, and after more than two decades of institutionalized feminism's engagement with the Irish State, the paper reports activists' critical reflections on how substantially their rights claims have been realized, and comments on the conditions under which counter-hegemonies of women's human rights in Ireland could develop at this historical juncture .

The study's analytical framework deploys social movement, feminist socio-legal, and cultural re-signification and vernacularization theories. It is located in critical, emancipatory and feminist methodologies.

Folami, O. *University of Ulster*

WOMEN INHERITANCE RIGHTS IN A PATRIACHY SOCIETY- SOUTH WEST, NIGERIA

Women rights vary across cultures. In some societies women enjoy unlimited rights while in others women rights are both traditional and constitutional constraint. Women right to property inheritance has been a major issue in patriarchy society. The questions are: is women allow inheriting their fathers' property in patriarchy society; what are the type, nature, and pattern of inheritance; and what legal protections enjoy by women towards inheritance in a patriarchy society. The theoretical underpinnings of this study could be located in Social Stratification by gender which places women in disadvantageous position in the society. Also, Patriarchy Theory provides adequate analysis for male dominated orientation, and denial of women rights. This study is carried out among two hundred and seventy-two respondents in four selected locations in South west, Nigeria. Quantitative method of data collection was employed to carry out survey among the respondents selected. This study is complimented by in-depth interviews conducted among seventeen respondents: Compound Heads (14), and Community Heads (3). It is found out that women are allowed to inherit movable property in some part of the study, while they can inherit both movable and immovable rights in other part. Education, position in the family, and sex of other siblings determine whether women will enjoy inheritance right or not. The paper therefore, recommended entrenchment of right to property in the 'family will'

Kasli, Z., *University of Washington*

Legal Incorporation from within the Immigrant Habitus. The Case of the post-1990s Turkish Immigrants from Bulgaria

Although people of ethnic Turkish origin have historically been privileged by the Turkish state, the Post-1990s Turkish immigrants (the new immigrants) from Bulgaria are distinguished from the pre-1990s Turkish immigrants (the old immigrants) by their lack of a permanent legal status in Turkey. The focus of this paper is the relationship between the new immigrants and the associations established by the old immigrants. Based on an ethnographic fieldwork conducted between July 2007 and January 2010 mainly in Istanbul and partly in Izmir, the associations' actions on behalf of the new immigrants and their rights discourse are examined as they manifest the characteristics of the relationship between the new immigrants and the established associations.

This case study illustrates that the new immigrants' lack of legal status have created an uneven relationship between the old and the new immigrants in the associations established by the old immigrants. Since only the old immigrants, who are also Turkish citizens, can be active members in the associations, the new immigrants' interests are not officially and fully represented via these migrant organizations. As the associations are subject to the state supervision, any right claim pursued via associations in fact reproduces the immigrant habitus as it used to operate in the legal and political fields. Finally this paper points out that due to the acceleration of irregular migration and the limits of the representation of their interests within the legal framework for associational activities, associations' role as the representatives of the migrant communities can no more be taken for granted.

Shimizu, Y. *University of Essex*

Perception of Human Rights in Japanese School Education

This paper analyses how 'Jinken' (Human Rights in Japanese) is understood in the context of the Japanese school education. Japan has ratified most international human rights legal instruments but a gap remains to be filled between the intentions of those international laws and their domestic enforcement. Although it is possible to interpret this gap as being caused by a lack of effort on the part of the state, it is of key importance that human rights are not just protected by law but they must also be respected by people in order to become effective. It is often argued that the concept of human rights has its origin in the West therefore has not taken root in Japanese society where social values are different from the West. At the same time the purpose of human rights is, as Woodiwiss argues, not to unnecessarily make changes in existing social life but 'to assure certain very basic conditions of human being...and pertinent forms of human action...in very different social contexts' (171: Woodiwiss 2004). This paper will illustrate how human rights are understood within Japanese education through interviews conducted with junior high school teachers and their education programme. In the conclusion I focus on the limitations and benefits of the Japanese approach to understanding human rights and how this can lead to further improvement in the human rights situation in Japan.

''Community in the East' - Towards a new human rights paradigm', in Chua Beng Huat (ed.), Communitarian Politics in Asia, RoutledgeCurzon (2004)

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

MEDIA ROUNDTABLE 1 NAB104

Anderson, A. *University of Plymouth*

Celebrities, Climate Change and the Popular Press

While certainly not a new development, celebrities are increasingly appearing as key voices within the climate change debate, providing a powerful news hook and potential mobilising agent. Early coverage of climate change was dominated by scientific sources but as the issues became more institutionalized and politicized a wider variety of competing sources entered the news arena. Economic, organisational and institutional pressures mean that journalists in the UK have become increasingly reliant upon pre-packaged information, principally from public relations professionals, industry and news agencies. This paper examines how celebrities have informed the communication of climate change in the UK popular press. It argues that media prominence is not necessarily a reliable indicator of influence. How issues are framed is of crucial importance and celebrity interventions can be a double-edged sword.

Thornham, H., Myers, C. *City University*

Youth, deviancy, myths and new media

Utilizing audio-visual data from an ongoing research project, this paper explores youth negotiations with place, space and discourse. Drawing on the 'unofficial' recordings the participants produced, we explore potential moments of 'resistance' away from the frameworks of the research project. We argue that while such recordings could be seen as deviant, and as contributing to more stereotyped and popular conceptions of youth as needing containment, limitation and suppression (Jackson and Scott 1999, Wartella and Jenkins 2000), such recordings can also be seen as moments of potentially productive resistance. They offer insights not only into negotiations of place and space, identity and gender, but also into the utilization of new media, adult conceptions of youth, and conceptions of violence and normative practice. It was clear, for example, that while the 'unofficial' recordings were normalized for the teenagers through discursive practices, they were both shocking and potentially damaging for adult perspectives of, and relations with, the teenagers of the project. These recordings, which included acts of violence and aggression, parody and ridicule, raise pertinent questions around understanding, conceptualizing, and working with young people. They also suggest, contrary to discourse of the so-called 'digital-native', that when teenagers are given innovative and novel media, they rarely use such media in intended ways. Instead, use of new media reflects and produces power dynamics in which the teenagers are positioned and position themselves. Further, such power dynamics have different meanings for teenagers, who prioritize, and produce, very different elements than those necessarily expected by adult-imposed frameworks.

Brienza, C. *University of Cambridge*

Feminized Flows: Gender and Transnational Cultural Production: A Case Study of U.S. Manga Publishing

This paper explores the ways in which transnational cultural flows are mediated by the feminine, where the feminine refers both to women and to the sign of woman. While much sociological research has examined the ways in which the labour of socialization and enculturation, i.e. in educational settings, is women's work, the role of gender in the field of cultural production and in the globalization of culture has been comparatively neglected. Drawing upon eighteen months of fieldwork with the sector of the North American publishing industry which translates Japanese comics for English-language consumption, I examine the transnational flow of cultural objects across national boundaries from Japan to the United States in the context of gender. The conclusions are three-fold: 1) The flow of content is facilitated by producers by interpellating women, as opposed to men, as the audience; 2) precarious labour in the creative industries is increasingly feminine; and 3) localization might better be referred to as 'domestication' due to complex social significations and interactions invoking the safety of home on the one hand and the threat of control on the other. These findings suggest persistent East/West power imbalances inflected not just by ideologies of race and ethnicity but also of gender manifesting themselves in the processes of transnational cultural production. Further study of intersectionality and the production of culture is recommended.

Buyum, B., Degim, A.

TAKVA: (non)Placement of Woman in Contemporary Turkish Cinema and Society

Islam and capitalism, despite their conflicts and challenges, managed to co-exist within the changing dynamics of the emerging changes in social and political dynamics of a new world order. As the Islamic moral belief system aims at an alienation of the believer from the worldly goods, namely excess of money, desire, passion etc., it had placed capitalist ideology as an antagonist for the Muslims. Some practices of both parties were bent and adapted in order to co-exist and the Islamic community began to change its attitude towards capitalism. However the problem of women's place and its construction of identity by the society has remained as a puzzle. In such changing societies, such as Turkey, this issue still persists to be a conflict. This paper will be focusing on the issue of being a woman in an Islamist-Capitalist society, examining it through the textual analysis of the film Takva (2006). The place and depiction of women in Islam and Capitalism will be discussed with their conflicts, challenges and negations in relation with feminist theory, identity construction and political communication theory. We will continue the discussion with questioning women's place in contemporary Turkey with its shifting ideologies and new positioning in Islamic societies, building the base for the discussion on the possible reasons behind this persistent (non)placement of woman.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

MEDIA ROUNDTABLE 2 NAB104

Jukschat, N. *Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN)*

Video Game Dependency - a field for socio-scientific research. Some first empirical results of a qualitative interview study

Recently, the issue of extensive and addictive video game behavior has gained further attention in research and clinical practice. In a nationwide representative survey among ninth-graders in Germany, conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN), 2.8 % of the 15-year-old students can be classified as being at risk and another 1.7 % as being dependent on video games. Still very little is known about causes, mechanisms and effects of this phenomenon.

Furthermore, as addiction research in general, the research field is dominated by neuroscience and psychology. The socio-scientific view, especially research within the qualitative approach is missing. But it could contribute to a more detailed picture about video game dependency and its genesis.

Therefore semi-structured narrative interviews with gamers are conducted to investigate how and why people become addicted to video games – and others don´t. Taking into account the importance of the complex structure of conditions and the dynamics in the process of developing a dependency the interviews focus on the biography of the interviewees as well as on the interviewees experiences with video games. 30 to 50 interviews are planned (depending on when saturation according to Grounded Theory is reached) between September 2010 and spring 2012. As the research project follows the Grounded Theory, the material is analyzed from the first interview on.

In this presentation the methods of the investigation as well as first contrasting cases are presented and the chances and problems of this qualitative approach are discussed.

Davydov, S. *GfK-Rus*

Russian gamers as an audience

In spite of the fact that usage of computer and video games became a mass phenomenon in Russia more then 20 years ago, social researchers did not pay much attention to its audience. The main focus was on pedagogical and psychological aspects of the electronic game influence. The proposed paper is based on the results of research conducted in Spring 2010 by GfK-Rus for Gameland media holding. Survey method – face-to face in-home interviewing, representative multistage random sample of Russian adults, age 16+ (n=2200). Actual audience of electronic and computer games is evaluated (about 28 mln. people). For the first time methodology of segmentation of gamers is proposed, which allowed to define five different types of gamers ('conservators', 'casuals', 'virtuals', 'fans' and 'interested'). In the paper detailed socio-demographic and psychographic analysis of the mentioned clusters would be given as well as genre preferences, communicational specifics of the groups, etc.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS ROUNDTABLE 1 D502

PREGNANCY AND BIRTH

Stöckl, H. *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*

A qualitative analysis of women's perceptions of intimate partner violence and its risk factors during pregnancy

Violence during pregnancy is increasingly receiving attention as an important public health issue due to its high prevalence and adverse maternal health outcomes. While numerous surveys have established its prevalence and associations, few studies have investigated in-depth how pregnancy influences the occurrence and risk factors of violence. This study therefore explored women's perceptions of how their pregnancy influenced the violence they experienced and what they believe started, increased or stopped the violence during pregnancy. It is based on 19 in-depth semi-structured qualitative interviews, conducted in Germany in 2008, with women who experienced violence during pregnancy or for whom the violence stopped during pregnancy. The interviews were analysed using a grounded theory approach. The findings show that most women believe that their pregnancy had a strong influence on their experiences of violence. Most women felt that violence became more severe during pregnancy, although a few women also said that the pregnancy was the reason for their partner to stop being violent. For those experiencing violence during pregnancy, most believed that pregnancy directly or indirectly triggered the violence; directly if the pregnancy was unwanted and indirectly by exaggerating pre-existing risk factors. The way pregnancy influenced these pre-existing risk factors can be summarized by the two concepts 'New demands to ensure a healthy pregnancy and safe environment for the child' and 'Feeling overwhelmed by the responsibilities of being a parent and relationship changes'. Understanding the influence of pregnancy on intimate partner violence is important to develop effective interventions to address intimate partner violence.

Kenney, C. *University of Alberta*

Stories, Silences and Silenced Stories: Reading between the lines

As early miscarriage constitutes a significant practice issue for maternity care providers in New Zealand, my research explored women's and midwives' stories about first trimester miscarriage. Analyses of women's narratives suggested that women and midwives with experience of miscarriage become experts in the crafting and strategic application of internalised and externalised silences and silencing practices. During the research women reported using verbal, non-verbal, lexical, non-lexical, tonal embodied, metaphorical and cultural silences, in order to manage multiple risks, to 'ontological selves' within private and public settings. Women also used silencing practices such as 'hiding by showing', minimising, as well as exiting, and/or voicing disagreement regarding, care. The strategic applications of silence(s) enabled and constrained women's and midwives' agency and facilitated the construction and maintenance of their various identities. Silences also operated as technologies which discursively positioned selves and other actors within ontological, disciplinary and public narratives, as well as various social, public, professional and health fields. Analysis of participants' stories suggests that narrative silence(s) are, as described by Foucault, co-constitutive of technologies of the self, signification, domination and desire. In bringing Foucault's technologies of the body into conversation with Actor Network Theory a new concept is advanced, that silences are simultaneously co-constituted metaphysical and material technologies. These heterogeneous and relational entities are collectively perceived as actants, hybrid actors, actor networks as well as technologies, which exist within a range of dynamic and hierarchical fields.

Stacey-Alidina, W. *Southampton University*

A Sociological Analysis of the Organisation of Time of Birth

Previous studies have suggested that women are more likely to give birth spontaneously in the early hours of the morning, and less likely in the afternoon. These studies also suggested that women are more likely to give birth spontaneously on Sundays than any other day. This observation opens up the possibility of social rather than natural explanations of the timing of births. In recent decades the relationship pattern between time and birth has been found to have been reversed whereby births are now more likely to occur within office hours and within the working week, with a decrease of births on the weekend. There are several factors that can be considered in exploring this phenomenon. Two commonly attributed factors are the increasing average age of mothers (and therefore the increase in medical risk) and the other, the medicalisation and consequent intervention of birth, namely elected caesarean sections. The presentation will present findings from an analysis of 90,000 births from a major UK city from the years 1990 – 2008 which show these changing patterns between time and birth. The presenter's thesis is a mixed methods approach and will also present findings from interviewing mothers who have given birth by caesarean section. The findings raise questions on what this could mean sociologically for mother and child and the future of childbirth.

Scamell, M. *Kings College London*

'The ever closing window of normality'. Using social theory to understand the birth performance in the UK

Why is the possibility for women in the UK to achieve normal, spontaneous birth diminishing? It is the privileging of a notion of childbirth where women are assumed to be competent enough to be able to birth without routine recourse to, or dependence on, medical technologies and interventions which permeates current health policy, consumer group activity and midwifery rhetoric alike, which makes this relentless shift towards the medicalisations of birth performance particularly surprising. Using qualitative empirical data lifted from an ethnographic investigation into midwifery talk and practice, this paper aims to engage with this question by looking at the work midwives do in birth performance. In particular, the tentative nature of how normality is placed within midwifery discourse and the impact this has on how midwifery practice can be realized, will be explored. It is the contention of this paper that the routine medicalisation of birth should be thought of as a form of both political and physical violence against women. Moreover, it is the contention of this paper that midwives are ideally placed within the maternity care services to both confine and sustain current birth culture.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS ROUNDTABLE 2 D502

HEALTH PROMOTION

Walker, S. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Attitudes towards a male contraceptive pill among a group of contraceptive users in the UK

This paper examines the acceptability of and attitudes towards a proposed 'male contraceptive pill' among a self-selected sample of men (N=54) and women (N=134), who were already users of contraception. It reports quantitative findings and analyses qualitative comments from a subset of respondents who were interviewed. It examines these within Connell's framework of constructed masculinity and of gender as 'configurations of practice'

The results indicate that the acceptability of a male pill is high with just under half (49.5%) of respondents indicating that they would use a male pill.

42% of respondents expressed concerns that men would forget to take a male pill.

Health concerns were expressed by 27% of respondents.

Concerns about a male pill reflect gendered experiences of contraception and constructions of gender in a reproductive setting. In particular constructions of masculinity in terms the practice of pill-taking, and masculinity in terms of responsibility for fertility are explored. A 'better man' who takes responsibility for his own and his partners' reproductive well-being co-existed with a particular construction of masculinity which suggested that a man might forget to take a pill regularly.

This research suggests that a male pill would be accepted by a large proportion of contraceptive users in the East of England as an aid to increased fertility control but that concerns about health risks may inhibit its use. In addition the effects of contraceptive pill taking, upon constructions of masculinity, may need to be considered.

Prosser, H. *University of Salford*

The role of fathers in breastfeeding decision-making and infant feeding practice

Increasing breastfeeding rates is an important public health issue and a key priority for tackling health inequalities, particularly for women in low socioeconomic status (SES) groups who are less likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding. Despite much attention on factors influencing mothers' decision-making about breastfeeding, less attention has been directed to the role fathers' play. Drawing on a wider qualitative study of factors influencing infant feeding choices in an area of low breastfeeding rates in the UK, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 24 fathers of babies who were formula or breastfed. This paper explores the role of fathers in decision-making around infant feeding, and highlights the gendered influences and attitudes on participation in decision-making. Fathers reported little active engagement in decision-making and findings highlight how feeding choices are framed as a mother's concern and responsibility. Regard for women's governance over their own bodies and physiological functions, together with notions of infant care-giving as a primarily female activity featured prominently in fathers' rationalisations of decision-making involvement. Fathers often stated they felt disengaged from formal antenatal sessions and expressed the need for more father-inclusive information. The net outcome of this is that the gendered nature of decision-making positions mothers as responsible for breastfeeding success, and without effective practical and affective support, renders them vulnerable to early breastfeeding cessation. Interventions to promote and support breastfeeding should proactively encourage the inclusion of fathers in order to increase paternal support in decision-making and support for breastfeeding.

Beynon, V. *Austin Peay State University*

Laughed Straight: Utilization of Humor as an Effective Persuasive Technique in the FRANK Anti-Cocaine Television Appeal in the United Kingdom

Designed to educate or affect certain behaviors in a target audience, public service advertisements (PSAs) use mass media approaches for social causes. At one time, the advantage to using PSAs to promote positive behavior was their ability to efficiently and repeatedly reach their target market, while relying on credible sources as spokespersons.

Today, public service ads targeting younger audiences are forced to fight through the clutter of messages and distractions from video games, mobile devices and the Internet to get attention. Various techniques in advertising, including emotional appeals, have been attempted over the years to attract attention, convey positive health messages regarding societal dilemmas, such as drug addiction, and get teens to listen and adapt positive health behaviors.

This paper will discuss how a British ad, told from the point of view of a dog, uses humor as an effective persuasive tool to steer teens away from cocaine use. This produced an 83% approval rating of target audience members, who thought the campaign was very or fairly effective. The ad's timing for release is also considered, as is the choice of voice-over actors for the role, and the increase in liking and credibility for the message's source.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS ROUNDTABLE 3 D502

ORGANISATION OF HEALTHCARE

Caswell, G., Pollovk, K., Caswell, G., Walker, W., Harwood, R., Porock, D. *University of Nottingham*

Caring for frail or seriously ill older people on acute hospital wards

Increasing numbers of individuals suffer from dementia as they age, and it is predicted that numbers will continue to rise. When a person with dementia is admitted to hospital for a physical illness, there is a greater likelihood that the individual will die during, or soon after, admission than an individual with a similar illness who does not have dementia. This paper describes an on-going study exploring routine patterns of care and communication provided to patients with dementia who are dying in the acute hospital setting. The study aims to increase understanding of the factors and processes affecting the quality of such care, and to explore how the care of the dying is experienced by bereaved relatives. The study design is qualitative, using methods which include observations of routine care and communication on five hospital wards and interviews with ward staff and relatives of patients who died during the observational phase of the study. In addition, approximately 30 case studies will be compiled, consisting of observational and interview data relative to a specific individual who has died, as well as analysis of case notes from the last days of the person's life. Case studies will include both individuals with and without dementia, to facilitate comparison of the care provided to each group. Analysis will make use of Strauss and Corbin's constant comparative method to extract categories, patterns and themes from the data. The paper will present early research findings.

Menchik, D. *University of Chicago*

The Logic of Praxis - The Brokerage of Medical Knowledge in the Modern Hospital

How do cross-cutting professional and administrative controls affect the delivery of medical services and the training of physicians? To address that question of praxis, the connection of theory and practice, this paper draws on 2 years of first-hand investigations of the actions of novice physicians in an academic hospital. Using Mill's method of difference I document a two-fold process, one based on conventionally understood sanctions delivered through an expert-oriented system of control, one that emerges out of the string of situations in which the organization requires professionals to participate. Using this "fixed effects" approach to ethnographic research – where I hold factors characteristic to the group constant while varying the influences on this group – allows me to clearly isolate the mechanism through which brokerage operates. I find that when sanctions delivered in the organization-sponsored administrative meetings resemble those encountered in the latter, physicians consult scientific research in the process of delivering medical services. This cognitive explanation is an alternative to the dominant characterization of brokerage as driven by incentives. I conclude that the logic and direction of praxis is determined according to an organization's ability to create recognizable situations in which knowledge can be displayed and manipulated.

Kroezen,M., Van Dijk,L., Groenewegen,P.P., Francke,A.L. *Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research*

Legal Nurse Prescribing of Medicines in the System of Professions: A Systematic Review of the Literature

A growing number of countries introduces nurse prescribing, but international reviews concerning nurse prescribing are scarce and lack a systematic- and theoretical approach. Nurse prescribing forms an incursion on medicine's traditional jurisdiction over prescribing. However, little is known about the internal and external forces at play, the renegotiations between nursing and medical professions over the jurisdiction of prescribing, and how the conditions under which nurses prescribe influence its potential success in practice. Andrew Abbott's theory on jurisdiction in the system of professions provides a framework for investigating the organisation of nurse prescribing.

A systematic review of the nurse prescribing literature was performed. After a comprehensive search of six literature databases and eight websites, a three stage inclusion process was performed independently by pairs of reviewers. Data were synthesized using narrative and tabular methods.

Hundred and twenty-four publications were included. We found that a diversity of external and internal forces led to the introduction of nurse prescribing internationally. The educational, practical-organizational and legal conditions under which nurses prescribe medicines vary considerably, from situations where nurses prescribe independently to situations in which prescribing by nurses is only allowed under strict conditions and close supervision of physicians.

Internal and external forces appear to shape the professional renegotiation over jurisdiction of prescribing and a variety of ensuing jurisdictional settlements between the nursing and medical professions can be discerned. In most countries jurisdiction remains predominantly with the medical profession. A proper arrangement of practical-organizational conditions is particularly important for the potential success of nurse prescribing.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ROUNDTABLE 1 D502

PARTICIPATORY METHODS

Moesby-Jensen, C., Nielsen, H. *Metropolitan University College*

An alternative research approach to social work studies

In this paper we discuss an alternative research approach (a practice-oriented approach) which is especially relevant to study the practice of social workers. This approach is inspired by applied research and action research, and is characterized by fieldwork in organizations, close dialogue with social workers, and that the research results are applicable to social work practice. The research project also emphasises the relationship between social work research, social work practice, and the education of social workers. This five year empirical mixed method study takes place in two Danish municipalities, and the participants are the social workers in the children's services departments. In order to make the research results usable for the social workers we suggest that three elements play a significant role. First, we plan to create room for reflection for the social workers, and this is done by focus group discussions using dilemma and reverse stories inspired by empirical observations. Secondly we plan to produce a series of papers to the social workers which will contain; A) a description of the significant themes identified during fieldwork; B) the main elements of discussions in the focus groups; C) other research results related to the themes identified. The purpose of these papers is to link multiple components, which subsequently can be used in learning and change processes in the children's services departments. Finally, we plan to communicate our research through papers we publish in journals for social workers.

Moles, K., Suanders, A. *WISERD, Cardiff University*

Voices of a community? 'Placing' Engagement, Representation and Methods

This paper reflects on a project undertaken with BBC Cymru to produce a series of audio walks around Ebbw Vale for the National Eisteddfod. The Eisteddfod is an annual cultural festival held in different venues around the country. Working in partnership with BBC Cymru our project adopted 'participatory methods' to explore and capture the stories and narratives local people had of living, working and growing up in the area. These narratives were recorded and edited into three audio walks.

The project mixed the professional engagement techniques of the BBC with the participatory methodologies that we as social scientists are familiar with. However, as the project progressed, time restraints emerged and visions of the end product transformed, interesting questions arose over competing ideas of engagement and representation. For instance, how do you reconcile people's stories of place with a need to present and package that place into a generally positive media image? How do professional ideas of engagement challenge academic ideas of engagement? How does the 'seduction' of the media alter the nature and understanding of engagement? This paper argues there is a need to step back and consider how academic and non-academic engagement works in practice, and the challenges this poses to our understandings of representation, authenticity and participatory methods.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ROUNDTABLE 2 D502

RESEARCH WITH OLDER PEOPLE

Watson, R. *Leeds Metrpolitan University*

Researching public leisure spaces through maps, media and memory

This paper explores some methodological features of researching how public spaces are used for leisure. In particular, how a group of older African-Caribbean people in a northern UK city have negotiated and achieved spaces for leisure across several decades since arrival in the UK in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Researching public leisure spaces lends itself to multi-method techniques in attempts to account for complexity and lived experience. Local newspaper coverage (across 3 decades) highlights how discourses of public leisure (both formal and informal) are constructed and reproduced. Textual analysis traces threads of alien, dangerous, fascination and unfamiliar, illustrating the visibility (and invisibility) of others in public spaces. Text and images from local press sources are collated to create a 'scrap book' impression of African-Caribbean negotiations for leisure space across the 1960s and 1970s. The scrap book is used in memory work with older African-Caribbean adults who have been resident in the Chapeltown area of Leeds for 40+ years. Through oral history interviews participants recount memories of negotiating and creating spaces for leisure and are invited to map their key sites and spaces of leisure. They are encouraged to contribute further materials to the scrap book and/or to keep a copy as they wish. Methodologically, digital technologies offer interesting opportunities and pose various challenges for social science researchers as we generate image and text, not least as we increasingly ask our participants to be active producers in multi-modal methods of recording and generating data.

Leontowitsch, M. *St George's University of London*

Interviewing older men

Qualitative research into the experiences of older men is still a rarity. Studies on ageing and gender have mostly addressed the experiences of women while studies of masculinities have tended to focus on younger men, leaving issues of masculinity and gender in older men relatively under researched. A special issue in the Journal of Aging Studies in 2007 addressed the issue of aging and masculinity and drew together qualitative and quantitative work on experiences of widowhood, grandfatherhood, fostering a grandchild, care giving in later life, food and eating, and fear of becoming a victim of crime. Interestingly, the quantitative study by Beaulieu et al. in this special edition suggested that qualitative research would provide a deeper understanding of the ageing men's increased perceived vulnerability of becoming a victim of crime, and the role that masculinity plays in men's willingness to admit fear in old age. Despite the emerging interest into the experiences of ageing men, no work has been done to reflect on how social researchers interview ageing men and what the particularities of this kind of research are. This paper sets out to map this terrain by drawing on the publications of qualitative interview studies of ageing men and by drawing on the author's experience of interviewing older men. Issues around research relationships, such as gender roles, age and ageing, and levels of engagement, will be considered when embarking on a qualitative interview study in particular when the researcher is female and younger than the participants.

Richards, N. *University of Sheffield*

Look at Me! Fostering Older Women's Engagement and Participation through Visual Methods

The Look at Me! Images of Women and Ageing project was designed to facilitate the practical involvement of older women in the production of visual imagery, equipping them with a novel means of challenging stereotypes and invisibility. However, a second objective of the project was methodological: to develop new approaches to participatory research and demonstrate the contribution visual methods can make to the discipline of social gerontology. It is this methodological aim which is explored in this paper in light of the history of using visual methods within sociology.

Three workshop series were run involving a wide-range of older women. Art elicitation, phototherapy, and community-based arts approaches were used to produce different types of outputs – sculptural, fine art, photographic, and film. The women's relationship with the group facilitator was central to engaging and sustaining the involvement of the women. The relationships which developed (or did not develop) between the women in the group, the feelings of solidarity engendered and the acute differences of opinion which arose in discussions of media images are discussed in this paper. The final stage of the project – an exhibition of the images in a high-profile exhibition – elicited many discussions among the women about the selection and interpretation of their images but also raised questions for the researchers about possible limits to participation. Finally, in order to bring into public view images of older women, the researchers had to grapple with the sensitivities arising for the participants in putting their personal images on public display.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ROUNDTABLE 3 D502

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON POWER

McIntosh, T. *The University of Auckland*

Marginalisation and Method

Research dynamics are dominated by questions of power (and often powerlessness). Power relations and power differentials are articulated from the point of setting research agendas right through to research design, research implementation and dissemination. Difference and familiarity in research situations are further complicated when the research participants are from marginalised groups. The conundrum of interpreting difference across such divides is one example of the challenges and opportunities that researchers and research participants may encounter. Ethical and cultural considerations, the quality of relationships, the political environment, status management, decision-making, research motivation and engagement are some of the issues that face this type of research each creating its own challenges and opportunities. This paper will look at the experience of a Maori researcher working with Maori whose everyday life is characterised by deprivation and state intervention. Within the research encounter how are social justice outcomes progressed? How do we move research from findings and analysis towards creating the possibilities of positive transformative change? What are the challenges to active and activist research?

