BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

www.britsoc.co.uk

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2012

SOCIOLOGY IN AN AGE OF AUSTERITY

Wednesday 11th – Friday 13th April
University of Leeds

Conference Programme and Abstract Book

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

bsa

Call For Papers

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2013

Engaging Sociology

Tuesday 2 April
Postgraduate and Early Career Forum Workshops

Wednesday 3 April - Friday 5 April
Annual Conference
Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London

The British Sociological Association invites submissions to its Annual Conference.
Participants can present on any sociological research topic.

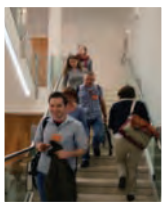
Suggestions for grouped sessions within the open streams are welcomed.
All BSA study groups are strongly encouraged to contribute posters/ papers and other activities. There will also be opportunities for study groups to meet independently.

Online abstract submission:
www.britsoc.co.uk/events/Conference
Abstract submission opens: Monday 21 May 2012

IMPORTANT DATES:

Friday 5th October 2012:	**Final deadline for abstract submission**
Friday 18th January 2013:	**Last date for presenters to register**

E-mail: events@britsoc.org.uk



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Conference Programme & Abstracts Book

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference
University of Leeds
Tuesday 10 – Friday 13 April 2012

Sociology in an Age of Austerity

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WELCOME TO THE BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2012 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The conference 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 two open streams in which smaller specialist groups can organise events. It is recognised that this format in the past has resulted in a rich and challenging programme and it is hoped that this success continues this year.

The theme of the 2012 conference is 'Sociology in an Age of Austerity'.

It is a pleasure to announce the following plenary sessions:

John Brewer (University of Aberdeen) will give the Presidential Address on *From the Public Impact to the Public Value of Sociology* on Wednesday 11 April at 14:30 in Conference Auditorium 1.

Zygmunt Bauman (Emeritus Professor University of Leeds) will speak on *"Liquid Modernity Revisited"* and **Michael Burawoy** (University of California – Berkeley) will speak on *"On Occupations"* on Thursday 12 April at 17:45 in Conference Auditorium 1.

Stephen Ackroyd (Emeritus Professor, Lancaster University) and **Rosemary Batt** (Cornell University) will speak on *Austerity for some? The Impact of Financialization on Management and Labor* on Friday 13 April at 13:30 in Conference Auditorium 1.

We are very pleased to be **celebrating 25 years of publishing the *Work, employment and society*** (WES) journal and it is very fitting that the University of Leeds is home to the majority of the current WES Editors. We hope you will join us for our celebratory drinks reception on Friday 13 April at 18:00 in Sports Hall 1.

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

Stream	Stream Coordinators
Media, Culture and Consumption	Andrew Blaikie, University of Aberdeen David Inglis, University of Aberdeen
Sociology of Education	Richard Waller, University of the West of England, Bristol David Mellor, University of Bristol
Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	Yvette Taylor, London South Bank University Val Gillies, London South Bank University
Law, Crime and Rights	Michele Lamb, Roehampton University Vicky Canning, Liverpool John Moores University
Medicine, Health and Illness	Hannah Bradby, University of Warwick Chris Yuill, Robert Gordon University
Methodological Innovations	Graham Crow, University of Southampton
Sociology of Religion	Titus Hjelm, University College, London Matthew Francis, Goldsmiths, University of London
Science and Technology Studies	Paul Martin, University of Nottingham Anne Kerr, University of Leeds
Social Divisions/Social Identities	Stephanie Lawler, Newcastle University Geoff Payne, Newcastle University Aaron Winter, University of Abertay
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	Thomas Birtchnell, Lancaster University Robin Smith, Cardiff University
Professional Practice	Lynn Jamieson, University of Edinburgh
Theory	Gurminder K Bhambra, University of Warwick Stephen Kemp, University of Edinburgh

Work, Employment and Economic Life	Tracey Warren, University of Nottingham Vanessa Beck, University of Leicester
Risk, Globalisation, Climate Change and Beyond	Jacqueline Davies, City University London Christine McCourt, City University London Tom Hargreaves, University of East Anglia Joanne Warner, University of Kent Elizabeth Shove, Lancaster University
Open Stream(s)	Rosaline Barbour, The Open University
Open Stream: Psychosocial and Psychoanalysis	Sasha Roseneil, Birkbeck College, University of London Peter Redman, The Open University

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

Rosaline Barbour, Eric Harrison, Bernie Hayes, Lynn Jamieson, Kate Woodthorpe
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 2012:

Main Conference Sponsor

SAGE
www.sagepub.co.uk

Conference Internet Café & Professional Practice Stream Sponsor

The Higher Education Academy, Social Sciences
www.heacademy.ac.uk

Exhibitors

- British Sociological Association
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- Higher Education Academy
- Ashgate Publishing
- Bloomsbury Academic Press
- Combined Academic Publishers
- Cambridge University Press
- Edwin Mellen Press
- Emerald Group Publishing
- Palgrave Macmillan
- ProQuest
- Routledge
- The Policy Press
- University of Leeds
- Wiley Blackwell

DELEGATE INFORMATION

REGISTRATION/HELP DESK

Staff will be available in the Sports Hall to register delegates at the following times:

Wednesday	11 April 2012	08:30 - 17:00
Thursday	12 April 2012	08:30 - 17:00
Friday	13 April 2012	08:30 - 17:00

Information Points are located within the Sports Hall, Conference Centre and Roger Stevens Building.

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

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.

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

Staff will be available in the Sports Hall at the University of Leeds to answer any delegate queries/enquiries.

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 11 April – Friday 13 April) urgent messages can be left with BSA staff at the conference. The telephone number is: [+44] (0) 7825 235 181.

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

BSA CONFERENCE OFFICE

The BSA Conference Office will be located in the Sports Hall. BSA staff attending the conference will be Judith Mudd (Chief Executive), Kerry Collins (Company Secretary), Liz Jackson (Events Officer), Elaine Forester (Events Coordinator), Alison Danforth (Publications Officer), Hai Nguyen (Intern), Tony Trueman (Media Consultant) and Chris Doyle (Photographer).

LOCAL TRAVEL INFORMATION

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2012 is taking place at the University of Leeds.

Delegates arriving by taxi should request to be dropped off at the Sports Centre, South Entrance, Willow Terrace (just off Calverley Street), University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

Conference registration will take place in Sports Hall 1.

By Rail

The university is situated 1.2 miles, approximately 15-20 minutes walk, from Leeds City station.

For further information and details of train times, contact **National Rail Enquiries** on **0871 200 49 50** or visit www.nationalrail.co.uk.

By Bus

There are number of excellent bus services in Leeds. Visit the West Yorkshire Metro website www.wymetro.com and First Leeds www.firstgroup.com/ukbus/leeds for timetables and general information.

The City Bus stops at the bus and train stations and the southern end of campus (near the back of Leeds General Infirmary A&E) every 10 minutes from 6.30am - 7.30pm Monday to Saturday.

By Taxi

Please consider the environment when planning to travel to and around Leeds. Public transport in the area is very good with excellent bus and rail services.

Streamline Taxis Tel: 01132443322
ATL Tel: 0113 285 2200
Leeds Bradford airport taxis Tel: 07999300030
City Cabs Leeds Tel: 01132438888

Parking

Although no parking is available on campus, there is ample space available at the nearby

NCP Leeds Boar Lane car park http://en.parkopedia.co.uk/parking/carpark/leeds_boar_lane/ls1/leeds/

More information on car parking in Leeds can be found at http://www.leeds.gov.uk/page.aspx?pageidentifier=fa6c992d-8272-40eb-97e8-7e67122bb02e

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 Leeds Tourist Information Bureau (Leeds Live It Love It) to see what options are available: www.leedsliveitloveit.com or telephone [+44] (0)113 242 5242

MEALS

Lunch

Your conference badge must be worn at all times for security reasons and for meal provision. All registered delegates can collect their lunches from the food points in the Sports Hall. To avoid queues delegates are encouraged to make use of the full range of opening hours. Lunch times are as follows:

Wednesday	11 April 2012	13:30 - 14:30
Thursday	12 April 2012	13:00 - 14:00
Friday	13 April 2012	12:30 - 13:30

Wednesday Conference Dinner Buffet

The conference dinner will take place at 19:30 in the Refectory. 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 dinner.

The conference dinner must have been pre-booked by no later than 13:00 on Monday 26 March 2012.

Special Dietary Requirements

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.

Other Meals

There are vast options for evening meals in Leeds. There are a number of restaurants and bars not far away from University. No evening meal will be provided other than the Conference Dinner (pre-booking required).

Tea and Coffee

Refreshments will be served in the Sports. **Please make full use of the various points to avoid queues**

Wednesday 11 April 2012

Tea & coffee	08:30 – 09:30
Tea & coffee	11:30 – 12:00
Tea & coffee	16:00 – 16:30

Thursday 12 April 2012

Tea & coffee	08:30 – 09:30
Tea & coffee	11:00 – 11:30
Tea & coffee	15:30 – 16:00

Friday 13 April 2012

Tea & coffee	08:30 – 09:00
Tea & coffee	10:30 – 11:00
Tea & coffee	15:00 – 15:15

LUGGAGE STORAGE

During the conference, free-of-charge luggage storage is provided in the Sports Hall. The opening times are as follows:

Wednesday	11 April 2012	08:30 – 19:00
Thursday	12 April 2012	08:30 – 20:15
Friday	13 April 2012	08:30 – 19:00

INTERNET ACCESS

The Higher Education Academy Internet Café

An Internet Café, sponsored by The Higher Education Academy, Social Sciences, will be located on the ground floor of the Roger Stevens 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. Log-in details can be collected from the conference registration desk in the Sports Hall, or from the conference steward at the entrance to the Roger Stevens building.

Wireless Internet Connection

Wireless internet is available throughout Sports Hall, Conference Centre and Roger Stevens building, enabling delegates to use their own laptops to connect to the internet. **Remember to bring your own laptop if you wish to use this facility as the University and the BSA will not provide them.**

The University of Leeds 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.

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 Conference Centre and Roger Stevens building which are all within walking distance from the Sports Hall.

POSTER SESSIONS

Posters will be displayed in Sports Hall on Thursday 12 April concurrent with the coffee break. There is a designated poster viewing time: 15:30-16:00 on Thursday when presenters will be available to discuss their work. Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.

PLENARY SESSIONS

John Brewer (University of Aberdeen) will give the BSA Presidential Address and will speak on *From the Public Impact to the Public Value of Sociology* on Wednesday 11 April at 14:30 in Conference Auditorium 1.

Zygmunt Bauman (Emeritus Professor, University of Leeds) will speak on *Liquid Modernity Revisited* and **Michael Burawoy** (University of California – Berkley) who will speak on *On Occupations* on Thursday 11 April at 17:45 in Conference Auditorium 1.

Stephen Ackroyd (Emeritus Professor, Lancaster University) and **Rosemary Batt** (Cornell University) will speak on *Austerity for some? The Impact of Financialization on Management and Labor* on Friday 13 April at 13:30 in Conference Auditorium 1.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

The Annual Members' Meeting will be held in Conference Auditorium 2 at the University of Leeds, Wednesday 11 April 2012, 13:30 – 14:30. All members are welcome.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION | SAGE

Genetics: The Sociology of Identity

Special Issue Call for Papers
Deadline for submissions: 31 July 2012

The special issue, for October 2013, addresses the many ways in which genetic knowledge and technologies intersect with the formations of personal, social, cultural, racial/ethnic and national identities in contemporary societies. It will bring together sociological analysis of identity concepts and practices with reflections on the role of genetic knowledge in the formation of contemporary identities.

Possible themes may include but are not limited to the following:

- Genetics, normativity and the dynamics of identity
- The role of genetics in creating and contesting racialised identities
- Genetics, colonialism, imperialism and power
- Genetics in social institutions: medicine, policing, immigration
- State surveillance, including forensic DNA technologies and immigration politics
- Genetic screening, and the remaking of health risk and at-risk populations
- Social movements, genetic identities and the dynamics of identity-based activism around health, disability and other issues
- New genetic identities
- Genetics and the contestation and remaking of parenting and kinship
- The geneticisation of sex/gender/sexuality
- Fairness and equality: how wealth, economic structures, patenting, and the regulation of markets and products influence access to genetic testing and the ability to articulate certain identity claims

Editorial Team

Editor-in-Chief: Christine Hauskeller (University of Exeter)
Co-editors: Gill Haddow (University of Edinburgh), Steve Sturdy (University of Edinburgh) and Richard Tutton (University of Lancaster)
Conveners of the ESRC Genomics Network stream on Genomics and Identity Politics

Full call for papers: http://www.britsoc.co.uk/publications/pubsvacancies.htm

Conference Programme at a Glance

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – WEDNESDAY

Wednesday 11 April 2012

08:30 onwards	Conference Office / Registration	*Sports Hall 1*
09:30 - 11:30	**Paper Session 1**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
11:30 - 12:00	Break	*Sports Hall 1*
12:00 - 13:30	**Paper Session 2**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
13:30 - 14:30	Lunch **BSA Annual Members' Meeting**	*Sports Hall 1* *Conference Auditorium 2*
14:30 - 16:00	Welcome to the University of Leeds **Presidential Address: John Brewer** Presentation of the BSA's first Distinguished Service to Sociology Award	*Conference Auditorium 1*
16:00 - 16:30	Break	*Sports Hall 1*
16:30 - 18:00	**Paper Session 3**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
18:15 - 19:15	**Stream Plenaries**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01 & 21*
19:30	Conference Dinner and Wine Reception Including screening of Bauman Documentary with Q&A session C-SAP Award Presentation	*Refectory*

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – THURSDAY

Thursday 12 April 2012

08:30 onwards	Conference Office / Registration	*Sports Hall 1*
09:30 - 11:00	**Stream Plenaries**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01 & 21*
11:00 - 11:30	Break	*Sports Hall 1*
11:30 - 13:00	**Paper Session 4**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch Screening of the Bauman Documentary Study Group Convenors Meeting	*Sports Hall 1* *Conference Auditorium 1* *Staff House*
14:00 - 15:30	**Paper Session 5**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
15:30 - 16:00	Break **Poster Session**	*Sports Hall 1* *Sports Hall 2*
16:00 - 17:30	**Paper Session 6**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
17:45 - 19:15	**Plenary: Bauman and Burawoy** Philip Abrams Memorial Prize & SPIE Prize	*Conference Auditorium 1*
19:15 - 20:15	Publishers' Reception	*Sports Hall 1*

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – FRIDAY

Friday 13 April 2012

08.30 onwards	Conference Office / Registration	*Sports Hall 1*
09:00 - 10:30	**Roundtable Sessions**	*Sports Hall 2*
10:30 - 11:00	Break	*Sports Hall 1*
11:00 - 12:30	**Paper Session 7**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Study Group Business Meetings	*Sports Hall 1*
13:30 - 15:00	**Plenary: Ackroyd & Batt**	*Conference Auditorium1*
15:00 - 15:15	Break	*Sports Hall 1*
15:15 - 16:45	**Paper Session 8**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01-15 & 21*
17:00 - 18:00	**Stream Plenaries**	*Conference Auditorium 1-2, Roger Stevens 01 & 21*
18:00 - 19:00	*Work, employment and society* 25th Anniversary Drinks Reception	*Sports Hall 1*
19:00	Conference Closes	

Conference Programme Grid - Wednesday 11 April 2012

		Conference Centre		Roger Stevens Building					
	Sports Hall	**Conf Aud 1**	**Conf Aud 2**	**RSLT 21**	**RSLT 01**	**RSLT 02**	**RSLT 03**	**RSLT 04**	**RSLT 05**
	(refreshments, posters, exhibitions)	**Media, Culture and Consumption**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Sociology of Education**	**Social Divisions/ Social Identities**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Law, Crime and Rights**	**Theory**
08:30	**Registration**								
09:30-11:30		Hubbard, P.	Nnonyelu, N.	Pettinger, L.M.	Andrews, K.	Beckett, A.M.C.	Choudhury, M.	Waites, M.	Dawson, M.
Paper Session 1		Sanders, T.	Al-Oraimi, S.Z.	Purcell, C.A.	Thatcher, J.	Watson, R.	Ogundana, F.	Karapehlivan Senel, F.	Carrigan, M.
		Colosi, R.		Pfeiffer, S.	Charalambous, P.	Baily, J.	Moffatt, F.	Booker, M.	Whimster, S.
				Louhivuori, A.E.	Wong, B.	Farris, S.R.	Todd, M.	Lee-Gong, E.	Dinerstein, A.C.
				Lyon, D.		Scott, S.		Manzanero, D.	Chalari, A.
								Hirvi, M.	Steed, C.
11:30-1200	**Refreshments**								
12:00-13:30		Horne, J.	Jackson, S.	Thurnell-Read, T.	Braun, A.	Barry, J.	Crawshaw, P.	Roth, S.	Bhambra, G.K.
Paper Session 2		Purdue, D.	O'Neill, P.	Tedder, V.	Oliver, C.	Skey, M.	Kroezen, M.	Canning, V.	Law, A.
		Pressland, A.	Lucey, H.	Sutherland, A.	Kumral, S.	Winter, A.	Kenten, C.	Kim, C.	Kolarz, P.
		Griggs, G.	Akindele-Oscar, A.	Stranglman, T.		Molinari, B.	McBride-Stewart, S.		Wickham, G.
13:30-14:30	**Lunch**		**Annual Members' Meeting**						
14:30-16:00		**Presidential Address - John Brewer**							
16:00-16:30	**Refreshments**								
16:30-18:00		Nelson, A.	Reynolds, T.	Leonard, P.	Cooper, L.	Fuhr, C.	D'Andreta, D.	Lamb, M.	Pawlett, W.
Paper Session 3		Appleford, K.	Henwood, K.	Tetteh, P.	Jerrim, J.	Bradley, H.	Alcantara, M.	Sa'ad, A-M.	Kelly, P.
		Holliday, R.	Tarrant, A.	Calafate-Faria, F.	Brooks, R.	Adams, N.	Ciupijus, Z.	Ward, M.	Tan, S.Y.
				Fitton, T.	Thomson, S.	Boliver, V.	Barradas, C.	Gazit, N.	Holmwood, J.
18:15-19:15		**Stream Plenary - Media, Culture and Consumption**	**Stream Plenary - Law Crime and Rights**	**Stream Plenary - Cities, Space, Mobility, Place**	**Stream Plenary - Theory**				