Lucas, S. *University of Salford*

Respectful and Beneficial Research with Minority Groups

In exploring methodological approaches, this presentation consults traditional methods of research design that demand to be revisited and re-evaluated in order to accurately conduct beneficial and respectful research with minority groups. Historically, approaches to researching minority groups were conducted as information gathering exercises that routinely categorised group experiences as homogenous and thus contributed to inappropriate assumptions and frameworks, producing distorted accounts of minority life. Located in ethnocultural research found within a broader global context, the presentation identifies a handful of highly cited studies selected from 60 years of Sociological research with minority groups. These studies will be interrogated to reveal the strengths and weaknesses of approaches taken, with attention paid to research projects that have evoked major concern about ethical conduct and epistemological assumptions. Paying attention to issues of deprivation, discrimination, respect, and justice, the inherent challenges that arise in researching minority groups are discussed, in the milieu of a social welfare framework with an examination of the instances when research activity can reinforce and reproduce oppression and pervade stereotypical and colonial constructions of minority groups. In moving forward from these ethical and methodological challenges, the presentation offers suggestions for beneficial and respectful approaches to research with minority groups, specifically exploring 'goodness of fit ethics' in light of achieving research that encompasses culturally meaningful and ethically sound outcomes, that are of benefit to both the researcher and researched community.

Tzeng, A. *The University of Warwick*

Researching Sociologists in a PhD Project: The Political and Ethical Reflections

In this paper I will discuss the three challenges I was confronted while conducting the interview with 62 sociologists for my doctoral dissertation 'Framing Sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore: Geopolitics, States and Its Practitioners.' The first came from the reversed power-relation between the researcher and the researched. I am a trainee striving for the professional qualification. They are established colleagues who know the professional tricks, and have the full capability to judge my work, or even my career prospect, in the future. Precarious my power status is, I found this encounter a privileged opportunity to reflect upon the researchers' power in ordinary researches. The second challenge is the pressure of side-taking in various contested issues I seek to investigate. It was not rare to hear harshly oppositional views and felt the pressure of revealing where I stood. The shield of neutrality does not always work because it is still destructive to the sense of rapport and occasionally suspicious for dishonesty. How to balance my self-representation in the interviews and to negotiate the conflicting views in writing requires a more sophisticated answer. The third involves the tricky task of securing the confidentiality of the informants given small size of the professional communities. Moreover, learning from those scholars who have the right to claim credit for what they said or write elsewhere, I sometimes found removing their identities came pretty close to a form of plagiarism— a issue I shall discuss as the 'conflict between confidentiality and credibility.'

Turgo, N. *Cardiff University*

The Plural Self: A 'Balikbayan' Researcher in the Field

Insider researchers are often construed to have an easy time in the field and their stay in fieldwork sites less demanding than their outsider counterparts. In some ways, this is true, with less efforts to know the place, its people and history and master the idioms of everyday life. But being an insider researcher could prove challenging in a place that ascribes a particular salience to a specific social identity like 'balikbayan', a Filipino word for a native who has either lived or worked abroad for a number of years and returns home for a visit. Based on an empirical ethnographic study of a fishing community in the Philippines, I argue that insider researchers in developing economies like the Philippines are faced with more challenges pertaining to their newly acquired status identity as returning natives in the context of their ability to be mobile and jump scales – from local to national and global. Thus, in the context of their status identity (in my case a 'balikbayan' researcher [balik=return; bayan=country/town]), insider researchers' social reproduction in the field must be attended to to further understand the ways in which informants make sense of their place in the world and agency over the conduct of and their involvement in research of homecoming native researchers.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ROUNDTABLE 4 D502

ETHICS AND POWER IN RESEARCH RELATIONSHIPS

Chitakunye, P. *Liverpool John Foster Building*

How can we Recover Children's Voices in Social Research?

Children's voices are essentially invisible in most accounts of food consumption (Cook 2008), despite their presence and centrality in everyday mealtime practices. Often, adults speak on their behalf. Given this background, there is need for researchers to develop research methods that allow children to participate as active agents and key informants (Christensen and James 2000), expressing their own interpretations and thoughts, rather than solely relying on adult interpretation of their lives (Lobe et al 2007: 17). In this paper, I draw insights from a co-research process(Johansson et al 2009) involving children, to engage research imagination and confront some challenges posed by getting children to talk about their food consumption practices in different environments.

My data set was gathered over a period of two years and included: 23 informant-generated visual diaries; 7 online depth interviews; 15 school-based depth interviews; 42 days of school-based mealtime observations; and home-based mealtime observations with four families, each visited on five different occasions.

The findings demonstrate that by using visual diaries in a multi-method research design, we empower children to be active participants in the research process. My focus is not just on getting children to talk, but to empower them, and act less as objects of the research. This poses a challenge to social researchers to think of different ways of engaging children in research (Malone 2006), and giving them the opportunity to participate in the decision making process of matters that affect them (Sorin and Galloway 2005; James and Prout 1997).

Sweetman, P. *King's College London*

City Portraits: visual methods, ethics, representation and recognition

Throughout 2009/10 I worked with artist Laura Hensser and colleagues at the John Hansard Gallery, University of Southampton, on City Portraits, a major new art installation and associated research project, featuring full-length, life-sized photographic portraits of Southampton residents, on banners located in and around the City's newly refurbished Guildhall Square. In place from July to November 2010, the artwork was intended to celebrate the lives and diversity of the City's inhabitants, to locate them, as residents, firmly within the heart of the new Cultural Quarter, and to interrogate my own concerns with issues of ethics and anonymity, and representation and recognition in visual research; most notably the idea that anonymity and confidentiality must always be granted to research participants, and that visual methods are therefore necessarily problematic in this regard. In my paper I will talk about the development of the project and the experiences of the participants, and relate this to the possibility of developing what can be referred to as an ethics of recognition rather than one of protection or concealment.

Conolly, A., Parkes, J. *Institute of Education, University of London*

Innovation, ethics and the psycho-social? A qualitative study with 'hard to reach' young people

This paper examines ethical and methodological challenges of research which considers the perspectives of young people who live in areas suffering from socio-economic inequality and high youth crime. Reflecting on an ESRC funded study on how young people negotiate risk in their neighbourhoods this paper considers the challenges of managing research relationships in order to produce innovative research methods which engage 'hard to reach' young people. Competing ethics of practice were placed upon the authors with gatekeepers from various organisations declaring certain topics off limit, requesting specific feedback and constraining access to certain groups of young people. In order to attract research participants from their dynamic lives it was necessary to design innovative research methods. Talk within peer groups about risk was replete with bravado and formulaic language, raising questions about the authenticity of our data. A key challenge was to develop a methodology that looks beyond the obvious, and taps into meanings that are suppressed, disavowed and displaced. Some of the most interesting data was produced during situations of discord creating ethical dilemmas for us as researchers.

The paper discusses how we have tried to address these methodological and ethical challenges, through flexibility in the methods adopted, engaging young people themselves in data analysis, and the development of a psycho-social vocabulary for our analysis.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 1 NAB214

ANIMALS

Spannring, R. *Institute for Educational Sciences, University of Innsbruck*

Animal epistemology. A contribution to theorizing learning

Non-human animals and human-animal relationships have so far attracted very little interest among educational scientists. While there are a number of ways in which animals play an informative role for pedagogical theorizing, this paper focuses on human learning processes in human-animal relationships.Human-animal relationships are complex phenomena fraught with cultural conceptions and emotionally rooted projections. Nevertheless, this paper proposes that moments are possible in which the animal Other is perceived not as an object but a subject. These moments are characterised by mindfulness, multi-level and intuitive perception and non-judgment of the situation, process or Other, as well as freedom from (anthropocentric) prejudices, expectations and projections. These moments are profoundly pedagogical. Learning in human-animal relationships shares some characteristics with feminist and indigenous epistemologies and contrasts with Western epistemology that emphasizes learning as an individual achievement and rational process in which knowledge is gained through questioning and hypothesis-testing in subject-object relationships with the aim of controlling and manipulating other (human and non-human) beings and objects. Western concepts of learning have to be critically assessed with respect to their contribution to the abuse and exploitation of animals and the ecological crisis more generally. If pedagogy is to embrace the aim of learning to live together in a "more-than-human-world" then "animal epistemology" may be a helpful perspective. This paper explores how and what humans can learn in interspecies relationships.

Cochrane, A. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Vulnerability and Animal Rights

In his 1993 paper, 'Outline of a Theory of Human Rights', and his 2006 book, 'Vulnerability and Human Rights', Bryan Turner has defended a theory of human rights that aims to be both sociological and normative. Turner rejects what he sees as the traditional scepticism within sociology concerning rights, and instead advocates a foundational account of human rights grounded in two sources: the universal frailty of human beings; and the precariousness of social institutions. This paper argues that Turner's theory has more profound implications than he himself realised, and offers valuable insights to three areas of study: human rights; animal rights; and sociology itself. Firstly, Turner's theory challenges the species-specificity of human rights. For if human rights are grounded in the frailty of the body, then it is unclear why they are possessed only by human beings and not by other vulnerable entities such as sentient animals. Secondly, Turner's arguments concerning the precariousness of social institutions have important lessons for animal rights theory. For they underline the point that robust animal protection requires much more than alteration in lifestyle, consumption and diet, but also demands profound, social, structural and political change. Finally, Turner's theory has an important lesson for sociology itself, and particularly the social scientific study of human-animal relations. For Turner's theory demands that sociologists reflect not only on what human-animal relations reveal about human beings and 'human society', but also on how those relations ought to be improved for the sake of animals themselves.

Peggs, K. *University of Portsmouth*

A call to arms?': Exploring nonhuman animal advocacy-oriented sociology

Sociology has taken as its focus human societies, and no feature of human societies is seen to be beyond sociology's remit. Nonhuman animals play important roles in human societies and human nonhuman animal relations are typically based in human exploitation of nonhuman animals. However, though human nonhuman animal relations are taking an increasing role in social inquiry still the study of these relations is seen as marginal to the main focus of sociology. Moreover, although the liberative potential of sociology is recognised by many as important for oppressed human groups, the positioning of sociologists who argue against the human oppression of nonhuman animals has been criticised by those who suggest that such an advocacy-orientated approach is opposed to the crucial sociological objective of value freedom. Using as a catalyst the comments of two referees on a paper about nonhuman animal experimentation submitted by the author to a sociology journal, this paper explores nonhuman animal advocacy-oriented sociology. The intention here is to concentrate on the implications of a purportedly value free approach to the exploitation of nonhuman animals for sociology, and more broadly for the ethical position of humans and for the welfare of nonhuman animals.

Carter, B., Charles, N. *University of Warwick*

Conceptualising agency in human-animal relations

Animal studies, as an interdisciplinary field, embraces different theoretical and conceptual approaches to understanding human-animal relations. Many of these approaches argue that animals exercise agency, from Callon's scallops to Irvine's cats and dogs. One of the difficulties with using agency in this way is that its meaning varies and is often unclear, frequently implying that agency is equally a property of humans, animals and 'things'. Furthermore, some argue for a social ontology in which the connection between reflexivity and agency is severed. In the work of both Latour and Law, for example, the boundaries between the human and the non-human are erased through the extension of agency to non-human animals and to inanimate objects. The paper will consider these efforts to redefine agency and examine their methodological implications. It will argue for a sociological conception of agency as social relational and therefore a property only of collectivities. A consequence of being an animal and belonging to the collective constituted by animals in an anthropocentric society is that you may be subject to human abuse, violence and exploitation. Defining agency in this way implies that our positions within social relations are involuntary and come before any knowledge we may have of them, whilst recognizing that agential properties must be reflexively mediated in order to shape social action. Agency cannot therefore be readily extended to the non-human although, as we argue, animals embedded in social relations with humans can, in a very specific sense, be seen as actors and as agentic beings.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 2 NAB214

CLIMATE CHANGE PRACTICES

Shove, E. *Lancaster University*

Climate change and transitions in practice - setting and challenging agendas

This paper reviews and reflects on the development and application of social theories of practice in relation to contemporary problems of climate change. It begins with a brief account of the ways in which issues of consumption have figured in sociological discussions of sustainability, environment and climate change and of how such topics are addressed in UK policy. It is in this context that the distinctive features of a 'practice' orientation are introduced. The generative potential of such ideas is explored with reference to cases and examples developed by an ESRC funded 'social change-climate change' working party involving a range of PhD students and non-academics. These collaborations exemplified an unusual form of academic and non-academic engagement resulting in novel ways of framing questions for climate change policy and for research. For example, drawing on concepts from time-space geography the working party developed methods of revealing and demonstrating connections between 'individual' routines and habits, the life course and related material infrastructures, showing how these combined to produce shared but unstable conventions like those of showering every day. A second example had to do with cycling. In this case the method was to mobilise concepts of practice to identify practical opportunities for intervening with respect to the elements of competence, materiality and meaning of which different forms of cycling are composed. This paper reports on the working method and the results of this experiment in interactive agenda setting.

Buchs, M. *University of Southampton*

Re-structuring social practices

Almost a decade ago, the concept of social practices was re-discovered, even leading to the announcement of a paradigm shift in social theory (Schatzki, Knorr Cetina et al. 2001; Reckwitz 2002). Since then, a range of authors have adopted the social practices approach in empirical research, including studies on consumption and the development of high carbon lifestyles (Shove 2003; Spaargaren 2004; Warde 2005). This paper argues that the social practices approach provides a promising framework for research on transitions towards low carbon societies and related work on changing social practices. The paper develops a framework for understanding social practices which combines the insights of the more recent sustainability-oriented practices literature on the relationship between practices and artefacts/infrastructures with more 'classical' themes from the theoretical social practices literature, particularly regarding the relationship between actors and social structures. In addition, we consider ways in which the social practices approach can acknowledge interactions between practices and natural environments. We argue that this multi-dimensional framework provides valuable theoretical insights into the complex processes related to the establishment and transformation of practices. The framework will also inform our empirical work on the role of third sector organisations in facilitating transitions towards low carbon practices (part of the ESRC-funded Third Sector Research Centre, with Graham Smith and Rebecca Edwards).

Steward, F. *Policy Studies Institute, University of Westminster*

Transformative innovation - the sociological challenge of the transition to a low carbon society

There is a widespread view that significant innovation is essential to achieving a successful transition to a low carbon society. But there are widely differing concepts of innovation, with a bewildering profusion of analogies citing past examples of radical novelty. Some are technological calls for green versions of the 'Apollo Program'. Others are social or moral appeals for a green 'New Deal'. This diversity represents the complexity of the climate change challenge but it also reflects contrasting and often confused ideas of innovation itself. This paper argues that innovation policy can only make a real difference through a more reflective and grounded discourse. It draws on new thinking about innovation in relation to delivery of transformative change and its relevance for policy actors in many arenas working on climate change or other agendas requiring social, technical and institutional change.' In particular it discusses whether there is a convincing alternative to the prevailing orthodoxies of economic incentives or psychological persuasions. Both rest on a duality between 'society/economy' and 'individual'. It argues that there is a new set of concepts from the sociology of practice, and from sociotechnical network studies which do offer a different approach. Drawing upon empirical research conducted on sustainability and innovation it is suggested that there is growing evidence to support such an alternative and also that the scale of the contemporary challenge of climates change and sustainability requires it.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 3 NAB214

CLIMATE CHANGE VALUES

Parker, J., Stanworth, H. *Swanse University*

Art and the Morphogenesis of Low Carbon Assemblages

Drawing on research into the forms of the contemporary art-life in Wales, Archer's theory of agency and Deleuzean realism, we theorise the potential for ordinary visual artists, many of whom are committed to 'banal romanticism', to contribute to enabling low carbon change. Contemporary art intended to mitigate climate change has to influence the emotional attraction of taking the risks of change and/or the emotional compulsion of resisting change, in relation to three orders of relations: the natural, practical and social. It tries to help audiences imagine and prefer low carbon possibilities. As with the religious art of the past, it can encourage various kinds of relevant belief – e.g. by revealing the satisfactions to be derived from the low carbon options of slower, more local, less consumption-oriented lives This suggests changes in artistic identities as well as important thematising and mobilising roles for curators and other mediators of both new and already existing art which does not intentionally address climate change but which could affect responses to the latter, e.g. by influencing frames of ethical reference and social solidarity, reinforcing commitment to optimism etc. Because art-works condition rather than determine responses, and art-effects can be 'slow burn' rather than immediate, art's ability to induce rapid change tends to be limited. It is likely to be most significant for the longer process of adapting to new low carbon environments, or to the bad consequences of failure to sufficiently contain climate change.

Landstrom, C., Rogers-Hayden, T., Lorenzoni, I., Baldwin, R. *University of East Anglia*

Is Scientific Uncertainty a key issue in the UK Science-Society relationship on Climate Change?

The social study of scientific uncertainty around climate change has, so far, mostly focused on the evolution and establishment of scientific discourses. Early on a critical analysis by Shackley and Wynne (1996) addressed how climate scientists worked with uncertainty in relation to policy. Recently Stirling (2010) and Leach (2010) have critiqued the ways in which 'ambiguity', 'ignorance' and 'uncertainty' are reduced to quantifiable 'risk' in science-led discourses like climate change.

Little attention has, however, been paid to the role of 'scientific uncertainty' in the co-production of public discourses on climate change. We conducted an interview based study with a range of stakeholders in the autumn of 2010, focussing on not only their use of the term 'scientific uncertainty', but their perceptions of how others use and understand the notion, in the public discourse. Furthermore, we investigated how useful they find the term and how they think the public discourse around scientific uncertainty in climate change could be taken forward, both in public and policy realms. In this paper we offer our preliminary conclusions on the current role 'scientific uncertainty' plays and could play in the science-society relationship on climate change in the UK.

References:

Shackley, S, Wynne,B (1996) 'Representing Uncertainty in Global Climate Change Science and Policy: Boundary-Ordering Devices and Authority' Science, Technology, & Human Values, 21 (3) 275-302.

Stirling, A. (2010) and Leach, M. (2010) Papers presented at 'Challenging Models in the Face of Uncertainty' conference, Cambridge 28- 30 September 2010.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 4 NAB214

CLIMATE CHANGE INSTITUTIONS

Tranter, B. *University of Tasmania*

Leader influences on attitudes toward global warming and voting in Australia

In the aftermath of a hung parliament following the 2010 Australian federal election, Labor clings to power through a precarious alliance with one Green and three independent members. Current leaders of the major parties are only mildly enthusiastic in their commitment to act upon human induced climate change. However, with the Greens poised to hold the balance of power in the Senate when they take their seats in July 2011, environmental issues are in the forefront of Australian politics. This research examines the extent that political leaders, political party identification and social background factors such as class, gender, education and generation influence public support for arguably the most pressing environmental issue, global warming. I consider the influence Labor, Coalition and Green party leaders have upon public concerns over this key environmental issue, and how concerns over global warming in turn influence voting behaviour. Voting in the recent federal election will be examined through multivariate analyses of nationally representative survey data from the 2010 Australian Election Study (AES). Results from analyses of the 2007 AES, suggest perceptions of political leaders inform attitudes toward global warming as a serious threat. Leaders not only influence their own partisans over such issues, but also shape attitudes toward environmental issues across party lines.

Karamichas, J. *Queen's University Belfast*

London 2012 and Climate Change. Examining the potential impact of the current economic crisis in the environmental legacy of the Games

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) declares environmental protection to be the third dimension of the Olympic movement. That, in effect, means that nations wishing to host the Games have to present themselves as reliable practitioners of environmental sustainability (ES) in their applications. The greening of sports mega-events, and the hosting of Olympic Games in particular, is now reasonably well established. Yet evidence from the first decade of environmentally-conscious Olympics points to diverging patterns of achievement in the operationalisation of the IOC's 'third pillar'. As is now common knowledge, for example, Sydney 2000 was the first 'Green Olympics' in the history of the Games; yet four years later, Athens provided a stark contrast, and was the subject of highly critical assessment reports by environmental organisations. Yet Athens has not stopped the Bid Committee for the Beijing 2008 Games claiming that it would 'leave the greatest Olympic Games environmental legacy ever' (UNEP 2007: 26), while the London 2012 promotes the concept of the 'One Planet Olympics'. In this context and in light of the current global economic crisis, can we claim that London 2012 has the capacity to fulfil its environmental ambitions? This question is adopted in continuity with similar framed questions that have been posed in relation to the most recent Olympics and it is tackled by adopting an investigative model that is placed within discourses of 'reflexive modernisation'.

Jensen, C.S. *University of Copenhagen*

Climate, trade unions and industrial relations in Europe

The paper will focus on how the growing international attention on the climate problem has influenced industrial relations actors like trade unions and employers associations. We distinct between 'Industrial relations regimes' and 'climate/environment regimes' related to two different types of national and international regimes with specific actors, rules for interaction and interests. Industrial relations actors – like trade unions and employers associations – has only to a limited extend been engaged directly in the climate debate (and especially together). This seems however to have changed during the last couple of years. To take an example: at the Coop 15 meeting in Copenhagen in 2009 a number of national and international trade unions had arranged meetings and seminars focusing on how trade unions should act in the light of the growing focus on climate. Questions like: can trade unions act together with the environmental groups in relations to the climate debate, or can trade unions contribute to the development of 'green jobs' were on the agenda. In the paper focus will be on observations like: How are industrial relations actors (like trade unions) involved in the climate debate? And how is the climate question dealt with in the industrial relation arena. What possibilities and barriers can be observed between the two types of 'regimes' ('industrial relation regime' versus 'climate/environmental regime'). Impirically the focus will especially be on the European Community an on the forms of interaction that can be observed at EU-level.

van den Berg, M. *University of Twente*

Preparing For Climate Change in the Netherlands: A Study on Local Risk Perception and Policy Actions

The climate in Northwestern Europe is changing; average temperatures are even more rapidly increasing than the latest scenarios tell us. However, it is not just the uncertainty within these scenarios that causes implementation hurdles. Of equal importance is the complex political and social contexts where bottom-up adaptation policies are being developed. This article aims to contribute to understand the process of civil preparedness for climate change impacts in high-capacity countries. We present our findings from a regional study in the Netherlands. Both the low-lying, flood-prone parts to the west of the region Overijssel and the higher, drought-sensitive grounds in the east are increasingly affected by rising precipitation quantities and summer droughts. However, local impacts differ –and the policy strategies to cope with these impacts vary too. The study is based on quantitative data from a survey that questioned local officers from three policy sectors: spatial planning, water management and the environment. We asked them how they perceive climate change risks and how they adopt mitigation and adaptation strategies in their policy practices. By comparing the responses from the flood-prone municipalities to the ones from the higher located counterparts, we will determine the driving effect of (flooding) risk perception on climate policy actions.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 5 NAB115

FOOD 1 *Chair: Rebecca O'Connell*

Wills, W., Backett-Milburn, K., Lawton, J., Roberts, E.M. *University of Hertfordshire*

Teenagers, families and fast food: Relational and nutritional intersections in everyday life

Young people are often perceived as being frequent and undiscerning consumers of 'fast food' like pizza, burgers or chips. We sought to explore this issue in a qualitative study involving in-depth interviews with 36 young teenagers (aged 13-15 years) and their parents. In this paper we draw on the narratives of a group of young teenagers whose everyday lives and voices are largely ignored in contemporary British studies of children: the middle classes. Thematic analysis of participants' accounts highlighted where, what and with whom young people were eating and what role parents and peers played in everyday food and eating practices. Some fast food (namely, pizza) was occasionally offered by parents for consumption at home. It was young people's time with their peers, however, that involved negotiation, confidence and reflexivity about whether to eat fast food and whether to frequent particular fast food establishments. Most teenagers, for example, expressed awareness of, and said they wanted to implement, the nutritional discourse advocated by their parents. Teenagers' decisions about eating fast food and the restrictions that they placed on their own consumption when outside the home were underpinned by the habitus – that is by the values and discourses which reflected parental expectations about food and eating in a middle class family. The paper illustrates how repertoires of authentic behaviour regarding the consumption or avoidance of fast food allowed young teenagers to display their middle class positions. It also highlights how distinctions of taste maintained this group's 'otherness' from the working classes.

Danesi, G. *EHESS-Centre Edgar Morin*

A comparative perspective of commensality amongst young adults: Identities and sociability constructed and performed through eating together

Eating is an act essentially individual, and at the same time, it is a catalyst of social life. Several researches noticed that while people eat together, identities and sociability are constructed and performed. Commensality is a crucial concept in understanding changes in the relationship between Humans and food in emergent and developed countries and cultural differences of eating practices and social forms. This article explores how and why French, German and Spanish young adults eat together, in order to underline meanings and forms of commensality among a specific age group and the existence of cultural specificities in eating practices. Data have been collected using ethnographic techniques: in-depth interviews and participant observations. Young adults are an interesting age group to study evolution in eating practices and collective food consumption between peers, because of their transitional age, considerable autonomy in food choice and large social network. Sociability and identity are key concepts for understanding commensality among young adults. The systems be enacted in shared eating events by young adults are compatible with the relationships they are trying to create and perform, their lifestyles and their living and working conditions. However, we observe differences in the role played by food in daily life of French, German and Spanish young adults and that functions and forms of commensality have diverse nuances in these countries. Moreover, there is a different social organisation in shared eating events in the three countries, especially regarding the division of labours and costs among participants and gender.

Maurice, A. *Université Paris Descartes, INRA (Institut National de Recherche Agronomique)*

How do adolescents experience private and public discourses on food in France?

Why can we say that adolescents are actors of their diet in school and at home to a certain extent? This presentation will question the child agency concerning food. Adolescents go through many socialization contexts, notably the family and school environments. In these places, they receive different normativities about food. What are their discourses about these normativité: how do they transform them and, especially, what do they say to their parents about them? Indeed, the heart of our subject is to see the child as an intermediary link between the school (ambivalent coexistence of 'teen culture' and supposed health and nutrition promotion) and their family (with varying cultural backgrounds and therefore different normativities concerning food). Which messages are relayed by the adolescents to their families about food? And what are their strategies to eat exactly what they want? We will see that adolescents act differently depending on the context in which they are. Their discourses on food are not the same in company of peers, teachers or parents. At lunchtime, they can choose what they eat by trading with others or even stealing. At home, they have several ways to eat what they want (ex: demanding, hiding, etc.). We will see how adolescents cope with the contradictory normativities they are confronted by.

Chamberlen, A. *King's College London*

'My Body's a Cage': Food as punishment and resistance in women's prisons

This research aims to illustrate the role of food in the experience of women's imprisonment. The paper demonstrates the role of food as a coping mechanism, as a form of prisoner resistance as well as an additional means of punishment for the prisoners. The paper concentrates on the bodily punishment and embodied experience of the prison as it is reflected in existing research. Also, it incorporates a small ethnographic case study with prisoner interviews. The research explores the complex relationship between gender, body, food and imprisonment. It offers a theoretical overview of the meanings attached to food and the association between food and (self) control. In doing so, this paper aspires to offer an enhanced understanding of the impact of incarceration on the female prisoner's health, body image, self-esteem and overall identity. The prison food culture appears crucial to the prisoner's handling of her own body and her reflection and phenomenological experience of punishment. Through this investigation, the implications of health promotion and the rights to the prisoner's own body and self control are discussed. The paper suggests that a redefinition of what it means to be healthy within the prison is crucial to policy makers as it challenges prevailing perceptions of the 'healthy female body' as they are constructed by consumerist culture and the medical discourse. Finally, the paper calls for researchers to further consider the implications of food practices and food behaviours in women's prisons as these reflect wider social structures and women's contemporary struggle with food.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 6 NAB115

FOOD 2 *Chair: Benedetta Cappellini*

Sharp, G. *University of Brighton*

Climate change, urban agriculture and metabolic rift

Modern industrialised food production and distribution methods are a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Various mitigating measures are being proposed such as an increase in organic farming and developing local food supply chains. There is a resurrection of interest in producing food in urban settings, in allotments, back gardens and community gardens. Local food growing projects are often encouraged by local authorities and funded through various grants, but the various initiatives tend to be fragmented. They may also lack a programmatic character and be utopian in a negative sense (failing to determine the extent to which local food growing can constitute a viable alternative, allowing it to be posed against food importing even of a "fair trade" nature).

I argue that a systematic sociological study of local food growing needs to consider it within a context of social movements, many of them consciously anticapitalist and aimed at reclaiming "the commons". Concepts of "alliance politics" that were elaborated in the 1970s have the capacity to bring together currently disparate initiatives into a unified counter-hegemonic movement for "real food". Through the concept of the metabolic rift and the need to rebuild the socio-ecological cycle this paper will draw on the author's recent sociological research into urban food growing and link it to wider theoretical work on climate change and fossil fuel dependency.

Stamer, N. *University of Copenhagen*

Do Moral Justifications depend on Social Class? A Quantitative Investigation of the Moral Dimensions underlying Food Consumption.

The aim of this study is to examine how people justify their food consumption. Food consumption is an everyday task that involves choices that have to be justified to others and to oneself. Legitimate and coherent explanations are required when people are met with questions about why one product is bought instead of another or why one way of eating is preferred to others. Existing research on the justification of food consumption tends to underline the plurality of justification regimes. However, few studies have investigated if the way people use these regimes varies systematically with their social background. In this paper I show that the way people justify their food consumption choices is correlated with indicators of their social class such as cultural, economic and social capital as defined by Bourdieu. I utilize a unique survey of Danish food shoppers including information on their preferences and attitudes to shopping, cooking and eating and questions on their social background. Using factor analysis I identify four underlying moral factors that shape how shoppers justify their food shopping behaviour. I then show that the food shoppers' propensity to use the different justification regimes varies systematically with the indicators of social class.