	Roger Stevens Building									
	RSLT 06	**RSLT 07**	**RSLT 08**	**RSLT 09**	**RSLT 10**	**RSLT 11**	**RSLT 12**	**RSLT 13**	**RSLT 14**	**RSLT 15**
	Sociology of Religion	**Cities, Mobility, Place & Space**	**Professional Practice** **Methodological Innovations**	**Risk, Globalisation, Climate Change & Beyond** **Science and Technology Studies**	**Sociology of Education 2**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life 2**	**Open 1** **Professional Practice 2**	**Open 2**	**Media, Culture and Consumption 2**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2**
08:30										
09:30-11:30 Paper Session 1	Makita, M.	McGhee, D.P.	**Teaching Sociology: Uncomfortable Truths and Tricky Issues**	Butler, C.	Perkins, H.W.	Arun, S.	Lefkay, K.	Maile, S.	Tulle, E.	Kramer, A-M.
	Olusanya, O.	Chan, S-H.		Sealey-Huggins, L.	Simpson, D.	Tomlinson, J.	Butler, D.	Adlam, J.	Sprackle n, K.	Milne, S.
	Kyriakakis, I.	Shin, E.		Delicado, A.	Rogers, C.	Nasser, R.	Doidge, M.	Fotaki, M.	Coleman, R.	Roll Bennet, P.
	Prideaux, M.	Benites-Gambirazio, E.		Khan, M.	Myers, M.	Kuokkanen, A.	Velija, P.	Hunter, S.		
		Benson, M.		Ermolaeva, P.			Smith, S.			
							Butler, A.			
11:30-12:00										
12:00-13:30 Paper Session 2	Doebler, S.	Smith, R.J.	Farrar, M.	Markusson, N.	Steward, S.	Grugulis, I.	**Headlines Without Forehead Lines**	Walsh, J.	O'Brien, D.	Moore, N.
	Burkimsher, M.	Sanders, E.	Jenkins, C.	Conroy, R.	Kong, J.	Zuin, D.		Kakos, M.	Fuller, M.	Hayes, S.
	Clements, B.	Binken, S.	Winkelmann-Gleed, A.	Uzzell, D.		MacGill, F.		Roseneil, S.		Simpson, P.
	McAndrew, S.			Lemaire, X.		Skinner, T.				
13:30-14:30										
14:30-16:00										
16:00-16:30										
16:30-18:00 Paper Session 3	Bennett, M.	Aldred, R.	**Reseaching Time: Developments and Innovations in Qualitative Longitudinal Methods**	Demir, I.	Hayes, S.	Anuratha Venkataraman, R.	King, A.D.	McDermott, E.	**Peer Reviewing: Tips & Pitfalls**	Irwin, S.
	Bolzonaro, F.	Randell, R.		Hammond, N.	Glaesser, J.	Or, T-M.	Simpson, P.	Kehily, M.J.		Caswell, G.
	Hjelm, T.	Birtchnell, T.		Tubaro, P.	Crossouard, B.	Vincent, S.	Woodspring, N.			Wilson, S.
		Spinney, J.		Nasi, M.	Edgington, U.					Palmer, V.
18:15-19:15										

Conference Programme Grid - Thursday 12 April 2012

		Conference Centre		Roger Stevens Building					
	Sports Hall 1	**Conf Aud 1**	**Conf Aud 2**	**RSLT 21**	**RSLT 01**	**RSLT 02**	**RSLT 03**	**RSLT 04**	**RSLT 05**
	(refreshments, posters, exhibitions)	**Media, Culture and Consumption**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Sociology of Education**	**Social Divisions/ Social Identities**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Law, Crime and Rights**	**Theory**
08:30	**Registration**								
09:30-11:00		**Stream Plenary - Media Culture and Consumption**	**Stream Plenary - Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Stream Plenary – Sociology of Religion**	**Stream Plenary - Sociology of Education**				
11:00-11:30	**Refreshments**								
11:30-13:00 Paper Session 4		Duan, A.L.	Heath, S.	Mangano, A.	Burke, C.	Song, M.	Turkmendag, I.	Gavin, P.	Norrie, S.
		Mainil, T.	Cunningham-Burley, S.	Mitchell, L.	Loxley, A.	Burdsey, D.	Davis, W.	Massa, E.	Kemp, S.
			Pilcher, J.	Akindele-Oscar, A.	Lewis, T.	Sims, J.	Butler, C.	Nah, A.M.	Brock, T.
			Gabb, J.	Hamblin, K.		Valluvan, S.			Elder-Vass, D.
13:00-14:00	**Lunch**								
14:00-15:30 Paper Session 5		Muniz, B.	Sammet, K.	McCann, L.	Crozier, G.	Johnson, P.	Harden, J.	Duggan, M.	Chernilo, D.
		Carrigan, M.	Formankova, L.	Kennedy, P.	Burke, P.J.	Papapolydorou, M.	Cullati, S.	Dhanda, M.	Turner, C.
		Wilson, J.	Blossfeld, G.	Atkinson, W.J.	Hoskins, K.	Kadar Satat, G.	Gibson, B.J.	Williamson, E.	McLennan, G.
			Tungohan, E.		Reay, D.				
15:30-16:00	**Refreshments Poster Presentations**	**Bauman Documentary**							
16:00-17:30 Paper Session 6		Cole, J.	Twamley, K.	Mulholland, J.	**Studying in Austere Times: University Students' Classed Financial Survival Strategies**	Saha, A.	Shoveller, J.	Jones, R.	Desan, M.
		Stamer, N.	Stella, F.	Porter, J.		Halvorsrud, K.	Fisher, P.	Towers, J.	Susen, S.
		Tonner, A.	Donovan, C.	Tsang, Y.H.E.		Fox, J.	Dowling, S.	Bowstead, J.	Cruickshank, J.
						Pettifor, H.	Theberge, N.		Higham, P.
17:45-19:15		**Plenary - Baumana nd Burawoy**							
19:15-20:15	**Publishers' Reception**								

	Roger Stevens Building									
	RSLT 06	**RSLT 07**	**RSLT 08**	**RSLT0 9**	**RSLT 10**	**RSLT 11**	**RSLT 12**	**RSLT 13**	**RSLT 14**	**RSLT 15**
	Sociology of Religion	**Cities, Mobility, Place & Space**	**Methodological Innovations**	**Science and Technology Studies**	**Sociology of Education 2** **Social Divisions/Social Identities 2**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life 2**	**Open 1**	**Open 2**	**Media, Culture & Consumption 2 Professional Practice**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2**
08:30										
09:30-11:00										
11:00-1130										
11:30-13:00 Paper Session 4	Eriksen, L.L.	Byrne, D.	Crowhurst, I.	Webster, A.J.	Abbas, A.	Timms, J.	**Future Directions for Gender Studies in Times of Austerity**	Birch, M.	Moore, K.	Franklin, A.
	Francis, M.	Goulden, M.	Tarr, J.	Chabot, C.	Moreau, M-P.	Bonnin, D.		Morgan Brett, B.	Fletcher, T.	Pustulka, P.
	Ranjan, P.	Tamari, T.	Morton, J.		Cooper, L.	Mirchandani, K.				Bilecen-Suoglu, B.
	Zavala-Pelayo, E.	Metcalfe, A.	Wright, H.		Abrahams, J.	Salatova, A.				Pritchard, G.W.
13:00-14:00										
14:00-15:30 Paper Session 5	Arat, A.	Pieri, E.	Wilson-Kovacs, D.	Abraham, J.W.	Killeen, N.			Redman, P.	**Journal Publishing: Tips & Pitfalls**	Coltart, C.
	McKenzie, J.	Weber-Newth, F.	Finn, K.	Corbett, K.	Paul, J.			Carabine, J.		Griggs, J.
	Sobczyk, R.	Wozniak, W.	Hammond, N.	Madden, M.	Shaik, F.			Lewis, G.		Chowbey, P.
			Vogl, S.		Moore, R.S.			Hollway, W.		
15:30-16:00										
16:00-17:30 Paper Session 6	Warden, R.	Burrows, R.J.	Cheung, O.	Wilson-Kovacs, D.	Bennett, J.	Muffels, R.	Davy, Z.	Buckner, L.	Kempson, M.	Bottero, W.
	Wilkins Laflamme, S.	Mhishi, L.	Morgan-Brett, B.	Lawless, C.	Mason, W.	Mackenzie, E.	Stewart, K.	Hutten, R.	Ebrey, J.	Zagel, H.
	Dhaliwal, S.	Schuster, L.	Ellis, J.	Carvalho, A.	Bone. J	Krahn, H.	Mason, K.	Gosling, J.		Klett-Davies, M.
			Yang, M.	Wyatt, D.		Lin, X.				Hanna, E.
17:45-19:15										
19:15-20:15										

Conference Programme Grid - Friday 13 April 2012

			Conference Centre		Roger Stevens Building					
	Sports Hall 1	**Sports Hall 2**	**Conf Aud 1**	**Conf Aud 2**	**RSLT 21**	**RSLT 01**	**RSLT 02**	**RSLT 03**	**RSLT 04**	**RSLT 05**
		posters, exhibitions	**Media, Culture and Consumption**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Sociology of Education**	**Social Divisions/ Social Identities**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Law, Crime and Rights**	**Theory**
08:30	**Registration**									
09:00-10:30		**Roundtable Sessions**								
10:30-11:00	**Refreshments**									
11:00-12:30 Paper Session 7			Williams, B.	Woodiwiss, J.	Gill-McLure, W.	Hollingworth, S.	Radu, C.	Olive, P.	Britton, N.J.	**Special Session On C. Wright Mills**
			Jugureanu, A.	Hammond, N.	Read, M.	Mansaray, A.	Pratsinakis, E.	Bartlett, R.L.	Miller, J.	
				Thain, C.	Forkert, K.	Allen, K.	Olufayo, O-O.	Edgar, F.C.	Agnew, S.	
				Hardy, K.	Harrison, E.					
12:30-13:30	**Lunch**			**Race and Ethnicity Study Group Meeting**	**WEEL Study Group Meeting**	**Education Study Group Meeting**	**Violence against Women Study Group Meeting**		**Sociology of Rights Study Group Meeting**	**Theory Study Group Meeting**
13:30 – 15:00			**Plenary - Ackroyd & Batt**							
15:00-15:15	**Refreshments**									
15:15-16:45 Paper Session 8			Molinari, B.	Sanger, T.J.	Li, Y.	Sin, I.L.	Karamandou, L.	Schels, B.	Christoph Grillo, C	Kampouris, M.
			Addison, M.	McGeeney, E.	Warren, T.	Lin, T.Y.	Romero Reche, A.	Perkins, J.	Cliquennois, G.	Krause, J.
			Richter, A.	Marques, A.C.	Moriarty, J.		Kumral, S.			Meloni, M.
					Takeda, H.					Fox, N.
16:45-17:00										
17:00-18:00 Stream Plenaries			**Stream Plenary - Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Stream Plenary - Science and Technology Studies**	**Stream Plenary - Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Stream Plenary - Social Divisions/ Social Identities**				
18:00-19:00	**WES reception**									

	Roger Stevens Building									
	RSLT 06	**RSLT 07**	**RSLT 08**	**RSLT 09**	**RSLT 10**	**RSLT 11**	**RSLT 12**	**RSLT 13**	**RSLT 14**	**RSLT 15**
	Sociology of Religion	**Cities, Mobility, Place & Space** **Law, Crime and Rights 2**	**Methodological Innovations**	**Science and Technology Studies**	**Social Divisions/ Social Identities 2**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life 2**	**Open 1**	**Open 2**	**Media, Culture & Consumption 2** **Professional Practice**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2**
08:30										
09:00-10:30										
10:30-11:00										
11:00-12:30	Kuah-Pearce, K.E.	Long, J.	Champetier, B.	Martin, P.	Mckenzie, L.	Beck, V.	Amsler, S.S.	Oliver, K.	Berry, M.	Duncan, S.
	Mohamed Nasir, K.	Sirriyeh, A.	Dreier, L.	Heiberger, R.	Jackson, E.	Lindsay, C.	Joshi. N.	James, L.	Dennis, A.	Seymour, J.D.
		Hamilton, K.	Cooper, B.	Smith, S.	Rayner, D.	James, S.			Flynn, G.	Amirmoayed, A.
			Hutchinson, E.		Pell, S.					Kordasiewicz ,A.
12:30-13:30		**Social and Public Policy Study Group Meeting**	**Bourdieu Study Group Meeting**		**Gender Study Group Meeting**			**Sociology, Psychoanalysis and Psychsocial Study Group Meeting**	**Food Study Group Meeting**	**Families and Relationships Study Group Meeting**
13:30-15:00										
15:00-15:15										
15:15-16:45	Pathak, D.	**Violence and Society**	Crow, G.P.	Kerr, E.	Cole, M.	Adefolaju, T.	Dawood, Q.	**Can Research on Families and Personal Relationships help Promote Sustainability?**		Rivas, C.
	Erhard, F.		Dhanda, R.	Bulpin, K.	Pai, E-Y.	Bhengu, S.	Fehr, S.			Scott Jones, J.F.
	Bergelt, D.		Eda, H.	Herman, C.	Knight, R.	Lopes, A.	Olufayo, O.O.			Bika, Z.
			Roach, C.	Pereira, M.D.M.	Simpson, P.	Wahn, I-L.				
16:45-17:00										
17:00-18:00										
18:00-19:00										

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PLENARY

Wednesday 11 April 2012, 14:30
Conference Auditorium 1

Professor John Brewer

From the Public Impact to the Public Value of Sociology

Impact is a Jeremiah Pit, that is to say a hole leading nowhere. The language of public impact is parochially British and distances the UK from the international discourse around public value. The problems surrounding the very principle of public impact suggest we should move the debate on to the public value of sociology. This first requires that we deconstruct the meaning of value. Three types are distinguished that show the different value of sociology. Attention is given to one type, here called normative public value. The normative public value of sociology is defined and its implications for the practice of sociology are identified. The importance of this shift in nomenclature is that it puts the terms of the debate back on sociology's terrain not that of neoliberalism, for it defies the thrust of marketization to render everything into price.

Professor John Brewer is Sixth-Century Professor of Sociology at the University of Aberdeen. He is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, an Academician in the Academy of Social Sciences and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. He has held visiting appointments at Yale, St John's College Oxford, Corpus Christi College Cambridge and Australian National University. He is the author of sixteen books. He has been commissioned by Bloomsbury Academic Press to write a book on the public value of the social sciences, due to be published late 2012 or early 2013.

Chair: Rosaline Barbour

PLENARY

Thursday 12 April 2012, 17:45
Conference Auditorium 1

Professor Zygmunt Bauman and Professor Michael Burawoy

Liquid Modernity Revisited

Professor Zygmunt Bauman is Emeritus Professor of Sociology, University of Leeds. His latest publications include the following: *Collateral Damage: Social Inequalities in a Global Age* and *Culture in a Liquid-Modern World*, both published by Polity.

On Occupations

Professor Michael Burawoy is President of the International Sociological Association and teaches sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. His latest book, written with Karl Von Holdt, is entitled *Conversations with Bourdieu: The Johannesburg Moment.*

Chair: Professor John Brewer

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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Philip Abrams Memorial Prize Nominations 2012

Michaela Benson
The British in Rural France: Lifestyle migration and the ongoing quest for a better way of life Manchester University Press 978-0-7190-8249-8

Elisabeth Carter
Analysing Police Interviews: Laughter, Confessions and the Tape Continuum 978-1-4411-7973-9

Lita Croclani-Windland
Festivals, Affect and Identity: A Deleuzian Apprenticeship in Central Italian Communities Anthem Press 978-0-85728-998-8

Zowie Davy
Recognizing Transsexuals: Personal, Political and Medicolegal Embodiment Ashgate Publishing 978-1-4094-0565-8

Gabriella Elgenius
Symbols of Nations and Nationalism: Celebrating Nationhood Palgrave MacMillan 978-0-230-24787-1

Patricia Hynes
The Dispersal and Social Exclusion of Asylum Seekers: Between Liminality and Belonging Policy Press 978-1-84742-326-9

Michael Halewood
A. N. Whitehead and Social Theory: Tracing a Culture of Thought Anthem Press 978-0-85728-796-0

Gareth Millington
'Race', Culture and the Right to the City: Centres, Peripheries, Margins Palgrave 978-0-230-20270-2

Michael Skey
National Belonging and Everyday Life: The Significance of Nationhood in an Uncertain World Palgrave 978-0-230-24761-1

Alexander Smith
Devolution and the Scottish Conservatives: Banal Activism, Electioneering and the Politics of Irrelevance Manchester University Press 978-0-7190-7969-6

Paul Thomas
Youth, Multiculturalism and Community Cohesion Palgrave Macmillan 978-0-230-25195-3

Simon Weaver
The Rhetoric of Racist Humour: US, UK and Global Race Joking Ashgate Publishing 978-1-4094-2011-8

Hazel Wright
Women Studying Childcare: Integrating Lives Through Adult Education Trentham Books 978-1-85856-485-2

Shortlist 2012

Michaela Benson

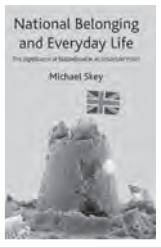
The British in Rural France: Life-style Migration and the Ongoing Quest for a Better Way of Life

Manchester University Press
978-0-7190-8249-8

Zowie Davy

Recognizing Transsexuals: Personal, Political and Medicolegal Embodiment

Ashgate Publishing
978-1-4094-0565-8



Michael Skey

National Belonging and Everyday Life: The Significance of Nation-hood in an Uncertain World

Palgrave Macmillan
978-0-230-24761-1

Paul Thomas

Youth, Multiculturalism and Community Cohesion

Palgrave Macmillan
978-0-230-25195-3

The winner of the prize will be announced on Thursday 11 April at 19:15 in Conference Auditorium 1, University of Leeds

Nominees List

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION | SAGE

SAGE Prize for Innovation and/or Excellence 2012

Cultural Sociology

Wendy Bottero and Nick Crossley. **Worlds, Fields and Networks: Becker, Bourdieu and the Structures of Social Relations,** *Cultural Sociology*, 5: 99-119.

Juan Pablo Pardo-Guerra. **How much for the Michelangelo? Valuation, Commoditization and Finitism in the Secondary Art Market,** *Cultural Sociology,* 5: 207-22.

Steven Seidman and Chet Meeks (1973-2007). **The Politics of Authenticity: Civic Individualism and the Cultural Roots of Gay Normalization,** *Cultural Sociology,* 5: 519-36.

Yael Keshet. **Energy Medicine and Hybrid Knowledge Construction: The Formation of New Cultural-Epistemological Rules of Discourse,** *Cultural Sociology,* 5: 501-18.

Andrew Smith, **'Concrete Freedom': C.L.R. James on Culture and Black Politics,** *Cultural Sociology*, 5: 479-99.

Sociological Research Online

Barry Cooper & Judith Glaesser. **Paradoxes and Pitfalls in Using Fuzzy Set QCA: Illustrations from a Critical Review of a Study of Educational Inequality,** *Sociological Research Online*, 16.3.

Elizabeth Dinnie & Kath Browne. **Creating a Sexual Self in Heteronormative Space: Integrations and Imperatives Amongst Spiritual Seekers at the Findhorn Community,** *Sociological Research Online,* 16.1.

Robert Ford, James Tilley and Anthony Heath**. Land of My Fathers? Economic Development, Ethnic Division and Ethnic National Identity in 32 Countries,** *Sociological Research Online*, 16.4.

Maria Pérez-y-Pérez & Tony Stanley**. Ethnographic Intimacy: Thinking Through the Ethics of Social Research in Sex Worlds,** *Sociological Research Online*, 16.2.

Sociology

Anna Hedenus**. Finding Prosperity as a Lottery Winner: Presentations of Self after Sudden Acquisition of Wealth,** *Sociology,* 45: 22-37.

Brady Robards & Andy Bennett**, MyTribe: Post-subcultural Manifestations of Belonging on Social Network Sites,** *Sociology,* 45: 303-17.

Carol Smart, **Families, Secrets and Memories,** *Sociology* 45: 539-53.

Tamir Sorek, **The Quest for Victory: Collective Memory and National Identification among the Arab-Palestinian Citizens of Israel,** *Sociology,* 45: 464-79.

Henry Yeomans. **What Did the British Temperance Movement Accomplish? Attitudes to Alcohol, the Law and Moral Regulation,** *Sociology,* 45: 38-53.

Work, employment and society

Jimmy Donaghey, Niall Cullinane, Tony Dundon & Adrian Wilkinson. **Reconceptualising employee silence: problems and prognosis,** *Work, employment and society,* 25: 51-67.

Clare Lyonette, Gayle Kaufman and Rosemary Crompton. **'We both need to work': maternal employment, childcare and health care in Britain and the USA,** *Work, employment and society,* 25: 34-50.

Vandana Nath. **Aesthetic and emotional labour through stigma: national identity management and racial abuse in offshored Indian call centres.** *Work, employment and society,* 25: 709-25.

Michael Orton. **Flourishing Lives: the capabilities approach as a framework for new thinking about employment, work and welfare in the 21st century,** *Work, employment and society,* 25: 352-60.

Jill Rubery. **Reconstruction amid deconstruction: or why we need more of the social in European social models,** *Work, employment and society,* 25: 658-74.

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.

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.

PLENARY

Friday 13 April 2012, 13:30
Conference Auditorium 1

Professor Stephen Ackroyd and Professor Rosemary Batt

Austerity for some? The Impact of Financialization on Management and Labor

In this plenary we consider how the rise of financial capitalism is affecting the organization of firms and management policies. Under managerial capitalism, capitalists invest in productive enterprises and extract value primarily through the management of labor. Under financial capitalism, investors treat productive enterprises as bundles of assets to be bought and sold or reconfigured in order to maximize shareholder value. These financial models of business change the incentive structures for managers and reduce the opportunities for labor and its representatives to influence managerial decision-making. We discuss alternative models of financial capitalism, including innovations by large publicly-traded corporations as well as those by new financial intermediaries such as private equity and hedge funds. We then trace the consequences of these alternative models for managers, employees and other stakeholders. Themes to be discussed include the following:

- The procedures and processes typically undertaken when a public company is taken private by private equity interests.
- The indirect effects of PE and activist investors on other public companies (though infrequently bought by PE, very large public companies are nonetheless affected.
- That these changes are also implicated in such well-remarked trends producing austerity for the many such as:
    - the retreat from manufacturing in Britain and the USA and the rise of business services;
    - the changing structure of public companies to de-centered and extensive forms of firm;
    - Trends in executive pay and the increasing differential in earnings and life chances between higher mangers and other employees.

Professor Stephen Ackroyd is Emeritus Professor of Organizational Studies at Lancaster University Management School. A sociologist by training and in outlook, his best known work is perhaps that on Organizational Misbehaviour. The first edition of his book with this title (with Paul Thompson) appeared in 1999. However, his more enduring concern has been for the mediation of social and economic power by organizations of different kinds, including large public companies, public sector organizations and the professions (See also The Organization of Business, 2002; the Oxford Handbook of Work and

Organization (edited with Rose Batt and others) 2005; Redirections in the Study of Expert Labour (2008) etc). His current research is into the link between the composition of elites and the transformation of major corporations in Britain, and focuses particularly on the role of private equity funds and the emerging organizations of the shadow banking system.

Professor Rosemary Batt is the Alice Hanson Cook Professor of Women and Work at the ILR School, Cornell University. She is a Professor in Human Resource Studies and International and Comparative Labor and Editor of the *ILRReview*. She received her BA from Cornell University and her Ph.D. from MIT. Her research focuses on comparative international studies of management and employment relations, with particular attention to the globalization and restructuring of service industries, and its impact on low wage workers. She co-coordinated the Global Call Center Research Project (www.globalcallcenter.org). She has written extensively on management practices and their effect on the quality of jobs, wage and employment outcomes, and firm performance. Her current work focuses on the impact of financialization on management and employment relations. Her work has appeared in such journals as the *Academy of Management Journal, British Journal of Industrial Relations, the European Journal of Industrial Relations, Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Industrial Relations, International Journal of Human Resource Management, and Personnel Psychology*. She is co-editor of the *Oxford Handbook on Work and Organization* and co-author of *The New American Workplace: Transforming Work Systems in the United States,* Cornell University Press.

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Chair: Mark Stuart

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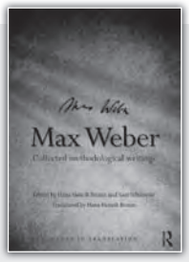
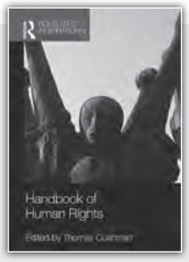


Max Weber: Collected Methodological Writings

Edited by **Hans Henrik Bruun** and **Sam Whimster**

Translated by **Hans Henrik Bruun**

May 2012 • Hardback
978-0-415-47898-4 • **£55.00**



Handbook of Human Rights

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September 2011 • Hardback
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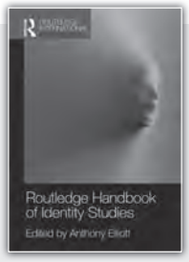

Routledge Handbook of Identity Studies

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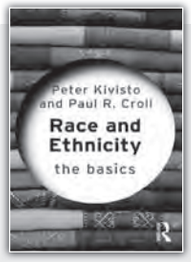
978-0-415-55558-6 • **£135.00**



Race and Ethnicity: The Basics

By **Peter Kivisto** and **Paul R. Croll**

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BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Annual Members' Meeting

Wednesday 11 April 2012
13:30 - 14:30
Conference Auditorium 2

Chairperson: Dr Judith Burnett,
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 British Sociological Association (BSA). It is also an opportunity to discuss matters concerning the state of the discipline more widely.

Members of the BSA Council will speak on the Annual Review, explaining the current strategy and will invite members' comments on the ways in which the BSA is achieving its objectives.

All Members Welcome To Attend

Find out more: www.britsoc.co.uk/events/conference

Email **enquiries@britsoc.org.uk**

or contact **0191 383 0839**

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 11 April 2012, 18:15-19:15
Conference Auditorium 1

Media, Culture and Consumption Stream

Olympic Follies? Promises, Pleasures and Betrayals

London welcomes – or does it? – the Summer Olympic Games in July and August 2012. A few months before, at the British Sociological Association's Annual Conference in Leeds, England, experts will be debating the place of such spectacle and razzmatazz in a time of austerity and economic decline.

This session will raise serious questions about the value of the Olympic Games, the associated claims concerning the benefits of the Games for national sport cultures, and the impact of the Olympics upon tourist markets. Contextualised in relation to what were labelled the Austerity Games in London 1948, and the 2004 Athens Games of the now all-but bankrupt Greek nation, the session will interrogate the claims of the bid-makers and the Games organisers of recent Olympics, and ask how the changing economic climate and a culture of austerity has undermined the claims and projections on which the London 2012 bid and development were based.

Professor Alan Tomlinson (University of Brighton) will chair the stream plenary, and in a 5-minute introduction pose questions concerning the role of sport and leisure as diversions from the harshness of everyday economic and working life, and the importance of leisure for the quality of life. Sport and leisure (for instance, the Festival of Britain, film, and football in the immediate post-World War II years) have long been seen as important dimensions of public culture in earlier ages of austerity. *Olympic Follies* will explore contemporary cases and comparisons, including the forthcoming Summer Olympics in London

Speakers:

The first speaker, **Professor Roy Panagiopoulou** (Faculty of Communication and Media Studies, University of Athens, Greece) will speak on 'The legacies of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: The bitter-sweet burden', concentrating upon issues of cultural, social, and economic legacy of those Games in the light of the collapse of the Greek economy and the turbulence in the Greek polity. She will review debates concerning tangible achievements (city infrastructure, sports stadia and facilities, security measures, tourism, cultural Olympiad), and the more intangible dimensions (national image promotion, skills and working experience on a global project, volunteerism). These will be considered in the context of the economic effects of the Games (GDP increase, huge debts), and the catastrophic consequences for the country. The Games may not have been directly responsible for the present economic and political crisis in Greece – though many allege and believe that they were - but they opened the way for uncontrolled borrowing of money by the state.

The second speaker, **Professor Steven Miles** (Faculty of Arts, University of Brighton, UK) will consider how the Beijing Olympic Games were 'consumed' by both the host population and by tourists alike, how cultural policy dovetailed with sport policy, and what the Beijing Olympics meant beyond the immediacy of the sporting and cultural spectacular. His talk, entitled 'One World One Dream: What the Beijing Olympic Games did for you', will review the nature of the experience for the range of consumers of the Beijing event, drawing upon observations conducted in China during the Games, while considering whether the apparent impoverishment of the public life of Beijing was ultimately a price worth paying.

Tomlinson will respond to the main speakers in the light of the claims and ambitions of London 2012, and 10 minutes will be reserved for open questions and commentary. If you want to know why the Olympics survives the vicissitudes of the global economy and sustains its mega-event status despite the problems and the tensions of predictable Olympic follies, come to BSA 2012.

Chair: Professor Alan Tomlinson

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 11 April 2012, 18:15-19:15
Conference Auditorium 2

Law, Crime and Rights Stream

Gender, Violence and the Cuts

The Violence Against Women study group (VAWSG) plenary, which forms part of the Law, Crime and Rights stream, is entitled Gender, Violence and the Cuts. A panel of VAWSG members - **Professor Marianne Hester, Professor Liz Kelly and Professor Sylvia Walby** - will examine and discuss the implications of current austerity measures for gendered violence as a social issue. The panel has been convened at a time when proposed government cuts within the public and third sectors have been acknowledged as disproportionately impacting women and children. Given this, and the numbers affected by domestic violence, with one in four women being abused by their partners in their lifetimes, and their children witnessing this and often also being abused, this is a panel that delegates should prioritise. The panel will consider the likely impact of the proposed cuts on research, funding, policy, practice and service provision within the context of a gendered analysis of violence. In particular, papers will examine how theorisations of gendered violence are located within, and impacted by, dominant political ideologies which underpin the cuts as well as the practicalities of combating violence against women, including sexual violence, within the current climate. The de-prioritisation of hard-won prevention strategies will be examined. The panel discussants come from different backgrounds and approach the issues from different perspectives, reflecting their research on the gendered working of the criminal justice system, the intersection of gender and sexuality in domestic abuse, and the. We hope to offer delegates new ways of thinking about priorities in the current age of austerity.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 11 April 2012, 18:15-19:15
Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 21

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space Stream

City Margins and Sub/Urban Marginality: Peripheral Estates, Spoiled Suburbs and Outer-Inner Cities

This stream-plenary addresses the *sub/urban marginality* problematic that faces many cities today. This problem is one in which the anachronistic '*inner city*' trope of concentrated urban deprivation, decay and disorder, has become inverted with increasing attention given to the spatial margins of cities. As emblematic inner-city areas such as Brixton and Harlem have become gentrified, so the suburbs, once supposedly cradles of an aspirational bourgeois utopia, have increasingly become sites of late modern dystopia. This is symbolised in literary form by *Kingdom Come* (2006), the last novel by J.G. Ballard, in which riots break out in the shopping malls stretched out along London's M25 motorway boundary. City margins are now characterized by suburban poverty and homelessness, peripheral housing estates, spoiled suburbs (Watt, 2007), outer-inner cities (Millington, 2011) and immigrant encampments, as well as out-of-town regeneration schemes such as the Thames Gateway. Thus city margins are increasingly the locations for those workers, immigrants, unemployed and homeless who find themselves displaced and/or locked out of traditional inner-city areas by state-led gentrification, 24-hour surveillance and ever-accelerating house prices and rents, alongside the withdrawal of public rental subsidies as part of the state's response to the new fiscal crisis. Three papers will address these issues, elucidating the contribution of urban sociology to understanding and exploring conditions and relations of margins and marginality in the contemporary city.

Speakers:
David Smith, University of Greenwich
Paul Watt, Birkbeck, University of London
Gareth Millington, Roehampton University

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 11 April 2012, 18:15-19:15
Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 01

Theory Stream

EXPULSIONS: A Category for our Age

Professor Saskia Sassen, Columbia University
www.saskiasassen.com

When the cold war ended, a new struggle began.[1] The period of Keynesian-led relative redistribution in developed market economies was followed by a radical reshuffling of capitalism. The Keynesian period brought with it an active expansion of logics that valued people as workers and consumers. The current phase of advanced capitalism does not. In the last two decades there has been a sharp growth in the numbers of people that have been "expelled" from homes, villages, life projects, support systems; their numbers are far larger than the newly "incorporated" middle classes of countries such as India and China. I use the term "expelled" to describe a diversity of conditions: the growing numbers of the abjectly poor, of the displaced in poor countries who are warehoused in formal and informal refugee camps, of the minoritized and persecuted in rich countries who are warehoused in prisons, of workers whose bodies are destroyed on the job and rendered useless at far too young an age, able-bodied surplus populations warehoused in ghettoes and slums. My argument is that this massive expulsion is actually signaling a deeper systemic transformation that has been documented in bits and pieces but not quite narrated as an overarching dynamic that is taking us into a new phase of global capitalism. The paper is based on the author's forthcoming book *Expulsions*.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 12 April 2012, 09:30-11:00
Conference Auditorium 1

Media, Culture and Consumption Stream

Food in an Age of Austerity: Implications and Challenges

Professor Liz Dowler, University of Warwick

The current economic crisis is focusing attention on those facing hardship from cuts in pay and social welfare, along with rising prices. The implications for food at household and national levels may be severe for many, and public policy seems slow to respond. The paper examines these issues, and potential consequences for health and social well being, in the context of ongoing anxieties about the future of contemporary food systems. It also begins to explore the challenges and opportunities of enforced consumer austerity, now and in the longer term.

Professor Liz Dowler is a member of the Sociology Department at the University of Warwick, bringing policy, sociological and nutritional skills to bear on food problems. She works on food security, rights and justice; local food initiatives and policy evaluation; and 'reconnection' to sustainable food systems, especially consumers' perspectives. She is also a trustee/member of the Food Ethics Council, and took part in their recent *Food Justice Inquiry*. She was a member of Defra's UK Council of Food Policy Advisers, and has recently been appointed to the new DECC/Defra Social Scientists expert panel.

[1] This is based on the author's "A Savage Sorting of Winners and Losers." *Globalizations* March–June 2010, Vol. 7, Nos. 1–2, pp. 23–50. A longer analysis can be found in her forthcoming book *Expulsions: When Complexity Produces Elementary Brutalities*.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 12 April 2012, 09:30-11:00
Conference Auditorium 2

Families, Relationships, Lifecourse Stream

Family Lives and Intimate Ties across National Boundaries and Cultural Divides:
Bringing Transnational Families from the Margins to the Centre of Family Studies in Britain

Our paper starts from the premise that transnational family studies - and with it related issues of migration, transnationalism and multi-culturalism - should assume a pivotal role in shaping and re-orientating family studies in Britain. Britain alongside other western contemporary societies has undergone important social and demographic changes. In the post-war decades migration, globalisation and population change have challenged conventional understandings of family forms and networks, and have encouraged the transnationalisation of family life and intimate relationships. Whilst family studies in Britain have entered into a critical and dialogic debate about the concept of family and the value of this concept for framing, theorising and making sense of our understandings of social relationships, family lives, and intimate connections (Edwards and McCarthy 2010; Gabb and Silva 2011), there nonetheless exists the concern that migration and transnationalism are under-represented and marginalised issues in ongoing debates in the field of family studies. More recently, there have been some attempts at linking transnational studies and family studies by comparing and contrasting some of the conceptual language used across these parallel fields (Baldassar 2000; Heath et al 2011). Our discussion contributes to this emerging debate. We extend understandings of transnational family studies and family studies beyond points of comparison and difference by firstly, taking a much more critical perspective of the current conceptual and analytical shifts in the framing of family studies in Britain and secondly, by bringing transnational family studies into the 'mainstream' sociological analyses of everyday life and relationship connections. Contemporary research confirms that the transnational experience has become part of family lives and intimate ties across cultural and social divides (Reynolds 2006; Zontini 2009; Goulbourne et al 2010; Reynolds and Zontini, 2012). Certainly we (re)explore these issues in our analysis but we also introduce an additional component into our thinking discussion. By beginning the process of deconstructing many of the essentialised ethnic and cultural categories used in transnational family studies we show intersected identities of race, class, gender, age/generation and sexuality informing the way transnational families are experienced, practiced and lived. We also consider, finally, how discourses exploring family relationships, family practices, intimacy and personal lives - whether they are understood as relational, local, global, trans-local and transnational networks - must be analysed within a wider social context and the changing political agenda of family and immigration policy during this age of austerity.

Speakers:
Dr Tracey Reynolds, Reader in Social and Policy Research, Weeks Centre for Social and Policy Research (Families and Social Capital Research Group), London South Bank University.
Dr Elisabetta Zontini, Lecturer in Sociology, School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Nottingham.

Dr Tracey Reynolds and Dr Elisabetta Zontini co-organised the ESRC Seminar Series on *'Diasporic and Transnational Youth Identities: exploring* conceptual themes and future research agendas *'*, January 2010-December 2011. They also jointly authored the book, *Transnational Families: Ethnicities, Identities and Social Capital,* London: Routledge, 2010 *(*with Harry Goulbourne and John Solomos).

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 12 April 2012, 09:30-11:00
Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 21

Sociology of Religion Stream

Hard Times and the Role of Religion: The Case of Muslims in the West

Professor David Voas, University of Essex

The age of austerity has overlapped with a time of trouble for Muslims in the West. In the face of the hardships that accompany migration and settlement in a new country, religion is an important resource. Participation in religious activities can lead to help with housing, employment and social support. It can also insulate immigrants and their descendents from the secularity and hostility of the host society. Members of the second generation are more integrated into Western society than their parents, but they now face hard times both economically and socially. In this plenary Professor Voas will ask how their religious identity, belief and practice affects, and is affected by, these challenges.