The paper concludes with a discussion of how the assessed relationship between social class and the justification regimes involved in justifying food consumption can act as an important indicator of the general underlying moral schema in society.

van Kemenade, J. *Aberystwyth University*

'Back to the kitchen -or back to the drawing board?

The threats posed by climate change and peak oil demonstrate that industrialised food production, dependant on continuing cheap oil, and one of the major contributors to global warming, is unsustainable at best. For radical environmentalist philosophies, our food provision systems epitomise the destructive relationships humans have with each other, and with the non-human world; we must learn to live quite differently.

We can no longer afford to support the supermarket hegemony. Supermarkets – the essential link between agri-industries and the consumer – have nonetheless had some value. Women have fought to leave the kitchen; supermarket provision of food requiring minimal attention to both shopping and cooking has supported this need.

Women have fought for equality but still bear the greater responsibility for home, children and food provision. For many, the toll is great. And inevitably our lives must change; we cannot continue with our profligate use of oil. If we cannot rely on supermarkets but must instead encounter food in its 'raw' state, with the time and attention that demands, will women find ourselves back in the kitchen?

Drawing from environmental philosophies, specifically ecofeminism(s), an alternative vision is developed. Ecofeminism has demonstrated that the hierarchical and oppressive relationships between nature and humans mirror the relationships between women and men. Prioritising how we produce food, we can change both our relationship with the natural world, and with each other, to achieve a new, non-hierarchical way of living, centering on the kitchen, the allotment, and community farms, where food provision is non-gendered and valued.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 7 NAB115

FOOD 3 *Chair: Andrea Tonner*

Dowler, E., MacMillan, T., Fitzpatrick, I., Hawkes, C., Anderson, A. *Food Ethics Council*

Understanding 'Food Culture': exploring meanings and usages for policy makers and practitioners in Scotland

The term 'food culture' is widely and divergently used in policy and practice discourse, often to signal that which cannot be readily quantified in people's thinking and practices, and for which responsibitlity cannot be readily identified. Our recent investigation for health policy makers in Scotland aimed to develop a more precise understanding of 'food culture' through analysis of a range of peer reviewed and grey literature, expert and stakeholder interviews, and comparative analysis of three other countries. What emerged were overlapping conceptual maps, evident in literature and practice, of 'food culture' as synonymous with 'what people eat' and broader notions of beliefs, practices and knowledges, shaped by economic and social conditions at micro and macro levels. Recognising the additional dynamics of relationships between producers/retailers and consumers, we examined possibilities of drawing this disparate thinking together to sharpen conceptualizations and usage. As a result, our working definition which accommodated a range of views is that 'food culture' refers to 'shared practices and meanings relating to food'. We explored the capacities of such a definition to encompass aspirations, tastes and knowledge about food, as well as shared behaviours and food production and governance of food. Thus the term 'culture' can be used not only to describe such phenomena but also to help explain them. A 'cultural' approach to food also invites scrutiny of how variables pertaining to social, economic and other determinants of shared practices and beliefs relating to food are identified and defined.

Walsh, A., Nelson, R. Dean, M., Doherty, S. *Queen's University, Belfast*

Culture and its implications on food consumption in Northern Ireland

When choosing between foods consumers highlight their selective nature. This selectivity reflects both biological and/or genetic predispositions but may also indicate cultural affiliation. This affiliation begins with membership of a particular family or social group and continues with citizenship of a particular country. An individual's 'food culture' is a demonstration of this unique position and is revealed through their relationship with food. As the individual moves through the lifecycle their 'food culture' may change as their involvement in decision-making increases, their environmental influences change and they have different experiences. Although historically Northern Ireland has not been considered gastronomically, every country has a 'food culture' as its population has to eat to survive and therefore must at some degree interact with food. This study examines the concept of 'food cultures' by exploring the link between food choice and environment highlighted through the food related decision-making of individuals and groups. Data collection focuses on the five stages of the lifecycle – childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, adulthood and the elderly – to investigate the dynamic nature of 'food culture'. In addition data collection explores the 'food cultures' of family and social groupings, utilising a mixed methods research approach. The results of this study detail the 'food cultures' existing in Northern Ireland, highlight how a group's 'food culture' is manifested and identify how 'food cultures' differ at different life stages. In addition the dynamic, interactive, receptive nature of 'food culture' – and its relationship to its environment will be reported.

Frank, L. *University of New Brunswick, Canada*

Got Milk?: Theorizing Infant Food Security in Canada

Infant food security is a condition that exists when an infant has physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. The topic of infant food security in high income countries has not been adequately theorized or empirically studied in Canada. This paper argues for approaching this topic with a critical-feminist theoritical framework that blends two main areas of inquiry: 1. A socio-cultural analysis of infant feeding in contemporary Canadian society; 2. Political-economic analysis that considers capitalist market systems of food, inequality structures and Canada's welfare state dynamics. The topic of infant feeding as a social practice and infant food security as a social condition are related but distinct matters which require different policy solutions. The current merging of infant feeding policy and food security policy in Canada has positioned breastfeeding as the most significant determinant of infant food security. While breastfeeding promotion and support is an important policy directive it is important to ensure that infant food security policy solutions are not limited to breastfeeding promotion at the expense of failing to address the social relations that determine infant feeding practice within poverty conditions.

Thompson, C., Cummins, S., Kyle, R., Brown, T.

Investigating food shopping and food consumption using the 'go-along' interview.

This paper explores the application of the 'go-along' interview in social science research on food and consumption by critically recounting its use in an ongoing qualitative study. The go-along is an in-depth qualitative interview conducted by a single researcher accompanying participants on outings and routine activities in their daily life-environments. These 'go-alongs' are best described as a combination of observational and interview qualitative methods. In the context of food-related research it allows the researcher to accompany individuals as they practice and experience consumption in their food environments. For this study go-along interviews were used in combination with photo-food diaries and in-depth interviews. Participants were observed and interviewed during food shopping trips in order to explore how they made choices about food. The purpose of this paper is to present a critical overview of this relatively novel qualitative methodology using an ongoing research project as a case-study. Firstly, the technique, purpose and theoretical underpinnings of the 'go-along' are described. Secondly, the methodology will be explained in the context of the study. Thirdly, the benefits and limitations of using go-along interviews in food research will be discussed, and illustrated by study experiences and data. The contextual nature of the go-along interview ensures that it triggers conversations that would not normally occur in ordinary in-depth interviews. Actively observing participants make decisions about food in real-time can help elucidate the complex interaction of social, cultural, economic and environment factors that shape food practices.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 8 NAB115

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

Wilson-Kovacs, D., Wyatt, D., Hauskeller, C. *University of Exeter*

'A Faustian Bargain?': public voices on forensic DNA testing and the national DNA database

This paper draws on the idea of the forensic imaginary (Williams 2010) to explore UK public perspectives on the place, role and significance of forensic DNA technologies, both independent of and in relation to other uses of genetic information. Using correspondents' replies to the spring 2006 Mass Observation Directive, 'Genes, Genetic and Cloning', the analysis focuses on continuities and tensions in their understandings of these issues. The argument presents the correspondents' discursive repertoires and examines, on the one hand, the ways in which knowledge is made sense of and concerns voiced in their accounts, and on the other hand, the discrepancy between a ubiquitous recognition of the benefits of using DNA identification techniques in police work and a more contested move towards a wider national DNA database. The conclusion addresses the advantages and disadvantages of using a 'thick description' (Geertz 1973) approach to document collective views on the development and governance of forensic DNA technologies, and reflects more generally on the ways in which public trust, 'good governance' and transparency can be gained and maintained.

Sadaf, L. *University of Glasgow*

Researching domestic abuse against women in Pakistani community in Scotland: Reflections on gaining trust

Pakistani community is in a denial of existence of marital violence and as a result it is a problem that is shrouded in silence. Women do not talk openly about domestic violence as the community looks down upon them for doing so. As a researcher sharing the same ethnic origin with the researched, that is, abused women I was confronted with the issue of establishing 'mutual trust' between the researcher and the researched. The present paper will discuss the instances in which the issues of trust came up and were dealt with by the efforts of the researcher and the researched. It also discusses that the responsibility of trust continues even after the research is finished since it plays a vital role in determining any possible future interactions between the researcher and the researched.

Ruppert, E. *The Open University*

The Last Census

Recent developments suggest that the census may be coming to an end in some state jurisdictions. Many Nordic countries have dropped the census and instituted population registers (Denmark, Finland) and others are proposing to do so (Norway, Sweden). The United States ended the long form in 2010 and Canada is proposing to follow suit in 2011. India is implementing a National Population Register as part of its 2011 enumeration and in the UK government the 2011 census may be its last. In all cases governing authorities argue that the census is too slow, not sufficiently detailed or integrated with other government information systems and too expensive. As Frances Maude, the Cabinet Minister responsible for the UK census recently stated, there are ways to 'provide better, quicker information, more frequently and cheaper.' The alternatives that he and other state officials are advancing are technologically enhanced identification practices such as joined up government administrative databases or national population registers. The paper outlines how the development of censuses and their alternatives can be understood as different forms of knowing populations. Rather than constituting better and cheaper 'information' about populations I argue that different numbering devices find, see and count different populations and have different governing consequences.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 9 NAB204

VIOLENCE

Barnes, J., Sasso, T. *University of Waikato*

Violence and violent offenders in Hamilton, New Zealand

There is prevalent view that New Zealand is becoming a more violent place. While some of the increase may be due to increased reporting, it is of concern that violent behaviour continues to be a problem. Understanding where and when violence offences occur is an important element in ascertaining situational drivers of violence offending and victimisation. This knowledge can then be used to drive policy and practice, particularly crime reduction initiatives and policing reassurance strategies.

The aims of this research project are twofold. Firstly, to investigate the spatial, temporal and severity patterns of violence offences in order to understand the 'big picture'; what is violence, and where and when does it occur? Secondly, to investigate the social/personal circumstances of violent offenders in an attempt to understand why, despite liquor bans and zero tolerance policies, the recorded cases of violence continue to increase.

This research is a joint project of the University of Waikato and New Zealand Police (Waikato District).

Jobe, A., Gorin, S. *NSPCC*

Safeguarding Young People: Responding to young people aged 11 to 17 who are maltreated

A large number of young people aged 11-17 are affected by abuse and neglect. Research in other countries has highlighted the importance of acknowledging the different maltreatment experiences and needs of young people, as compared with younger children. Yet, in the UK, the issue has received very little attention.

This paper is based upon research conducted by the NSPCC in partnership with The Children's Society and the University of York on young people (age 11-17) who have been maltreated and their access to help and services.

The research found that in the UK context, young people aged 11 to 17 are often seen by professionals as: more competent to deal with maltreatment (by being able to escape abusive situations and seeking help); more 'resilient'; more likely to be contributing to and exacerbating situations through own behaviour; more likely to be 'putting themselves at risk'. This contrasts with young people's perceptions of their own risk and available research findings on the subject. In the light of these findings, this paper considers the impact of professional perceptions of risk on young people's ability to access appropriate help and services when maltreated.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

OPEN ROUNDTABLE 10 NAB204

HAPPINESS

Fincham, B. *University of Sussex*

Towards a sociology of fun

Whilst there is a large literature on well-being, psychological and physical health and leisure there is almost no social scientific literature on experiences of fun. Early work on 'fun morality' had disappeared by the end of the 1950s as concerns about the longer term implications of good health, well-being and more recently happiness - related to discourses of the productive worker – came to dominate writing on the positive and negative aspects of our socio-emotional lives.

Using empirical data from a number of studies and a re-reading of secondary sources I argue that fun occupies an important and ignored place in our phenomenal experiences of sociality. The example of the role of fun in mediating subcultural affiliation is used to demonstrate a particular function of our phenomenal experiences of fun.

In this paper I argue that central to the under representation of fun in the literature is the idea of it as frivolous and fleeting – this is counterpoised with data illustrating the importance placed on fun by a variety of people in a variety of settings. Here fun is presented as something distinct from well-being and happiness due to the temporal impermanence of the phenomenal experience, but that it resonates through the telling and re-telling of the experience of having fun - which in itself stimulates fun.

Stavrova, O., Fetchenhauer, D., Schlösser, T. *University of Cologne, GK SOCLIFE*

Cohabitation, gender, and happiness: A cross-cultural study in 30 countries

Research commonly finds married people to be slightly happier than unmarried cohabitors – the phenomenon referred to as cohabitation gap. In this paper we examine several relationships. First, we consider whether there are gender differences in the cohabitation gap, second, whether these gender differences are the same in different countries, and third, whether national differences in the gender role norms and gender equity in economic empowerment can explain these cross-national variations. Relying on the psychological theories of social norms, we differentiate between societal and personal gender role norms. We found that in societies with more liberal societal gender role norms, the cohabitation gap for women but not for men is substantially reduced. This effect was independent from women's personal gender role norms as well as a country's gender equity in economic empowerment. The findings are discussed in relation to the theories of social norms and gender conformity.

Jugureanu, A. *Brunel University*

Lay Theories and the Cultural Contingency of Happiness

This paper plans to explore the extent to which prevailing lay understandings of happiness are culturally contingent. It addresses the case of home, EU and international students in British Universities. The proposed research seeks to investigate a number of academic issues, such as the cultural relativity of happiness, the norms and values that people from different cultures attribute to subjective well-being in a multicultural society and the variation of hedonic and eudaemonic understandings of happiness among these people. Moreover, the study attempts to explore the extent to which people from a range of socio-cultural backgrounds subscribe to 'Western' values, attitudes and behaviours in such a culturally heterogeneous environment as Great Britain.

Cross-cultural investigations of happiness have been notably absent from key sociological analyses of 'quality of life'. Moreover, the concept of happiness is relatively marginal to debates in key contemporary sociological arenas. Hence the study will explore a rather neglected area by uncovering lay theories of happiness, and particularly the degree to which these are culturally contingent.

Methodology-wise, I have chosen a qualitative research design. In order to access people's understandings of happiness, I will employ a methodological triangulation of three key research techniques: free-format essays, semi-structured interviews and in-culture focus groups.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

RELIGION ROUNDTABLE 1 NAB213

PUBLIC/PRIVATE INTERSECTIONS *Chair: Kornelia Sammet*

Carvalho, A. *University of Exeter*

Exploring our Selves: a reflection on power, subjectivity and meditation(s)

Although modern selves are usually characterized by notions such as autonomy, reflexivity and freedom, technologies of power such as discipline, biopolitics or control allow the self to be colonized and enacted by different projects of government. Therefore, what one feels, desires and does is usually connected to specific regimes and vectors of subjectification, determined by a vast array of practices. Contemporary forms of government work through the intensification of the sense of personhood, that is required to conduct a set of technologies of the self that enhance certain aspects of our lives - health; intelligence; productivity; beauty; happiness – usually in association with material forms of producing our identities (drugs, surgeries or genetic manipulation). However, I argue that it is possible to make a subversive use of technologies of the self, performing them as forms of somatic and mental resistance. Through the analysis of three different forms of meditation (vipassana meditation, Zen meditation and self-enquiry), my presentation aims to reflect on heterologies of bodily and mental subversion, exploring how in each one of these three systems of spiritual practice bodies and minds are transformed. Informed by participant observation in retreats, conceptual analysis, interviews to meditators and theoretical reflection, my talk will highlight procedural and phenomenological aspects of meditation, allowing an exploration of themes such as agency, power, subjectivity and control, and questioning the possibility of spiritually as a form of political transgression.

Meichsner, S. *University of Essex*

Residential child care as a missionary tool

This paper seeks to explore how residential child care is used as a tool for missionary purposes by drawing on extensive fieldwork in the Mexican-American border zone. It shall be looked at the example of one institution in a geographical area where the density of privately run institutions for residential childcare is particularly high, all of which are established and maintained by religious groups or churches from the U.S. A close look at this phenomenon seems pertinent as the number of children cared for in these orphanages outstrips the number of actual orphans by far. This raises questions about the values underpinning this type of child care and the motivations driving it as well as the broader social and political context making residential child care necessary and possible. In search of a response to these questions shall be looked at the educational and political purposes pursued, the extent to which they are achieved, and the responses and repercussions these achievements generate. Supported by data gained through ethnographic fieldwork, interviews and methods of creative expression for children, this work seeks to inform policy making in the field of residential child care and to direct attention to the activities of foreign religious groups in Mexico.

McGhee, D.P. *University of Southampton*

Moderate secularism - secular norms and power across the public table

In this presentation I will explore examples of what might be called (following Modood) moderate secularism in contemporary Britain for the purposes of critically examining whether these developments amount to a reversal of secular trends (or not). In the presentation I will employ particular developments whereby Faith Leaders and the representatives of Faith Communities are being invited to contribute to debates on government policy, for example, in the Faith Communities Consultative Council (FCCC) as an opportunity for theorizing the persistence and/or relaxation of secular norms across the 'public table' during such encounters. Much of the literature theorizing secular-faith engagement in the public sphere is found in Political Philosophy. In this presentation I will explore these literatures and point out some of their limitations. Therefore, in the paper I will examine, for example, Habermas, Rawls and Audi's writings which all attempt to maintain liberal secular during such encounters at the 'public table' (Dinham) through such techniques as: translation, interpretation and self-censorship. I will also criticize the reification and essentialism of the 'secular' and 'religious' identities and discursive frameworks (for example, the immanent and the transcendent) in their work in order to begin to appreciate the multiple, contradictory and complex identities and discursive resources which might be at the disposal of both representatives of Government and representatives of Faith Communities at these 'public table' encounters.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

RELIGION ROUNDTABLE 2 NAB213

SECULARIZATION *Chair: Jenny Blain*

Jakelic, S. *University of Virginia*

'Religion and Choice in Late Modernity'

Sociologists of religion are in agreement that modern homo religiosus, whether 'belonging without believing' or 'believing without belonging,'chooses her religious identity. This analytic perspective correctly recognizes one large part of contemporary religiosity, but omits its other major component—people who were 'born into' some religious group rather than religiously 'born again' and experience their religion as ascribed to them rather than chosen by them. In this paper, I counter the arguments that the 'born into'-religions—especially the European ones, which can be found from Poland to Croatia, from Greece to Ireland—will gradually disappear in the encounter with the Western European modernity and secularity. I ask: are 'born into'-religions a remnant of some premodern time, or are they another component in the religious pluralization of the world? In the face of appraisal of classical theories of modernization and secularization, how plausible is it to continue to think of Europe as the place where modernization necessitates individualized religion? Addressing Peter Berger's notion of 'heretical imperative,' I offer a two-fold proposition: first, that the concept of 'choice' is one of the still unquestioned aspects of the classical theory of secularization, and second, that religious pluralization as a condition of late modernity does not establish only 'religious preference,' 'religious choice,' and 'religious markets' but also helps sustain ascribed religious identities.

Zielinska, K. *Jagiellonian University*

Sociology of religion: a multiple paradigm science?

The sociology of religion has for a long time been dominated by the secularization paradigm, offering a dominant frame of reference for understanding the place and function of religion in contemporary societies. The first secularization theories (Berger, Wilson, Martin), although constructed on the basis of the European experience and closely linked to the modernization process characteristic of this part of the world, served as a universal theoretical framework for interpreting the changes in the position of religion in the world. Along with growing evidence from outside and within Europe on the vitality and transformations of religion, the secularization paradigm was challenged and steadily limited. At the same time new theoretical models have been built to explain the observable changes, pluralizing the theoretical field within the sociology of religion and linking it with broader transformations within sociology.

The aim of the paper will be twofold. On the one hand, it will focus on the debates on the secularization paradigm and show what is left from the secularization thesis today as well as answering the question about how it is linked to new theoretical propositions within the sociology of religion. On the other hand, it will aim to critically evaluate the existing theoretical propositions contributing to the broader discussion about the developments of theory within the sociology of religion.

Darmanin, M. *University of Malta*

'Nevertheless, we must run aground on some island.' (Acts, 27, 26) changing religious identities on the edge of Europe

Within European religiosity's decline, Malta's relatively high levels of both religious believing and religious belonging appear to make it unusual, even compared to other Latin Rim countries. Apparently peripheral to theories of Europe's specificity, the Maltese case provides some insight into religious identities in multiple modernities. This paper draws on data generated from an EU funded project on the place of religion in educational systems across Europe. It reports on the religious identities of 31 parents, mostly mothers, of children age 9-11. Apart from members of the religious majority, the study includes interview data from Roman Catholic parents of Muslim children, of Catholic converts to Islam as well as born Muslims. Parents have been grouped into four religious identity categories. It is argued that there at least two types of 'believing and belonging' identities, sufficiently distinct to warrant more attention. Theoretical tensions between the fixity of categorisation (and its modernist discourse) and the subjective accounts which display liminal subjectivities as well as other types of fluidity in religious identity construction and forms of belonging or none, are explored briefly. For those no longer 'believing and belonging' especially, there emerges a critique of the Roman Catholic Church and its ministers, which could explain the growing 'unchurching' of Malta. Where Pope Benedict XVI opened his Malta, 2010 visit address with a line from Acts 27, 26 (see title) referring to St Paul's [supposed] shipwreck on Malta, the Catholic Church may well find that it is 'running aground', even on Malta.

Norrie, R. *University of Cologne (GK SOCLIFE)*

The privatisation thesis and the dimensions of religiosity

Secularisation theory is consistently troubled by high levels of personal religiosity in spite of demonstrably lessening religious attendance. I argue that the true test of secularisation theory is not in the numbers but in the efficacy of religiosity as an explanatory variable over time. As Bruce says, secularisation is not about atheism but about the irrelevance of what religion actually remains. In my existing research I have shown that religion is privatised in the sense that personal religiosity has no influence on participation in civil society. Its true public character lies in the social capital invested in its institutions. Using multilevel analysis of the latest wave of the European Values Study, I have found that religious attendance matters with greater attendance associated with greater participation. I argue that if we want to assess the true public character of religion in line with Casanova's influential theorising, then we need to look at individual behaviour en masse and not just at the actions of church elites and vocal social movements in civil society. This paper shows what it is about religiosity that matters but will also assess if the relationship between church attendance and civil society participation has weakened with time and in line with secularisation theory. Its main advances on secularisation theory are to say what it is precisely about religiosity that defines its public character and to steer it away from counting bums on pews towards an assessment of declining influence as an explanatory variable.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

RELIGION ROUNDTABLE 3 NAB213

EXCLUSION AND BELONGING *Chair: Janet Eccles*

Kavacik, Z. *Wissenscaftszentrum Berlin fur Sozialforschung*

The impact of state-religion regulation on interethnic contacts of first and second-generation Turkish and ex-Yugoslav Muslim Immigrants in Germany, France and the United Kingdom

This paper compares the social integration of Turkish Muslim immigrants who arrived before 1980 with the receiving society in three different states: Germany, France and the United Kingdom. To answer the causal mechanisms linking policies to outcomes the study will combine different methods: First, data on the independent variable of different state-religion regulation structures will be collected through the collection of a systematic set of cross- national indicators using secondary sources such as policy documents and jurisprudence. This data will be finalized through expert interviews with key informants from politics and religious institutions, to fill information gaps, where necessary. Next a multivariate analyses of survey data will be used to determine the extent of cross-national differences on the social integration variable persist when controlling for socio-demographic and other variables. Finally, focus group analysis with members of transnational immigrant families, whose members live in more than one of the studied receiving countries, will supply a more detailed analysis of the causal mechanisms and provide possible explanations of these mechanisms in addition to the results gained through the survey analysis.

Shannahan, C. *University of Birmingham*

'Looking for a N.E.E.T Spirituality'

Since the late 1990s British government social policy has largely revolved around concerns about community cohesion, anti-social behaviour and social exclusion. These key themes have arguably been woven into a crisis laden narrative within which urban youth in particular have been depicted as a problem to be 'solved'. Within youth studies, social geography and political sociology the cultural, spatial and political lives of urban youth have become a focus of recent analysis, but little clear attention has been placed on the spirituality of socially excluded youth and their use of implicit religious discourse. Within practical theology attention has increasingly been paid to youth spiritualities without interconnecting such research with the dynamics of multi-dimensional social exclusion. Arising from ongoing ethnographic fieldwork amongst a multi-ethnic and multi-faith cohort of urban youth in inner-city Birmingham (UK) this paper will draw upon a 'nitty-gritty' hermeneutics to bring this debate about N.E.E.T youth into a dialogue with fieldwork findings and recent discussion about the 'fourth world', the 'third space' and 'post-secularism'. The paper will conclude by sketching out in preliminary form the emergent contours of a 'N.E.E.T urban youth spirituality'.

Pembroke, S. *UCD*

'The State recognizes the special position of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church…' (Article 44. 1.2): The consequences of the Church's special position for women and children in post-independence Ireland

The Irish Constitution (1937) offers the Catholic Church a 'special position' as outlined in Article 44.1.2. This represents the relationship of the Church and State in Ireland during the time the Constitution was written that lasted for decades. The Church was seen by Irish society as the moral arbiters who were above politics (Whyte 1980; Inglis 1998; Kenny 2000; Miller 1973; Murray 2000; Fallon 1998). They were particularly influential within the realm of education and welfare (Raftery 1999; Robin 1980; CICA Report 2009). The Catholic Church was an instrumental part in the formation of an Irish identity to unite the Irish population after the Civil War in 1922. The Catholic Church also managed Industrial Schools. These institutions incarcerated children who were sentenced by the Courts for the crime of being 'needy', covered by the 1908 children's Act. The remainder was sent for being illegitimate. This paper will explore how Industrial Schools were central in order to reinforce and continue the Church's power in Irish society. This took the form of criminalization. These children were in effect, moral deviants. While I am focusing on Industrial Schools, they were part of a much wider 'architecture of containment' (Smith 2007) that existed which also encapsulated Magdalene Laundries for 'fallen' women and Asylums. Thus, they were identified as 'outsiders' (Becker 1964; Lemert 1967; Cohen 1980). This paper will gain an insight into a system that existed to hide away those who did not conform to Catholic moral values.

Arroyo, L., Rodríguez, J.A., Ramon, A. *University of Barcelona*

New Organizational forms for New Buddhism

One of the latest ways of Buddhism spread in Europe is through movements and institutions that adjust Buddhist ancient traditions to modern European value systems. This adaptation to the modern western milieu also uses new and modern organizational forms and new ways of integration into the social fabric. The use of the Social Network Analysis allows us to uncover the organizational structure and dynamics of a tantric european Buddhist monastery. In doing so, we aim at understanding how networks are used to create a very active lay Sangha (communtiy) and how the connections with the social, economical and political environment are mechanisms for organizational survival as well as avenues for the spreading of their project. We use information from an ongoing in-depth study of the life of the Sakya Tashi Ling Monastery. It is located at the top of the Natural parc of Garraf, few kms south of the city of Barcelona in Spain.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES ROUNDTABLE 1 D302

Piacentini, T. *University of Glasgow*

'Resisting marginalisation through mobilisation: experiences of the everyday lives of asylum seekers and refugees in Glasgow'

This paper explores acts of resistance through the lens of Refugee Community Organisations in Glasgow. In analysing asylum seeker and refugee experiences through the tropes of collective action, resistance and transformation we begin to see the various ways in which, through the collective, the person identifies counter narratives to her 'out of placeness', and how these can then come to be replaced with narratives of belonging and of 'in placeness' that importantly is recognised within a wider community of practice. The home and the community have become principal sites of protest, resistance and cooperation. Whilst these acts vary by site and by situation, they are most noticeable when asylum seekers and refugees engage in place-making through cultural identity-talk and mobilisation; develop an 'insider expertise' that is transferred within and across groups; take 'insider' action that is solidary but which increases visibility and is potentially high risk; and when they 'talk back' and 'take back' through their appropriation of and alignment to other social narratives of difference. The paper concludes that these acts of internal cooperation can be seen as forms of resistance because they are behaviours that challenge the dominant discourses of dependency and undeservedness associated to asylum seekers. Refocusing on 'everyday' resistance helps reveal the multiple ways that asylum seekers and refugees are using their positions in multiple arenas to support and create spaces of inclusion for themselves on their own terms and develop social narratives and subject positions of their own making.

Gethins, M. *Mary Gethins Associates*

Catholic police officers in Northern Ireland: managing dual identity

This paper sets out to examine how Catholic officers in NI have managed their dual identities in a context where, historically, there has been a problematical relationship between their community and the government.Increased representation was recommended by Patten when the Catholic population was 44% approx and less than 8% of police officers were Catholics. Compelling reasons emerge from in-depth interviews with 70 retired and serving officers - including isolation from birth family and friends, victimisation of their children, sectarian treatment by colleagues. Painful relations with co-religionists are included. In spite of the dangerous and challenging context of the Troubles the presence of traditional police solidarity is strongly evident. Culture and identity are the sociological concepts to position this piece of research as a contribution to the discourse on the fluid nature of identity.