Some theories and evidence from previous waves of immigration suggest that they, or their children or grandchildren, will gradually become acculturated and more secular. Alternatively, many may react to the hardships of transplantation, the prejudices of the receiving societies and the difficulties of austerity by renewing their religious commitment. Measuring the impact of hard times on religion, and the costs and benefits of being religious in the present period, is a fascinating challenge for sociologists.

David Voas is internationally renowned for the breadth of his quantitative research and the contribution he has made to the sociological community in the UK and Europe. As co-Director of British Religion in Numbers, an online centre for British data on religion (funded by the AHRC/ESRC Religion and Society Programme) and in addition to his role as National Programme Director in Great Britain for the European Values Study, David has brought much valued quantitative research to the debate about religious change in the UK. He is currently leading an investigation of religious and secular morality in Europe.

David is on the editorial boards of the British Journal of Sociology and the Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion and recently completed a term on the council of the British Society for Population Studies.

Chair: Dr Titus Hjelm, University College London

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 12 April 2012, 09:30-11:00
Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 01

Sociology of Education Stream

Education and Social Mobility in an Age of Austerity

Professor Diane Reay, Professor of Education at the University of Cambridge

A Fairy Tale for Austere Times: Emperors, Frogs, Tadpoles and Social Mobility

This paper argues that social mobility represents the 21st century version of the emperor with no clothes - it is not only attributed with mythical qualities - namely creating a socially just society when it is simply a means of redistributing inequality but it is in and of itself largely a myth.

Ranging from the Royal Wedding to RH Tawney's Tadpole Philosophy the paper attempts to critique our 'aspirational age' from a social justice perspective.

Professor Phil Brown, Distinguished Research Professor from Cardiff University's School of Social Sciences

Education and the Prospects for Social Mobility

There has been renewed policy interest in social mobility as a route to a fairer society. This presentation will consider the prospects for social mobility and argue that the current policy agenda fails to address inequalities in relative life-chances. It also argues that in understanding the prospects for social mobility much of the sociological literature fails to capture changes in education and the social structure of competition. In order to get a better understanding of these issue we will outline a distinction between the 'justice' problem (opportunity gap) and 'capacity' problem (opportunity trap). The justice problem points to an increasing struggle for positional advantage and to a shift from an ideology of meritocracy to performocracy. The capacity problem points to the structural limits to opportunity and a deepening crisis in liberal democratic societies that will shape the future prospects for social mobility and the politics of class.

Professor Harriet Bradley, Professor of Sociology at the University of Bristol

Keeping them in their place; social mobility and the reconstruction/deconstruction of higher education

The current seismic shifts in the funding and organisation of HE throw into doubt the future role of the university as a vehicle of social mobility. While the rhetoric of choice, opportunity and access are retained by the current government, in reality the changes are likely to bring about a tiered system parallel to that in the school system. Can this be resisted?

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 13 April 2012, 17:00-18:00
Conference Auditorium 1

Medicine, Health and Illness Stream

Ethnicity and Health: The Role of Social and Economic Inequalities

James Nazroo, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Cathie Marsh Centre, University of Manchester

Differences in health across ethnic groups, in terms of both morbidity (the presence of illness and disease) and mortality, have been repeatedly documented in the UK, as they have in the US and elsewhere in the world. They seem to be a consistent feature of the social distribution of health in developed countries. But health inequalities have largely been investigated within a medical paradigm, one that focuses on specific diseases, and investigates the distribution of disease across the population in the expectation of finding 'clues' as to causal processes. The seemingly 'natural' division of the population into ethnic/race groups in such investigations allows for the easy reification of ethnic classifications and the identification of causal processes within imagined essential characteristics of ethnic groups.

In this paper I will first describe the ethnic patterning of health – primarily using data drawn from the UK – and then go on to discuss possible explanations for this patterning. This will touch on issues of class, racism, generation and integration. Throughout I will show that ethnic inequalities in health in developed countries cannot be understood without building on an adequate understanding of ethnic/race relations and the contexts within which these operate. The core argument is that health cannot be understood outside of social context – its generation and distribution across the population is not a purely biological phenomenon. And that differences in health across ethnic groups cannot be understood without considering how they relate to the patterning of social and economic inequalities. I will conclude by discussing the implications of this in an 'age of austerity' where economic policies impact unevenly across the population.

Biography
James Nazroo is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research at the University of Manchester. He initially trained at St. George's Hospital Medical School, where he obtained a BSc in medical sociology and MBBS, then studied at Royal Holloway and Bedford New College for a MSc in Sociology of Health and Illness, and studied for his PhD in Sociology at UCL. Before coming to Manchester, he was Professor of Medical Sociology in the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at UCL.

Issues of inequality, social justice and underlying processes of stratification have been the primary focus of his research activities, which have centred on ethnicity, ageing, gender, and the intersections between these. His research on ethnic inequalities in health began with describing differences in health across and within broad ethnic groupings and assessing the contribution that social disadvantage might make to these differences. Central to this has been developing an understanding of the links between ethnicity, racism, class and inequality. This work has covered a variety of elements of social disadvantage, including socioeconomic position, racial discrimination and harassment, and ecological effects. It also covers a variety of health outcomes, including general health, mental health, cardiovascular disease and sexual health. He has taken an increasing focus on comparative analysis (across groups, time and place) to investigate underlying processes, involving collaborations with colleagues in the US, Canada, Europe and New Zealand – as well as the UK.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 13 April 2012, 17:00-18:00
Conference Auditorium 2

Science and Technology Studies Stream

Making Hard Times: The Changing Governance of Science and Technology in an Age of Austerity

This sub-plenary will explore what STS can contribute to understanding and critique of the age of austerity, focusing in particular upon:
- The construction of public knowledge work and private sector innovation as drivers of the 'recovery'
- The rise of metrics and impact strategies with a focus on the value and productivity of knowledge work (e.g. benchmarks, targets, balanced score cards, audit and evaluation)
- The creation and involvement of 'rational citizens' at a time of cuts in a plethora of consultation exercises about state resource allocation and the implications of new technologies

The session will explore the extent to which science and technology is being repositioned with respect to economic growth and prosperity as both a mediating and productive force. It will explore whether and in what ways the relationships between science, publics and politics are changing and consider the implications for sociology and STS as we become increasingly entangled in the institutions, practices and applications of science and technology.

Speakers:
Roger Burrows (Goldsmiths, University of London)
Steve Yearley (Edinburgh University)
Noortje Marres (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Chair: Anne Kerr

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 13 April 2012, 17:00 - 18:00
Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 21

Work, Employment and Economic Life Stream

The Fallout from Austerity

Speakers: Professor Diane Elson (Sociology, University of Essex) Professor Linda McDowell (Human Geography, University of Oxford).

Financial crisis, austerity and the gender division of labour. **Diane Elson**.
The immediate impact of the financial crisis in developed countries was more on 'male' jobs (especially in construction) than on 'female' jobs, and male unemployment rose more than female unemployment. There were reports of unemployed men with employed wives taking on more unpaid care work for their families. When governments abandoned fiscal stimulus for austerity policies, women began to lose their jobs in greater numbers than men. In the UK the government has also been reshaping the welfare benefit system and the tax system. I will discuss how far this creates incentives for a return to a 'male breadwinner' model of the gender division of labour.

The uneven impact of austerity measures: geography (still) matters. **Linda McDowell**.
The effects of austerity policies have not been felt evenly. Boom and bust and the consequent implementation of policies to cut public sector borrowing have taken a geographically uneven form between and within nation states. The economies of the advanced industrial west have suffered most, including the USA, the UK and other EU member states, although levels of dept/GDP vary widely. Greece and Italy are more indebted than Finland and Slovenia, for example. Within the UK, the north-south divide seems to be deepening again. I shall look at the range of austerity policies and effects, focusing in the main on local differences in the UK to explore the ways in which geographical differences still matter and cut across divisions based on social characteristics such as gender.

Chair: Dr Dawn Lyon (University of Kent).

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 13 April 2012, 17:00 - 18:00
Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 01

Social Divisions / Social Identities Stream

Debate on Perspectives in the Sociology of Race and Ethnic Relations

The study of racial and ethnic relations in Britain developed from the early fifties along lines that reflect the philosophy of critical rationalism, though so far it has not been expressed in those terms. After 1968, that approach was challenged by the growing interest in Marxist explanations, sometimes of Althusserian inspiration. Since the 1970s, approaches from a Cultural Studies perspective have become very popular, while some sociologists sympathetic to historical materialism identify themselves with critical realism; this a focus of interest in the BSA Theory Study Group.

Three speakers, representing three of the main perspectives, are **Michael Banton** (Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Bristol); **Satnam Virdee**, (Professor of Sociology, University of Glasgow); and **Les Back**, (Professor of Sociology, Goldsmith's College).

In an age of austerity there will be increasing pressure to consolidate sociological knowledge and to reconsider research priorities. While the debate can be justified in terms of its inherent value to sociology, it has topical relevance for those who have to in adapt to conditions of reduced research funding and the consolidation of teaching.

Chair: Stephanie Lawler, University of Newcastle

BSA EVENTS

Headlines Without Forehead Lines: Getting the Best From the Media

Wednesday 11 April at 12:00 – 13:30 Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 12

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.'

Peer Reviewing: Tips and Pitfalls

Wednesday 11 April at 16:30-18:00 Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 14

The peer review process lies at the heart of academic activity – playing a key role in the allocation and evaluation of research grants and the dissemination of research findings. Learning how to review is therefore an important element of becoming an academic. In this session we explore the process of peer reviewing articles submitted for publication in journals. Drawing on our experience as editors of the BSA journal *Sociology*, we outline the following:

- The peer review process
- Good and poor practice in reviewing
- Responding to reviews of your own work

Journal Publishing: Tips and Pitfalls

Thursday 12 April at 11:30-13:00 Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 14

Join the editors of Work, Employment and Society for a workshop on journal publishing. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get published in top-rated journals. In this session we will talk about the things you can do - and the mistakes you should avoid - when writing, submitting and revising your article. This is an invaluable opportunity to hear about journal publishing from those in the know.

BSA EVENTS

Consult the Editors

The Editors of the 4 BSA journals are making themselves available to speak to delegates throughout the conference. Maybe you have an idea for a paper you are developing, or maybe you would like more detail about the aims and scope of one of the journals. You may wish to browse some previous issues of the journals and see what has been recently published. If so, come along to the BSA journals exhibition to have a chat and some refreshments:

Wednesday 11 April, 09:30-13:30 ***Sports Hall 1***
Sociological Research Online Editors Rachel Brooks and Paul Hodkinson

Wednesday 11 April, 10:30-12:30 ***Sports Hall 1***
Cultural Sociology Editor David Inglis

Wednesday 11 April, 13:30-14:30 ***Sports Hall 1***
Cultural Sociology Editor David Inglis

Wednesday 11 April, 13:30-14:30 ***Sports Hall 1***
Sociology Editors Tom Hall and Sally Power

Wednesday 11 April, 14:00-16:00 ***Sports Hall 1***
Sociological Research Online Editors Rachel Brooks and Paul Hodkinson

Thursday 12 April, 13:00-14:00 ***Sports Hall 1***
Sociology Editors Tom Hall and Sally Power

Thursday 12 April, 15:30-16:30 ***Sports Hall 1***
Work, employment and society Editors

Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30 ***Sports Hall 1***
Sociology Editors Tom Hall and Sally Power

Friday 13 April, 15:00-16:00 ***Sports Hall 1***
Work, employment and society Editors

Meet the Postgraduate Forum Convenors, Early Career Forum Convenors and Sociologists Outside Academia Group Convenors

Throughout Conference ***Sports Hall 1***

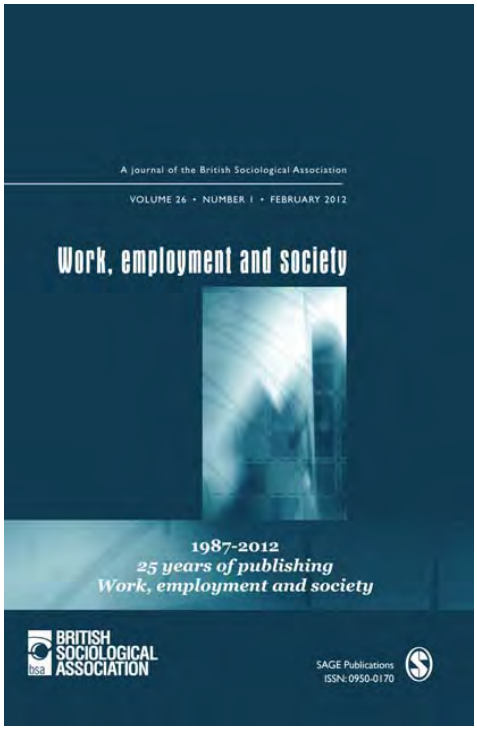
The BSA Postgraduate Forum Convenors, the Early Careers Forum Convenors and the Sociologists Outside Academia Group Convenors will have exhibition stands in the Sports Hall and be on hand throughout the conference to answer any questions and to meet conference delegates.

BSA EVENTS

Work, employment and society journal celebrates 25 years of publishing in 2012

Celebrate with us at the BSA Annual Conference!

Friday 13 April 2012 18:00 – 19:00
Sports Hall 1
Celebratory Drinks Reception
Everyone welcome



Read Work, employment and society at http://wes.sagepub.com

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION | SAGE

Work, employment and society

Celebrating 25 years of publishing

In 2012, WES celebrates 25 years of publishing the best of the sociology of work and employment. We are marking this achievement with a variety of activities and celebrations throughout the year:

Publishing 6 issues/year – February, April, June, August, October & December

'My favourite WES article' (forthcoming)
http://wes.sagepub.com

BSA Annual Conference 2012 plenary with Stephen Ackroyd & Rosemary Batt
Friday 13 April, 2012, 13:30-15:00 (Conference Auditorium 1)
http://www.britsoc.co.uk/events/conference/

WES Anniversary Symposium with Catherine Hakim, Arne Kalleberg, Miguel Martinez Lucio, Ruth Milkman and more - The British Library Conference Centre
22 October 2012

Anniversary Special Issue CALL FOR PAPERS
Submission deadline: 30 April 2012
Full call for papers: http://wes.sagepub.com
Submit: http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/wes

We are excited about taking time to reflect on the journal's achievements and to look forward to what the future might hold for the discipline and the journal. We hope you will join us in celebrating throughout 2012.

WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIETY
Editors-in-Chief: Professor Mark Stuart, University of Leeds & Professor Irena Grugulis, Durham University
General Editors: Dr Chris Forde, Professor Ian Kirkpatrick, Professor Robert Mackenzie & Dr Jennifer Tomlinson, University of Leeds

Read Work, employment and society at http://wes.sagepub.com

BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

A number of BSA Study Groups and various other groups will be holding events outside of paper sessions, during lunch hours. All of these are listed below and all delegates are welcome to attend.

Many of the Study Groups will also be hosting special events, panels and roundtables during paper sessions and stream plenaries and the event details are shown in the programme grid and the 'programme by session' section.

Early Career Researchers' Forum

Specialist Group Meeting	Wednesday 11 April, 13:30-14:30	Roundtable 1, Sports Hall 2

Bourdieu Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 08

Education Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 01

Families and Relationships Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 15

Food Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 14

Gender Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 10

Race and Ethnicity Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Conference Auditorium 2

Realism Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roundtable 4, Sports Hall 2

Risk and Society Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roundtable 1, Sports Hall 2

Social and Public Policy Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 07

Sociology of Rights Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 04

BSA STUDY GROUP EVENTS

Sociology, Psychoanalysis and Psychosocial Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 13

Sport Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roundtable 2, Sports Hall 2

Theory Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 05

Violence Against Women Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 02

Work, Employment and Economic Life (WEEL) Study Group

Study Group Meeting	Friday 13 April, 12:30-13:30	Roger Stevens 21

Documentary about Professor Zygmunt Bauman

Values in flux, job insecurity, no strings attached relationships…Sounds familiar? A slight consolation lies in the fact that it has already been researched. This film is a Zeitgeist journey through Europe, life and work of Zygmunt Bauman, and the root of it all – liquid modernity.

Exclusive Film Screenings at the BSA Annual Conference

The British Sociological Association is a strategic partner of the documentary and there will be three exclusive screenings of the Trouble with Being Human These Days at the BSA Annual Conference:

- Tuesday, 10 April at 16:00 in the Roger Stevens Lecture Theatre 01
- Wednesday, 11 April at 21:00 (after the conference dinner), in the Refectory.

  Grzegorz Lepiarz, Producer and Mark Davies, Director of the Bauman Institute, University of Leeds will speak at this screening.
- Thursday, 12 April at 13:00 (lunch) in Conference Auditorium 1

'We live in a world which no longer questions itself, which lives from one day to another managing successive crises, without knowing where it is going and without trying to plan the itinerary'.

How accurate description of the global state of affairs these words are we only realize now, in 2011, twelve years after they were written in Zygmunt Bauman's *In search of politics*. Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Leeds, Polish Jew, an extraordinarily prolific scholar in political theory, philosophy, ethics, art history - Zygmunt Bauman is a unique figure in a great many respects. His life story would be enough to make a subject of an epic-sized documentary. But on top of everything else Zygmunt Bauman is simply a very wise man. 'Late flowering' is a phrase which best describes the period when he retired from academic work in 1990 and started to publish books almost annually. This incessant flow of ideas concerning subjects ranging from East Enders to Eastern European philosophy continues to this day. Unsurprisingly, Bauman's insights into the pitfalls of globalisation and consumerism have always drawn attention of crowds far exceeding typical academic audience.

This film is a bold attempt at making a provocative, and yet informed diagnosis of the modern uncertainty. We are looking for parallels between Bauman's personal life and his concepts of society and we aim at putting them in the context of our shared European, turbulent history. Over the course of six months we followed Zygmunt Bauman in his academic trips to Lithuania, Spain, Austria, Slovakia, Germany and Poland. What emerged as a result is a unique collection of footage including Bauman's lectures, panel discussions, award ceremonies, but also informal interviews and very personal reflections filmed during walks in the stunning European locations. We've met his friends, collaborators, daughters and the grandson. This core structure of the film is intertwined with interviews with major figures in the field of sociology, politics and philosophy, such as George Ritzer, Neal Lawson, Andrew Simms, Cezary Wodzinski and Albert-László Barabási. In a sense this film is a 'road movie'. It is a highly visual, avoiding conventional 'talking heads' journey through Bauman's life and our anxieties. As the story unfolds, we start to realise that there is a dark side to our contemporary society, which we might never expected to see.

Duration: 51 minutes approximately

Director: Bartek Dziadosz

Producer: Grzegorz Lepiarz / Bartek Dziadosz

Executive Producer: Grzegorz Lepiarz / Leonidas Donskis, Ph.D.

Release date: May 2012

EXHIBITIONS

Publishers' Drinks Reception
Friday 13 April 2012 18:00 – 19:00
Sports Hall 1

Everyone welcome

Exhibitions

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- The Higher Education Academy, Social Sciences (Conference Internet Café and Professional Practice Stream Sponsor)
- Ashgate Publishing
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Dawood, *Q.* *University of Kwazulu Natal*

Muslim Madams and Their Maids: The Maid's Place in the Madams Space

Relationships between madams and maids have been the subject of various South African works, detailing the lives of domestic workers and their daily struggles. This study however aims to turn the focus on the madam and questions the complex intimacy at work between the two. It is this intricate association between 'madam' and 'maid' as well as the context of the home, which creates a site for a unique personal relationship that extends beyond the constraints of the working contract. There exist three central themes around which my research is based – intimacy and distance, the contradictory site of the home and the religious influences at work within it as well as the concept of gender as a divergent or unifying catalyst between madam and maid.

This poster focuses on 'the Maid's place in the Madam's Space', one of the chapters of analysis and discussion of the research project. This pertains to the second chapter of qualitative results gathered from 20 in depth interviews with Muslim madams, two focus groups and 5 key informant interviews with domestic workers. Included in the poster is the examination of the maid's role in the madam's home, the Islamic influence on the domestic worker's workspace and personal space, negotiation between public and private spaces within the home and finally, the apartment block as a site for tensions between madams. These factors play a crucial role in assessing the relationship between madam and maid and have already uncovered a plethora of factors which have otherwise been overlooked.

My research contributes to the existing literature exploring the relationships between madams and maid and highlights further avenues for research. It confirms that there exist notions of privacy, social boundaries and ultimately, a rather personal negotiation of space, which transcend the strict parameters of the employment contract. The extents of these are key to examining the consequent tensions or friendships which emerge from this type of informal employment.

Flett, H. *University of Chester*

Are We Nearly There Yet? An Ethnographic Study of Adolescents Who Are Dependent on Long-term Invasive Ventilation as They Transition From Paediatric to Adult Health Care in Hospital and the Community

The objective is to advance understanding of effective transition processes for adolescents who are dependent on long term invasive ventilation (LTV), their families and healthcare providers.

Advances in medical technology and expertise mean that these patients who are dependent on LTV are surviving into adulthood. Both paediatric and adult settings have little experience in the transition process for these adolescents. Pathways for solutions to problematic transitions will be mapped in the interests of attaining better standards of care as set out in Department of Health/Department for Education and Skills documents such as Your Welcome and Aiming High for Disabled Children.

Paediatric health care systems require the transfer of their patients to adult services, usually between the ages of 16-19 years, but many barriers remain at the interface of transfer between both settings due the complex interplay of needs and resources at individual, professional and organisation systems level. Managing transition and transfer of health care effectively, to protect the physical and psychological health of these young people and those that care for them, while also enabling broader life transition, is a multifaceted and complex process.

The core sample will be 3 – 6 adolescents, who are in differing processes of having their medical care transferred from paediatric to adult health care services within the North West (pre-transfer, across transfer, post-transfer). The extended sample will be defined by the patient participants from the settings in which they interface with the patient. Participants will be interviewed on three different occasions guided by ethnographic and interpretative phenomenological methods.

Gislason, M. *University of Sussex*

An Ecological Analysis of Austerity: Climate Change, Health and Risk

Sociological theories of risk emphasising reflexive modernisation emphasise the external 'environmental' character of hazards and point to their 'suppressed sociality' – the social drivers behind them. Ulrich Beck cautions, however, that there is still a failure to fully consider the role of humans in producing the hazards of the time making this a kind of post-histoire thinking. This poster takes a novel approach to thinking about the survival of the social habitus within risk theory. Reading risk through the lens of climate driven health injuries shows that issues of austerity will reach far beyond the social as environmental degradation intensifies. While risk theorists like Beck (1995) have argued that the solution is the development of an ecological democracy based on principles of accountability many

questions about the components of this approach are still unanswered. This research argues that the goal of improving health and wellbeing at the scale of individuals as well as society requires a shift in how the social habitus engages in survival thinking. In short, the complexity and myriad scales of interconnection between social and ecological worlds and systems must become central to social theorising on risk society.

Giuntoli, G., Hughes, S., Karban, K. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

The Impact of Unemployment on the Mental Well-being of People Who Lost Their Jobs During the 2009/2010 Economic Recession: A Qualitative Study

Research has consistently shown that unemployment is associated with poorer mental health and well-being. However, such literature has been primarily informed by theoretically-driven explanatory frameworks that have a psychological orientation. There is a dearth of research informed by sociological perspectives, with the existing sociological literature having primarily quantitative research designs. The poster reports on the findings of a qualitative study that explored the experiences of unemployment among people who lost their job during the 2009-2010 economic recession. The study was informed by an interpretative, sociologically oriented framework that conceptualised unemployment as a status passage and that drew on identity theory and social identity theory to help understand how unemployed people's experiences were related to the participants mental health and mental well-being. The study was undertaken in Bradford (North England), a city already characterised by several years of economic downturn before the official start of the economic recession in January 2009. It consisted of 16 focus group interviews and involved 73 people of mixed ethnic background, 33 men and 40 women ranging from 17 to 62 years. The findings showed that involuntary unemployed affected the participants' mental health and mental well-being in three ways: through reduced agency, through disruption of group-based identities, and through disruptions of role-based identities. The poster illustrates diagrammatically these findings, shows relevant gender and age differences in the participants experiences, and offers a brief summary of their theoretical contributions as well as of their implications for social policy makers and practitioners.

Juan, T-F. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

An Exploration of UK and Taiwan Sport Equity Policy

This presentation draws on doctoral research which focuses on a comparative analysis of the sport equity policy framework developed in the UK and Taiwan.

Tackling social exclusion has been at the forefront of UK social policy since the 1990s. Sport in particular has been viewed as a key vehicle for addressing multiple aspects of exclusion, particularly disadvantaged groups. The Equality Standard for Sport published by UK Sport in 2004 is regarded as a holistic approach to tackling inequities as it brings together previously separate strands of equity work into one overall strategy (e.g. women and girls, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and people from lower socio-economic groups).

In Taiwan, whilst the Sport Affairs Council (SAC), the key government agency responsible for sport affairs in Taiwan, advocated sport for all as its policy priority, since 1998 the funding which SAC allocated for sport for all has reduced. Holding sport carnivals and offering sporting activities during the weekend, or holidays, were key ways of promoting sport for all. In part, these activities were initiated in response to quantitative evidence in official reports and there remains a need to still establish specific policy concerned with sport equity and disadvantaged groups.

The study seeks to develop insights into the understanding of equal access to participate in sport and its impact on disadvantaged groups, particularly with a specific focus on issues concerned with disability. This study will explore the construction and impact of equality policies in the delivery of sports development at a municipal level.

Lin, T-Y. *University of Edinburgh*

Collectivism or Individualism? How Do Grandchildren Think About Their Roles in Taiwan?

This paper presents preliminary findings from a study exploring the nature of grandparent-grandchild relationships in contemporary Taiwan. Taiwan is an aging society influenced by both traditional Chinese and "Western" cultural values, namely collectivism and individualism. These two ideological values seem to be incompatible; that interdependence of collectivism and impendence of individualism operate in varied approaches. While the collectivist versus individualist debate is ongoing, little has been done on grandparent-grandchild relationships. The study involves interviews with 20 grandparents and 20 grandchildren. The interviews explore grandparent-grandchild interactions and specifically the grandchild’s perceived orientations. The study introduces the three primary ways in which interviewees depicted their own roles as grandchildren by using: biological, individual and functional perspectives. Interviewees further described providing emotional support and instrumental aid, referring to: lineage, the quality of their relationship and reciprocity to explain the assistance offered. Moreover, the grandchildren conveyed both traditional Chinese and western values and expressed how those ideologies influenced and directed their behaviours within the family. The changing nature of grandparent-grandchild relationships and interactions over time are also discussed. To conclude, this paper examines how important traditional cultural values and western concepts are and how grandchildren reconcile the varied notions in their family member’s interactions.

Mierzwinski, M. *York St. John University*

A Sociological Perspective of Teasing, Banter and Bullying in Males Physical Education

The recent (2010) White Paper on Education provides evidence of the government's recognition of bullying as an issue within schools. This alongside research from Kreagar (2007) and Jones et al. (2008) demonstrates that bullying within schools is an on-going issue. Physical Education (PE), the only school based subject that focuses on pupils' bodily performance and the only subject that continues to separate boys and girls, provides a homosocial site where males construct a masculine athletic centre through their everyday peer group interactions. Teasing and banter are often accepted within male PE as part of the 'game' and serve to contribute to the development of a masculine identity. However, evidence suggests that teasing and banter often precede bullying interactions, thus suggesting that PE may be a site within schools for bullying to occur. This study, as part of a PhD project, will apply a critical approach to examine the normalised practices of power within schools. Bourdieu's concepts of habitus, field and capital will be used as analytical tools to understand males differing positions and practices within PE with particular reference to understanding pupils and teachers interpretations of teasing, banter and bullying within PE. The primary method of data collection will be ethnography. This process will allow the researcher to gain important insights into the covert processes involved in teasing, banter and bullying within the field of male PE.

Spurling, N., McMeekin, A. *University of Manchester*

Studying the Temporal Dynamics of Policy and Intervention

Our project-in-progress is interested in the temporal dynamics of policy and intervention, and in understanding how these dynamics intersect with, and shape, trajectories of social practices. For example, across time, how have road safety interventions shaped practices of car driving? Similarly, how have obesity-related interventions shifted practices of eating? And, how have particular 'undesirable trajectories' of driving and eating been framed within public and policy discourse?

We are interested in these aspects for several reasons. Firstly, to identify 'lessons' from historical examples of intervention in social practices, that might inform climate change policy. Secondly, to study interventions developed prior to (and during) the recent 'behaviouralist' policy-paradigm, to consider the intersections between different kinds of intervention and shifts in social practices. Thirdly, to move away from policy/intervention evaluations that simply measure the success of the latest initiative, and instead

study intervention sequences, mixes, cycles and landscapes in relation to practice-change (i.e to look at long term dynamics of interventions and historical trajectories of social practices alongside each other).

The poster provides an outline of our developing conceptual framework, illustrating ideas of sequences, cycles, mixes, and landscapes. The related Round Table discussion is an opportunity to discuss, develop and critique these ideas, and to explore how these temporal dimensions intersect and interact with the dynamics of social practices, drawing on work-in-progress historical case studies of road safety and obesity.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 09:30 - 11:30
Paper Session 1

McGhee, D.P. *University of Southampton*

Dignity, Happiness and Being Able to Live a 'Normal Life' in the UK: An Examination of Post-accession Polish Migrants' Transnational Autobiographical Fields

This paper examines data from a qualitative study of post-accession Polish migrants living in the UK. We examine the articulation and implications of our interviewees' comparisons between their lives in the UK and their recollections of what their lives were like in Poland. These comparisons are animated by autobiographical comparisons between 'material deprivations' in Poland relative to their experiences of 'material gratification' in the UK. In the paper we examine themes from our interviews such as 'dignity', 'normality', 'happiness' and the 'affordability' and 'ease' of life in the UK (compared to Poland). By so doing we examine what Robin Cohen (following Soysal) calls the new typography of practices that we suggest have emerged as a result of post-accession Polish migration to the UK. We focus on the discursive practices that define what Habib calls migrants' continuing relationship with their 'homeland'. We conceptualize this, following Levitt and Schiller, as a transnational autobiographical field. We suggest that the discursive practices in this field and the contradictory emotions evoked in and by them are performative devices that sustain our participants' 'home-making' practices in the UK but also make problematic their permanent return to Poland.

Chan, S-H.

The Politics of History and Memory in The Post-colonial Hong Kong

The claim for 'collective memory' becomes increasingly important cultural basis for the struggles against the demolition of 'historical monuments' like the Star Ferry and Queen's Piers in the urban redevelopment projects in post-colonial Hong Kong. These case studies suggest that the proliferation of these and many other urban cultural politics on history and memory in the post-colonial context is symptomatic of the renewed feeling of Hong Kong as 'home', in Bhabah's sense. This is a cultural awakening from the anachronistic historical consciousness in the late-colonial period which took the form of a heightened attention placed on the future, induced mainly by political anxiety, upon a hedonist and thus escapist presentism contingent on the economic prosperity. The fast-disappearing historical-spatial spectacles in the development of the urban landscape becomes important registers of Hong Kong 'past' and 'heritage', in the cultural imagination Hong Kong society as a decolonised, authentic 'home', to be preserved. Cultural nostalgia and the politics of history and memory in Hong Kong—a society with political decolonisation without nation-building—reflects not only the revival of suppressed memory of Hong Kong society after a sustained period of 'unhomeliness' in the colonial era. The cultural attempt in crafting a 'localness' in continuity with Hong Kong (colonial) past that is felt to be threatened in the socio-political integration with China symbolises also the ambivalence of Hong Kong society in the ongoing cultural negotiation between 'the local' and 'the nation' in the cultural formation of Hong Kong society.

Shin, E. *University of Oxford*

After The Japanese Came and Went: The Colonial City in Korean Cinema in Relation to Post-colonial Korean-Japanese Exchanges

Today's South-Korean city is considered a megametropolis overflowing with skyscrapers, lighted billboards, corporate spaces, and cutting-edge technologies. Yet it also harbors vestiges of the past, evidenced in its Buddhist temples and palaces. Between such extremes exists an uneasy sense of national identity in relation to the city itself, one associating urbanization with the colonial experience: before the Japanese came, there were no industrialized cities; afterwards, could cities be imagined any differently? Urban images from Korean films made during the occupation reveal a panorama dominated by Japanese presence. At the opening of Angels on the Streets, for instance, a Seoul street is obscured by superimposed Japanese credits; the scene, like the city, has been colonized by Japanese characters. In Straits of Chosun and Dear Soldier, the city streets are similarly overwhelmed by Japanese paraphernalia.

Through film, this paper addresses the idea of the post-colonial Korean city as a site of multiple allegorical tensions: (1) fascination with and repulsion towards modernity in Korean colonial films, which identify Korean culture with traditionalism and the opposite (electricity, cars, western dress) with Japan; (2) nostalgia for early 20th century Korea evinced by current South-Korean filmmakers (not for Japanese rule, of course, but for the 'innocence' romantically attributed to Koreans then) set against the fact that South Korea's modernity is now regarded as a source of pride by the Korean community; (3) post-colonial antagonism between Korea and Japan, the latest twist being Japanese protest over Korea's 'cultural colonization' of Japan through pop music and media.

Benites-Gambirazio, E. *University of Arizona*

City, Memory and Space: The Inhabitants of Santiago and the Transantiago Reform

This presentation considers the social representation of space as part of modernizing reform of public transportation in Santiago, Chile (Transantiago, 2007). The Transantiago, with the break it introduced by replacing an old system (associated with an identity and a daily "material environment" with a new one), reflects social and cultural dimensions that govern the relationship between population and transportation system, city and living space. The presentation first explains how the Transantiago project intends to "modernize" the transportation system. Then, by building on the relationship between memory and space, it focuses on urban and daily changes introduced by the reform. The presentation gives lines of thought rather than definitive answers.

Concomitantly, it attempts to illustrate how the Transantiago plan has given rise to a different memory of space, employing concrete examples of daily life of the Chilean population. The micro amarilla (old buses) for example is an element of collective identity, especially because it is associated with representations and practices within a jurisdiction (city, district, and the transitional space between the two territories).

Finally, transportation is also a reflection of a city and its people. Social representations related to spaces are full of meanings for individuals who use the Transantiago through memories they built around their daily material environment. If the operating system has now been normalized, it is still associated with a failure and will remain so as long as the memory of the old system will be a break between past and present.

Benson, M. *University of Bristol*

Questioning Residential (dis)Continuities: Personal Residential Trajectories, Cultural Capital and Social Distinction

Drawing on interview data collected in five neighbourhoods in and around London, this paper questions how the middle classes mobilize their residential histories – in particular prior residential locations – as they make claims to belonging in their current neighbourhoods and what these histories do for them. It takes as its starting point an understanding of claims to belonging as integral to processes of distinction, part of a dynamic process whereby people seek recognition for their residential choices. On the one hand, it becomes clear that people are keen to draw out the similarities in the places that they have lived, posturing a 'habitus' that makes it almost second nature for them to live in their current neighbourhood. On the other hand, for others it is clear that they want to present their current choice of neighbourhood as distinct from previous places that they have lived, relating a trajectory out of neighbourhoods, that from their current standpoint, are less desirable, or, conversely, more desirable. The examination of these residential histories are telling, demonstrating that residential pasts may serve as a source of cultural capital under particular circumstances, while for others the social distance of their current neighbourhoods from prior neighbourhoods is indicative of their social (de)mobility. Claims to belonging and what these do for people thus need to be understood within wider discourses about people's residential trajectories.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 09:30 - 11:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE CONFERENCE AUDITORIUM 2

ACROSS BORDERS: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Nnonyelu, N. *Nnamdi Azikiwe University*

Austerity, Structural Adjustment Programme and Family Crises in Nigeria

Since the 1980's, the peace and unity that characterize traditional Nigerian families have been challenged by the multiplier effects of austerity regime, and its handmaiden, the structural adjustment programme. Nigerian families have come under severe threat as a result of the persistent austere economic condition and its corollary, erosion of African family values. The paper interrogates the nexus between pervasive family crises, aggravated by low family status and debilitating austere economic conditions. The paper contends that pro poor families in Nigeria have been torn asunder and are no longer nests of love, but centers of conflict. It calls for a review of the austere policies in Nigeria that have made hitherto poor, but peaceful, families crisis prone.