Gethins, M. *Mary Gethins Associates*

Researching the Police service of Northern Ireland:getting in and getting on

Being an institution of the criminal justice system, the PSNI is predictably suspicious of 'intruders'. This paper traces the problems encountered in accessing the subjective lives of a sample of Catholic officers in order to test the viability of 50:50 Catholic:non-Catholic recruitment recommended by the Patten Commission (1999) and deemed a necessary pre-requisite to policing by consent in N. Ireland. Problems included achieving and retaining priveleged access, dealing with gatekeepers, hostility from potential respondents, respecting anonymity and confidentiality, scheduling and recording one-to-one interviews - having been refused permission to tape them. Personal and ethical issues associated with sensitive research are considered (where psychic hurt is likely to be caused by the questions posed to respondents).These include the personal identity (including gender) of an ethnographer and its possible influence on the generalisability of data generated,also the importance of active reflexivity during and after the research process. The ethical and personal dilemmas which emerge in conducting this type of research are in the opinion of this researcher more challenging than are the purely technical.

Luthfa, S. *University of Oxford*

Confronting coal mines: how collective identity evolved in a contemporary mobilization in Bangladesh

This paper explores the process and rationale of collective identity formation in a socially diverse community in Bangladesh. This community came together and resisted the threat from a proposed coal mine of displacement. Analysing collective identity formation unravels the puzzle of how this powerless community in Bangladesh, through fashioning networks with national and transnational activist organizations, has resisted an open cast mine - supported by elites, state and transnational financial institutions. First, I define contemporary 'local-gone-global' resistances in terms of three fields of resistances spread across local, national and transnational levels and categorize how collective identity emerged within these three different fields. So, I detail the phases of evolvement of collective identity and identify factors influencing this process of gradual co-evolution with the help of qualitative analysis of archived data and unstructured interviews of the contestants of the mine. I propose that collective identity emerges through the mixture of presence of a threat, perception about it and constant interaction of these perceptions and existing identities between different fields. With support of the qualitative and archival data I argue that collective identity evolved through a reticular process of flow of information about a threat and perception of that threat by the community. However, collective identity is bolstered by exposure to information from other fields and introduction of violence or repression that changes the course and ferocity of any movement.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES ROUNDTABLE 2 D302

Ezawa, A. *Leiden University*

Japanese roots: war, memory and mixed-race identities

This paper examines the identities of 'mixed-blood' Japanese born during WWII in the Netherlands East Indies (1942-1945). Conceived between Indisch mothers (of European-Indonesian descent) and Japanese fathers, who came to the Netherlands East Indies as an occupying force, many Indisch-Japanese have been haunted by their controversial origins. Although most grew up unaware of their origins, their association with wartime Japan often led to marginalization within their own families and rejection by the Indisch community. Rather than cultural roots or differentiation based on physical appearance, it is the taboos and controversies surrounding their conception, which have left a life-long mark on their identities. Based on life history interviews I conducted with Indisch-Japanese who grew up in the Netherlands, in this paper, I will explore the nature of Indisch-Japanese identities. Their case extends existing discussions on mixed-race identities, which have emphasized the influence of national and historical contexts on mixed-race identity formation, but have been has been largely focused on the experiences of mixed-race Americans with Asian and European-American parentage. This project, by contrast, explores an inter-Asian identity, which is marked by invisibility, silence, and displacement, conceived at the borderlines of nations. Their experience allows us to explore the meaning of mixed-race identities, as well as 'Japanese' identities from a new angle. Now reaching pension age, their lives also provide insight into the long-term impact of having been conceived across enemy lines.

Moon, L., Steinberg, D.L. *Warwick University*

After Kinsey: Changing Paradigms of Gender, Sexualityand Identity in Counselling and Psychotherapy

The proposed paper draws its impetus from an earlier pilot project, 'A Psychosocial Approach to Counselling Bisexual Clients' sociologically examining the experiences and perspectives of both clients and therapists, which pinpointed gender and sexuality paradigms as dated and inadequate in the face of a new fluidity in both client/practitioner experience and wider cultural discourses of gender, sexuality and identity. Using a Grounded Theory approach, the project explored the statements of 40 LGBTH therapists and 10 bisexual clients. Conventional identity structures were limiting and in this context, the emergence of new self-descriptive languages of 'trans' was notable. This presentation draws on the insights of the project to investigate the framing of gender and sexuality issues in the context of counselling and psychotherapy education and training and their relationship to the sociology of emnotion. As the profession is undergoing a radical overhaul in anticipation of new certification standards, a project investigating gender and sexuality, as central dimensions of practice, training and education is critical.

Byrne, M. *Trinity College Dublin*

Social division and identity: Irish professionals and 'immigrants' in contemporary Ireland

This paper draws on my findings to-date from the first in-depth exploration of contemporary attitudes of the Irish professional social class towards immigrants. This qualitative peer research study explores: what/who informs interviewees' attitudes towards immigrants; what levels of social division/interaction exist; and if/how racialised Irish and 'other' identities are constructed by this small, yet influential, section of the population. Fieldwork was carried out before, and during, the current economic recession.

Across Europe, the social division/intersection of this social class and immigrants is under-researched. My study addresses this gap and problematises the common-sense acceptance that professionals have, by virtue of their social class position and attendant social capital, homogeneously tolerant attitudes towards immigrants.

My findings illustrate social divisions across the work, social, and home lives of interviewees and those they classify as 'immigrants'. In making decisions on categorising individuals as immigrants, my research indicates complex intersections of race/ethnicity and class. In some cases, my interviewees are influenced by race, ethnicity, or nationality, yet in other instances, social class appears to takes primacy.

As I unpack these findings, I draw on Hall (1980), Anthias and Yuval-Davis (1992), and Gilroy (2002) who posit the existence of mutual relations and interconnections between race/ethnicity and class influenced by the prevailing socio-political and historical context although Hall claims an 'agnosticism concerning which is primary'(Anthias, Yuval-Davis, and Cain, 1992, p. 71).

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES ROUNDTABLE 3 D302

Bassel, L. *City University London*

Acting 'As' and Acting 'As If': Political Subjects in the work of Patricia Hill Collins and Jacques Rancière

Scholars of intersectionality have drawn our attention to the simultaneous and interacting effects of systems of oppression on the basis of gender, race, religion, class, sexual orientation, and national origin as categories of difference and have advanced a powerful critique of mutually exclusive categories such as 'woman' or 'black' that serve to mask intersecting and interacting relations of domination and inequality that structure the lives of minority women and men. For its detractors, however, this approach exacerbates the challenges of 'identity politics' by fragmenting and destabilising political mobilisation, leading to further competition between subdivided groups. This paper examines the potential and practice of intersectionality for political subjectivity by combining intersectionality with democratic theory. First, I consider Patricia Hill Collins' (2000) account of political subjectivity: Black women's 'outsider-within' status as a result of their unique history at the intersection of mutually constructing systems of oppression (race, class, gender, sexuality and nation) generates a Black feminist standpoint, and this self-defined standpoint can stimulate resistance. I contrast Collins' view with Jacques Rancière's 'impossible identification': political subjects exist in the interval between identities, entre-deux, rather than at their intersections. They reject given identities and claim an identity they do not have (1995, 2004). By acting 'as if' and claiming an identity that does not correspond to their assigned social position(s), political subjects break with the social order and hierarchy and assert radical equality. I argue that a creative synthesis of these two thinkers, a sociologist and political philosopher, provides new insight into the political sociology of processes of 'being political' (Isin 2002). This account can provide an alternate reading of 'intersectional' politics that aims to reconfigure political space while at the same time challenging Rancière's thought sociologically.

Benjamin, O. *Bar Ilan University*

Gaining power left alone: form of employment and intersectionality in women- led social struggles in Israel 1990-2010

A recent study of cleaning employees in Israel shows that the common denominator across all ethno- national categories was the employment arrangement that shaped their routines and identities as breadwinning mothers. Even though some of the women use their cleaning employment as a means of providing basic necessities and others used it for more elaborate needs such as clothes, gifts and higher education, they all shared a sense of pride in being able to shield children from the burden of poverty. Their experiences suggest that local intersectionality of gender, class and ethno/nationality cannot be understood outside a focus on forms of employment. The explanatory power of this theoretical conceptualization of intersectionality is examined in this paper by analyzing nine women- led social struggles including the 1999 foundation of a temps union, the 2001 court typists struggle for direct employment, the 2003 single mothers' struggle against allowance cuts, the 2000 cooperative struggle for shared consumption, the 2007 homeless struggle, the 2008 social workers' struggles, the 2009 university cleaning employees struggle and the 2010 struggle for privatized day care centers. Women have been the majority behind these struggles but the local women's movement has not been involved in any of them. Issues of feminism, ethno-national discrimination and class were strikingly absent from the rhetoric. Activists interested in unionization lent weight to these struggles by focusing on 'bad jobs'; thus raising the possibility that labor market fragmentation is becoming an isolated leverage for social protest.

Emejulu, A. *University of Edinburgh*

Negotiating the Boundaries of Identity and Agency: Understanding the Intersection of Ethnicity and Gender for Scottish Pakistani groups

The majority of research exploring the processes of gendered and racialised identity constructions among minority ethnic groups in the United Kingdom are typically concentrated on experiences in England. Based on the specific experiences of these groups, it is often assumed that these practices related to the construction of 'Britishness' can be universalised to other parts of the UK. However, emerging work on minority ethnic experiences in Scotland point to a different story. In this article, I explore one aspect of the practice of identity construction: the process by which Scottish Pakistani groups understand and use their agency to construct who they are and who they wish to be in the future. Drawing on twenty-three in-depth interviews with Scottish Pakistani women and men I argue that whilst a particular form of inclusive centre-left Scottish nationalism creates open spaces for minority ethnic groups to adopt 'Scottishness' as part of their hybridised identities, patriarchical gender relations are left unchallenged thus limiting the agency of Scottish Pakistani women to create different types of identities that might subvert the essentialised gender inequalities they encounter.

Nasser, R. *Birzeit Universit*

the feminist identity-ideology paradox among palestinian women activists

This study aims to explore the extent and patterns of feminist ideology among Palestinian women activist, and how their feminist identity influence their ideology and activism. I conceptualize feminist ideology by five domains/dimensions with multiple indicators that are related to women's oppression as conveyed by the liberal, Marxist, and radical feminist theories. These dimensions, I argue, are a more comprehensive representation of awareness of women's oppression than just rights and gender roles as is typically done by extant research on Palestinian women activists. Research is performed on a 172 women active in the five major Palestinian national political parties. Results indicate that women feminist ideology is not consistent across all dimensions and indicators that reflect feminist ideology: more women espouse feminist ideology on issues of rights, somewhat lesser proportions espouse equality in public roles, or on woman's freedom of movement, and much fewer women espouse feminist ideology that stipulates a complete reshuffling of domestic roles. Moreover, those who identify as feminist are more likely to support equality in issues of rights, exploitation, equality in public roles than those who identify as not feminists, but there is no difference between them with respect to their stance towards domestic gender roles. Paradoxically, identifying as feminist does not necessarily translate into a stance supporting the reshuffling of gender roles in the domestic sphere. Discovering the nuances of the pattern of gender ideology and its variable association with feminist identity would have not been possible had I not used multiple dimensional instruments of measures and multiple modeling.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES ROUNDTABLE 4 D302

Lusted, J. *University of Northampton*

Shelving Race Equality: A critical assessment of the holistic 'equity' approach in grass-roots English football

This paper presents a critical assessment of the recent shift in tackling social inequalities, as seen in the formation of the Equality and Human Rights Commission and the new Equality Act. Sport provides an interesting case study to study the early impact of this strategic policy change as it has a relatively long history of promoting this holistic approach, led by Sport England's sports equity policy in 2001.

The paper offers an empirically informed account of the early implementation of the sports equity approach into grass-roots football. It draws upon semi-structured interviews with a range of local stakeholders collected during the author's recent PhD research. These testimonies are used to discuss the early consequences of adopting this 'holistic' approach to tackling inequalities.

Evidence suggests that the new 'equity' approach has done little to encourage an appreciation of the intersectionality of disadvantage; rather, it has led to the prioritising of certain 'target groups' over others. In grass-roots football, activities promoting race equality appear to be very rare, while those aimed at females and people with disabilities have become relatively well established. The paper argues that sports equity policies have failed to appreciate the very real differences between work targeted towards the various forms of discrimination and exclusion. As such, activities that are interpreted as 'easier', less controversial and more achievable tend to be prioritised over those areas of activity - specifically race equality - that remain highly contested in the grass-roots game.

Murray, M.G. *University of York*

Constructing Gendered Difference: The Role of Gender Identification and Differentiation in Spectators' Experiences of All-Female Roller Derby

This paper examines the female full-contact sport roller derby, focusing on respondents' descriptions of male and female athletes. I analyze the accounts as constituted on a basic assumption of heterosexuality: that there are certain, and distinguishable, physical and behavioral characteristics which typify each gender. Deviations within gender are considered to a certain extent, but it is assumed that all women function within a particular range of physical and behavioral possibilities, and that men have a different set of capabilities. The act of gender construction is reflected in spectators' discussions of sport history, players' bodies and personalities, as well as some spectators own gender identification with the players. In reflecting heteropolarity, they also engage in actively constructing gender by establishing, in talk, physical and behavioral norms for men and women. Based on research involving thirty-eight interviews with spectators, and twelve with derby players, in the United States, it is part of an ongoing larger project which seeks to understand how all-female roller derby functions within, or breaks from, gender norms and the institution of heterosexuality.

Donoghue, J., Tranter, B. *The University Of Tasmania*

From Mount Olympus: Sporting Heroes and National Identity

The Sydney 2000 Olympics highlighted the role played by cultural and historical figures in the promotion of national identity. The Sydney Olympics opening ceremony included boxing kangaroos and Ned Kelly the infamous bushranger. Kelly was presented to a global audience using Sidney Nolan's stylized image of a man in an iron helmet. However little attention has been given to the role played by sporting figures vis a vis their influence on contemporary national identity. We seek to address this by assessing the influence of sporting heroes/ upon contemporary national identity, using national survey data.

Our findings demonstrate the importance of Australian sportspeople for national identity, although we suspect that the term 'sporting heroes' mainly signifies male sporting heroes, as male sports dominate television, radio and the print media coverage. As a result, the values portrayed by some sporting heroes, such as Sir Donald Bradman and Rod Laver, have taken on mythic proportions. Whether more contemporary sports stars such as Harry Kewell or Shane Warne will contribute to similar myth formation is uncertain, although the intense media scrutiny of high profile sports people may attenuate such tendencies

Elgenius, G. *University of Oxford*

Symbols of Nations and Nationalism & Symbolic Regimes

This paper is based on the monograph Symbols of Nations and Nationalism: celebrating nationhood published by Palgrave Macmillan, 2011 and will argue that national symbols and ceremonies play a role in the building and making of nations. This study has been conducted by means of a systematic investigation of the officially recognised symbols (national flags) and ceremonies (national days) in Europe, analysed as part of nation-making, maintenance and change. The mechanisms by which symbols and ceremonies turn into powerful political instruments are identified here and conclusions are drawn with reference to the use of aesthetics in the politics of recognition and inclusion. Symbols and ceremonies, imbued with meaning, and fought over, challenged and contested. Moreover, the complexity of nation building can be traced alongside the establishment of symbols and ceremonies as they are adopted, established, altered, modified, abolished, re-established in order to reflect significant events and points to the conclusions that nations are layered and their formations ongoing. Nations clearly cannot be dated in a precise manner since they come into being by stages, marked by the adoption of national symbols, such as the national flag and the national day. As this information is systematised, three distinct symbolic regimes emerge alongside 'pre-modern', 'modern' and 'post-imperial' narratives. These express different narratives and patterns linked to symbolic types, ceremonial styles, the socio-political context and age.

Matthewman, S. *The University of Auckland*

Settling In: The 'White Natives' of New Zealand

This presentation considers the shifting contours of Pakeha (European) ethnicity in Aotearoa New Zealand. The issue is explored with reference to mimicry and memory. We begin by examining the ways in which Pakeha ethnicity troubles sociological theory. We then proceed to examine the complicated ways this ethnicity works out in practice. Pakeha ethnicity was originally claimed as a mark of respect for Maori, to acknowledge their First Nation status and to recognise the Treaty of Waitangi as the nation's founding document. Pakeha thus emerged as the other to Maori in a society officially labelled bicultural. Beginning in the 1990s a significant new development occurs – Pakeha are discussed as the second indigenous culture (King 1991). While a great deal has been written about the subaltern's mimicry of the colonial/racial masters, much less has been written on how colonisers also engage in mimicry. Pakeha mimicry in the post-colonial period is read here as an indigenising strategy. The role of memory in the formations of national identity has similarly been extensively discussed. Here we consider the ways in which the emergent cultural identity of 'white native' (King 1999) rests on rather selective ones. Simply put, to forge an ethnicity Pakeha have had to forget their history.

Jakobson, M-L.

Transformation of national and citizen identity in the course of transnationalisation. The Estonian-Finnish case

The meta-level search for overcoming methodological nationalism in social sciences (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2002) as well as the empirical 'blurring of the boundaries' (Bauböck & Rundell, 1998) between social and political communities has raised again the issue of social identities and the relationship they create between the individual, the community and the society. Whether and how an immigrant (or in many cases, a transmigrant) maintains one's affiliations toward some of the most general 'we'-groups in terms of social identity – the community of citizens and the community of sentiment (Sørensen, 2004), or the citizen identity and the national identity.

The process of transnationalization has raised several new questions about societal membership. I will address two principal among these. Firstly, if the transnationalization paradigm preconditions that one retains both the connection to the country of origin as well as the host country, then how will one make the associated identities comply? And secondly, will such complexity actually jeopardize identity construction? Will the possibly hybrid identities result in active membership, symbolic belonging or just plain 'being' as Levitt (2004) claims, in terms of identity?

In my paper, I will discuss these matters both theoretically as well as empirically. The theoretical body will draw on the transformationalist school of globalization and transnationalization, the constructivist approach to social identity, and the sociological tradition of citizenship studies. Empirically, I will base my analysis on the case of the Estonian-Finnish transnational space and the 160 qualitative interviews with alleged 'transmigrants' commuting within this space.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES ROUNDTABLE 6 D302

Rigon, A. *Trinity College, University of Dublin*

Institutionalising power imbalances through community participation: landlords/tenants conflict in the development of informal settlements in Nairobi.

Community participation is an essential component of current mainstream development interventions. Development agencies need community partners in order to implement their programmes and therefore 'build' communities and their governance structures. However, Nairobi informal settlements host heterogeneous and fragmented residents socially divided into two main groups: landlords and tenants. Through the analysis of an internationally-funded urban development programme, the paper seeks to contribute to critical participation studies analysing the effects on equality of the technical implementation of participatory policies in a context of pre-existing consolidated power imbalances. The local elite of landlords, who has learned through the years how to deal with project implementers, has found ways to subvert democratic policies and maintain their leadership through patronage politics. Community elections become tools to institutionalise pre-existing power structures by turning landlords into the legitimate representatives of the entire community. Development agencies obtain formally democratic community governance structures that fulfil their overarching participatory policy frameworks; however such structures are dominated by one particular class of landlords. This is very functional to a smooth programme implementation since recognising the established elite as the official representatives of the community creates an alliance between development agencies and those who have the resources to generate conflict. However, this may have consequences on the increase of inequality and lead to gentrification, evictions, and exclusion of vulnerable categories.

van Eijk, G. *Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford*

Divisions and disorder in mixed urban settings: control of disorder and the (re)production of old and new boundaries

Interpretations of disorder are associated with existing boundaries such as those along the lines of class, ethnorace and gender. However, in the process of defining and controlling disorder, certain divisions may be more at the foreground than others, and new divisions may emerge which then de-activate old divisions. This paper looks into the intertwining of boundary making and interpretations and control of disorder in a mixed urban area. The paper is based on original qualitative data on forms of informal and formal control of disorder in the Cowley Road area, Oxford, UK. Studying a mixed urban area gives insight into the relation between spatial integration and social segregation: to what extent are divisions (re)produced in smaller-scale settings within mixed areas? The Cowley Road area is particularly interesting because it is marketed as Oxford's 'diverse, multicultural and bohemian' area. The study shows how local people draw on old as well as new boundaries in interpreting who's responsible for disorder, and how they, through control of certain events and behaviour, produce and reproduce such boundaries. The paper specifically engages with the interplay between different sorts of divisions and examines whether and how certain social divisions are (re)produced in a mixed urban settings.

Cicek, Z., Meder, M. *University of Pamukkale*

Reflections of urban policies and housing projects on urban poverty in the 1990s in turkey: the case of Istanbul and Denizli

In this study, "Urban poverty in Turkey" is discussed urban transformation and urban renewal projects, emerged from the dominant neoliberal economic policies in Istanbul and Denizli post-1980s. These housing projects have put into practice by international and national big-budget firms which can compete in the global field. Neoliberal policies, both in global area and in Turkey, have an significant effect on housing market, lifestyle, income, accomodation. In urban, concretizing differences between classes and increasing the inegualities. The upper class has began to live in new, private security services, luxurious, expensive villas, high-graded residential areas and far from the centre of the city while low income groups who are mostly migrants has began to live in low-graded housing, unsecure, out of urban services residential areas in Istanbul and Denizli. This paper evaluates urban poverty widely in the circumstances of 1980 and post-1980 in macro perspective. Global markets's policies and financial crisis has dominant effect on local or national policies. In neoliberal economic restructuring, market forces has dominant effect on shaping urban landscapes. But this urban shaping process operates against the poor. This paper aims to point out that how local structures and actors have reshaped or changed into global urban policies. Turkey's economic, political an social issues transferred from the past have emerged new urban disorders. Turkish politicans' uneffective solution efforts such as housing projects have emerged the larger socio-economic and spatial problems in urban landscapes in the context of urban poverty.

Hossain, S. *University of Dhaka*

Cities, Poverty and Citizenship in Bangladesh

The paper aims to explore the rapid urban transformation and growth of new urban citizenship in Bangladesh. Combing political economy and local level ethnography the paper explores the relationships between rapid urbanisation and development of insurgent citizenships. It is based on data collected from major cities namely Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna. The paper reveals that massive changes are taking place in the patterns of urbanisation of Bangladesh in recent times. Rapid urbanisation is creating severe pressure on cities and straining the urban absorptive capacity, thereby aggravating poverty. The most celebrated result of this rapid mass urbanisation is the burgeoning of large cities which face massive poverty and urban slums. Millions of urban poor are residing in the cities without basic citizenship rights. The paper, however, argues that the experience of expanding urban slums in the cities follows the pattern of urbanisation without development. It further argues that the formation of large cities and new urban poverty is directly linked with neoliberal globalisation.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES ROUNDTABLE 7 D302

Duemmler, K., Dahinden, J., Moret, J. *University of Neuchâtel, Maison d'analyse des processus sociaux*

The (re-)construction of a social division: religion and boundary work among young people

In the context of migration, contemporary societies have become more and more diverse with regard to ethnicity and religion. The question of how this transformation has let emerged new social divisions and identities within society is of crucial sociological concern. Our current research which is presented within the scope of the paper is interested in symbolic boundary work among young people living in a Swiss town. We examine the role religion plays in such processes and argue that religion has re-emerged as a social force and has superimposed itself on traditional social categories (e.g. ethnicity). The idea of boundary work has become a key concept in social science as it provides a theoretical understanding of how identities are related to social divisions. Based on qualitative fieldwork (observations, interviews, and group discussions) in 4 different classrooms (finished in 2009), we show how young people construct a 'bright' boundary between 'us' (Christians) and 'them' (Muslim migrants). The Christian majority youth draw up on two moral imperatives to define a hierarchical order between both religions. They see themselves as moderate with regard to religious beliefs or practices as well as individualised and free from religious obligations. On the contrary, Muslims are perceived in a homogenous way as extreme and without religious freedom. Since the Muslim minority youth seems to be very limited in their agency to develop effective counter strategies against this form of exclusion, we argue that there can be observed a new system of dominance which is intrinsically related to religion.

Nazroo, J., Panico, L. *University of Manchester*

Mixed ethnicity children in the UK: class and culture

It is claimed that those with 'mixed' ethnic origins are the fastest growing ethnic 'group' in the UK, a perhaps not surprising observation given recent patterns of migration. Research examining the experiences of people with a mixed ethnic heritage has largely focussed on the implications for cultural and racialised identities, and little is known about associated economic and social factors. And where those with 'mixed' origins have been studied they have often, and surprisingly, been treated as a single ethnic category. Here we use data from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) to examine the circumstances of mixed ethnicity children in comparison with their non-mixed and white counterparts. The MCS is a representative panel survey of children born in 2000/2001, providing quantitative data on a range of factors, including family and household structure, socioeconomic position, and religious and cultural factors. Findings suggest a cultural location between 'white' and minority identities, and socioeconomic advantage in comparison with non-mixed counterparts. For example, households of non-mixed white children had, on average, a poorer economic profile than households of both mixed white and mixed white-Indian children. Factors underlying this socioeconomic advantage are examined. The quantitative and necessarily categorical approach used in this analysis bypasses a consideration of the dynamics of identity, of course. The implications of this, in relation to methods, finding and theory will be discussed.

Dewan, I.

Power and trust in school

In this paper I examine issues of power and trust in schools, drawing on research undertaken with mixed heritage students in an ethnically diverse comprehensive in inner London. Increasingly, attention has turned to democratic methods of research which seek to break down hierarchical structures, disciplinary boundaries and power relations within research processes, and which question the sociologist's stronghold on analytical control. In school's also, initiatives such as 'pupil voice' have been introduced to encourage greater student participation in educational decisions. These shifts reflect a general growing demand for more equality, transparency, accountability, and an end to authoritarianism. The regulative dynamics inherent within the compulsory education system make the school a particularly interesting and troublesome site for exploring democratic emancipatory research. The paper draws on my personal experiences as a teacher researcher to discuss some of the pitfalls, limitations and successes of using dialogic participatory methods to get closer to mixed race students' experiences, especially with respect to student/teacher relationships. I also ask to what extent the researcher has political, social and pedagogic responsibility to her research participants, and what some of the implications of adopting a proactively critical approach to questions of power, authority and inequality in schools are.

Topan, A. *Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich, Germany*

Performance, division and subject – the specific case of refugees in the EU

The paper considers the European Union as a space where the subject is constituted transactionally, albeit under the appearance of a neutrality, discursively reified in the media through the rhetoric of diversity. The argument is constructed theoretically along a resituated understanding of Judith Butler's theory of performativity, in an attempt to capture the performative construction and operation of the subject within a discursive dynamic of division that legitimizes the domains of the (un)acceptable/ (non)viable.

Taking the example of refugees, the paper looks at the media portrayal and construction of the refugee category, backed by a political discourse at the European and national level that 'produces' them (following Butler) at the limits of the legality, citizenship, EU territory in a logic of 'violation' of these boundaries, disrupting the required us/them compartimentalization.

The paper aims to reflect the pervasiveness of this discursive performance, mediated through ordinary situated speech, that establishes and solidifies the allocated range of identities, creating over time the illusions of self, of rights, desires, traumas and so on. Their normalization occurs through countless quotidian media habits, internalized by a routinization of division as an ordering logic that assigns, schedules and coordinates action and policies, producing lived subjectivities as viable or nonviable. The conclusions of the article suggest, following Butler, the necessity to deconstruct the narratives of identity as told and retold within the mediatic culture at large in order to disrupt and resituate the us/them divide in a more encompassing, solidary and positively configured sociality.

Hunte, K. *Brunel University*

The Caribbean vs The Caribbean: Round One

Much has been made of the low socio-political participation of the Caribbean population in Britain, but little attention has been paid to the alternative socio-political activity maintained by the Caribbean diaspora 'back home'. Yet, 2010 saw the Caribbean disapora's first serious attempt at acquiring the overseas vote, which was subsequently aggressively thwarted.

The Caribbean is unique because it has created a diaspora that is proportionally many times larger, wider spread, and outnumbers the region's nationals more than any other. While attempting to utilise this resource, Caribbean governments are largely wary of the challenges that granting overseas socio-political access poses for their domestic social, ethnic, economic, political, and cultural cleavages.

This presentation discusses the findings of doctoral research done with Caribbean governments, nationals, and descendants. The research is at an early stage and the methodologies used have been focus groups, statistics, and interviews. The research has social, engagement, and foreign policy and practice implications for the Caribbean, United States, Canadian, and British governments.

The presentation explores:

- The different government strategies taken to manage the diaspora's demands for power in the Caribbean
- How and why the demand for inclusion is growing from British-born Caribbean descendants, and why host governments need to pay attention to this dual- and multi- socio-political allegiance.
- The Jamaican diaspora's formidable and organised fight to seize socio-political power from the grasp of a largely corrupt government.
- The inevitability, prospects and social ramifications for the Caribbean vs the Caribbean Round Two.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 1 D402

HEALTH AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Reubi, D. *London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

Economists, Tobacco and the Government of Global Health

Until the early 1990s, the knowledge and techniques of economists had little sway within the fields of tobacco control and global health. If anything, experts in those fields felt that market rationalities were incompatible with saving lives. Twenty years later, the picture is very different, with economics now highly influential in the global government of tobacco and health: economists are a common sight within tobacco control organisations; stressing the high economic costs associated with tobacco use has become a standard argument for public health advocates; and these same advocates generally recognise taxes on tobacco products as the most effective measure to reduce smoking prevalence rates. Based on archival research and interviews, this paper explores some of the political, conceptual and material conditions that made it possible for economic knowledge and techniques to be so influential within global tobacco control today. One of these conditions was the existence of funding schemes for tobacco economics in North America together with the World Bank's interest in this new field of research. Another of these conditions was the existence of economic studies that demonstrated the market's failure to adequately regulate the production and exchange of tobacco. Indeed, tobacco's addictive nature undermined the rationality of economic agents and made government interventions such as taxes necessary. By mapping out the conditions of possibility for the rise of economic rationalities and practices within global tobacco control, the paper makes an original contribution to the genealogical and sociological study of global health and its governance.