AL-Oraimi, S.Z. *University of Leeds*

Changes & Family's Bonds in the UAE

Due to oil discovery, a sudden and massive social change has taken a hurried and active direction in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Modernization processes flowed all over society: in economy, infrastructure, demography, social structure, such as the family and lifestyle. New cities have emerged with new construction, new inhabitants and new social relations. Many people immigrated to new towns and cities, and thus, they no longer live in the same house, or in the same community. As a result, the structure of the family changed from extended family to small nuclear ones with relatives live in different areas. This modern life created a certain level of individuality as involvement in the community is reduced, and unfortunately the old communities and neighborhoods are gone. Due to this circumstances, the study is aiming at exploring the impact of rapid social change on the family' structure, family's bonds and life course in the UAE. The question is how does the change in life course affect social relations and solidarity in both the household and community? The study is based on qualitative approach and an empirical examination of familial and social interaction among the elderly, the middle age and the young generations. Data were collected through: narrative stories, viewpoints and future's foresight. Face-to-face interviews were conducted among the elderly and the middle age; while the focus groups were utilized to obtain data from the youth.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 09:30 - 11:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE 2 ROGER STEVENS 15

CHILDHOODS, TRANSMISSIONS AND INHERITANCES

Kramer, A-M. *University of Nottingham*

'Hereditary whatnots': Health, Risk and the Burden of Family History

Drawing on data from a recent project exploring family history in personal and family lives, this paper explores how health narratives emerge in accounts of family history. Using integrated qualitative methods, and drawing on media coverage of family history, data from a 2008 Mass Observation Directive on family history as well as interviews with genealogists, I describe how a lack of knowledge about health histories is often described as a burden. Here knowledge of the family health history is described by non-genealogists as essential to the informed medical subject to determine or contain the level of 'risk' and enable preventative or remedial action. Genealogists meanwhile tend to describe the family 'pattern of deaths' as information of comparable importance to any other information about their ancestors. I explore how family health history can facilitate some to come to terms with health problems, but further outline how knowledge can itself be burdensome, where information is unwelcome or considered private. Following Skinner (2006) who suggests that new molecular genetics requires new life strategies and relationships to oneself and one's future, I suggest that genealogy requires new and active relations to oneself and one's ancestors' past.

Milne, S. *University of Edinburgh*

Adult-child Befriending Relationships: Adult Management and Children's Perspectives

The activity of volunteering is attractive to politicians interested in community cohesion in an age of austerity; intergenerational projects receive specific praise. Adult-child befriending is a particular field of volunteering that can be viewed as an intergenerational activity, although it is not generally referred to as such.

Befriending projects for children may focus on disabled children; young people leaving care, refugees, or young carers. Others recruit adult volunteers to spend time with children viewed as vulnerable, deprived or those experiencing difficulties at home, school or in the community. The majority of children referred to such projects, by social workers, teachers and others, are from low-income lone parent families, who may also face additional difficulties such as; unemployment; drug misuse, disability or violence.

The befriending role is of significant theoretical interest since it sits on the boundary between a formal service arrangement and an informal personal friendship relationship. Adult-child befriending relationships also cross the boundaries between adulthood and childhood and may also be cross-gender relationships. Within this paper these themes will be explored through consideration of project variations in the organisation, management and surveillance of adult-child befriending relationships and also through the use of qualitative data from children. Children's perspectives provide a different vantage point from which to evaluate current conceptualisations of adulthood and childhood and also opportunities to understand children's negotiations of personal relationships. This includes insights into their expectations of how volunteering befriending adults could contribute to their lives and their experiences of how the relationships unfolded in practice.

Roll Bennet, P., Bergström, H. *Stockholm University*

Displaying Parental Responsibility: The Case of Childhood Obesity

Drawing on the 'sociology of personal life' this paper explores parent-child relationships when the child is labeled as obese. Food and eating practices are fundamental aspects of parenting, but these everyday practices are challenged in families with a child labelled as obese. Parents of obese children are expected to support excessive weight gain, but in current debates about childhood obesity parents' lack of ability to control children's eating habits are often discussed. Therefore, it is of particular interest to look into parent's understandings of their own practices. Based on interviews with Swedish parents of obese children between 8 - 12 years of age, parents narratives of everyday practices for children's diet and eating habits are analysed as an act of 'displaying responsibility' . It is indicated that parental responsibility is located in three spheres: in respect to children's overall health and wellbeing, in upholding family normality and as a wish for transferring the responsibility to the child. These findings are discussed in terms of 'feminist ethics of care' which illuminates parental dilemmas in finding a balance between responsibility and care for oneself as a parent, the child and the family as a whole.

Waites, M. *University of Glasgow*

Global Queer Politics and Human Rights: Towards a More Sociological Analysis

The use of human rights discourses by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender movements has contributed to developments such as South Africa's resolution addressing discrimination and violence faced in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity, endorsed at the UN Human Rights Council on 17 June 2011. It has also contributed to positive developments in many states, such as the partial decriminalisation of same-sex sexual behavior in India in 2009. Yet in many other states there remains resistance, often entwined with post-colonial nationalisms and religious beliefs. National empirical research on LGBT issues is increasing, but at an international level there remains scope for a more developed sociological interpretation of how human rights claims are operating, relating dynamics within states to transnational processes. In this paper I will seek to develop the international sociological analysis of sexual orientation, gender identity and human rights by drawing together themes from the sociology of human rights and queer theory with national empirical case studies in recent international collections, and with primary research on specific states (eg. India and UK). I will attempt to move beyond existing global analyses through a focus on distinguishing between decriminalisation struggles and broader human rights struggles. Such distinctions rarely receive sustained attention in theoretical conceptualisations of the global contestation of sexual orientation and gender identity. Relative to accounts of homonationalism and human rights discourses emerging from cultural studies, the sociology of human rights might yield a more multi-leveled analysis.

Karapehlivan Senel, F. *Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey*

Combining Different Levels of Analysis for the Realisation of the Right to Education

This paper aims to contribute to the emerging field of sociology of human rights by exploring the gap in formal recognition and substantive enjoyment of the right to education and to discuss the contributions of a sociological analysis for the realisation of this right. It will be argued that we need to supplement the legal theory and normative principles of the right to education with sociological theories of education and social policy. Moreover it is also necessary to change the way we study and analyse the right to education by looking at not only the macro level and provision side of it, but also by looking at the micro level and enjoyment side of the right to education. In other words we need to look at the relationships between global, national and local levels and to combine different levels of analysis in order to have a better understanding of the social reality we are studying. The specific concern of this paper is the introduction of market relations into primary education and their implications on the right to education in Turkey. In this paper, it will be argued that the restructuring of state-education relationships has had implications on the right to education in Turkey by creating new forms of inequalities in education. It will focus on the consequences of macro polices in micro level, namely on individual schools, teachers, parents and students by drawing on the micro level qualitative research conducted in two primary schools in Ankara.

Booker, M. *University of Edinburgh*

State-building Processes under the Microscope: What 1830s Corruption Discourses Tell Us about the Modern State

With the Election Reform Act of 1832 and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, the 1830s provide important switch points for the development of measures against political corruption in Britain. This presentation analyses everyday newspaper discourses on corruption in the 1830s, and shows how the discourses were connected to different aspects of (macro-historical) state-building processes. It starts with a short quantitative assessment of the frequency of corruption discourses in British newspapers, using the recently published British Library 19th century newspaper database. This new data confirms that growing corruption debates in the early 1830s preceded anti-corruption legislation. This could suggest that these important steps in the institutionalisation of the modern state were influenced by public, and more precisely, newspaper pressure. A second, qualitative step sheds more light on this assumed connection. Selected newspaper articles are analysed as to why they were critical of what kind of corruption and what aspects they were especially critical of. This is then related to the publication itself, in particular the respective ownership, and its political orientation. The analysis reveals a number of the cleavages inherent in statebuilding processes, among others new elites vs. old elites, centre vs. periphery and the institutionalisation of the state bureaucracy vs. resistance against it, both from sections of the ruling elites and the landed elites. Combining the findings from both quantitative and qualitative analysis thus offers detailed insights into how exactly some state-building processes unfolded in Britain.

Lee-Gong, E. *University of Essex*

Digital Inequality and Human Rights Implications

With the rapid development of internet and communication technologies, digital inequality in terms of access to and use of these new technologies has emerged as a new form of perpetuation of inequality. Considering that taking all necessary steps to eliminate all forms of inequality is a core human rights obligation of the state, the paper will outline international human rights norms and principles relevant for the state to address digital inequality. It will also examine how access to and use of the internet varies among different groups of people in practice, with an example of 'the most connected country' in the world, namely South Korea. Paying attention to the measures the government has taken to reduce digital inequality from a human rights perspective, the paper will explore possible roles of the state in not only reducing digital inequality but also enhancing the availability of digital technology as a means of facilitating rights claims.

Manzanero, D. *Autonomous University of Madrid*

The Krausist Philosophical Foundation of Human Rights

This paper contains a brief dissertation about the pioneering defense of the Krausist philosophical foundation of human rights, its positivisation in contemporary law and its relevance to modern constitutionalism, in order to understand the motivations that were the basis for their further translating into positive norms within the European framework, serving at times as a spur to further progress and a more rapid evolution of the tools that emerged from the United Nations, or as a model for the development of this process in other regional areas. We analyse the Ginerian doctrine on the subject of law that takes him to claim human aspects forgotten by most of the philosophies of law of his time: the right to education, the associations according to their ideal of cooperation subsequently collected by the Unesco, and his organicist concept of personality and autonomy, which postulates the concept of each individual as an individual State. Consideration is given to the relevance and projection of the legal philosophy of Giner and the Krausist cosmopolitanism in the Spanish society of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as the feasibility, effectiveness and legitimacy of its implications today.

Hirvi, M. *University of Helsinki*

Does Water Privatisation Violate Citizenship Rights? The Case of Urban Water Sector in Ghana

In promoting human and economic development, international donors such as the World Bank and UNDP draw from notions of Western liberal theory. Central concepts in the liberal theory are political and administrative accountability and citizenship rights (Dahl 1971; Marshall 1950). For some scholars and activists (e.g. Hall & Lobina 2007), the accountability relationships are complicated through privatisation of public services and public-private partnerships: unlike elected representatives and civil servants, companies are not directly accountable to citizens. A related argument is that as private companies are driven not by the public good but profit motives, citizens become consumers rather than stakeholders of public services, which creates inequality and violates citizens' rights. In the Global South however, political accountability and citizenship rights have been only partially enforced even after democratisation, and water delivery has not been equitable even under public sector management. Drawing from thematic analysis of interview and documentary material gathered in Ghana in 2008 and 2009, and by placing the case study within the institutional context of post-colonial Ghana, I will explore the relationship between water privatisation and citizenship rights through the following questions: 1) How has water privatisation changed the accountability relationship between public sector and citizens? 2) How useful are Western notions of citizenship and the citizen-consumer debate in an African context, and what other conceptualisations could be proposed instead (Tendler 1997; Kabeer 2005)

Hubbard, P. *University of Kent*

Sexualisation, Nuisance and Safety: Sexual Entertainment and Gendered Fears

Striptease in commercial settings has been the subject of considerable debate following the emergence of highly-visible 'lap dancing' clubs in Britain in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Widely accused of promoting forms of criminality and nuisance in the communities where they are located, local campaigns of opposition against clubs have centred on the figure of the unruly male customer as a sexual threat, invoking notions of 'dread risk' in the process. Noting the risks and dangers of lap dance venues have never been quantified or subject to legal scrutiny, I conclude that local attempts to regulate lap-dance venues in the interests of 'community safety' have invoked images of sexual vulnerability and aggression which are inherently gendered, and based on stereotypes of sexual consumption which do not reflect the diversity of forms of sexual entertainment. As such, I argue that the regulation of lap dance clubs encouraged by campaigns of opposition is producing a society in which male consumers of adult entertainment are effectively pathologised and stripped of rights to view sexually stimulating performance on the basis of the crimes they might commit. The paper concludes by asking whether this attempt to curb the sexualisation of our communities will produce anti-sexist cities or will merely perpetuate existing gendered stereotypes of sexual aggression and passivity.

Sanders, T., Hardy, K. *University of Leeds*

Production and Consumption of Labour in Lap Dancing

This paper looks beyond the commodification of erotic labour debates to examine the question as to why lap dancing clubs have proliferated and found a permanent place in the night-time economy in the United Kingdom. Using empirically based arguments drawn from qualitative and quantitative research findings from the largest study into the lap dancing industry in the UK to date, we challenge the common assumption that 'demand' is responsible for the rise in erotic dance. Instead, we argue that the proliferation of erotic dance is largely due to the internal economic structures of the industry. First, we argue that owners profit from individual dancers through an exploitative system of fees and fines, rendering a lap dancing business a low cost investment with high returns and little risk to club owners. Second, we note that the last decade has a seen diversification of the industry accompanied by deskilling and devaluing of the job. These changes in standards can be described as a 'race to the bottom' as dancers undercut each other to make some income above the heavy overheads, which in turn reduces standards further. Ironically, we demonstrate these negative changes have lead to the industry's expansion as the supply of dancers increases because of the perceived advantages of the flexible, cash-in-hand employment. This evidence leads to the conclusion that the lap dancing industry is supply - rather than demand – driven, yet apparently contradictorily the labour processes and working conditions for the majority of women, despite appearing favourable, are economically exploitative.

Colosi, R. *University of Lincoln*

Titillating the Heteronormative: Understanding Customer Motivation in a Lap-dancing Club Setting

Existing research from the US suggests that the relationship between customers and lap-dancers is complex (Egan, 2006; Frank, 2002); findings from a recent UK based British Academy study about lap-dancing club customers supports this claim. The customers who took part in this study emphasised the 'fun' element of attending lap-dancing clubs, which were frequently said to provide 'playful' entertainment. Beyond this, the findings suggest that there are other main reasons for lap-dancing club attendance. The first relates to sexual titillation, as it was widely indicated that lap-dancing clubs are used by customers to gain some form of sexual arousal. The second motivation identified relates to a process of heterosexualization, whereby male clients visit lap-dancing clubs to reaffirm and assert a heteronormative masculine identity. The final motivational factor, which is somewhat connected to processes of heterosexualization, relates to male bonding- this was evident amongst male customers who attended lap-dancing clubs in groups. This paper will draw on the findings from this ethnographic study in order to highlight patterns of attendance and customer motivation in a UK context.

Tulle, E. *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Understanding Ageing in the Age of Austerity

The proposed paper will draw attention to the opportunities given by the turn to the body in ageing studies for 1. making visible and palpable intimate experiences of bodily ageing and 2. using the insights gained to engage in a wider reflexion on the social and cultural location of older people in contemporary Western societies. This is particularly relevant given the uncertainties generated by current economic and policy conditions. The obligation to engage in self-care, the pressure to work longer, the turn to consumption are all part of present and future ageing experiences. They present opportunities and risks however. The role played by the management of bodily ageing is crucial in this respect.

Thus with a specific focus on physical activity, I will propose the notion of age habitus to account for the significance of age as a key marker of social and cultural location, to make sense of the complexity of ageing experiences in contemporary societies, to give embodiment an appropriate role in locating older people in society and to reflect on the tensions in the negotiation of what might be understood as desirable and appropriate physical capital in later life.

In the presentation I will outline how age habitus as a tool of analysis works and critically evaluate the potential of physical activity to manage the uncertainties of growing older in an age of austerity and of challenging age inequalities.

Spracklen, K. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Small Societies not Big Society: Leisure and Belonging in the Age of Austerity

Robards and Bennett (2011) show how on-line sites are used to create a sense of 'post-subcultural' neo-tribal identity among young people who use those sites. On-line communities are places where identity formation and maintenance is the product of active leisure choices: users choose to join and use particular sites as an expression of public and private belonging, creating an intentional sense of a leisured identity (Rojek, 2010). This paper explores the extent of this intentionality at work in the on-line fan communities surrounding one reasonably popular leisure activity in late modernity: the globalized, professional sport of rugby league, which is torn between nurturing its invented traditions and local roots and following the path of instrumentality associated with 'bigger' professional team sports such as football (Denham, 2004). I will explore in particular the discussions about rugby league's sense of local connectedness in on-line forums associated with rugby league fans in Australia (leagueunlimited) and the United Kingdom (rlfans and totalrl). In this paper, I will argue that ironically, in the Age of Austerity, when the commodification of leisure activities and popular cultural forms is more intense, the resistance to such commodification occurs in the small societies and spaces of the virtual world.

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Coleman, R. *Lancaster University*

Images of the Future in an 'Austerity Society'

In the decade or so up to the financial crisis of 2008, the future had been conceived in terms of progress and potential; a time of hope (eg Obama's 2008 election campaign) and optimism about the possibility of a materially better society (eg Labour's 1997 'things can only get better' campaign). However, in today's British 'austerity society' different ideas about the future are emerging. For example, the 2011 riots in England were described by Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg as the result of disenfranchised youth whose future holds 'little value' (September 2011), and 'A' Level students argue that rises in tuition fees at English Universities are taking away their future prospects. Drawing on sociological work on expectations and future potential and on wider social and cultural theory on temporality and optimism, this paper explores the conception of the future as potential and considers how far ideas about the future have shifted. It focuses especially on how the future functions as an image – an idea(l) or virtual that while intangible and 'not-yet' nevertheless has important implications in and on the present. It argues that, as an image, the future is brought into the present and becomes a central means through which the present is organised; that is the present becomes organised around anticipating and pre-empting possible future scenarios. The paper therefore asks, what images of the future are becoming prevalent in today's austerity society, and what are the implications of such images for both the present and the future?

Choudhury, M., Sharma, T., Naidoo, B., Garner, S., Littlejohns, P., Docherty, M. — *National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)*

Reusing, Repackaging and Reissuing Evidence-based Recommendations: NICE's Role in a Resource-constrained Economy

Background

The NHS is challenged with saving £20 billion by March 2015. Controlling costs without compromising quality of care, initiated by the quality, innovation, productivity and prevention (QIPP) programme, was reaffirmed by the Coalition Government.

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Evidence (NICE) is supporting this challenge by identifying opportunities for cost savings through disinvestment of ineffective practices.

This is being achieved by reusing (abstracting, enhancing and emphasising) relevant evidence-based recommendations from published NICE guidance and Cochrane systematic reviews through secondary analysis.

Methods

• Qualitative review of monthly published NICE guidance for disinvestment ('do not do's') and 'referral advice' recommendations, using documentary analysis for manual data collection. Each type of recommendation can be 'combined, recycled and built upon' (Baert, 2007).

• Qualitative review of monthly published systematic reviews, using agreed assessment criteria, to promote disinvestment topics nominated by the Cochrane Collaboration.

• Publish findings online (databases and statements), monthly.

Results

Two web databases (NICE guidance recommendations on 'do not do's' and 'referral advice') and summarised statements (Cochrane disinvestment topics) are produced and updated from existing sources monthly. All recommendations are repackaged in standardised formats on the NICE and NHS Evidence websites, respectively.

Discussion

Guidance development and systematic review processes take time, and the current economic climate demands rapid action. These recommendations are not new, but by reissuing them, awareness of their importance in supporting the NHS challenge has increased.

Policy/practice implications

Analysing published documents/reviews and highlighting relevant recommendations for uptake can contribute to addressing the current NHS efficiency challenge.

Ogundana, F. — *Ekiti State University*

Austerity and the Fallacy of Health For All in Nigeria: A Sociological Discourse

The economic downturn experienced by Nigeria and many sub-Saharan African countries led to the adoption of austerity measures to restore the country's economy since the 1980s. Nevertheless, Nigeria has continued to bear witness to some of the worst health and healthcare statistics in the world. It is not only lagging behind in all the Millenium development Goals (MDGs), but close to the bottom of virtually every development index (HERFON, 2006; HDI, 2007). In the World Health Organisation (WHO) ranking for the year 2000, the Nigerian Health system was ranked 187th out of the 191 countries evaluated (HERFON, 2006). Evidence from key health indicators in Nigeria clearly suggests that the country's health situation have experienced massive deterioration. For instance, childhood and maternal mortality are relatively high while life expectancy at birth had remained low (HERFON, 2006; PRB, 2009). Also, the coverage of the national health system is limited while health education and enlightenment is weak. More worrisome is the burden of a combination of new diseases and re-emerging old ones such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, which put the life of millions in serious jeopardy. Given the above, the paper argues that for a country aspiring to achieve the MDGs, which are significantly health-related, austerity may constitute a major impediment towards the realization of these goals. Hence, it examines the challenges of austerity to the attainment of a good state of health as well as effective and viable healthcare delivery to all in Nigeria.

Moffatt, F. — *University of Nottingham*

"I'm afraid there is no money" – UK Healthcare Professionals and Productivity

In this era of fiscal austerity, the UK's NHS has been charged with increasing healthcare productivity by approximately 20% over 4 years in order to justify its long-term future. Accompanying the implementation of modern neo-liberal strategies that aim for greater accountability and efficiency is the message that cost-cutting is only one part of the productivity challenge, and that improving clinical output is of equal importance. However, it is

not clear to what extent this message has diffused through to, or has been received by the modern UK clinical workforce, nor indeed just how these individuals conceptualise the notion of healthcare productivity.

This paper will report initial findings from early-stage data that aim to explore Emergency Department clinicians' conceptions of productive healthcare, analysed via a lens from the Sociology of the Professions (specifically the 'organisational versus occupational professionalism' perspective of Julia Evetts). Some reflections regarding the professional construction of productivity will be offered as it is believed that this is a fundamental element to understanding the potential gap between policy and clinical reality. Empirical evidence from previous studies suggests that non-engagement of clinicians in the process of reform is an enduring, multifactorial issue. Consequently it is suggested that this study, in acquiring such context-sensitive knowledge, will allow policy-makers and managers to engage more successfully with the clinical micro-system.

*Note from Liam Byrne (2010), out-going Chief Secretary to the Treasury

Todd, M., Kirkham, L. *Robert Gordon University*

Dare to Mention the C Word: Class Matters in Medical School Education

Despite a raft of strategies employed to widen participation in professions such as medicine, law and accountancy, scrutiny of the statistics shows clearly that, notwithstanding improvements along lines of ethnicity and gender, class has been sorely neglected. Students who have attended Independent schools have a proportionately higher chance of admission to medical school, than their state educated peers; particularly so in Scotland. Moreover, initial statistics suggest that the gap between the proportion of independent school pupils and state school pupils gaining access to medical school places in Scotland is at best static, and at worse, widening. In part, this failure sits within a broader climate where class has been draped in a cloak of invisibility and has all but vanished from party political discourse. The coalition government, for example, has seen fit to remove the socio-economic strand of the Equalities Act, ironically, at time when social stratification is increasing. In addition, definitions of class used in research to date are highly contestable and, perhaps, serve to obfuscate the extent of the problem. Failure to engage with, and challenge, this lacuna/disparity will have serious repercussions for the professions, their clients and society as a whole.

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SPORT

Leflay, K., Griggs, G. *University of Wolverhampton*

Caught Offside: Slashing Football

Slash writing 'poaches' characters and storylines, usually from established television series, but more recently from the world of celebrity, and reformulates them into stories that focus on homosexual encounters and relationships (Jenkins, 1992). Within academia, slash has been framed as culturally significant, for its rejection of hegemonic versions of masculinity. Despite criticisms that slash is a violation of original characterisations, it arguably offers utopian versions of masculinity not constrained by normative and fixed gendered and sexual identities. Instead, writers address the potential for fluid identities, problematizing boundaries between homosexual and homosocial desire (Lamb and Veith, 1986). It is for this reason that the current study explored football slash as a potential area for resistance to the hegemonic and homophobic nature of the sport. List mining was used to collect data in the form of stories posted on a publicly accessible slash fiction website. Stories featuring Liverpool and England defender jamie Carragher were chosen since he was perceived to be characteristic of the prevailing culture of the sport. Both members of the research team read and analysed the data through the use of the computer software NVivo (Bazeley, 2007) and independently coded the data using open coding (Strauss and Corbin, 1990). The analysis revealed that whilst in many ways the stories conformed to slash conventions identified previously, some unique themes also emerged. These themes were 'the allure of the foreign colleague', positional relationships' and 'even Jamie's not so hard he can't resist a man'.

Butler, D. *University of Warwick*

Not a Job for 'Girly Girls': Horseracing, Gender and Work Identities

Due in part to staff shortages women began to be employed in the British horseracing industry as stable 'lads' in the late 1960s, early 1970s. They were taking over what had previously been male-only positions so had to perform as well as, if not better than, the 'lads' to be accepted. They were upsetting both the occupational hierarchy and the gender order so had to be seen to be as strong, tough and able as the 'lads'. Drawing upon an ethnographic study of work relations in British horseracing, which included semi structured interviews with female stable 'lads', this paper analyses the way in which these women negotiate masculinity. The work of Bourdieu provides the theoretical framework, his concepts of habitus, capital and field provide the tools to help explore the extent that female embodiment is seen as an obstacle to women's participation in race riding, what sort of masculinities are embodied by those working in the racing industry, and whether women working in the racing industry, as stable staff or as jockeys, can in any sense be regarded as embodying masculinity in a 'field' of power that can be characterised as patriarchal and masculinised.

Doidge, M. *University of Exeter*

'To feel part of the club': Social Capital in an Italian Football Supporters Club

The decline and fall of local communities has long been a central focus of academic, media and political discourse. In recent years these changes in community have been fuelled by technological advances and global transformations. As a consequence, the term 'Social Capital', as popularised by Robert Putnam's Bowling Alone, captured the zeitgeist at the end of the twentieth century and has continued to prove influential into the new millennium. Sport has a central role in the construction and re-construction of community. Participation in sporting clubs, as Bourdieu has argued, confers social distinction upon its members. Yet members do not participate purely for the opportunity to 'network'; they have real and emotional attachments to their club and their sport. The regular interaction of participants ensures that they feel a closer emotional attachment to other club members and this corresponds to their participation in the wider sport. This paper will address the opportunities to interact and acquire social capital amongst football fans participating in official supporters' clubs in Italy. Utilising ethnography from one such club in the city of Livorno, it will be shown that these clubs provide excellent opportunities to socialise and build a network that accumulates social capital, but the accumulation of networks is not the sole reason for their participation.

Velija, P., Ratna, A., Flintoff, A. *York St John University*

Negotiating the Field of Play in Women's Cricket: Separatism, Integration and Gender Equity in Sports Organisations

In this paper we focus on the merger between the Women's Cricket Association (WCA) and the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) in 1998. We discuss the impact of the merger on the development of women's cricket using

the views of 10 women who were involved in playing, administrating or managing/coaching cricket at around the time of the merger. Our findings indicate that since the merger, the role of women has indeed diminished and they have less say over 'their' game. Moreover a commercially viable image of the game is advocated by the ECB, meaning social differences between women, especially in terms of sexuality, are rendered invisible. Importantly, despite the success of the England Women's Cricket, the grassroots structure of the game has been waning since the merger. Adopting a feminist framework, we explore the impacts of the merger, the experiences of those involved, and also, make some preliminary observations about gender equity and the contribution of feminist theory.

Smith, S., Darlington, K. *Brunel Business School*

Objects, Objectivity and Loose Grammar: Connecting Local Authority, Emotion and Action through Things

Objects provide icons for meaning. They and sounds, objectify complex ideas more succinctly that words, as do the Statue of Liberty and Star Spangled Banner.

We use objects and sounds, depicting how local authority was enlarged through rites; the public emotions thus aroused, the ethics awakened by these emotions (Durkheim, 1915) and the actions thus animated: complex relationships made palpable. Unlike words, objects do not have to be sequenced grammatically in straight lines. A loose grammar allows objects to be placed left or right of each other, behind, in front, above or below and at any distance. This is ideal for interpreting equivocal phenomena (Weick and Bougon, 2001)

However we must begin by illustrating how objects contribute to objectivity. Objectivity can be defined in terms of things external to the self which neither affect observers nor are affected by them (Sims et al 1993: 275). This suggests that objectivity is practically unattainable: observers will be moved to theorise and objects are affected by naming them. However, the restrictive definition overlooks important properties of objects. Named objects encompass both a) objectivity (Daston and Galison, 2007) and b) ‘interpretive flexibility’ (Bijker and Hughes et al, 1987). These dual properties suit our aim to:

- transmute theories written in incompatible observation languages, into objects that can be placed together easily, re-arranged and substituted

- indicate cause-effect relationships without stating only that'a) causes b)'.

- enable respondents to chose different objects which repair our misunderstanding of them (Sims and Doyle, 1995; 2001; Smith et al 2003) enhancing the all-round objectivity of this paper

Objects enable objectivity and re-interpretations and conflicting ethics to be examined in plain-view; new constructions placed upon them, discussed and refined, a measure of consensus attained and fresh actions attempted.

Butler, A. *University of Wolverhampton*

Investigating University Sport Initiation Ceremonies

In recent years, the pervasive practice of student initiation ceremonies into University sports teams has become widely reported in the British media with the most severe cases leading to student deaths. These practices have raised concerns across the University sector as institutions strive to uphold a duty of care. Despite the publicity, to date, there remains a dearth of research on the topic. The aim of this study is to report on findings that have sought to gain greater insight into student initiation ceremonies and make meaning from the behaviours that occur. Data was collected using an ethnographic approach with students from across the West Midlands who participate in university sports teams. Preliminary findings indicate themes such as Power, Alcohol Consumption and Task Performance are apparent both in existing literature and the data collected. Further to this emergent themes such as revenge are thought to be significant and worthy of further study.

POLITICS, POLICY, PUBLICS AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL

Maile, S.

The Submerged Emotions of Official Recognition: A Psycho-social Approach

The British Honours System has been at the centre of scandals surrounding political fund raising and has variously been attacked by its critics for celebrating class-based, gendered and colonial oppressions. Attempts to seriously reform the system have been undermined by political leaders anxious about the implications this would have for the myths of nation and empire on which the institution has relied and helped to reproduce.

This paper approaches the continuing prevalence of the institution from another perspective, one which attends to the submerged emotions of official recognition as a feudal element of the British social psyche. The involvement of a range of deeply held and at times ambivalent feelings, held by interviewees enter into the social encounter of an interview.

The insights of psychoanalysis and some of the features of psycho-social inquiry are useful for thinking about the phantasies which get projected onto honours and the rituals and figures involved in investitures. It is argued that such material can be a useful starting point for further reflection and debate not only about the relative usefulness of the British Honours System for an otherwise de-traditionalising world, but also those critical theoretical discussions about the potentially egalitarian consequences flowing from recognition, as a relational process.

Adlam, J., Pelletier; C., Scanlon, C. *S London and Maudsley Foundation NHS Trust and Institute of Education*

Colonising the Agora: Perversion and Parody in the Relationship between Work/worth and Work-lessness/worth-lessness in the 'Austere' Welfare State

This paper draws on Cynic philosophy and contemporary psycho-social theory to examine problematic dynamics in the provision of state education, mental health and social care in the United Kingdom. What happens when the 'irresistible force' of the out-reaching societal in-group encounters the 'immovable object' of the excluded outsider's refusal to 'come in from the cold' on the terms that are offered? How can one belong, without being both included and excluded from somebody else's idea of what constitutes 'the place to be'? We raise these questions in order to explore the 'colonising' nature of initiatives which target the 'unproductive': the un(der)employed, and young people defined as educationally underachieving. Our focus is on forms of treatment prescriptions for the psycho-social dis-ease of worklessness. As the macro-political discourse shifts from the 'Big Society' towards the 'Broken Society' and the open spaces or 'agora' of the welfare state become colonised and 'enclosed' behind the fig-leaf of 'austerity', we analyse dynamics or parody and perversion in processes of inclusion and citizenship in the welfare state. We examine the reciprocal psycho-social violence between 'Metropolitan' systems of care and those who seek, but then also refuse, what they come to experience as empty offers of asylum and citizenship, work and education and we explore ways in which the terms of engagement between in-group and out-group might be redefined.

Fotaki, M., Hyde, P. *University of Manchester*

Why Institutions Continue to Commit to Failing Strategies? Counteracting Splitting, Idealization and Blame in Public Policy Making

Organizational research offers few accounts of why organizations remain committed to failing strategies. According to one view, a cycle of escalating commitment is produced whereby more resources are used in the hope of recouping previous losses. The escalation of commitment is dependent, to some extent, upon who is blamed for previous losses (Staw, 1981). Staw and Fox (1979, p.447) report somewhat counter-intuitively that commitment to a course of action by organizational actors is greatest immediately following negative consequences. Such escalating commitment is often exhibited in government policy making. According to the other view, organizations, at times of turbulence and change, revert to socially structured organizational defences that allow for splits to occur between strategy and operations which distance decision-makers from the results of their decisions as we go on to illustrate in this paper.

We argue that it is the avoidance of reality (the possibility of not achieving idealized outcomes) that leads to disconnection (splitting) between strategy (public policies for example) and operation (their implementation), and between organizational parts, which can prevent organizations acting to avoid failures. This article advances the proposition that social defences can enable an escalation of commitment to failing strategies as organizations come under threat. In particular, we develop a theory of organizational blind spots, as a concept rather than a metaphor, describing a pervasive state of denial that can come to afflict particular organizations in difficult

circumstances. Defensive mechanisms of splitting, idealization and blame employed under such circumstances are also elaborated. We explore our concept in the context of public health services first, and then go on to argue, that public policy makers and private sector strategists are equally susceptible to these organizational dynamics that are both, attractive and illusory.

Hunter, S. *University of Leeds*

The Jewel in the National Crown? The English NHS as an Affective Association, Problems and Prospects in Neoliberal Times

In this paper I consider the role of the English National Health Service in building a national imaginary, a sense of national identity and as a way of relationally positioning England in its postcolonial relations with the rest of the world. In order to make such an analysis I draw on a range of ideas about the social and emotional relations of institutions which compliment and enrich our understandings of institutions as produced through political and economic interests. I suggest that we can think of these institutions as forms of 'affective association' which are sustained through and sustaining of classed, racialised and gendered social relations. This set of ideas helps us to understand the strength, but also the complex character of wider public support for national institutions like the English National Health Service as a form of classed association. They form part of the explanation as to why the NHS has such enduring appeal, but it also helps us to understand how racialised and gendered social power and inequality are sustained through its appeal. The paper poses questions about how this approach helps us to think about the contested nature of currently proposed changes to NHS policy in the new NHS Bill.

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PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE **ROGER STEVENS 08**

Sponsor of the Professional Practice Stream

TEACHING SOCIOLOGY: UNCOMFORTABLE TRUTHS AND TRICKY ISSUES

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RISK, GLOBALISATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND BEYOND

ROGER STEVENS 09

Butler, C., Parkhill, K., Henwood, K., Shirani, F., Pidgeon, N. *Cardiff University*

Climate Change, Social Change and Social Reproduction: Exploring Energy Demand Reduction through a Biographical Lens

In debates around climate change it is widely recognised that a major challenge in low carbon transitioning is the necessity to reduce energy consumption. We know from existing research that people do not use energy but use the services made possible by energy. The implication of this insight is that the challenge runs deep into the fabric of our personal lives and that the changes involved in achieving reductions are intimately connected to what we do as part of our daily lives. This has often been interpreted as demanding an approach to change that addresses people as individuals and asks for them to make alterations in the choices they make. In this paper we work with a different framework of understanding, drawing upon Bourdieu's concept of social reproduction along with related ideas from more critical traditions (e.g. feminism), to open up understanding of the personal as fundamentally political. In the context of energy usage such a conceptual approach offers potential for exploring how what we might regard as personal (e.g. showering, raising children) is in many respects social, and how particular ways of doing the personal are reproduced through the social. In this paper, we examine biographical interview data (n=90) for what these accounts of personal lives can tell us about wider processes of social reproduction and for how we might challenge such processes in ways that could lead to reduced energy consumption.

Sealey-Huggins, L. *University of Leeds*

The Politics and Ethics of Responses to Climate Change in the Caribbean Region: A Tentative Sociological Analysis

Sociological interest in climate change has mushroomed in recent years, evidenced not least by the establishment of the British Sociological Association's Climate Change Study Group. I seek to contribute to this emergent sociological research into climate change through a discussion of a sample of my fieldwork on 'public engagement' in the Caribbean, a region intensely affected by climate change, as well as the legacies of colonialism, and the vagaries of global capital.

I consider whether there are implicit assumptions being made about the way the world is, and how it ought to be in existing and unfolding responses to climate change in the Caribbean region. I aim to evaluate some of the social and political implications of these assumptions in the hope of working towards more ethically, politically and sociologically sound responses

Delicado, A., Schmidt, L., Gomes, C., Granjo, P., Guerreiro, S. *University of Lisbon*

Social Perceptions on Climate Change and Coastal Risks: Engaging Local Stakeholders for Efficient Adaptation Strategies

Climate change is one of the major challenges human societies are facing. Coastal communities are particularly vulnerable, as their homes and livelihoods are increasingly exposed to risks from coastal erosion and climate change. Protecting the coastline is becoming more costly, a problem that has to be addressed in more innovative ways in the current economic context. Relocation and other types of adaptation to a changing coast cannot be carried out without the engagement and participation of communities.

This issue has already been fairly studied in affluent countries, such as the UK and the Netherlands or Canada, and also in developing countries, such as Vietnam and the Caribbean Islands.

Portugal, as a semi-peripheral European country, with its population concentrated on the coast and a weak tradition of public participation in decision-making and risk management, can be an interesting case study, especially when taking into consideration its current economic situation.

Based on evidence from interviews with local stakeholders and extensive surveys, this paper examines the perceptions of three Portuguese communities on future coastal and climate risks, as well as the role of public participation on coastal management. This is one of the first stages of our research, which aims to contribute to new policies for sustainability, through innovative processes of engaging populations.