Vijayan, S. *University College London(UCL)*

Performance: The art of measuring.

This paper reports on research that explores both the proliferation and prominence of 'performance' in the NHS with a focus on the New Labour years from 1997-2010. The research's main objective was to understand how performance policy impacts the work-place experience; to understand the nature of work undertaken by performance managers, the tools used and the effect of these techniques. The secondary objective was to understand the goals of performance management. The principal rhetoric employed by politicians has been about the function of performance management in reducing risk and harm to patients. However, this research suggests that performance was actually about a process of rationalisation. In particular, how various aspects of rationalisation are deployed, including measuring, quantifying and tabularisation and how these processes are a means for state surveillance. Performance, it will be argued, was part of the bureaucratic machine by which efficiency and effectiveness are judged in areas where the state previously had little knowledge or information. The introduction and rise of performance saw a change in expert authority, a new set of professionals had arrived in the NHS: regulators, auditors and performance managers. This paper also looks at the performance managers' body of expertise, drawing upon several forms of qualitative research including in-depth interviews, observations taken as an institutional ethnographer and the use of the '18weeks policy' as a case study. The focus of the research was to understand the role of performance management within the NHS, through the work of those involved in its creation and sustenance.

Jamie, K. *University of York*

Pharmacogenetics and Pharmacy Practice: A (Re)professionalising Project?

Pharmacogenetic technology is concerned with genetically determined variations in drug response and has been constructed as a potential 'revolution' in drug development and medical practice. Understanding changes in professional practice as pharmacogenetics becomes a 'normalised' part of healthcare delivery and patient experience involves the marriage of Science and Technology Studies and Sociology of Professions perspectives. Specifically, the paper mobilises May's 'Normalisation Process Theory' and Freidson's professional dominance perspective to examine the ways in which the implementation of pharmacogenetics in the UK NHS will affect the occupational role and status of pharmacy, a domain within the health/medical technology system that has been neglected by both STS and medical sociology more generally. Drawing on interview data with pharmacogenetic specialists, pharmacists and clinical geneticists, this paper argues that pharmacogenetic technology has the potential to (re)professionalise pharmacy by drawing pharmacists further into the clinical team and making them a more centralised and normalised feature of the patient experience. Running concurrent to this (re)professionalising potential, however, are concerns about the implementation of a novel and, potentially, ethically questionable technology which this paper locates within wider anxieties about pharmacogenetics more generally. While the profession of pharmacy has been relatively neglected by sociologists concerned with the nature of professions, the implementation of new genetic technologies generally, and pharmacogenetics specifically, is likely to create greater demands of pharmacists which will require extended educational curricula, new working practices and strengthened communication networks, which will in turn drive an increased sociological interest in the profession of pharmacy.

Lahnstein, L. *Centre for Biomedicine and Society*

Challenging Governance Concerns and Configurations of the Social and Biological Around Biobanks

I present an analytical project on the interconnectedness between notions of governance and the definition of social and biological facts in biobanking, a domain within the wider debate on biotechnology that has become increasingly prominent

since the completion of the Human Genome Project. My research addresses a shortcoming of this debate, namely its tendency to focus on ethical concerns without examining the purposes and meanings of genetic information. Rather than thinking of biobanks as a priori entities that must be managed in a certain way, I pose epistemological questions about what biobanks are and represent. I address how drawing the distinction between social and biological facts influences both the selection of governance issues deemed important and how these governance issues are embedded within biobanking. Conversely, I show how the social and biological are actively constructed as 'working versions' in the governance of biobanks. How, then, do these processes happen? How is the conceptual and material boundary between biological and social facts constructed around governance issues and how is that governance embedded and concretised within a fabric of social and biological facts? Is governance part of or the result of the coproduction of social and biological facts in the process of the classification of and through biology? In practice, these questions examine how any position of normative judgement is moderated by its own classification system and how any bioethical concern or solution evokes the biological that is deemed to prompt concerns in the first place.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2 D402

ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Thorpe, C.R. *University of California, San Diego*

Participation as Post-Fordist Politics: Demos, New Labour, and Science Policy

Over the last decade, there has been a significant shift in the way in which the relationship between science and the public is understood and handled in British science policy. This well-documented shift is summed up in the slogan "from deficit to dialogue." I will argue that public participation in science was an aspect of a broader adoption of participative discourse and practices as a governance strategy under New Labour. The extension of participation in policy and public services was an important element of the New Labour program following the 1997 election. The Demos think-tank was influential in the 1990s in promoting participation as a component of Third Way politics. Demos' perspective on contemporary politics grew out of the earlier formulation of 'New Times' in the pages of Marxism Today. The argument was that the left had to adapt to the realities of post-Fordism and that the character of the post-Fordist public required and made possible the extension of participation. This conception of the need to adapt policymaking to the social and cultural conditions of post-Fordism provided the discursive and ideological context in which specific arguments for public engagement in science gained traction. Public engagement gained its policy rationale from the idea that it is a 'new politics' appropriate to the 'new economy.' This intellectual and political context explains the appeal of participatory discourse for science policy elites, but also the limited way in which engagement has been understood and implemented.

Crinson, I. *St Georges, University of London*

What is social about technology? – The application of 'trust technologies' in transacting public service relationships through forms of ICT mediated communication

Underpinning the public policy strategy of 'personalisation' is a vision of the public service user (particularly in relation to health and social care services) as a technologically empowered citizen able to access, produce, manage and share information in the 'transparent environment' of the internet. The notion of 'Patient 2.0' for example, in the context of these developments occurring within health care, is evoked to demonstrate how the internet and social networking can 'empower' public service users to become informed and participative decision-makers in their own self-care management. However, what is often missing from these optimistic scenarios is the question of user trust in the communication of needs that is mediated by ICT. Following the distinction Luhmann's draws between confidence and trust, this paper assesses whether the deployment of 'trust technologies', as artifactual interventions, can address the social barriers to engagement in the digital society. Specifically, as a technical response to the issues related to the digital exclusion of more vulnerable public service users and to overcome the ever-increasing loss of face-to-face communication between service users and public service professionals and organisations. Drawing on secondary data sources and informed by a critical reading of STS theory, this paper seeks to provide a worked example of the challenges faced by policy-makers in their reliance on ICT technology to substitute for a loss of face-to-face communication in response to cuts in public services.

Ryan, L. *City University London*

'Because you're worth it': Discourses of scientific innovation in cosmetics advertisements

Promoting public engagement with science so that members of society can evaluate the relevance and societal benefits of science and scientific innovation, has long concerned policy makers, academics and scientists. The growth of science communication courses may be identified as an indicator of the perceived importance of scientists' ability to communicate the value of their work, including impact. Media, as key discourse sites, have been systematically examined for how 'science' is constructed and represented.

This paper considers an oft-neglected genre within the mainstream studies of science communication - that of advertising and in particular, the advertising of cosmetics in women's magasines. Beyond the immediate concern with 'gender displays' as per Goffman's Gender Advertisements (1979), the paper examines the ways traversing discourses of science and technology innovation work to construct cosmetic products as representative of advanced scientific innovations. The readers' scientific literacy is assumed and the discourses of 'scientific innovation' intersect with discourses of femininity in the claims made of the efficacy of products. The visual representation of 'science' is a particular feature of the ads, suggesting 'commons-sense' images of science.

The dataset contains 100 advertisements from mainstream women's magazines in the UK (including Vogue, Harpers' Bazaar) collected over a two year period. The advertisements range from skincare to haircare but are broadly categorised as relating to 'cosmetics', i.e non-medical. Preliminary findings suggest the legitimacy of analyzing the function of advertisements (nested within wider media genres) as a specific site which should not be overlooked in analyses of science communication.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 3 D402

ID / ICT

Quinlan, A. *York University*

Imagining a Feminist Actor-Network Theory

The increasing popularity of Actor-Network Theory (ANT) within the field of Science and Technology Studies calls for the revival of a critical eye. Feminist scholars in the 1990s argued that Actor-Network Theory (ANT) ignored gendered power relations and rendered women, and other marginal groups, absent within its heterogeneous actor-networks. This paper returns to these critiques of ANT but seeks to move beyond them by exploring the possibility of combining a feminist epistemology and politic with Actor-Network Theory. This paper reflects on an empirical study of the use of forensic DNA analysis within Canadian legal cases of sexual assault. It explores how some of the tools of feminist theory and Actor-Network Theory can simultaneously conflict yet work cooperatively within an empirical investigation of forensic DNA analysis. This paper turns a critical eye on ANT for the purposes of moving towards the playful imagining of something new: a feminist ANT.

Ajana, B. *King's College London*

Biometrics and Recombinant Identities

The paper provides a critical reflection on the relationship between biometric technology, identity and identification. It begins by interrogating the ways in which biometrics is about the uniqueness of identity and the kind of identity biometrics is concerned with. It argues that in posing such questions at the outset, we can start delimiting the distinctive bioethical stakes of biometrics beyond the all-too-familiar concerns of privacy, data protection and the like. Taking cue mostly from Cavarero's Arendt-inspired distinction between the "what" and the "who" elements of a person, and from Ricoeur's distinction between the "idem" and "ipse" versions of identity, and with particular reference to the example of asylum policy, the paper seeks to examine and emphasise an important ethical issue pertaining to the practice of biometric identification. This issue relates mainly to the paradigmatic shift from the biographical story (which for so long has been the means by which an asylum application is assessed) to bio-digital samples (that are now the basis for managing and controlling the identities of asylum applicants). The purging of identity from its narrative dimension lies at the core of biometric technology's overzealous aspiration to accuracy, precision and objectivity, and raises one of the most pressing bioethical questions vis-à-vis the realm of identification.

Kupferberg, F. *Malmo University*

The Advantage of Borrowing. Paradigm Shifts in 19th and 20th Century Geology, Biology and Archaeology

In the essays assembled in his last book, The Road to Structure, Thomas Kuhn increasingly presents himself as a historian of physics. Indeed what is striking when one rereads his works is the narrowness of his sample in constructing his theory of how paradigm shifts come about or should be accounted for. To what degree has this narrowness shaped the basic concepts and model of his most famous book The Structure of Scientific Revolutions and what would using a broader sample, including the life sciences and social sciences/humanities possibly accomplish? In this paper I look into three cases that seem to problematize some of Kuhn´s most fundamental assumptions 1) That paradigm shifts are preceeded by long periods of crisis/ unsolved anomalies 2) that paradigm shifts lead to periods of normal science, puzzle solving, rather than competitive paradigms struggling for hegemony 3) That only the natural sciences experience periods of normal science and 4) That paradigm shifts are always incommensurable. The historical cases I have chosen are 19th and 20th century geology, biology and archaeology. Not only do these cases falsify all of Kuhn´s four major assumptions, they surprisingly also present a new pattern, that paradigm shifts seem to be driven from without the discipline rather than from within. As suggested by Andrew Abbott in Methods of Discovery, 'borrowing' from other disciplines seems to be a major but as yet unexplored source of scientific creativity, an assumption that seems to be corroborated in the three cases I have studied.

Martin, P., Hollin, G., Willaims, S. *University of Nottingham*

Remaking rationality: neuroscience, economics and human self-knowledge

Work in contemporary neuroscience is increasingly making claims about the nature of human society, social interaction and individual behaviour. These areas have historically been the territory of the social sciences and there have been major tensions between biological and social scientists over previous incursions under the banner of sociobiology and evolutionary psychology. However, this situation appears to be changing with much greater engagement between disciplines. In response, a series of hybrid fields are being created, including neurolaw, neuroethics, and neurosociology. Some of these areas are now becoming well established. These developments raise a number of important questions: How might we best understand the changing response from the social sciences to the rise of neuroscience? What is the nature of these new hybrid fields? Do they represent the re-biologisation of the social world in an era of bioliberalism? This paper will explore these issues by looking at the emerging hybrid field of neuroeconomics which focuses on how people make decisions. The paper will draw on the concepts of epistemic and promissory communities to analyse the contours of this field, the nature of the new knowledge and the types of human subject that are co-produced, and the expectations that are being manufactured. In conclusion, we will explore the extent to which the emergence of these new hybrid fields represents a fundamental shift in the production of human self-knowledge, the role of social scientists in the construction of neurofutures, and how we might respond to these developments.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 4 D402

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Evar, B. *University of Edinburgh*

scientific uncertainty in uk carbon storage legislation

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) has been viewed as a likely carbon mitigation policy by the UK government for some years now. Recently, a regulatory regime was brought into force with the passage of the 2008 Energy Act and since then licensing rules and storage regulations have been issued.

EU member state regulations and licensing rules are emerging at this stage largely because of a deadline determined by the EU Commission, rather than in response to certainty on what exactly the science behind geological storage implies. With limited experience from large-scale commercial operations to draw on, the science is at best tentative and relies on a mix of data from relatively small pilot studies, natural carbon leakage analogues, modeling exercises, and past experiences capturing emissions from flue gases. Risk assessment in the UK's legislation is in many cases open for a wide scope of interpretation as to what constitutes appropriate monitoring techniques and best practice for risk management.

This research points out key uncertainties in the science supporting the case for carbon storage and asks how these are being addressed in the legislative domain: who are the relevant experts informing legislators on best practice, and how do different kinds of knowledge claims (scientific, technical, legal, etc) interact to influence storage regulations? The research draws upon ideas in the sociology of scientific knowledge including Collins and Evans' work on expertise, Jasanoff's work on co-evolving science and policies, as well as Wynne's work on the treatment of risk in regulation.

Lucas, G. *University of Newcastle Australia*

Politics, people, poles and power: Community consultation seen as an actor-network

This paper draws on a present Doctoral study using Actor Network Theory (ANT) to analyse a specific case of community consultation by an Australian electricity distributor to determine the route and configuration of a new high voltage electrical power line. The power line was intended to meet the community's increased demand for electricity. Mandatory consultation with the community led to widespread opposition, protest and community unrest over many years. The community's platform challenged scientific, engineering and environmental expertise regarding potential health effects of high voltage power lines.

Hence the research aims to explain the social complexities of community engagement and public participation in technological decision-making. The thesis attempts to apply ANT insights to understand the network heterogeneities across the public, scientific, environmental and political realms. Specifically, using Latour's (2005) words, it is asked: Why is it that quiet citizens turn into revolutionary crowds? and why is it that some dull individual is moved into action by some obscure piece of news?

This paper presents work in progress and a theory under development that community consultation draws 'actors' together, not because of a socially binding common cause, as the collective action and protest literature might suggest, but rather because it is a divisive matter of concern. Seen in this way community consultation can be better understood as the mechanism to destabilise an existing order and in turn create new controversies around which alternative sets of negotiated stabilised relationships and settled trials of force between order seeking actors must occur.

Scott, P., Scott, T. *University of Hertfordshire*

Sudden death: liminality, dehumanisation and disengagment

Sudden death creates a liminal space between alive and dead within which emergency personnel engage in body handling. Specific body-handling procedures like body washing and confirming identity, legitimize the emergency worker's objectified perception of the deceased's non-person status. An exception occurs when objectification as 'non-person' is reversed enabling a perceived persona to be attached to the dead body, of significance because uni-directional movement from alive to dead enables disengagement by emergency personnel and handover of the body of the deceased to the funeral processing industry.

The paper explains the transitional space between life and death and the manner by which emergency personnel disengage from the dead individual recognising it as 'cadaver'. The discussion contributes to the emerging sociology of sudden death and discloses narratives from three emergency professions: traffic officers, emergency nurses and paramedics. Building on the concept of binary oppositional groupings concerning whether the patient is socially or biologically alive or dead, bi-directional movement between life and death is explored from the point of view of emergency personnel. Consideration is given to spiritual discourses, use of resurrective language and nihilistic death discourses whereby death constitutes the end, decay and nothingness. The paper explores uniquely held beliefs and values of emergency personnel who engage with the liminal space of sudden deathwork.

Lewis, H., Hylton, K., Long, J. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Looking for something more than a job: new migrant leisure spaces as places for inclusion

This paper will discuss the construction of leisure spaces by recent migrants from Poland in Leeds. This research started from the proposition that sport and leisure spaces can support processes of social inclusion, yet may also serve to exclude certain groups. As such, these spaces may be seen as contested and racialised places that shape behaviour. We argue that such an understanding is necessary to inform policies and practices that could promote the development of mutual and shared spaces rather than disconnected multiple occupations of spaces in the city. Our goal is not only to contribute to the development of theory, but also to the debate that has counterposed multiculturalism and integrationism.

This paper will report on findings from participant mapping and photography research conducted in 2010 with people who have arrived from Poland since 2004. Ease of movement and travel, income and cheap telecommunications enabled these migrants to engage in ongoing contact and frequent visits to maintain family and social links in the UK and Poland. The research explored the role of everyday social lives, transnational connections and the ability to pursue interests outside of the workplace in shaping wellbeing, belonging and desire to remain in the UK or return. We shall use this paper not just to explore how spaces are perceived by new migrants, but how those interpretations may vary with time and processes of social change. Experiences of migration were found to shape feelings of belonging, leisure practices and aspirations for the future.

Fredriksen, A. *Columbia University*

The view from nowhere: global cities and the production of scale in the field of humanitarian action

The vast expansion of the humanitarian field coupled with the spatial dispersal of humanitarian operations has, over the past two decades, coincided with an increased centralization of humanitarian 'command' centers in certain cities – primarily Geneva, New York, London and Brussels. This paper explores the role of these cities as sites where a newly global humanitarian system is being produced. In so doing, the paper combines aspects of Sassen's work on globalization and global cities with insights on scale and scaling processes from both critical geography and actor-network theory. It examines how the day-to-day practices and interactions of the multiple actors involved in the international humanitarian system are creating and stabilizing a new global scale of humanitarian action within the located spaces of particular cities. Using the UN-led Humanitarian Reform Initiative as a focal point for analysis, the paper draws on data from in-depth interviews with high- and mid-level humanitarian professionals as well as from archival and documentary analysis. The paper argues that cities like Geneva, New York and London have become the primary spaces for developing, negotiating and stabilizing the legal, logistical, and technical infrastructures and capabilities necessary for global humanitarian operations. Additionally, the paper explores the movement of people, ideas and objects between these cities – located in the Global North – and the spaces of humanitarian crises – located almost exclusively in the Global South – and considers the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion at work in the production of an emerging global scale of humanitarian action.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE ROUNDTABLE 2 D402

Segert, A., Dangschat, J., Ing, D., Hertzsch, W., Vienna, T. *Institute for Advanced Studies Vienna*

Mobility and transport behavior from a sociocultural Perspective

Chances for a sustainable development of transport behavior usually are conceptualized by ecologically and/or technologically inspired notions. The paper will discuss these chances from a socio-cultural perspective. We will highlight some aspects of a current research project called "Mobility to know for ways to go", supported by the program "ways2go" of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology. The project's analysis will more broadly consider the main driving forces for mobility behavior by including cultural dispositions along with socioeconomic and sociodemographic characteristics such as age, gender, earnings and spatial structures such as accessibility, transport infrastructure and settlement density. The project has a quantitative exploratory research design. The empirical field is the mobility behavior of the Austrian population. The analysis also tests some hypotheses on the importance of mobility dispositions that resulted from a qualitative research project on the changing relation between routine and non-routine mobility behavior in different social groups. The paper will discuss how the sociologically inspired concept of mobility has consequences for the current research on transport behavior. It focuses on mobility as an integrated aspect of everyday life, so it is enmeshed in the daily activities, needs, and dispositions of people with different social and cultural background. Based on this sociological idea of mobility, the notion of mobility and transport will be discussed and also the importance of mobility dispositions as a specific driving-force for everyday mobility.

She, Q., Wotherspoon, T. *University of Saskatchewan*

International Student Mobility and Global Competition for Highly Skilled Workers: A Comparative Study on Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom

Against the backdrop of the knowledge economy and the aging population, advanced industrial countries have been endeavouring to attract and retain international students worldwide, especially those at tertiary level, as a potential source of highly skilled workers. This has become part of governments' strategies of managing highly skilled migration and competing for global talent. Yet, cross-country data show uneven growths of foreign enrolments among countries, limited stay rates, and selective source regions of international students, etc. These aspects signal the gap between government's international student policy and its effect, as well as critical questions of governments' commitments to recruiting international students. The comparative study explores the issue from the political economy perspective focusing on three countries receiving international students: Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Drawing on secondary data, the study examines changes in international student policies, in particular visa and immigration regulations, and the trends of student mobility since the 1990s. The analysis illustrates three distinct policy frameworks and their impacts on the patterns of student flows in the three host countries. The paper addresses the deficiency of human capital theory in the analysis of high-skill economy and offers pragmatic policy implications regarding the management of student mobility and highly skilled migration.

Dangschat, J.S., Segert, A. *Vienna University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture and Spatial Planning*

How to Explain Mobility Behaviour? – Prerequisites for Sustainable Mobility

Cities are the results and drivers for different forms of mobility on different scales. Two aspects might be of interest that need some more sociological knowledge and interest: First, the access to mobility system; second, the mobility behaviour under the aims of sustainable social organisation in territories. For both attempts a fresh theory of action is needed which explicitly is space and place related. In our presentation such a theory is developed starting with elements of theories of Pierre Bourdieu (structure-habitus-practise reproduction formula) and with concentration on the concept of 'habitus' in the field of physical mobility. Translated to places the production (Lefèbvre) and reproduction (Löw) of relational spaces will be developed. These elements become related to the physical structure (housing structure, public and private infrastructure, particularly the traffic system), which is (based on Durkheim) often excluded from sociological awareness and thinking. The relevance of this theory than briefly will be proved for the two examples mentioned above, by showing its 'power of insight' for first explaining new aspects for the production and reproduction of socio-economic inequalities and socio-cultural differences and second showing the dependency of the selection of the means of transportation as much the allocation preferences for housing decision in its interrelatedness (forming the tight nexus between settlement structures and traffic in urban agglomerations).

Hassan, L.

Displacing Violence: The circulation of bodies and vulnerability in modern cities

As human rights workers diligently note, in our contemporary world, states or non-state actors routinely employ corporal discipline/punishment as means of claiming power. Conventions on enforced disappearances, torture and the death penalty are abundantly cited, implying that largely corporal assertions of authority still prevail. A torturing state that systematically tortures its subjects deforms the rational-legal state model beyond clear recognition. I argue that while more ominous forms of bio-power exist, the overwhelming capacity of torture as a state policy marks the quotidian, stretching beyond the torture cell, onto main cosmopolitan streets and dark urban alleys: onto the body techniques and habitus of citizens. Citizens submit to modern governance as a web of invisible forces that control physical comportment and also bear the grunt of governments' 'descent'- metaphysically and morally- to beatings, etc. Or alternatively a hyperpresence of agents of these violations in other manufactured confrontations. Bodies that remain technically unscathed are entangled in a network of regulation based chiefly on the vulnerability of the human experience at a primary level- the skin, the organs, which have come to symbolize the tangible reality of human 'dignity'. Gradually, I implicate the process of narrating and –standardizing- torture, relating specifically to the international human rights guidelines and practices of translation and instrumentalizing that experience as a legible testimony. How do the spaces where torture occurs, those where its dynamics resound to govern and those where it is documented and reprimanded complement and depend on each other?

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE ROUNDTABLE 3 D402

Millington, G.R. *Roehampton University*

The 'Outer-inner City': Race, Conviviality and the Centre-Periphery

Whilst sociologists and urban scholars are familiar with the inner city and its associated social problems they have been less concerned with seeking out and analysing new spaces of diversity and sometimes marginality and disadvantage on the edges of large metropolitan centres. Taking examples from London, Paris and New York this paper contrasts the superdiverse 'outer inner city' with the racially connoted 'inner city' of the 1950s and 1960s. It is argued the outer inner city performs many of the functions of the old inner city yet it is also different is several key areas. The existence of outer-inner cities is argued to represent a living, breathing critique of theories of cosmopolis or urban imaginaries that stress the emancipatory potential of contemporary global cities. These teleological tales of the city are, as David Harvey suggests, 'troubled' by the awkward spaces on the periphery or margins of the city such as those elaborated upon here. A particular focus is on whether the conviviality that arose from the antagonisms found in the old inner city can be found in new sites of immigrant settlement. Following Lefebvre the paper questions just how important centrality is in the constitution of urbanity.

Haan, M., Yu, Z. *University of New Brunswick*

The Interaction of Culture and Context among Ethno-Racial Groups in the Housing Markets of Canada and the United States: differences in the gateway city effect across groups and countries.

This presentation will compare residential assimilation among Asian Indian, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, black and white immigrants in the U.S. and Canada, using native-born, non-Hispanic whites as a common reference group. We focus on the arrival cohort that came to Canada or the United States and analyze the pace of assimilation over a five-year period (2000 to 2005 for the US, 2001 to 2006 for Canada). Building on our previous work, we simultaneously model homeownership attainment measured and household formation at the individual level. We extend our earlier work by looking more closely at metropolitan factors, such as rent and median housing price. Preliminary results show that although homeownership levels are fairly similar across countries, we find considerable differences in household formation patterns. We interpret this as evidence of an interaction effect between desire within groups to own, and their reaction to environmental opportunity structures.

Ershad, F. *Shahid Chamran University*

The reciprocal Relations Between Internal Migration and Inequality in Iran's Society

It is more than five decades that Iranian society has been faced with continuous waves of rural-to- urban migration, maimly from the poor rural areas to the larger cities of the country.This massive rural out- flows, eventually led to negative population change during the last decade ended by the national census, 2006. Following certain social investigators, the main question in this enquiry is whether the migration process itself serves to exacerbate differentials, at least over some ranges, rather than always to narrow them as basic neo-classical models suggest. As in the sociological view point of the classic structural-functioalism, it is generally beleived that migration is a mechanism of integration and equilibrium within the social system, as a whole. But, the experience of Iran's society and many other Middle Eastern and South Asian countries, show that the intrnal migration may have causal relations with some social inequalities within the origin and destination places and between them as well. The maintheme of this discussion is focusing on the relationship between internal migration and inequality in Iranian society. For the migration explanation, this argument will be organized based on two seta of background variables. Firstly, the rural exodus in Iran is deeply related to the uneven development plans, that have widened the gap between the rural and urban life conditions. Secondly, there is a reciprocal profound relationship between migration and social structure. Based on these two background frameworks it seems that migration selectivity approach may be a suitable theoretical view point to understsnd the reciprocal relationships between migration and inequality. As educational acheivement could be an important variable in migration selectivity, the statistical witnesses from the natinal censuses show that educational inequality between cities and villages in Iran has been deepended by internal migration. Also, the extension of slum areas as the filthy and unjust feature in the larger cities, are partially the outcome of migration through the control variable of housing.

Foley, S. *Royal Holloway, University of London*

A place of work: exploring social and technological acceleration

In this paper I explore how mobile knowledge workers can be said to construct 'places' of work that compensate for the absence of fixed spatial and temporal coordinates in their daily working environments. As the availability of, and access to, new information technologies increases, I consider the notion that as a consequence of technological acceleration 'time has become separated from space' and 'place is simply space emptied of time' (Giddens, 1991: 16). I compare these and similar perspectives with the view that 'mobile time in everyday life remains ?rmly connected to well-established time-based social practices such as clock time, work time or family time (Green 2002: 281)'. In an attempt to reconcile these two approaches, I draw on previous research (Foley 2007) in which I contend that workers identify and select 'places' of work according to the degree of productivity they afford. These preliminary findings concur with the view that people 'adapt and actively shape the use of digital technologies to take more control of time' (Wajcman 2008: 67). In this paper I argue that the construction of work 'places' is in effect a response to and means of coping with social and technological acceleration. My aim is to position new interpretations of place and mobility within the current debate into the influence of social and technological acceleration.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

SPACE, MOBILITY AND PLACE ROUNDTABLE 4 D402

Jackson, E. *King's College*

All in the Same Boat? – Displacements, difference and urban homelessness

This paper considers how forms of difference are negotiated in a day centre for young homeless people, characterised by extreme diversity, in central London. Approaching the day centre as place of the displaced the paper foregrounds the ways in which processes of local and global exile shape contemporary spaces of homelessness. The paper asks what kinds of alliances and conflicts occur in these encounters between displaced young people and what is revealed in these encounters about homelessness and the wider city. The paper reflects on the oft-repeated analogy that young homeless people are all 'in the same boat' asking: What is 'the same boat' and when does the analogy start to unravel? Arguing that existing approaches do not capture the complexity of youth homelessness in the multicultural city, the paper argues that theorising homelessness demands making connections on a global scale, and indeed to forms of management of movement between scales. Suggesting that being 'in the same boat' stems from an implication in a set of difficult circumstances – homelessness and poverty – but speaks little of pasts, I will argue that thinking through the limits of the analogy reveals the different forms of movement, exile and violence that bring people to the homeless centre. The paper considers how difference is spoken, arguing that while the language of multiculture can be a useful resource deployed to limit moments of potential conflict, there is a disjuncture between the violence and loss of these young people's stories and the language of diversity.

O'Reilly, K., Bone, J. *Loughborough University*

The Aspiring Leisure Class: The Return of Landlordism and the Rentier Society?

Throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th century one of the principle concerns of reformist intellectuals and social movements, in addition to labour market conditions and political participation, was the structure of the industrial/urban housing market. The latter was considered by many to be little more than a vehicle for mass exploitation, where most residential property was owned by a small minority many of whom lived wholly from the proceeds of the rents obtained from the mass of property less working classes. Moreover, as social commentators such as Engels, Booth and numerous others observed, the latter often experienced squalid, insanitary and overcrowded conditions associated with this form of housing tenure.

Throughout the 20th century there was a gradual reduction in private renting in the UK, with the growth of both owner occupation and, until the mid 1980's, social housing. Since the mid 1990's, however, with the advent of the Buy to Let mortgage and changes to housing legislation, private landlordism has returned as a significant and growing segment of the UK housing market, and one which is once more becoming associated with a variety of social problems. This paper examines some of the serious social issues arising from these changes, while also exploring the neoliberal discourse of aspiration that has both facilitated and informed the participation in this market of a new generation of private landlords.

Ozkul, D. *University of Sydney*

Circular Migration Schemes: Renewed Interests of the Destination Countries

This paper will look at the emergence of the concept of circular migration in the European Union (EU) context and will make three main arguments. First, it will be argued that circular migration as a concept is not a new phenomenon but if the circular migration schemes (CMSs) are implemented in a strictly controlled manner, they can lead to even more unexpected results than faced by the previous guest-worker programmes. As the old temporary guest-worker programmes proved that temporary migration was not a temporary issue, the presently discussed CMSs can illustrate that migrants cannot be forcibly circulated, without creating new allegiances and new sub/supra national identities that would eventually alter the very foundations of the national states.

Second, looking at the developmental discourse of the legal documents, the paper will argue that instead of a triple-win situation, CMSs conceal the further securitisation of the Union's borders, which, in return, can transform national governments' authority in the longer term. This is related to the third and final argument. The very emergence of these schemes evinces the change in time and space configurations in the contemporary world, which illustrates also the liberal paradox (Hollifield 2004) faced by national states. Instead of limiting the discussion on whether or not to launch the CMSs, this paper will ultimately elaborate on structural changes that facilitate their emergence and finally on their implications that should be considered in a broader sense.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES ROUNDTABLE 1 D302

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

Freddano, M., Siri, A. *University of Genoa*

Action Research to Train Teachers Towards School Self-Evaluation

Culture of evaluation at social micro-level among schools is gradually developing with the scholastic autonomy system. Embedded evaluative experiences at the level of school context (meso and/or micro level) are done contemporary to that at national and international stages (macro level).

Teachers usually become enrolled as voluntary evaluators. Having motivation and using appropriately evaluative tools and language are two aspects perceived as necessary by teachers.

Our paper shows a case study about a teacher training organized in some primary and middle schools of Genoa. The purpose of the training process was to improve teacher expertise in standardized evaluations of student performances on reading literacy.

The main hypothesis is that for a successful training on how to realize tests on students performance it is useful to embed the stages of social research involving teachers using action research. Creating a model of teacher training can help to combine both emic and etic methodological perspectives to facilitate the articulation of the training process and its methodological issues. As the matter of fact aspects such as defining the theoretical framework, individuating the literacy and its dimensions and indicators to be evaluated, selecting sample, building evaluative tools and establish how to administer them, elaborating and analyzing results are relevant. Moreover the question is also how to communicate results to different school stakeholders. Both scientific and practical aspects are underlined. The main results are shown by descriptive analysis.

Moir, J. *University of Abertay Dundee*

Graduate Attributes in Higher Education: Profiles or Competencies?

Higher education is in a state of transformation across the world. The 2009 synthesis report from the Global University Network for Innovation draws attention to the many challenges that confront the sector. There is a need to move beyond the 'ivory tower' or 'market-oriented university' towards one that innovatively adds value to the process of social transformation. However, there are emerging tensions that bear upon this question such as reactive versus proactive approaches with respect to knowledge paradigms; a focus on the knowledge economy versus the knowledge society; and knowledge relevance versus competitively driven knowledge. The net effect of this is that graduates require a range of attributes that enable them to deal with, not only employability, but also an increasing concern with global issues and the development of civic awareness and responsibility. According to this view it is not the subject of study or the acquisition of skills or competencies that educators need to focus on but rather personal aspects such as authenticity, dispositions, inspiration, passion and spirit. However, the focus on the personal through linking personal development planning with graduate attributes is not without its problems. Indeed the whole focus on generic graduate attributes has itself been questioned in terms of the ways in which they are context-dependent and shaped by the disciplinary epistemology in which they are conceptualised and taught. This paper therefore offers a sympathetic and yet critical appraisal of the focus on graduate attributes using the Scottish higher education system as an example.

Mears, R.J., Buckingham, A., Harrison, E. *Bath Spa University*

What is happening to assessment in Sociology?

The paper reports the results of a national survey of assessment in Sociology, supplemented with data from focus groups conducted with undergraduate students at five universities. The survey attempted to establish what changes have occurred in assessment regimes, if any, over the past ten years. There is evidence of more diverse assessment practices and greater variety in assessment but the evidence of change over 10 years is more marked in post 92 HEIs. There are sharp differences in terms of the balance of coursework and unseen exams. Student dissatisfaction with their assessment experience is profound, and extends from the initial experience of the transition to university as well as complaints about the quality, timeliness and even legibility of feedback. There are several implications of this study for routine practices around assessment and feedback. The evidence of the focus group data suggests that departments might consider designing a first year strategy that acts as a bridge between 'A' level and university study. The study has implications for individual external examiners and for the external examiner system as a whole. The evidence of a continuing binary divide in external examining in Sociology (and we don't know if this is replicated in other subjects) has implications for the claim that the external examiner system underscores the standards of UK degrees. Similarly, the influence of the external examiner in shaping or driving change in assessment regimes is significant.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

TEACHING, LEARNING & PROFESSIONAL ISSUES ROUNDTABLE 2 D302

Sponsor of the Teaching Learning and Professional Issues stream

Pilcher, N., Smith, K., Riley, J. *Edinburgh Napier University and Glasgow Caledonian University*

'Exams Over there and Exams Over here': International Students' experiences.

Despite UK higher education's move towards coursework, exams remain an important form of assessment. This paper presents the findings from a HEA C-SAP funded project that investigated international students' experiences of exams in their own educational system compared to their experiences in the UK. International students from two Scottish post-92 higher education institutions (Edinburgh Napier and Glasgow Caledonian) were interviewed both before and after their exams in the UK, and international students in both institutions were surveyed. Students studied a wide range of subjects and were both undergraduate and postgraduate. Perhaps unsurprisingly, results presented show a wide range of experiences, both from their own countries and also in the UK. We describe our method for loosely structured interviews that shifted the locus of control to the participants and our complementary survey method. We present results to answer three main questions: 'What types of exams are done in other countries and what happens during them?'; 'What was the experience of exams here in the UK?'; 'What strategies did students have (in the exam and to prepare for it)?' We discuss the implications of our results for international students and for staff approaches to exams in the UK, and raise questions regarding how UK education defines an 'International Student'. We also showcase the free online resource developed from the funding to help staff and international students prepare for exams.

Balciunas, J., Turcinskaite-Balciuniene, A. *Vilnius Pedagogical University*

Vouchers in Higher Education: Merit-Based, Market-Based or Addressing Social Problems Education Policy?

During the past two decades Lithuanian education was under different transformations and reformations: starting with primary and secondary, ending with tertiary education systems. As there has been a wealth of government policy initiatives and important money spent on higher education reformation, those processes have been the focus of public and political concern in recent years, yet despite this there has been a noted lack of serious research into this key policy area. This presentation will focus on vouchers model applied in Lithuanian higher education. Through addressing public and private studies financing questions, we will problematise the conception and application of vouchers model and will seek to illuminate the complexity of its outcomes. This presentation will refer to an extensive literature review and statistical national higher education entry data analysis. The research methods included analysis of the national press between June 2008 and January 2011 as well as analysis of quantitative data gathered by Association of Lithuanian Higher Education Institutions for the academic years 2009 and 2010, when voucher system debuted in Lithuanian higher education. Highlighting the distance between theory and practice, this paper will demonstrate some of the complexities and limitations of vouchers model application in the higher education system. Developing a better empirical understanding and closing the presentation, the question of whether this education policy is merit-based, market-based or addressing social problems will be discussed.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

THEORY ROUNDTABLE 1 D402

RETHINKING SOCIAL THOUGHT: 'BRING BACK'

Bhambra, G.K. *University of Warwick*

The African American Dilemma: Emancipation and the Struggle for Equality

Emancipation emerges as a key theme within Enlightenment thought in the old world at precisely the time that slavery is being instituted in the New. Both France and the United States, commonly said to be the first modern nations, inscribed a commitment to freedom and liberty in their declarations of independence and documents of rights. Articulated notions of freedom in these societies, however, existed alongside continued practices of colonial domination, enslavement of populations, trade in human beings, and a belief that some had a greater right to be free than others. Freedom, in their terms, while espoused abstractly as a universal freedom was, in practice, more circumscribed – its full enjoyment restricted to white, propertied men. Given that emancipation emerges as a concept integrally linked to the practice of slavery, it should come as no surprise that those who experienced actual enslavement should have something to say on emancipation and its wider meanings. However, the material conditions of slavery also meant that their voices, thoughts, and ideas, were not necessarily preserved in their entirety, or in consolidated form, for future generations to consult and analyse with ease. What does exist, does, I would argue, constitute a tradition and requires urgent address. The legacies of slavery are perpetuated to the extent that we do not recognise the intellectual endeavours of those who struggled in the face of adversity to articulate concepts of universal humanity and bring into being forms of emancipation which were universal in their scope and intent.

Carrigan, M. *University of Warwick*

'Omar comin', yo!': herosim and late modernity

In this paper I explore the representation of heroism within late modern popular culture. I draw on the work of Zizek and Taylor to map out the moral themes within certain forms of television and film. I situate the Wire in terms of a growing trend for social realism within popular television and film I situate the Wire within an ongoing trend in popular culture.

I argue that this tendency is an expression of what the philosopher Mark Fisher calls 'capitalist realism': the aestheticization of capitalist hegemony. As Fisher puts it, 'capitalism seamlessly occupies the horizons of the thinkable' and, as such, dominates the sensibility and aesthetics of cultural production. However unlike historical instances of a politicised aesthetics, the ensuing cultural style is neither narrowly aesthetic nor superficially political. It manifests itself in a 'machismo of demythologisation' which proudly undercuts heroism in the name of sociological realism.

I flesh out this account through an evaluation of the moral career of Omar Little. This late modern Robin Hood prowls Baltimore in his trench coat, with his shotgun slung at his side, robbing drug dealers. With his facial scar, ethical code and fearsome reputation, he becomes a mythic figure known throughout Baltimore. He crafts a mythology from the ruins of deindustrialised desolation and he sustains a heroic existence one day a time. Yet he cannot, ultimately, escape from his surroundings, and he dies ingloriously on the floor of a convenience store after being shot to death by a child.

Dangschat, J.S. *Vienna University of Technology*

Bringing Space Back In!

In my contribution I will argue for the need to base sociological thinking explicitly on place (and time) dependency. This, however, needs firstly a sociological understanding of places as spaces and has to integrate both aspects of the production (Lefèbvre) and reproduction of places (Löw). Moreover, it needs secondly to overcome the mainstream thinking of places as containers (cf. i.e. Giddens) in favour of a relational space. Thirdly, the theory must be able to look at places and their functional interrelatedness to enlarge the understanding of social inequalities (Bourdieu) and to overcome the tight understanding of sociology as independent from things and the built environment (Durkheim).

My space theory will start at Bourdieus' capital theory and structure-habitus-practise reproduction formula (shp) by which he explains the struggle for social positions within the 'social space' in different fields. The second step then is to assign these reflections on places, which are seen as institutions, where social inequalities are produced and reproduced (spatial shp). In the third step I explain why the reification of places follow a kind of inner logic by developing a 'double spatial shp. This theory tries to explain the reproduction of the production of spatial logic as much as the reproduction of the (hierarchised) places. The core of the concept is the 'habitus of places' where the local forms of behaviours are impacted by the local value system of social (des-)integration, inter-group relations and degree of parallelism.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

THEORY ROUNDTABLE 2 D402

REALISM

Al-Amoudi, I., Latsis, J. *University of Reading*

The Arbitrariness and Normativity of Social Conventions

This paper investigates a puzzling feature of social conventions: the fact they are both arbitrary and normative. We examine how this tension is addressed in sociological accounts of conventional phenomena. Traditional approaches tend to generate either synchronic accounts that fail to consider the arbitrariness of conventions, or diachronic accounts that miss central aspects of their normativity. As a remedy, we propose a processual conception that considers conventions as both the outcome and material cause of much human activity. This conceptualisation, which borrows from the économie des conventions as well as critical realism, provides a novel perspective on how conventions are nested and defined, and on how they are established, maintained and challenged.

Liu, Y.C. *National Chengchi University*

Why Sociology Needs the Concept of Material? From Mind/Body to Media/Form Distinction

The concept of material in the natural sciences refers to a kind of concrete and scientifically analyzable objects, whereas in the social sciences it denotes abstract and critically understandable subjects, or in Garfinkel's term, cultural objects. The impact of the scientific concept of material appropriated by social sciences on our investigation into social phenomena has been already proved tremendous effects. This essay examines the concept of material and its relation to sociology from the viewpoint of Media/Form, and argues that the it offers an alternative to reminding us of the risk of confusing them. It is not necessary to consider medium as material or physical existence. Hence, the form which is constituted of media is neither regarded scientifically as matter. This is what can be framed as 'medium system'. This concept of material is the unity of the distinction of medium and form. From the viewpoint of 'paradox', this concept is simply paradox which has to be hidden from its present operations. Concentrating on the concept of paradox and its relation to matter implies the possibility of de-ontologization in the social sciences, which cannot be achieved in any natural science. The aim of this essay investigates on one hand, why and to what extent sociology needs or needs not the concept of material, and on the other hand, whether or not sociology succeeds in the attempt of de-ontologization. The reviewing of Media/Form distinction would be a starting point, and its contribution perhaps inspires other researches.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY ROUNDTABLE 1 NAB107

Care Regimes

O'Reilly, J., Roche, J., Nazio, T. *University of Brighton Business School*

Normative Gender Regimes in Europe

Comparative research on gender and employment has tended to focus on differences in policy regimes and their impact. Research on attitudinal data has been more controversial in dealing with issues of causality between preferences and practices around the organisation of work and care. We explore the concepts of normative gender regimes and capabilities using the European Social Survey (3rd Round 2006). We examine permissive and conservative attitudes to non-traditional gender practices at an individual and societal level in Poland, Spain, Denmark and the UK. Focusing on the social stigma associated with maternal employment we found British respondents had the highest proportions expressing neutral opinions but there were a significant group disapproving of mothers with small children working full-time. Denmark had a consistently high level of approval for non-traditional gender practices and Spain evidence a significant weakened of support for traditional norms. Despite more conservative attitudes in Poland in general, there was less stigma associated with mothers with children under 3 working full-time. In all countries individuals' attitudes are more permissive than they perceived those held by others in their society. This suggests a weakening of support for traditional norms but a perception that they are held more strongly by others in society. We link these findings to discussions in the capabilities literature to identify the ideational parameters shaping the context within which individual's preferred lifestyles are formed. We link these to measures of well-being, capability and economic ease

Champetier, B. *UCLouvain-CIRTES*

Societal effect and the analysis of organisation and human resources management of home care services

The societal effect approach was developed during the 1980s by sociologists of work such as M. Maurice, F. Sellier, A. Sorge and M. Warner. The societal effect approach is a method that focuses on how actors construct organisations. It also tries to find out how this constructive process is influenced by the societal fabric where the actors operate, and which they continuously modify. This approach constitutes a holistic theory for the study of employment that places organisations within societal configurations leading to the comparison of countries or regions as societal units. It enables to make links between the organisation of work at the level of the firm (micro level) and the national or regional institutions (macro level). This approach has been mainly applied to the study of organisations in the industrial sector. In this communication, I would show how it can be used to analyse the home care sector and the workforce of its organisations. To do this I would employ the first results of an ongoing PhD based on the comparison of private (non profit and for profit) home care organisations located in three European regions: Wallonia (Belgium), Emilia Romagna (Italy), and Wales (UK). I would also use the litterature about the debates that took place during the last decade on the societal effect approach, and the litterature on "care regimes" developed by Italian economists such as F. Bettio, A. Simonazzi, and P. Villa, which is another important approach for international comparison of employment in the eldercare sector.

McKie, L. J., Jyrkinen, M., Biese, I. *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Care and Careers: Women Managers in Finland and Scotland

People traverse time and space in multi-faceted ways buffeted by economic, social or political change; these temporal-spatial routes are gendered with resultant implications for career plans. Drawing on the analytical framework of caringscapes, we explore how careers and care intersect. Care incorporates the myriad ways in which physical and emotional labour combine to address the needs of others and is evident both in families and relationships and workplace relationships. To talk of a career presumes a pathway which offers the potential for progression. Combining the verb caring, with that of 'scapes', draws attention to the idea of a 'landscape'. Whilst landscapes may seem static, they change over the day with the weather, over the seasons, and in response to natural or man made disasters. Care relationships and work, and careers, are in a constant flux of temporal-spatial dynamics. The data presented in this paper were derived from 25 interviews and 4 focus groups with women managers in Finland and Scotland. These countries provide a 'contrast of contexts' as while both are EU members, with similar demographic trends, grappling with economic changes, they demonstrate notable differences in the experiences of women. In this paper we begin by outlining the evolution of the analytical framework, go on to present the study and data on the topics of the changing nature of care work, impact on and implications for, career pathways. We end by offering the new framework of careerscapes, which we assert opens up new analytical possibilities.

Undurraga, R. *University of Warwick*

Why do women in Chile participate so little in the labour market?

Chile displays financial and political stability entangled with enormous class, gender and 'race'/ethnic inequalities. Women's participation in paid employment is increasing but incipient. Drawing on my doctoral research based on 60 interviews with women from Santiago, this paper provides some explanations on why women's participation in the workforce is low. Women's workforce participation responds to the complex interactions of culture, institutions, social structures, and social behaviour (Pfau-Effinger 2004). Chile has a gender regime characterised by a 'traditional' gender division of labour in a 'modern' context. The paper explains the low female participation in the workforce based on the interaction of a) paid and unpaid work, b) notions of family, womanhood, motherhood, and childhood, c) dominant cultural norms of the appropriate sexual division of labour, and d) the role of institutions and regulations. Structural and cultural factors put women off the labour market. In Chile, the hegemonic gender division of labour promotes a male-breadwinner/female-carer-home model, with little State support relying on individual (re)sources. The distribution of un/paid work is a private problem with individual (gendered) strategies to be variously resolved. The distribution of power, resources and representation is unequal and unfair. Dominant values are strongly influenced by the Catholic church and the economic elite. Although there are alternative value systems, minorities are not recognised and represented enough. Tensions between cultural ideas and social practices may trigger social change. The paper suggests contesting the prevailing gender regime by changes in education, working hours, paternity leave, childcare provision, and promoting plurality of representation

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY ROUNDTABLE 2 NAB107

Warren, T. *University of Nottingham*

Changing gender and class inequalities in work in Britain?: researching the impact of economic crisis on the working lives of women and men

Britain is witnessing its most intense period of economic crisis since the 1980s. The current recession has brought to the fore fundamental questions about change in the work experiences of diverse social groups. This paper asks about the impact of the crisis on gendered and classed experiences of work. To do this, it reflects upon the ramifications of previous recessions for women and men from diverse social classes. Then, using the concept of economic well-being (EWB), the paper explores the potential impact of the crisis on the multiple dimensions of EWB. Objective dimensions include patterns of labour force participation; job conditions; levels and sources of income, wages and assets; as well as unpaid domestic work practices. Subjective measures include perceptions of financial strain; feelings of in/security; and levels of satisfaction with life and its various domains. The paper draws on a multi-disciplinary literature to make the case for a sociological analysis of EWB to better facilitate our understanding of the impact of economic crisis on the working lives of women and men in Britain

Fung, K-K., Hung, S. *City University of Hong Kong*

Economic globalization, financial crisis and welfare regimes: A case study of Hong Kong

Continual development of economic globalization in recent decades is closely interwoven with outbreaks of crises. Testifying such trend, the recent financial tsunami resulted in substantial welfare lost to the poor in advanced economies and particularly in the US and the UK. Its impact on countries in East Asia remains to be analyzed. A research on the welfare consequences to the poor in a global city in East Asia, Hong Kong, was carried out in the past two years. Basing upon the secondary data and interview findings, this paper reveals the impacts of the crisis which include rising unemployment concentrating on unskilled workers, decreasing individual and household income, and rising needs of income support from government. It further reflects upon the global and local interfaces of economic globalization in the context of the financial crisis. Specifically, how the global impact is mediated by the interactional effect of employment restructuring and the welfare regime of Hong Kong is focused upon. Consequential upon economic globalization, occupational polarization weakened the ability of poor groups in Hong Kong to sustain their living. The welfare regime of Hong Kong, which exhibits a pro-economic growth characteristic found among regimes in the region, provides insufficient support to 'non-productive' groups despite incidents of crisis. Given the close linked between economic globalization and outbreak of crisis, the continual sustainability of the pro-economic growth/productivist welfare regime in Hong Kong and similar regimes in East Asia is question.

Quinlan, E., She, Q. *University of Saskatchewan*

Hecessions, Shecessions, and the Gendered Wage Inequality in Canada

Many pundits declared the recent recession a 'hecession', signaling the end of patriarchy and the dawn of new gender relations in the paid labour market. In the recent economic recession, men's unemployment rates were higher than women's in most western countries. In Canada, unemployment reached 12.4% for men and 9.5% for women in goods-producing sectors. Further, women were not the classic "reserve army" as they were in the previous two economic recessions in 1980-82 and 1990-91. Yet, the hecession discourse needs to be evaluated in light of women's gains in the paid labour market over the years leading up to and including, the recent recession. In this paper wage comparisons are made between the sexes within and between six categories of employment. The analysis illustrates that the degree of gendered wage gap varies considerably by type of employment. In particular, the gendered wage gap is far greater in the 'good' jobs than in 'bad' jobs. The paper's data analyses are complemented by reflections on recession-related discourses including the 'hecession' and the 'good' jobs/'bad' jobs of the early 1990s recession.

Sachweh, P., Ebner, A. *Goethe University Frankfurt*

Marketization of the Social: Socio-Political Attitudes and Social-Structural Implications

Among the defining features of recent transformations of Western European models of welfare capitalism is the growing significance of markets as a mode of governance. Specifically, market mechanisms have become increasingly important in institutional fields previously permeated by hierarchical modes of governance set by the state. Examples include the liberalization of public infrastructure services, the development of "welfare markets" in social policy, and activation policies leading to a recommodification of labour markets. Paradoxically, in the wake of the recent financial crisis we would not expect market mechanisms to have become discredited, as some observers seem to suggest in pointing to a renewed primacy of politics. Instead, following from the massive public debts governments across the OECD have amassed, we expect pressures towards further marketization to increase. Importantly, building on the work of Karl Polanyi we view current processes of market expansion not as a "natural" or "spontaneous" phenomenon but instead as a deliberate political shift in the ongoing transformation of Western welfare capitalisms – a "Great Transformation Redux" (Nancy Fraser). This paper aims to shed light on the socio-structural consequences of this process of market expansion through a comparative analysis of social attitudes. Using data from the Eurobarometer 2009, we search for the winners and losers of the marketization of European welfare capitalisms. We analyse how different social groups view the development of their own and the overall economic situation, and what their expectations towards the state as a provider of social security in times of economic crises are. Based on these analyses, we also address the question of the political consequences of market expansion. Particular attention will be paid to variations between countries and the matter of convergence or divergence between different "Varieties of Capitalism".

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY ROUNDTABLE 3 NAB107

AGE

Tisch, A. *Institute for Employment Research (IAB)*

The Ageing Baby Boomers – An Indispensable Potential on the Labour Market

Concepts of Employability are often discussed, but rarely operationalized. Political concepts of employability usually target the (long-time) unemployed or special groups like young school leavers. Regarding the ageing workforce, the term employability is regularly used in the context of further education and lifelong learning as well as in the context of health. However, according to current research, present concepts of employability consist of further dimensions. Besides health and education, work experiences, personal and family circumstances, individuals' attitudes and leanings as well as factors on the labour market and the company level gained attention.

This study examines the employability of employees of the cohorts born during the German baby boom at the end of the 1950ies to the early 1960ies. The study focuses the question if the baby boomer cohorts show a better common employability than other cohorts and how their employability will affect their employment in the nearest future. The cohorts of the baby boom are of special interest, because they currently build a great share of the German working population. Furthermore, they hold higher educational degrees than older cohorts and they have important work experiences. Therefore the baby boomer cohorts are an indispensable potential for the labour market today and in the next 15 years.

The study is based on the German household panel study "Labour market and social security", conducted yearly since 2007. Survey data can be combined with longitudinal data of the Federal Employment Agency on individual employment and benefit histories.

Beck, V. *University of Leicester*

Lifelong Learning: rhetoric or reality for older workers?

Learning is for life but what and how we learn at different stages of our life is not well established. Learning tends to be front-loaded to earlier life stages but can now extend well into adulthood due to longer engagement with formal education. The majority of learning is then assumed to take place in the workplace, though there are also indications that the provision of learning opportunities tails off towards the end of a working life (Frerichs and Naegele, 2008). In part, this may be due to the way in which training is delivered and to older workers' insecurity over re-/entering learning. In spite of the problems that a lack of learning can bring for older workers, they are increasingly encouraged into and required for the labour market. To realise European and UK goals for greater use and integration of older workers, it is important to establish not only at which point in a working biography involvement in learning opportunities decreases but also who still takes part in what learning and for what reasons? What are the main barriers to participation in learning? Are there occupational, sectoral or gender differences? This paper will utilise descriptive statistics to establish what learning opportunities there are for older workers in the UK. It will be argued that the changes in policy on retirement will require a fundamental reconsideration of organisational practices and learning provisions.

Frerichs, F. and Naegele, G. (2008) Active ageing in employment – prospects and policy approaches in Germany, in P. Taylor (ed.) Aging Labour Forces, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, pp. 174-203.

Friday 8 April 2011 at 15:15 - 16:45

WORK, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY ROUNDTABLE 4 NAB107

CSR

Strangleman, T. *SSPSSR, University of Kent*

The Imagined Village: Understanding work culture at an English brewery

This paper examines work identity and meaning in the context of the former Guinness brewery at Park Royal in West London which closed in 2005. Built in the early 1930s on park land, for nearly 70 years the site produced nearly all the famous stout consumed in the UK. What was also produced on the site was an extensive and vibrant work culture amongst the 1,500 men and women employed there. This paper is an exploration of how we might sociologically think about work in new and original ways. It makes use of interviews, ethnography, extensive archive material as well as a wide range of visual sources. The author has undertaken research on this site for over five years. The particular focus here is on the way the company presented itself in its staff magazine, Guinness Time produced for workers on the site from 1947 through to the early 1970s. Analysis of this publication reveals over time important understandings of corporate reflexivity and a self-awareness of Park Royal as a social space above and beyond its economic role. The wider project's aim, and of this project more specifically, is to tell the story of work in the 20th Century, and specifically here during the period of the long post-war boom.

Timms. J. *London School of Economics*

Discourses of socially responsible employment in a global context: A case study of the PlayFair at the Olympics campaign

Neo-liberal globalisation has resulted in a significant restructuring of employment relations, with flexibility being a core feature. Corporations can pursue consumers worldwide, whilst drawing on the cheapest labour available globally. The resulting new work patterns have met with transnational resistance and socially responsible employment has become an established part of the corporate social responsibility (CSR) agenda. This paper investigates discourses of CSR as they relate to employment practices in global labour markets, and the role they can play in transnational campaigns for workers' rights. It is argued that CSR discourse is an important site of struggle. Activists are utilising the same language as corporations to resist their practices and to highlight the failure of voluntary CSR to protect workers and communities; whilst corporations are becoming ever more professional in using CSR as a strategic tool to promote themselves, and to manage relationships and reputational threats. A case study of PlayFair at the Olympics is offered. This campaign brings together trade unions and labour-related NGOs to mobilise global public interest in the Olympic Games to draw attention to poor working conditions in global supply chains. The current form of the campaign is PlayFair 2012 and is working to ensure that all official Olympics goods and merchandise for the London Games are produced under internationally agreed labour standards. This research contributes to a larger project comparing several campaign case studies to understand the role of CSR and socially responsible employment discourses, who benefits from these and the consequences for others

Vertigans, S. M. *Robert Gordon University*

Corporate Social Responsibility in Modernising Regions: An Eliasian approach

Over recent years one of the notable changes in many trans-national energy corporations has been the shift towards corporate socially responsible business. In this paper I apply sociological contributions of Norbert Elias and propose that if the accompanying reforms are to become embedded within modernising layers of social habitus companies must work with communities and governments to integrate the changes within existing norms and values. There is evidence that this does happen in some instances but overall the new ways of thinking and behaving will only become established through long-term commitment in secure environments. Corporations' short termism, allied to partial targetting of policies, contributes to their impact being constrained by alternative surrounding discursive consciousness and behavioural patterns. In many instances this interface is the source of tension and even conflict. Moreover the changes proposed under the remit of CSR in non Western locations, will not be robust or internalised uncritically. Consequently they will quickly dissipate if/when organisations commitment wanes.

Gillan, K. *University of Manchester*

Making Corporations Moral: Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) of Impact in Morally-Motivated Challenges to Corporate Behaviour

Anti-corporate movements in the 1990s signalled rising public critique of corporations that has been amplified after recent government bail-outs the banking sector. Popular critics point to the legal necessity of corporations to prioritise shareholder profits. Yet in some cases corporations respond to moral demands in ways which seemingly cost financial resources. As Graeme Thompson has argued, while for some firms talk corporate citizenship or responsibility may be window dressing, others apparently demonstrate a genuine commitment to changing practices. This raises the question: under what circumstances do morally-motivated attempts to influence corporate behaviour have an impact?

This paper uses qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) to examine a dataset of 40 cases of challenge to transnational corporations. Sources of challenge include protest groups, investors, employees and other stakeholders. Hypothesised conditions that may affect the likelihood of an impact from a challenge are developed from theoretical work in social movement studies and management literatures. QCA identifies particular configurations of conditions that generate specified outcomes; thus this paper identifies different routes of influence that lead challenges to corporations to be impactful. Examining these routes leads to an emphasis on the structural location of stakeholders within a wider stakeholder network around a corporation. Successful strategies are ones where action is taken that is appropriate to activate particular relationships with the both the targeted corporation and other stakeholders. The resulting stakeholder network model of corporate change is arguably more sophisticated than other available approaches and thereby offers fruitful potential for further research.

Sociology

Journal of the British Sociological Association

The Sociology of Human Rights

Special Issue Call for Papers

This special issue, to be published in October 2012, addresses human rights as a crucial theme for contemporary sociology globally. The concept of human rights has become pervasive. Whether endorsed or criticised, it poses a challenge to which sociology must respond.

Contributions should address any aspect of human rights in any specific or general context worldwide, while also engaging with sociological research in a sustained way.

Please see www.britsoc.co.uk/events/Papers.htm to view the full call for papers and possible themes.

The special issue will be edited by the BSA Sociology of Rights Study Group Convenors:
Patricia Hynes (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children); Michele Lamb (Roehampton University); Damien Short (Institute of Commonwealth Studies) and Matthew Waites (University of Glasgow).

The editors welcome contributions engaged with sociology from early career and established academics, and from those engaged with sociology but working in other disciplines or outside academia (such as human rights activists and practitioners).

Deadline for full submissions: 31 July 2011

Queries: matthew.waites@glasgow.ac.uk
Word limit: 7000 words
Submissions will be accepted via http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/soc

Full submission instructions are available on this site on the 'Instructions and Forms' page. Please read these in full well before submitting your manuscript.

All manuscripts will be subject to the normal referee process, but potential authors are welcome to discuss their ideas in advance with the editors.

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Sixty Years of Promoting Sociology 1951-2011

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INDEX BY FIRST NAMED AUTHOR

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Aarset, M.F.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	129
Aarseth, H.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	104
Aboelenein, M.	Education	194
Achatz, J., Trappmann, M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	254
Acik-Toprak, N.	Posters	40
Ackermann, K., Schlicht, R.	Education	150
Acton, A.	Space, Mobility and Place	95
Adams, L.	Posters	40
Adriaensens, S., Hendrickx, J.	Work, Economy and Society	148
Adriaensens, S.	Education	219
Ajana, B.	Science and Technology Studies	298
Al-Amoudi, I., Latsis, J.	Theory	307
Alcantara, M.	Medicine, Health and Illness	201
Alderson, P.	Law Crime and Rights	262
Ali, S.	Posters	40
Allen, C.	Religion	137
Allett, N., Keightley, E., Pickering, M.	Methodological Innovations	109
Almack, K., Seymour, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	130
Almeida, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	82
Al-modaf, O.	Work, Economy and Society	169
AlRiyamy, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	118
Anderson, A.	Media	265
Anderson, B.	Space, Mobility and Place	187
Andrews, K., Narayan, J., Curato, N.	Education	194
Arber, S.L., Meadows, R.	Medicine, Health and Illness	132
Aronson, P.	Medicine, Health and Illness	83
Arora, P.	Space, Mobility and Place	166
Arriazu, R.	Education	174
Arribas-Ayllon, M., Bartlett, A., Featherstone, K.	Science and Technology Studies	162
Arroyo, L., Rodríguez, J.A.	Culture and Consumption	125
Arroyo, L., Rodríguez, J.A., Ramon, A.	Religion	286
Ashe, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	186
Atkinson, R., Beer, D.	Space, Mobility and Place	141
Atkinson, W.J.	Education	173
Avdeeff, M.	Media	155
Ayodele, J.	Law, Crime and Rights	258
Bailey, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	175
Bailey, M.	Law, Crime and Rights	222
Baker, J.	Space, Mobility and Place	166
Bakhtyar, M., Akrami, P.	Posters	40
Balciunas, J., Turcinskaite-Balciuniene, A.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	305
Banton, M.P.	Theory	145
Bao, L.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	253
Barker, E.	Religion	89
Barnes, C.	Theory	73
Barnes, J., Sasso, T.	Open Stream	282
Barnes, M., Oroyemi, P., Crosier, T., Damioli, G.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	198
Barros, F.	Open Stream	135
Bartlett, R.L.	Methodological Innovations	109
Bartlett, R.L.	Medicine, Health and Illness	55
Bartley, A.	Posters	40
Bartram, D.	Open Stream: Happiness	204

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Bassel, L.	Social Divisions/Identities	289
Baumann, P.M., Fux, B.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	256
Baumberg, B.	Work, Economy and Society	215
Beck, V.	Work, Economy and Society	310
Behling, F.	Work, Economy and Society	215
Benjamin, O.	Social Divisions/Identities	289
Bennett, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	153
Bennett, M.	Religion	65
Benson, M., Jackson, E.	Social Divisions/Identities	210
Bethmann, A.	Work, Economy and Society	238
Beynon, V.	Medicine, Health and Illness	268
Bhambra, G.K.	Theory	306
Biggs, M., Knauss, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	186
Birke, L., Miele, M., Latimer, J.	Open Stream: Animal/Human Studies	134
Blackburn, R.M., Jarman, J., Racko, G.	Work, Economy and Society	192
Bloch, A., Sigona, N.	Space, Mobility and Place	187
Bokharaie, A.	Media	155
Bolzonaro, F.	Religion	89
Bond, E.	Culture and Consumption	149
Bone, J.	Theory	97
Bonnin, D.	Work, Economy and Society	99
Booker, M.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	61
Bottero, W.	Open Stream	159
Boulton, T.	Medicine, Health and Illness	107
Bouzanis, C.	Theory	168
Bovill, H.	Education	219
Bracke, P., Pattyn, E., van de Velde, S., von dem Knesebeck, O.	Education	78
Bradby, H., Pope, C., Halford, S., Sanders, C., May, C., Henwood, F.	Medicine, Health and Illness	56
Brady, G.M., Brown, G., Bayley, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	80
Bredal, A.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	198
Breen, D.	Education	151
Bridges, T.	Work, Economy and Society	75
Brienza, C.	Media	265
Brock, T.	Theory	168
Bröer, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	107
Brooks, A., Wee, L.	Law Crime and Rights	262
Brooks, R.	Education	219
Brosnan, C.	Science and Technology Studies	90
Brownlie, J., Anderson, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	252
Brudenell, A.	Culture and Consumption	239
Buchs, M.	Open Stream: Climate Change	275
Bullock, J.	Social Divisions/Identities	231
Bulmer, M.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	61
Bunda, T.	Culture and Consumption	242
Bunn, C.	Religion	114
Burdsey, D.	Space, Mobility and Place	95
Burrows, R.J., Kelly, A.	Open Stream	88
Burrows, S.	Work, Economy and Society	123
Butler, C.	Open Stream: Climate Change	136
Butler, D., Charles, N.	Open Stream	112
Buyum, B., Degim, A.	Media	265
Byrne, B., De Tona, C.	Open Stream	159
Byrne, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	288

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Calestani, M.	Open Stream: Happiness	204
Calvert, J.	Science and Technology Studies	115
Canning, V.	Law Crime and Rights	222
Cannon, B.	Theory	73
Cappellini, B., Parsons, E.	Open Stream: Food	203
Carrigan, M.	Theory	306
Carter, R.S., Charles, N.	Open Stream: Animal/Human Studies	274
Carvalho, A.	Religion	284
Caswell, G., Pollovk, K., Caswell, G., Walker, W., Harwood, R., Porock, D.	Medicine, Health and Illness	269
Caswell, G.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	51
Catto, R.	Religion	114
Cetin, U.	Work, Economy and Society	146
Chamberlen, A.	Open Stream: Food	278
Champetier, B.	Work, Economy and Society	308
Chan, K.L.G.	Open Stream	135
Chan, T.W., Firth, D., Ermisch, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	79
Chan, T.W., Kilpi-Jakonen, E.	Education	219
Chandler, A., Woodiwiss, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	252
Chanfreau, J., Tomaszewski, W., Barnes, M.	Work, Economy and Society	237
Charles, N., Butler, D.	Open Stream: Animal/Human Studies	134
Chen, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	209
Chen, Y-C.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	152
Chitakunye, P.	Methodological Innovations	273
Chitakunye, P., Maclaran, P.	Open Stream: Food	203
Choi, I-S.	Social Divisions/Identities	164
Christiaens, W.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	105
Christou, M.	Media	223
Chronaki, D.	Culture and Consumption	149
Churchill, H., Canning, V.	Law, Crime and Rights	53
Cicek, Z., Meder, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	292
Ciupijus, Z., MacKenzie, R., Forde, C.	Space, Mobility and Place	95
Cleland, J., Cashmore, E.	Methodological Innovations	59
Cleland, J., Cashmore, E.	Culture and Consumption	77
Clement, M.	Open stream	87
Clinging, L.	Work, Economy and Society	146
Cliquennois, G.	Work, Economy and Society	148
Coates, J.	Culture and Consumption	241
Coburn, E., Coburn, D.	Work, Economy and Society	75
Cochrane, A.	Open Stream: Animal/Human Studies	274
Cockerton, C.	Science and Technology Studies	115
Coco, A., Dervin, B.	Religion	206
Coffey, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	179
Cohen, L., Duberley, J.	Methodological Innovations	58
Cole, J.	Culture and Consumption	239
Collins-Mayo, S., Jones, K., King, A.	Religion	161
Conolly, A., Parkes, J.	Methodological Innovations	273
Conway, D.J., Leonard, P.	Social Divisions/Identities	118
Cooper, C.	Open Stream	181
Corden, A., Hirst, M.	Methodological Innovations	110
Coventry, P.	Medicine, Health and Illness	201
Coy, M.	Open Stream	113
Crause, E., Booyens, M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	249
Crawshaw, P.	Medicine, Health and Illness	83

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Crewe, D.	Law, Crime and Rights	106
Crichton, M.	Theory	213
Crinson, I.	Science and Technology Studies	297
Crofts, P., Prior, J.	Law, Crime and Rights	258
Crompvoets, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	108
Croser, C.	Space, Mobility and Place	120
Cross, J.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	205
Crossouard, B.	Education	127
Crow, G.P.	Methodological Innovations	157
Crowhurst, I.	Law, Crime and Rights	222
Cruickshank, J.	Theory	97
Cunningham-Burley, S., Faulkner, W, Parry, S., Pickersgill, M.	Science and Technology Studies	184
Curato, N.	Theory	213
Curran, D.	Culture and Consumption	171
Dahlvik, J.	Law Crime and Rights	262
Dalton, A., Powell, J, Parkhurst, G, Pilkington, P	Space, Mobility and Place	120
Danesi, G.	Open Stream: Food	278
Dangschat, J.S.	Theory	306
Dangschat, J.S., Segert, A.	Space, Mobility and Place	301
Darmanin, M.	Religion	285
Davey, G.	Education	195
Davies, H.M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	153
Davies, K.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	198
Davydov, S.	Media	266
de Graaff, M., Bröer, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	82
De Swaan, A.	Open Stream	62
de Vaus, D.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	220
De Venanzi, A.	Culture and Consumption	240
Deeming, C.	Culture and Consumption	49
DeHanas, D.N.	Religion	161
Dekavadiya, J.	Law Crime and Rights	131
Demir, I.	Theory	236
Deville, J.	Culture and Consumption	244
Dewan, I.	Social Divisions/Identities	293
Dhanda, R.	Social Divisions/Identities	186
Dicks, B.C., Ivinson, G.	Social Divisions/Identities	69
Dinerstein, A.C.	Theory	168
Doering, H., Moles, K.	Social Divisions/Identities	69
Donnelly, S.	Religion	89
Donoghue, J., Tranter, B.	Social Divisions/Identities	290
Donovan, C.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	51
Dowler, E., Fitzpatrick, I., Hawkes, C., Anderson, A., MacMillan, T.	Open Stream: Food	280
Dowling, S.	Methodological Innovations	59
Dowling, S., Vowles, A., Clompus, S.	Education	150
Duemmler, K., Dahinden, J., Moret, J.	Social Divisions/Identities	293
Duncalf, Z.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	249
Dunning, E.	Open	62
Ebrey, J.	Space, Mobility and Place	120
Eccles, J.	Religion	183
Edwards, D.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	249
Edwards, M.	Education	218
Edwards, R., Gillies, V.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	79
Edwards, S.	Open Stream	64

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Ehrich, K., Finlay, S., Sandall, J., Cowie, L.	Science and Technology Studies	207
Eichhorn, J.	Open Stream: Happiness	204
Eichhorn, J., MacInnes, J., Whybrow, P.	Theory	122
Einarsdottir, A., Heaphy, B.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	104
Einarsdottir, S.L.	Culture and Consumption	47
Eldén, S.	Posters	41
Elgenius, G.	Social Divisions/Identities	139
Elgenius, G.	Social Divisions/Identities	291
Elizabeth, V., Gavey, N., Tolmie, J.	Familes, Relationships, Lifecourse	52
Elliott, I.	Law Crime and Rights	263
Ellis, J.	Posters	41
Emejulu, A.	Social Divisions/Identities	289
Engelbert, J., McCurdy, P.	Media	178
Ephratt, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	185
Epp, T.	Medicine, Health and Illness	55
Erel, U.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	153
Eriksen, L.L.	Religion	229
Erlinghagen, M., Scheller, F.	Work, Economy and Society	98
Erol, E.	Social Divisions/Identities	165
Ershad, F.	Space, Mobility and Place	302
Etebari, J., Balali, E.,Pakseresht, S.	Posters	41
Ettorre, E.	Methodological Innovations	58
Evans, A., Mackiewicz, A.	Culture and Consumption	77
Evar, B.	Science and Technology Studies	299
Ewhrudjakpor, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	132
Ezawa, A.	Social Divisions/Identities	288
Faas, D., Palaiologou, N.	Education	174
Faas, D.	Education	245
Faas, D., O'Connor, L.	Education	245
Fabiansson, C.	Social Divisions/Identities	232
Fadil, N.	Religion	183
Fassetta, G.	Space, Mobility and Place	233
Faulkner, A.	Science and Technology Studies	138
Fearn, H.	Open Stream	113
Feehan, K.	Work, Economy and Society	214
Fernandez-Pacheco Saez, J.L.	Open Stream	135
Ferragina, E., Tomlinson, M., Walker, R.	Methodological Innovations	180
Filipe, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	107
Fincham, B.	Open Stream: Happiness	283
Fincham, B., Scourfield, J., Langer, S., Shiner, M.	Medicine, Health and Illness	201
Fitzgerald, D.	Science and Technology Studies	90
Fitzpatrick, M.	Open Stream	87
Fletcher, A., Bonell, C., Sorhaindo, A.	Education	218
Flores Sandoval, R.D.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	61
Fogel, C., Quinlan, A.	Methodological Innovations	225
Folami, O.M.	Law Crime and Rights	263
Foley, S.	Space, Mobility and Place	302
Formankova, L.	Work, Economy and Society	237
Forsey, C.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	175
Fox, N.	Theory	236
Fozdar, F., Volet, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	164
Franceschelli, M.	Religion	229
Francis-Brophy, E.	Education	245
Frank, L.	Open Stream: Food	280

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Franklin, A.	Culture and Consumption	49
Frayne, D.	Work, Economy and Society	123
Freddano, M., Siri, A.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	304
Fredriksen, A.	Space, Mobility and Place	300
Freeman, E.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	228
Fuhr, C.	Social Divisions/Identities	139
Fung, K.K., Hung, S.	Work, Economy and Society	309
Gabay, C.	Space, Mobility and Place	211
Gabb, J., Fink, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	104
Gabe, J., Harley, K., Willis, K., Short, S.D., Collyer, F., Natalier, K., Calnan, M.	Medicine, Health and Illness	83
Gabriel, N.	Open Stream	87
Gallagher, K.	Religion	206
Garforth, L., Kerr, A.	Open Stream	88
Gethins, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	287
Ghillani, F.	Posters	42
Gibson, L.	Methodological Innovations	59
Gifford, C., Cooper, A., McAuley, J., Woodcock, P.	Space, Mobility and Place	71
Gigoux, C.	Law, Crime and Rights	261
Gillan, K.	Work, Economy and Society	311
Gillies, V., Robinson, Y.	Education	218
Gislason, M.	Open Stream: Climate Change	136
Gittins, M.R.E.	Work, Economy and Society	74
Glaesser, J., Cooper, B.	Education	195
Glauser, A.	Space, Mobility and Place	120
Godin, P.M., Davies, J.	Education	78
Gonçalves, A.	Culture and Consumption	102
Gonzalez-Sancho, C., Gracia, P.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	257
Goodheart, C.	Media	178
Goudsblom, J.	Open stream	62
Grau, M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	175
Green, S.	Law, Crime and Rights	106
Grek, S.	Education	174
Griga, D.	Education	151
Griggs, G., Leflay, K., Groves, M.	Open Stream	112
Grigolo, M.	Law Crime and Rights	261
Gruszczynska, A., Farrar, M.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	212
Guimaraes, S.	Work, Economy and Society	124
Gumy, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	254
Gundert, S., Hohendanner, C., Knecht, A.	Work, Economy and Society	191
Gurova, O.	Culture and Consumption	49
Haan, M., Yu, Z.	Space, Mobility and Place	302
Hahmann, J., Hofmeister, H.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	130
Hahmann, J., Hofmeister, H.	Medicine, Health and Illness	57
Halford, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	56
Hammersley, M.	Methodological Innovations	225
Hand, M.	Culture and Consumption	102
Hansen, L.L.	Work, Economy and Society	99
Hardie-Bick, J.	Law, Crime and Rights	106
Harman, V.	Culture and Consumption	77
Harpin, J.	Posters	42
Harvey, A., Salter, B.	Science and Technology Studies	184
Hassan, L.	Space, Mobility and Place	301
Heaphy, B.	Open Stream	159

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Henwood, F.	Medicine, Health and Illness	56
Herbrand, C.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	251
Herding, M.	Culture and Consumption	125
Hester, M., Donovan, C.	Open Stream	63
Higgs, P., Gilleard, C.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	228
Hilario, A.P.	Medicine, Health and Illness	179
Hill, D.	Theory	122
Hillersdal, L., Christensen, B.J.	Posters	42
Hillyard, S., Bagley, C.	Education	218
Hine, C.M.	Methodological Innovations	58
Ho, G.W-Y.	Social Divisions/Identities	139
Hobson-West, P., Everitt, S.	Open Stream: Animal/Human Studies	134
Holford, N.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	80
Holland, J., McGrellis, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	249
Holland, S.	Posters	42
Hollingworth, S., Smart, S.	Education	151
Hollinshead, A.M.	Culture and Consumption	47
Hommerich, C., Bude, H., Lantermann, E.D.	Social Divisions/Identities	164
Hossain, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	292
Hu, X., Wang, Y.	Posters	43
Hunte, K.	Social Divisions/Identities	294
Hynes, P.	Law Crime and Rights	81
Ibrahim, Y., Crossley, N.	Open Stream	88
Illum-Engsig, R.E.	Work, Economy and Society	146
Iosifidis, P.	Media	200
Ireland, E., Poole, E.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	52
Irwin, S., Winterton, M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	257
Ishiguro, K.	Work, Economy and Society	170
Ivinson, G., Martsin, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	69
Jackson, E.	Space, Mobility and Place	303
Jackson, S., Na, J.N., Ho, P.S.Y.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	152
Jacobs, K., Lester, L.	Media	200
Jacobson, B., Nations, J.	Open Stream: Climate Change	136
Jacques,S., Rosenfeld, R., Wright,R., van Gemert,F.	Law, Crime and Rights	258
Jakelic, S.	Religion	285
Jakobson, M-L.	Social Divisions/Identities	291
Jamie, K.	Science and Technology Studies	295
Jamieson, L.H.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	220
Jansen, A.	Culture and Consumption	193
Jarvie, R.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	256
Jderu, G.	Space, Mobility and Place	141
Jeffery, S.	Culture and Consumption	241
Jenkins, C., O'Donnell, M.	Education	247
Jenkins, C., Wright, D.	Education	103
Jensen, C.S.	Open Stream: Climate Change	277
Jobe, A., Gorin, S.	Open Stream	282
Jobe, A.	Law Crime and Rights	53
Johncock, W.	Social Divisions/Identities	185
Johnson, F.	Theory	168
Johnson, P.	Social Divisions/Identities	232
Joly, M.	Open Stream	62
Jonas, M.	Science and Technology Studies	230
Jordanoska, A.	Work, Economy and Society	169
Jugureanu, A.	Open Stream: Happiness	283

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Jukschat, N.	Media	266
Kahn-Harris, K.	Religion	89
Kan, M-Y., Laurie, H.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	254
Kaplan, D.	Law Crime and Rights	131
Kaplan, D.	Space, Mobility and Place	166
Kapoor, N.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	86
Karafillidis, A.	Social Divisions/Identities	231
Karamichas, J.	Open Stream: Climate Change	277
Karepova, M.	Work, Economy and Society	146
Kasli, Z.	Law, Crime and Rights	263
Kaspersen, L.B.	Theory	190
Katartzi, E.	Education	151
Katz, A.	Culture and Consumption	171
Kaur, K.	Religion	229
Kavacik, Z.	Religion	286
Kazeroun, M., Gourlay, L.J.	Culture and Consumption	241
Kazimirski, A.	Work, Economy and Society	237
Kellogg, P.	Work, Economy and Society	99
Kelly, E.M.	Open Stream	113
Kemp, S.	Theory	236
Kendall, K.	Medicine, Health and Illness	132
Kenney, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	267
Kent, R., Alma Carrasco, A.	Science and Technology Studies	230
Keogh, P., Jessiman, T., Smith, R., Sorhaindo,A., Bonnell, C.	Methodological Innovations	180
Kerschgens, A.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	105
Keskiner, E.	Work, Economy and Society	238
Khalil, F.	Media	155
Khattab, N., Lazarus, A.	Culture and Consumption	240
Khattab, N., Fenton, S.	Work, Economy and Society	74
Kilkey, M., Merla, L.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	129
King, A.D., Cronin, A.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	228
Kiriya, I.	Media	200
Kjeldstad, R., Lappegaard, T.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	257
Kordel, S., Janoschka, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	118
Kovács, B.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	253
Kramer, A-M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	79
Krause, M.	Open Stream	227
Kroezen, M., Van Dijk, L., Groenewegen, P.P., Francke, A.L.	Medicine, Health and Illness	269
Kroll, C.	Open Stream: Happiness	204
Krpic, T.	Law Crime and Rights	199
Kupferberg, F.	Culture and Consumption	243
Kupferberg, F.	Science and Technology Studies	298
Lahnstein, L.	Science and Technology Studies	295
Lamb, M., Hosie, A.	Law Crime and Rights	261
Lambert, C.	Education	247
Lamprianou, I.	Education	247
Landstrom, C., Rogers-Hayden, T., Lorenzoni, I., Baldwin, R.	Open Stream: Climate Change	276
Larisa, V.	Posters	43
Law, A.	Social Divisions/Identities	210
le Grand, E.	Social Divisions/Identities	93
Lee, K.	Open Stream	113
Lee, L.	Theory	97

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Lee-Gong, E.	Culture and Consumption	244
Lemaire, X.	Open Stream: Climate Change	160
Leontowitsch, M.	Methodological Innovations	271
Letherby, G., Smith, M., Stenhouse , E.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	253
Leuze, K., Matthes, B.	Work, Economy and Society	214
Lewis, H., Hylton, K., Long, J.	Space, Mobility and Place	300
Lewis, L.M.	Education	78
Lewis, R., Marston, C.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	80
Li, H-J.	Work, Economy and Society	192
Li, R.	Work, Economy and Society	99
Lim, H-J.	Posters	43
Liu, Y.C.	Theory	307
Lloyd, L., Calnan, M., Cameron,A., Seymour, J., Smith,R., White, K.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	205
Lomax, H., Fink, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	198
Lomell, H.M.	Law Crime and Rights	177
Long, J., Takhar, S.	Culture and Consumption	77
Loveday, V.	Social Divisions/Identities	93
Lucas, G.	Science and Technology Studies	299
Lucas, S.	Methodological Innovations	272
Luetzelberger, T.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	250
Lumsden, K.	Space, Mobility and Place	141
Lupton, R., Ball, S.J.	Education	247
Lusted, J.	Social Divisions/Identities	290
Luthfa, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	287
MacArtney, J., Wahlberg, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	108
Macdonald, G., Hester, M.	Open Stream	64
MacDonald, R.F.	Work, Economy and Society	191
Mackiewicz, A.	Culture and Consumption	125
Madge, N., Goodman, A.,Webster, C., Calestani, M., Hemming, P.J., Kingston, S., Stenson, K.	Religion	161
Mah, C., Bisson, D.	Open Stream: Food	203
Majed, R.	Social Divisions/Identities	68
Manning, P.	Law Crime and Rights	199
Manzo, L.K.C.	Space, Mobility and Place	71
Marada, R.	Social Divisions/Identities	185
Marres, N.	Methodological Innovations	84
Marris, C.	Science and Technology Studies	66
Marshall, B.L.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	182
Martens, L.	Methodological Innovations	85
Martens, L.	Culture and Consumption	125
Martin, P., Hollin, G., Willaims, S.	Science and Technology Studies	298
Martin, W., Williams, V.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	182
Mason, K.	Space, Mobility and Place	166
Massa, E.	Law, Crime and Rights	81
Matos, F.	Education	194
Matthewman, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	291
Matthews, J.	Media	223
Mattioli, G.	Open Stream: Climate Change	136
Maurice, A.	Open Stream: Food	278
May, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	56
May, V., Muir, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	153
Mayblin, L.	Law Crime and Rights	154
Mc Taggart, B.	Education	195
McAlister, R., Meehan, C	Media	223

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
McCarthy, J., Hooper, C-A., Gillies, V.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	196
McCurdy, P., Feigenbaum, A., Frenzel, F.	Social Divisions/Identities	68
McDermott, E.	Social Divisions/Identities	117
McDonough, B.	Methodological Innovations	109
McGhee, D.P.	Religion	284
McGoey, L.	Science and Technology Studies	207
McIntosh, T.	Methodological Innovations	272
McKenzie, L.	Social Divisions/Identities	210
McKie, L.J., Jyrkinen, M., Biese, I.	Work, Economy and Society	308
McLachlan, C.	Science and Technology Studies	66
McSorley, K.J.	Open Stream	227
Mears, R.J., Buckingham, A., Harrison, E.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	304
Meehan, C.	Education	246
Megele, C., Buzzi, P.	Law, Crime and Rights	260
Megele, C., Buzzi, P.	Culture and Consumption	101
Meichsner, S.	Religion	284
Meloni, M.	Science and Technology Studies	90
Menchik, D.	Medicine, Health and Illness	269
Meyer, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	51
Miele, M., Evans, A.	Culture and Consumption	126
Miller, H.	Law Crime and Rights	261
Millington, G.R.	Space, Mobility and Place	302
Mills, D.	Education	194
Mirza, M., Gruszczynska, A.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	234
Misztal, B.A.	Theory	145
Moesby-Jensen, C., Nielsen, H.	Methodological Innovations	270
Moir, J.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	304
Moles, K., Suanders, A.	Methodological Innovations	270
Montgomery, C.	Science and Technology Studies	207
Moon, L., Steinberg, D.L.	Social Divisions/Identities	288
Moore, N.	Methodological Innovations	202
Morden, A., Jinks, J., Nio Ong, B.	Medicine, Health and Illness	224
Morrison, M.	Science and Technology Studies	138
Mottram, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	224
Moutinho Barbosa De Melo, S., Beck, M.	Methodological Innovations	202
Mueller, G. P.	Methodological Innovations	109
Mueller-Hirth, N.	Open Stream	135
Muffels, R., Headey, B.	Work, Economy and Society	123
Mukwedeya, T.	Work, Economy and Society	74
Murcott, A.	Open Stream: Food	226
Murray, M.G.	Social Divisions/Identities	290
Murray, S.	Posters	43
Murray, S., Gayle, V., Lambert, P.	Social Divisions/Identities	209
Musselwhite, C.	Space, Mobility and Place	141
Na, J.N.	Methodological Innovations	157
Nadim, M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	254
Nasser, R.	Social Divisions/Identities	289
Natalier, K.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	52
Nazroo, J., Panico, L.	Social Divisions/Identities	293
Nefes, T.S.	Social Divisions/Identities	68
Nehring, D., Xiying, W.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	152
Nicolini, M.A.	Space, Mobility and Place	211
Nielsen, H.B., Aarseth, H., Layton, L.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	176
Nordqvist, P.S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	256

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Nordqvist, P.S., Smart, C.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	196
Norrie, R.	Religion	285
O'Connell, R., Brannen, J., Mooney, A., Knight, A., Owen, C., Simon, A.	Open stream: Food	203
O'Connor, K.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	205
O'Malley, L., Long, T., Pine, C.	Posters	44
O'Neill, M.E.	Law, Crime and Rights	260
O'Reilly, J., Roche, J., Nazio, T.	Work, Economy and Society	308
O'Reilly, K., Bone, J.	Space, Mobility, Place	303
Oerton, S.J.	Education	246
Offer, J.	Theory	190
Ohlsson, R.	Medicine, Health and Illness	82
Oliver, C., Reay, D. Singhal, N. Byers, R., Black-Hawkins, K.	Social Divisions/Identities	232
Omata, N.	Law Crime and Rights	154
Omphornuwat, K.	Methodological Innovations	58
Orhon, G.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	86
Orton-Johnson, K., Prior, N.	Culture and Consumption	102
Ostergaard, J., Andrade, S.B.	Culture and Consumption	242
Ozkul, S.D.	Space, Mobility and Place	303
Packer, B.	Social Divisions/Identities	231
Paechter, C.	Methodological Innovations	59
Page, S-J.	Religion	183
Pande, A.	Work, Economy and Society	148
Papapolydorou, M.	Education	195
Parham, S.	Open Stream: Food	226
Parker, E.	Medicine, Health and Illness	55
Parker, J., Stanworth, H.	Open Stream: Climate Change	276
Parkes, J., Conolly, A.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	80
Parra Saiani, P.	Methodological Innovations	180
Pasztor, A.	Education	50
Patel, R.	Education	127
Peggs, K.	Open Stream: Animal/Human Studies	274
Pembroke, S.	Religion	286
Pessoa, I.	Space, Mobility and Place	211
Pflüger, J., Pongratz, H., Trinczek, R.	Methodological Innovations	110
Pfoertner, T-K.	Posters	44
Phibbs, S., Curtis, B.	Work, Economy and Society	170
Phoenix, A.A., Haavind, H.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	176
Piacentini, T.	Social Divisions/Identities	287
Pickersgill, MD.	Science and Technology Studies	90
Pilcher, N., Smith, K., Riley, J.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	305
Pitt, B., Bovill, H., Waller, R.	Education	103
Platt, J.	Social Divisions/Identities	140
Platt, L.	Social Divisions/Identities	209
Platts, C., Smith, A.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	250
Pleyers, G.	Culture and Consumption	126
Poblete, L.	Work, Economy and Society	191
Pollock, K., Moore, J., Coveney, C., Armstrong, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	201
Pope, S.	Open Stream	112
Powell, B.	Law, Crime and Rights	259
Powell, K.	Medicine, Health and Illness	224
Prabhat, D.	Law Crime and Rights	199
Pratesi, A.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	253

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Pratesi, A., Sixsmith, J., Smart, F., Hollock, S.	Posters	44
Preston, J., Chadderton, C.	Social Divisions/Identities	165
Pritchard, I.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	86
Prosser, H.	Medicine, Health and Illness	268
Quah, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	52
Quinlan, A.	Science and Technology Studies	298
Quinlan, E., She, Q.	Work, Economy and Society	309
Quitzau, M-B., Nyborg, S., Røpke, I., Hoffmann, B.	Open Stream: Climate Change	160
Rafnsdottir, G.L., Heijstra, T.M.	Work, Economy and Society	214
Randell, R.	Law Crime and Rights	177
Rasticova, M.	Posters	45
Rault, W.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	251
Ray, L.J.	Theory	145
Redd, R.	Education	245
Reubi, D.	Science and Technology Studies	295
Rhodes, J.	Open Stream	112
Richards, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	220
Richards, N.	Methodological Innovations	271
Richardson, D., Laurie, N., Poudel, M., Townsend, J.	Social Divisions/Identities	92
Rigon, A.	Social Divisions/Identities	292
Rivers, C., Bulloch, S.	Methodological Innovations	85
Roberts, T.	Open Stream: Climate Change	160
Robertson, D., Altenberger, I.	Social Divisions/Identities	164
Robinson, L., Quinlan, E.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	61
Rogers, C. A.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	221
Romero Reche, A.	Open Stream: Historical Sociology	86
Roseneil, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	129
Roth, S.	Work, Economy and Society	123
Ruggiero, V.	Law, Crime and Rights	259
Ruppert, E.	Open Stream	281
Russell, A.	Religion	229
Russell, L.	Social Divisions/Identities	117
Rutter, J.	Culture and Consumption	101
Ryan, L.	Science and Technology Studies	297
Ryan, L.	Space, Mobility and Place	71
Ryan-Flood, R.	Space, Mobility and Place	71
Sachweh, P., Ebner, A.	Work, Economy and Society	309
Sadaf, L.	Open Stream	281
Sagy, T.	Law Crime and Rights	53
Salter, C., Howe, A., McDaid, L.	Poster	45
Sammet, K.	Religion	206
Sanders, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	56
Sanger, T.J., Holmwood, J., Crow, G.	Open Stream	235
Sanger, T.J.	Education	246
Santos, A.C.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	251
Sarre, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	257
Saukko, P.	Science and Technology Studies	115
Savage, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	140
Sawadogo, N.	Theory	190
Sawyer, J.	Culture and Consumption	217
Scalettaris, G.	Law Crime and Rights	199
Scamell, M.	Medicine, Health and Illness	267
Scarr, E.	Culture and Consumption	243
Schaeffer, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	231

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Scharff, C.	Social Divisions/Identities	117
Schels, B.	Work, Economy and Society	238
Schinwald, S., Fux, B.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	256
Schober, P.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	175
Schoenian, K.	Methodological Innovations	202
Schuster, L., Dolan, C., Iyodu, B., Merefield, M.	Space, Mobility and Place	187
Schutte, D.W.	Methodological Innovations	85
Scott, J.	Social Divisions/Identities	140
Scott, P., Scott, T.	Space, Mobility and Place	300
Scott, S., Jackson, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	185
Segert, A., Dangschat, J., Ing, D., Hertzsch, W., Vienna, T.	Space, Mobility and Place	301
Selwyn, N.	Education	173
Sercombe, H.	Methodological Innovations	225
Shah, B.	Religion	65
Shahrokni, S.	Social Divisions/Identities	209
Shani, O., Seu, B.	Open Stream	227
Shannahan, C.	Religion	286
Sharp, G.	Open Stream: Food	279
She, Q., Wotherspoon, T.	Space, Mobility and Place	301
Shildrick, T.A.	Social Divisions/Identities	117
Shimizu, Y.	Law Crime and Rights	264
Short, D.	Law, Crime and Rights	54
Shove, E.	Open Stream: Climate Change	275
Silva, E.B.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	105
Silva, E.B., Le Roux, B.	Culture and Consumption	48
Silva Flores, J.	Education	103
Silva Flores, J.	Posters	45
Simoes, S.	Open Stream	181
Simone, C.M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	51
Sims, S.	Education	150
Singleton, C.R., Green, E.	Science and Technology Studies	162
Skeggs, B.	Social Divisions/Identities	140
Skillington, T.	Law Crime and Rights	53
Skinner, T.	Social Divisions/Identities	93
Smith, A.	Science and Technology Studies	184
Smith, A.	Religion	137
Smith, O., Skinner, T.	Law, Crime and Rights	222
Smith, R.J., Hall, T.	Space, Mobility and Place	95
Smyczynska, K.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	182
Smyth, L.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	221
Snee, H.	Culture and Consumption	239
Sofer-Furman, H.	Work, Economy and Society	98
Souter, J.	Law Crime and Rights	81
Soykan, C.	Law Crime and Rights	154
Spannring, R.	Open Stream: Animal/Human Studies	274
Speck, S.	Culture and Consumption	243
Spencer, D.	Science and Technology Studies	230
Spencer, J., Cooper, H., Milton, B.	Methodological Innovations	157
Speight, S.	Education	174
Spracklen, K.	Culture and Consumption	101
Stacey-Alidina, W.	Medicine, Health and Illness	267
Stamer, N.	Open Stream: Food	279
Stavrova, O., Fetchenhauer, D., Schlösser, T.	Open Stream: Happiness	283
Steed, C.D.	Social Divisions/Identities	93

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Stella, F.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	104
Stephens, N.	Science and Technology Studies	138
Steward, F.	Open Stream: Climate Change	275
Stewart, F.A.	Methodological Innovations	110
Stewart, S.	Culture and Consumption	171
Stöckelová, T.	Open Stream	88
Stöckl, H.	Medicine, Health and Illness	267
Stoetzler, M.	Theory	190
Stoilova, M., Roseneil, S.	Law Crime and Rights	131
Strangleman, T.	Work, Economy and Society	311
Stratton, P.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	252
Strhan, A.	Religion	114
Strudwick, K., Jameson, J.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	212
Studholme, S.	Work, Economy and Society	124
Suen, Y.T.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	130
Sullivan, O., Gershuny, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	105
Susen, S.	Theory	73
Sutherland, L-A.	Culture and Consumption	217
Swader, C.	Culture and Consumption	242
Sweetman, P.	Methodological Innovations	273
Szydlik, M.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	79
Takhar, S.	Space, Mobility and Place	233
Tamari, T.	Science and Technology Studies	162
Tan, J-E.	Media	155
Tarr, J., Thomas, H.	Medicine, Health and Illness	179
Taylor, C.	Education	127
Taylor, D., Barnes, M., Ward, L.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	130
Taylor, M., Taylor, M.R.	Culture and Consumption	193
Tetteh, P.	Work, Economy and Society	148
Thomas-Pellicer, R.	Theory	122
Thompson, C., Cummins, S., Kyle, R., Brown, T.	Open Stream: Food	280
Thornham, H., Myers, C.	Media	265
Thorpe, C.R.	Science and Technology Studies	297
Thwaites, R.	Posters	45
Timms, J.	Work, Economy and Society	311
Tiripelli, G.	Media	178
Tisch, A.	Work, Economy and Society	310
Tiwari, S.K., Saha, J. K.	Law, Crime and Rights	258
To, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	152
Toerien, M., Irvine, A., Drew, P., Sainsbury, R.	Work, Economy and Society	75
Tomlinson, A.	Culture and Consumption	47
Tonner, A.	Culture and Consumption	171
Topan, A.	Social Divisions/Identities	294
Towers, J., Olive, P.	Open Stream	63
Tranter, B.	Open Stream: Climate Change	277
Triventi, M., Panichella, N.	Education	150
Tubaro, P., Casilli, A.A., Fraïssé, C., Masson, E., Mounier, L., Rouchier, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	57
Turcinskaite-Balciuniene, A., Balciunas, J.	Posters	46
Turgo, N.	Methodological Innovations	272
Turkmendag, I., Haimes, E.	Science and Technology Studies	184
Tutton, R.J.C.	Science and Technology Studies	115
Twamley, K., Brunton, G., Sutcliffe, K., Hinds, K., Thomas, J.	Posters	46
Twigg, J., Majima, S.	Culture and Consumption	49

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Tzeng, A.	Methodological Innovations	272
Tzeng, A.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	234
Undurraga, R.	Work, Economy and Society	308
van den Berg, M.	Open Stream: Climate Change	277
van Eijk, G.	Social Divisions/Identities	292
van Iterson, A.	Culture and Consumption	193
van Kemenade, J.	Open Stream: Food	279
Vertigans, S.M.	Work, Economy and Society	311
Vijayan, S.,	Science and Technology Studies	295
Vryonides, M.	Education	50
Waites, M.	Law Crime and Rights	131
Wakeford, N.	Methodological Innovations	84
Wakeling, P.B.J., Ronnie, L.	Education	246
Walby, S.	Open Stream	63
Walker, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	268
Walkerdine, V.	Social Divisions/Identities	69
Walkerdine, V.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	176
Waller, R., Hatt, S., Harrison, N.	Education	173
Walsh, A., Nelson, R. Dean, M., Doherty, S.	Open Stream: Food	280
Walsh, K.	Social Divisions/Identities	119
Wan, T.T.	Work, Economy and Society	170
Ward, M., O Neill, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	70
Ward, T., Green, P.	Law, Crime and Rights	177
Warren, L.	Open Stream: Ageing, Body and Society	182
Warren, T.	Work, Economy and Society	309
Wassall, T.	Teaching, Learning and Professional Issues	212
Watermeyer, R., Lewis, J.	Science and Technology Studies	66
Watson, R.	Methodological Innovations	271
Wazed, S.	Law Crime and Rights	263
Weenink, D.	Law, Crime and Rights	260
Wei, W.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	129
Weiner, K., Will, C.	Science and Technology Studies	207
West, B., O'Rielly, R.	Culture and Consumption	47
Whelan, E.	Medicine, Health and Illness	82
White, F.	Culture and Consumption	126
White, P., Pullen, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	179
White, R.	Open Stream	181
Whiteman, N.	Culture and Consumption	149
Whybrow, P.	Posters	46
Wilkinson, C.E., Sardo, M.	Science and Technology Studies	66
Wilkinson, I.M.	Culture and Consumption	193
Wilkinson, I.M.	Open Stream	227
Williams, M.D., Scott, J., Letherby, G.	Methodological Innovations	133
Wills,W., Backett-Milburn,K., Lawton,J., Roberts,E.M.	Open Stream: Food	278
Wilson, S.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	196
Wilson-Kovacs, D., Wyatt, D., Hauskeller, C.	Open Stream	281
Winter, A.	Social Divisions/Identities	165
Winterton, M., Irwin, S.	Methodological Innovations	157
Woodiwiss, J.	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	252
Wright, H.	Education	50
Wright, T.	Work, Economy and Society	192
Yang, M.	Social Divisions/Identities	68
Yelken, R.	Social Divisions/Identities	92
Yoon, K.	Culture and Consumption	240

Author(s) Surname	Stream	Page no.
Zabinski, J.A,	Medicine, Health and Illness	132
Zabinski, J.A.	Social Divisions/Identities	210
Zachou, C., Kerpaci,N.	Religion	137
Zaman, M.	Theory	236
Zayim, A.	Space, Mobility and Place	233
Zhang, J.	Science and Technology Studies	162
Zhang, X.	Work, Economy and Society	169
Zielinska, K.	Religion	285

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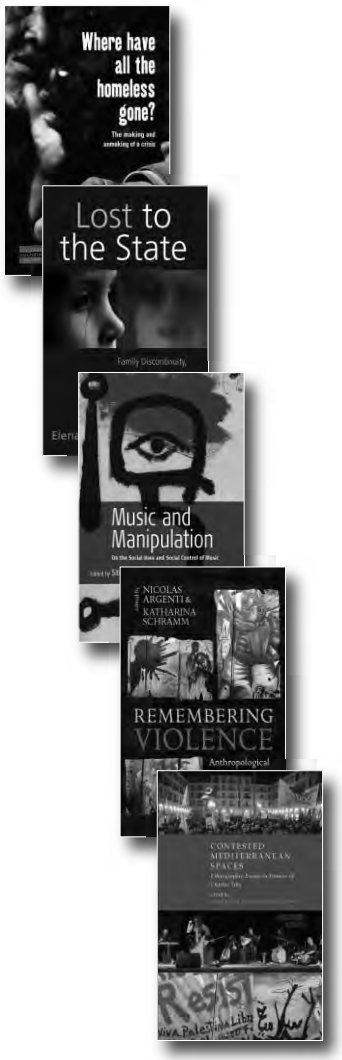

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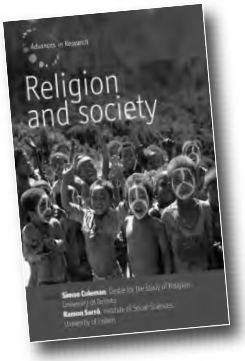

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NEARBY RESTAURANTS

The Terrace *Modern European cuisine*
Address: Queens House, 55-56 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3LJ
Telephone: 0207 430 1234
Sitting in the middle of Lincoln's Inn Fields, The Terrace is a delightfully bright & airy eatery that feels miles away from the hubbub of nearby High Holborn. Watch the park life & listen to the gentle thwack of tennis balls from the adjoining courts (the restaurant was once a clubhouse), while perusing a menu that combines modern European flavours with a taste of the Caribbean. There's a set menu (three courses for £20), and to top it off, friendly service.

Coopers *Modern European cuisine*
Address: 49 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PF
Telephone: 0207 831 6211
Despite its central location, this place has the feel of a cherished neighbourhood eatery, & has garnered a loyal mix of local professionals from nearby legal firms, the London School of Economics & the Royal College of Surgeons. Overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields, the striking terracotta interior may be an acquired taste, but it reflects a menu that 'shows imagination without being outlandish'.

Sway *Bar/Pub Cuisine*
Address: 61-65 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5BZ
Telephone: 0207 404 6114
Spread over half-a-dozen distinct spaces, including the highly desirable Crystal Lounge, Sway's offer of drinking, dining & dancing is bang on target for its upbeat Club 18-30 punters – a one-stop party destination with all manner of distractions for sociable gangs intent on a spree 'up West'. The food is an eclectic trawl, with some good deals including a three-course daytime offer at just £10.95. To go with it, the full range of liquid refreshments, and accompanying sounds include funky pop & 90s' anthems, & there's stand-up comedy, too

Moti Mahal *Indian cuisine*
Address: 45 Great Queen Street WC2B 5AA
Telephone: 0207 240 9329
'Smart without being stuffy', Moti Mahal is equally suited to business lunches & relaxed evenings with friends. The menu cleverly draws inspiration from the 16th-century Grand Trunk Road, a 2,500km trade route running into Pakistan, & the kitchen shows off its prowess with judiciously sourced ingredients & confident spicing.

Sushi Hiroba *Japanese cuisine*
Address: 50-54 Kingsway, London WC2B 5DH
Telephone: 0207 430 1888
Deservedly popular, Sushi Hiroba lures a stream of local workers & the odd passing tourist from Kingsway's main drag into its dimly lit enclave. Traditional decor & square lanterns set the scene, as diners sit in side booths or at the glossy black counter running alongside the loaded kaiten. Colour-coded conveyor-belt dishes (£2-5 each) could feature the likes of yellowtail sashimi, spicy salmon maki roll & the 'Holborn' roll filled with crab stick, cucumber, chopped eel, mixed vegetables, teriyaki, furikake & salmon roe – all prepped by chefs positioned in the centre of the kaiten. Attentive staff flit around, dispensing drinks & hot orders and after a nosh, warbling wannabes can head downstairs to one of the bookable karaoke rooms.

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Name(s) of Account Holder(s)

Banks/Building Society Account Number | Branch Sort Code | Bank or Building Society

Branch Name | Signature | Date

For British Sociological Association Official Use Only

Initial Annual Debit Sum: £ _____ Reference No. B S A

Originator's Identification No.: 679402

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUR BANK OR BUILDING SOCIETY

Please pay the British Sociological Association Direct Debits from the account detailed in this Instruction subject to the safeguards assured by the Direct Debit Guarantee. I understand that this Instruction may remain with the British Sociological Association and, if so, details will be passed electronically to my Bank/Building Society.

☐ **I WISH TO PAY BY CREDIT/DEBIT CARD** ☐ CREDIT CARD ☐ DEBIT CARD

☐ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD ☐ MAESTRO ☐ DELTA ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS

Start Date / | Expiry Date / | Security No. | Issue No. | Amount to be debited £

Card holder name & address, if different from above

Signature

Date

☐ **I WISH TO PAY BY CHEQUE, ENCLOSED**

Please return completed form to The British Sociological Association, FREEPOST NEA 599, Durham, DH1 1BR or Fax to +44 (0)191 383 0782
Outside the UK? Please post to: Bailey Suite, Palatine House, Belmont Business Park, Belmont, Durham, DH1 1TW, United Kingdom

BRITISH LIBRARY

Social Sciences at the British Library

www.bl.uk

Find out more about how Social Sciences at the British Library supports and inspires research.

- Visit our new free exhibition Census and Society: Why Everyone Counts, Monday 7 March – Sunday 29 May 2011
- Visit our new website on the Olympic and Paralympic Games and contribute social science content: **http://www.bl.uk/sportandsociety/index.html**
- Make use of our extensive collections including oral history interviews, newspapers, magazines, music, manuscripts, journals, websites and monographs. Browse our catalogues via our website: **www.bl.uk**

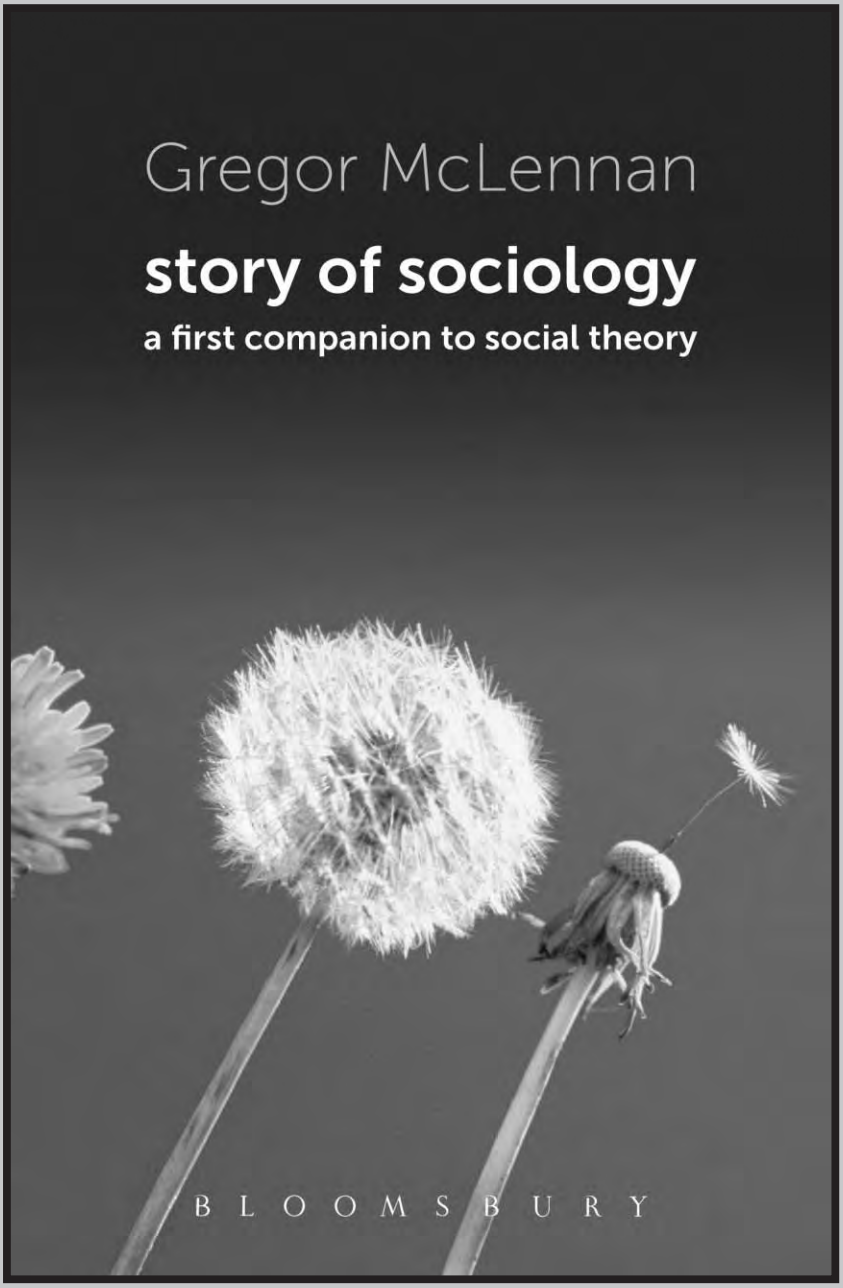
Management & Business Studies Portal

Get up-to-date research material in Management and Business Studies via our MBS portal: **http://www.mbsportal.bl.uk/**

Thanks to the British Library, I feel like a true knowledge worker, connecting and connected!

Follow us on Twitter: **http://twitter.com/britishlibrary**

Bloomsbury Academic would like to invite you to the launch of



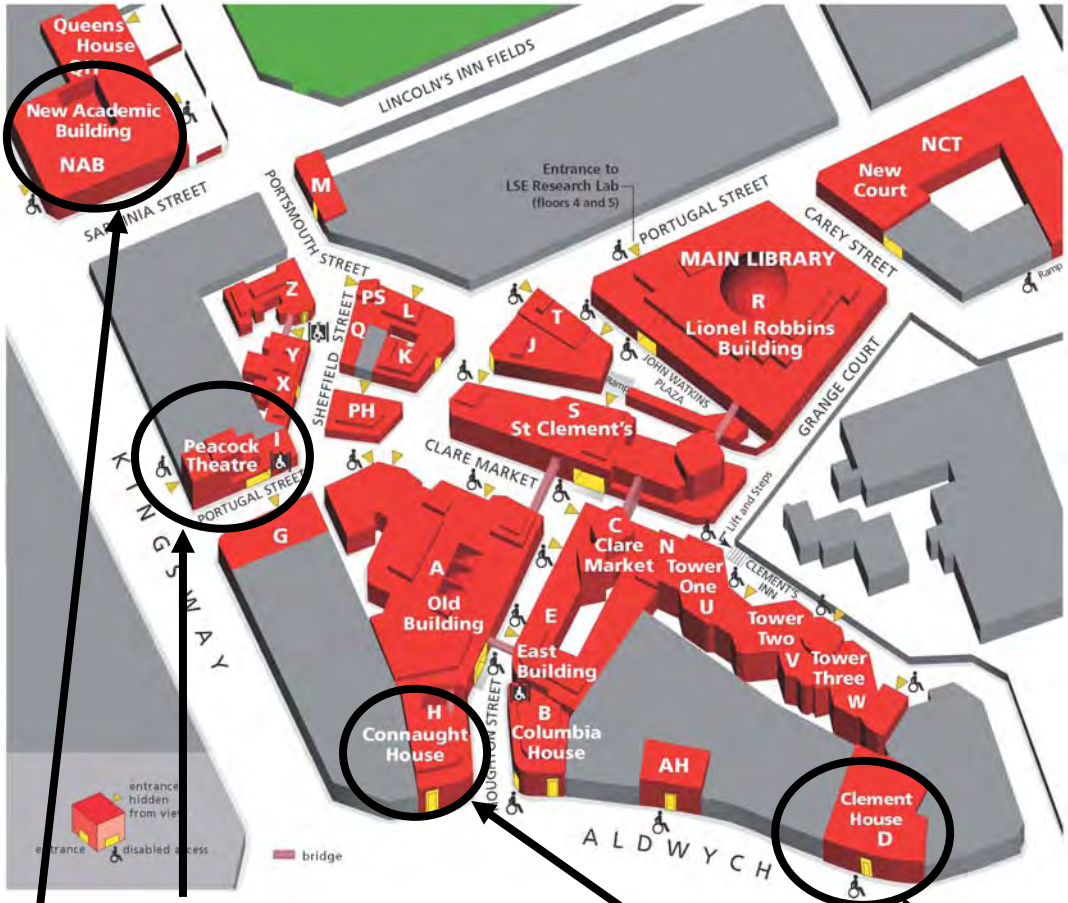
Join us to celebrate its publication at the Bloomsbury Academic stand with a couple of glasses of wine

On: Thursday 7th April after the BSA Annual Members' Meeting
In: The Peacock Theatre

www.bloomsburyacademic.com

SURROUNDING AREA MAP

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS CAMPUS MAP



Conference Registration, Refreshments, Lunch
Publishers Exhibition, Peacock Theatre

Rooms:
H101, H102, H103 (first floor)
H216 (second floor)

Poster Presentations, Exhibitions, Refreshments
Rooms:
Alumni Theatre, Thai Theatre (lower ground floor)
NAB104, NAB107, NAB114, NAB115 (first floor)
NAB204, NAB206, NAB213, NAB214(2nd floor)

Rooms: Hong Kong Theatre (ground floor)
D202 (2nd floor), D302 (3rd floor), D402 (4th floor)
D502 (5th floor), D602 (6th floor), D702 (7th floor)

British Sociological Association
Medical Sociology Group
Annual Conference

Wednesday 14th – Friday 16th September 2011
University of Chester

We look forward to welcoming you at our 43rd Annual Conference.

We are pleased to have confirmed two high profile plenary speakers, Professor Alan Petersen and Professor Rosaline Barbour. The 2011 conference will celebrate our international links with a symposium.

Papers, posters and other forms of presentation will be structured around streams that include:

1. Cancer
2. Embodiment and Emotion
3. Ethics
4. Ethnicity
5. Experiences of Health and Illness
6. Gender
7. Health Policy, Service Delivery & Organisation
8. Health Technologies and Genetics
9. Individual, Collective and Global Risk
10 Inequalities
11. Lay-Professional Interface
12. Lifecourse: Reproductive Health, Chronic Conditions, Ageing, Death and Dying
13. Mental Health
14. Methods
15. Patient and Public Involvement
16. Patient Organisation and Support Groups
17. Preventive Health
18. Randomised Controlled Trials and Evidenced-based Medicine
19. Sleep
20. Theory
21. Open Stream

Further conference details: www.britsoc.co.uk/events/medsoc
Email: bsamedsoc@britsoc.org.uk

Abstract submission is now open
The abstract submission deadline is Friday 6th May 2011.
Abstracts received after this date will not be considered.

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