Khan, M. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Livelihood, Shocks and Survival: Women's Adapting Strategy to Post-cyclonic Hazard Mitigation

Climate change has become significant concern across geographical boundaries that causes frequent disastrous phenomenon. In case of Bangladesh, cyclone is a common incident because of climate change like global disaster, whether it is human induced or natural. Cyclone contributes to massive damage on livelihoods. While it affects all sections of people, women and particularly female headed households charge the worst. However, people have their own strategy to cope with such catastrophe.This study focuses to reveal coping mechanisms of women in relation to adaptation and mitigation of cyclonic hazards in the Southern Part of Bangladesh. One village affected by the storm-cyclone Aila in 2009 has been taken as the Case Study. Government interventions along with measures taken by humanitarian organizations to restore livelihood in post-disaster situation are also scrutinized in to this study. Interestingly this study finds women as one of the most important risk manager afterward the cyclonic like hazards. Another important findings include the re-construction of hegemonic gender role, invention and implication of personal techniques by women to survive such kind of risk. Finally it concludes with the recommendation to re-consider gender role during undertaking Disaster Management Policies and incorporating indigenous knowledge of coping with cyclonic hazards.

Ermolaeva, P. *Kazan Federal University*

College Students' Green Culture: A Case Study of Russian and US Students' Environmental Awareness and Behaviour Practices

This study provides holistic insights in a form of a case-study on the main forms of the Russian and the US students green culture including environmental awareness, environmental behaviour and lifestyle, environmental knowledge, and environmental information. Using data from a random sample survey of Kazan Federal University (Russia,n=650) and Colorado State University (US, n=450) college students, our research addresses various difference among the US and Russian students green culture. Despite numerous studies on the same population (e.g., Scott and Willits, 1994; Unipan and Oskamp, 1997), this study linked to the US sample does not observe much distance between the level of environmental concern and the level of actual proenvironmental behaviour among students. Factor analysis shows that four highly interpretable types of green culture are present: "Pure Environmentalist Type", "Proactive Type", "Declare Type" and "Non-Environmentalist Type".

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SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES ROGER STEVENS 02

Beckett, A.M.C. *University of Bradford*

'Has the Government Taken Our Lunch Yet?' Welfare Cuts and LGB People

It is impossible to know the impact of welfare policy on Lesbian, Gay and Bi-sexual (LGB) people because there is no agreed national monitoring policy. However current austerity measures take place in the context of Clement Attlee's Welfare State radically altered by Margaret Thatcher. The years of this conceptual twist have shown momentous changes in lesbian and gay identity, experienced as a move from criminalisation of male homosexuality to protection under the Single Equalities Act 2010. Although welfare systems support heteronormative relationships it can be argued that the trajectory of civil rights for LGB people has only been possible because of the structural context of welfare benefits. If so, then current austerity will impact on LGB identity and LGB people.

LGB people may be disproportionally represented among employees of local authority, health services and voluntary agencies: They may also be disproportionally represented among service users. As a minority among all other minority groups their specific needs may be overlooked or under unequal threat. Benefit policies that work to support family units may have inconsistent implications. Lack of national monitoring policies makes this hard to ascertain.

This paper presents findings from research conducted in West Yorkshire during 2011 among lesbians and gay men aimed to explore the practical and contextual implications of current welfare policy, Focus groups explore individual and social implications of cuts. Local agencies contribute evidence of service level changes for LGB groups. The argument is presented in the context of claiming LGB identity in social spaces.

Watson, R. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

'Show me some attitude': Masculinity, Youth and Dance

This paper explores the ways in which male bodies 'move' in dance and considers various expressions and articulations of masculinity. It draws on findings from a 12 week project for young men (aged 13 to 25) in an inner city area funded by the local police authority. The project was run by a community dance organisation and combined street, martial arts and break-dancing forms. There is a lot at take for young men who are not used to dancing, performing or taking part in structured recreational/physical activities to get involved in dance. Stereotypes persist that position young (often black and minority ethnic) male youth in relation to 'lack' – lack of educational attainment, lack of motivation, lack of role models. Meanwhile, concerns regarding 'excess' are evident – too many young black men are involved in criminal activity, too many are or become absent fathers, too many are involved in drug or culture. Critical social science research on (black) male physicality and sport traces legacies of the enslavement of black bodies and some make links between black identity and expressions of resistance and negotiation within popular cultural forms such as music, film, clothing/styles and street culture. Analysis of qualitative data gathered during the project draws from this literature and identifies different aspects of male embodiment, including expressions 'of the street' and 'volunteered vulnerability' to highlight ways in which hegemonic forms (of masculinity, blackness, class) are dynamic, complex and simultaneously rearticulated and potentially negotiated through dance.

Baily, J. *University of Sheffield*

Mixed-gender Feminist Groups: A New Paradigm in English Feminist Politics?

Whilst the 'second wave' feminist movement in England generally self-identified as a women's movement, recent years have seen the formation of an increasing number of mixed-gender feminist groups (for example Bristol Feminist Network, Manifesta, Object). What does this development signify about the nature of contemporary feminist politics? Henry Rubin has suggested that feminist thought and practice is characterised by two competing paradigms: an 'identity paradigm', in which feminism is grounded in female experience and subjectivity, and an 'action paradigm', in which political action is the essence of feminism. The former suggests that only women can be feminists, whilst the latter may allow for male feminism. In this paper I will consider the extent to which mixed-gender feminist groups, and the involvement of men in feminism more generally, represent a shift from the identity paradigm to the action paradigm within the context of feminist activism in England.

This paper is based on qualitative case-study research conducted with four mixed-gender grassroots-level feminist groups, which combines data from participant observation, semi-structured interviews and documentary analysis. In this presentation I will analyse group members feminist beliefs and practices through the lens of Rubin's paradigms. I will show how groups and individuals may prioritise one or other approach, or may simultaneously

draw on both paradigms, supporting Rubin's contention that the two exist in tension with each other. I will suggest that debates about men's involvement in feminism are underpinned by the tensions between these approaches.

Farris, S.R. *University of Brunel*

The Politics and Economics of the New Sexual Contract in Europe

The theoretical tools offered by the path-breaking work of Carole Pateman in The Sexual Contract (1988) have been applied mostly to understand the gender dimensions of the separation between public and private sphere, the division of labour within and outside the household and the more general gender biases at the origin and workings of contemporary society and government. One of the most important insights of the Sexual Contract theoretical framework is that the social contract that informs the modern liberal state entails the rule of men over women in the private sphere. This paper aims to 'challenge' this framework by arguing that a new sexual contract has been agreed upon in at least the last twenty years in which both men and women participate in ruling over 'non-European' women in the private sphere. In this perspective, particular attention will be paid to the ongoing process of commodification of care. The process raises a number of important questions regarding: how gender roles and the family are affected by the outsourcing of care-domestic (reproductive) tasks to a foreigner and non-family member. How the sexual (i.e., status) contract and the social (i.e., employment) contract interact in the relation between predominantly female employers and predominantly female employees. How the 'racial' contract intervenes in and impacts upon the 'sexual' contract, to such an extent that migrant women employed as care-domestic workers might be characterized as 'helping' 'national' women undo gender by enabling those national women to participate in the labour market outside the household.

Scott, S., Jackson, S. *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Constructing the Feminist Academic Self: Individual Biographies and Cultural Resources

In this paper we will draw on life-history interviews with feminist academic Sociologists from a range of age and career cohorts and with a range of orientations within both sociology and feminism. The interviews focused on the relationship between personal biography, social location and academic and political/feminist orientation. We have utilised narrative analysis informed by G.H. Mead's conceptualisations of self, time and memory in order to explore the making and re-making of the self. We will explore the ways in which the self is continually reconstructed from the standpoint of the present. We are especially interested in the relationship between significant personal and political experiences and the kind of sociologists which our respondents consider themselves to be, that is in the relationship between biography and intellectual predilections and how this might be re-worked over time.

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SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION ROGER STEVENS 01

Andrews, K. *Newman University College*

Towards a Black Independent Education: Schooling and the Politics of Blackness

British educational policy, from assimilation to community cohesion, has entrenched racial inequalities for Black students. Emphasis on cultural difference in schooling has led to a deficit model that positions the 'underachieving' Black student within a dysfunctional family and community. Black independent education is the solution offered here to this problem for Black students. Black independence is challenged by the liberal aversion to 'separateness'. However, it will be argued that this aversion is not, as typically represented, a rejection of 'separate lives' but rather of certain values. This will be done using the example of how the residential segregation of Muslim groups is constructed as a social problem, whilst the most segregated group of the white middle class is ignored.

The politics of Blackness does not call for separation, but rather an independent education controlled by Black communities, with a Black curriculum embedded in local communities. This paper will present Black supplementary schools as spaces that exist outside the provision of the mainstream school system where the seeds of such an education have been developed. In particular there will be a distinction between 'official' supplementary school projects with links to mainstream curricula and 'self-help' initiatives that have attempted a Black education.

Thatcher, J. *University of East London*

Migrating Habitus: Polish Immigrants and Secondary School Choice in London and Nottingham

Focusing on Polish migration to London and Nottingham, this research seeks to explore the reciprocal influences of migrants' home and host societal structures in shaping Polish parents educational aspirations for their children. Currently in the final year of a PhD project, the study draws on loosely semi-structured interviews with Polish parents choosing secondary schools for their children. Narratives of: social divisions, ethnicity and education markets in Britain are explored, and a Bourdieuian perspective is used to assess whether their understandings of these issues influence their interaction with the quasi-market. In recent years the study of white middle-class advantage in education has been prevalent in the research on the marketisation of education. This paper will show that when choosing a school some interviewees revealed the use of a racialised discourse to assure that their children's friendship groups would consist of children from 'people like us', which was often founded on a "white" as well as a Catholic identity. The parents' anxiety over school choice and the lack of familiarity with the system led parents to make assessments of schools based on pupil intake, actively avoiding sending their children to a school where "white" students were the minority. To ensure their children were treated as "white", many respondents attempted to promote their children's "Englishness". This raises interesting questions about social class advantages in education, as the majority of the parents were educated to master degree level, leaving professional employment in Poland to frequently work in low skilled employment in the UK.

Charalambous, P., Stevens, P., Evgenia, M., Spyro, S. *European University Cyprus*

An Explorative Study of the Nature and Causes of Turkish Cypriot Minority Students' Strategies in Response to Racism in a Greek Cypriot School

Considerable sociological research has focused on the nature, occurrence and consequences of racism in education, particularly in the UK. Most of these studies apply a social-constructivist approach and focus mainly on students' experiences of ethnic stereotyping and discrimination, teachers' stereotypes of ethnic minority students and the processes and effects of selection, the distribution of classroom resources, and the nature of the knowledge and values taught and sanctioned in schools (for a review, see Stevens 2007). However, little systematic research has been carried out on describing and explaining variability in students' strategies in response to racism. This is an important area of research as student's coping strategies in response to racism in school and society can have an important impact on their social and economic success.

This study uses data collected from qualitative interviews with Turkish Cypriot ethnic minority students in a Greek Cypriot secondary schools in the Republic of Cyprus. The analysis first describes the nature of students' experiences with racism and their strategies in response to such incidents. Subsequently, the analysis focuses on the factors and processes that seem to explain students' decisions to opt for particular strategies, including structural, cultural and physiological barriers and opportunities, the nature of experienced racism and students collective identities. The conclusions discuss the implications of this study for social policy and future sociological research on racism in schools.

Wong, B. *King's College London*

The Educational Discourses of 'being the best' and 'doing your best': Investigating the Difference in Achievement between Minority Ethnic Groups in England

The achievements of minority ethnic groups vary considerably in England, as shown consistently in GCSE and A-level attainment rates in national statistics. This study proposes a theoretical understanding towards explaining the different ways in which minority ethnic groups approach and engage with education. Drawing on a doctoral study which investigates the aspirations of young pupils (aged 11-14) from minority ethnic backgrounds in London, this paper discusses three forms of educational discourses toward education, namely 'valuing education', 'being the best' and 'doing your best'. Building upon the works of Archer and Francis (2006), the diversity in students' achievement and aspirations was explored through semi-structured interviews with 46 British pupils from Black Caribbean, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Indian and Chinese ethnic backgrounds. Using the conceptual lens of Bourdieu and his notion of habitus, it is argued that that the educational discourse of 'being the best' facilitates a habitus that is 'achievement oriented', where top attainment constitutes something that 'people like me' are expected to do. The educational discourse of 'doing your best' encourages, but not necessary expects, high academic outcomes, which is argued to shape a habitus that is 'learning oriented'. This paper sheds light into the diverse ways in which minority ethnic pupils approach education and has suggestions for policy-makers with respect to educational equality and inclusion.

Perkins, H.W., Perkins, J. , Craig, D. *Hobart and William Smith Colleges*

Bullying Behaviour Norms, Perceived Bullying Norms, and Personal Victimization among UK Youth as Predictors of Self-assessed Isolation at School

This study assesses variation in students' self-assessments of personal isolation in school as predicted by their personal experiences of victimization, the prevalence of peer bullying at their school, and their perceptions of the prevalence peer bullying. The data were collected between 2007-2011 in an online survey of year 5-11 students (N=8698) attending 28 schools located in a large borough of Greater London. The survey measures attitudes about bullying, incidence levels of personal bullying perpetration and victimization, and perceived school-wide norms regarding these measures as well as students' sense of emotional isolation and detachment from others (versus a sense of well-being and social integration). As demonstrated in previous research on other problems behaviours, while bullying is substantial, it is not the norm. Although perceptions of the school norm vary considerably within schools, the most common (and erroneous) perception is that the majority engage in and support such behaviour. Students' degree of self-assessed isolation is significantly predicted, not only by actual victimization experiences as other research has demonstrated, but also by perceptions (often misperceptions) of the prevalence and degree of support for bullying among school peers. The association between perceived bullying prevalence and self-assessed isolation remains strong in multilevel regression analysis that controls for personal victimization levels and variation in aggregate bullying perpetration levels across school sites. Thus, the research suggests that students' emotional well-being may be improved by reducing both actual bullying victimization in schools and the common misperception that most peers support and engage in frequently bullying.

Simpson, D. *Teesside University*

Tackling Child Poverty? Early Year Practitioners' Beliefs about Parental Deficit and the Downplaying of Children's Current Experience of Inequality

This paper discusses findings from qualitative research exploring early years practitioners' perspectives on child poverty and their responses to becoming central to welfare arrangements aimed at tackling poverty. The research is taking place in three regions of England but this paper focuses on data from the North East. There are 3.5 million children in poverty within the UK and spending cuts to household incomes means this number is increasing. In response, the Coalition government want a focus upon the neediest children and families through early intervention and early years practitioners are important to this approach.

But the paper reveals how a dominant belief of interviewees was a deficit model of disadvantaged parents stressing their improvidence and ineptness as an explanation for child poverty. In contrast, they gave little credence to child poverty as a societal problem or a by-product of the wider economic system. Consequently, these practitioners felt addressing parental deficits should be the priority focus of early intervention measures designed to tackle child poverty - although they spoke of an on-going disconnection between themselves and such parents. They revealed how within their practice they rarely identified and targeted children for particular attention because they had needs connected to living in poverty. Rather they emphasised prioritizing Foundation Stage learning goals in a process of readying children as often passive objects of development for school. Addressing current material and psychic injuries of living in poverty was downplayed. Implications in regard to continuing patterns of inequality and marginalisation will be considered.

Rogers, C. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Rights and Rhetoric for Children with Educational Difficulties: A Meaningful Education?

Despite activism and academic research driving 'special' and 'inclusive' education and disability studies into the public and academic arenas the benevolent rhetoric around 'inclusive education' and 'partnership' still exists for families and young people who are marginalised and considered difficult to educate. Meaningful education is a human right for all children and young people whatever their (dis)ability. It might be the case that we have lost sight of what learning and education actually is in privileging academic excellence. The assessment of which is governed, in the main, through structured tests and examinations enabling UK Government to penalise schools for 'failing' their students. League tables that highlight the 'good' schools from the 'bad' feed into public narratives around academic achievement leaving those who are unable to access education in this restricted way are at best excluded (in a variety of ways), at worst mistreated. This paper will focus on exclusion and inclusion discourses in education and on children identified with educational difficulties and their families within wider academic and policy debates. It will explore whether inclusionary policies across the board hide exclusionary tactics and if a meaningful education is possible.

Myers, M., Bhopal, K., Edmonds, C., Preston, J. *The Open University*

Barriers to Vocational Educational Training for Gypsy, Roma and Travellers in Europe

This paper reports on findings of a CEDEFOP project to assess the opportunities available to Gypsy, Roma and Travellers (GRT) to access Vocational Educational Training (VET) across European Union member states, the value of such training and the impact it has on those who access it. There are longstanding problems associated with the education of GRT young people of school age and the failure of much schooling is well documented (Myers, McGhee & Bhopal, 2010). In principle VET is a different approach to education that potentially offers a more effective means for GRT communities to access educational routes. We argue that VET could overcome barriers identified in traditional schooling, such as its emphasis on academic rather than practical skills and problems associated with continued schooling around the onset of adolescence. Our findings suggest that there are a large number of barriers confronting GRT groups across Europe who wish to access VET. In this respect a pattern emerges which mirrors the restriction of traditional educational and employment opportunities for GRT communities. This paper argues that the stigmatisation of Gypsies is further managed and reproduced through their lack of access to VET; even in circumstances where GRT groups are clearly identified as being a group most likely to find VET an advantageous means of improving their precarious economic position. Whilst VET, like other education paths, could be a means for GRTs in Europe to engage in wider benefits of citizenship, it instead closes down opportunities and GRTs remain non-citizens.

Makita, M. *University of Glasgow*

Religious Narratives of Old Mexican Women

Despite the fact that religion is a salient aspect of Mexican culture, most sociological studies on ageing in Mexico have neglected this aspect. Most of the work that has been undertaken centres on familiar concerns with demography, welfare, and economic burden. This study, by contrast, aims to open up our understanding of lived subjectivity of such women in the context of their whole lives. Moreover, by focussing on Mexico, this study aims to extend the understanding of social/cultural gerontology beyond its main basis in the developed West. Drawing on feminist and life course perspectives, the study explores what it means to be an old woman in 21st century Mexico. The study involved a thematic narrative analysis of data generated by life-story interviews with 32 working and lower middle-class old women, with an age range of 60 to 89.The analysis shows how old age is both a social construction and a material reality embedded in the women's cultural, historical and religious locations. Contrary to most current literature on ageing, the analysis shows how most of these old Mexican women construct ageing and old age as an overall positive experience by recourse to their religious beliefs. Regardless of the subjective character of religiosity and spirituality, these findings indicate that religious belief is present in most of the women's daily lives and is in fact a resource for meaning-making and an important management strategy for ageing and old age.

Olusanya, O. *Aberystwyth University*

Religion and Mass Atrocity: The Case of Rwanda

The relationship between religion and violence is complex and the precise role of religion remains unclear. On the one hand the social bonding theory suggests that high levels of participation in religious activities indicate high levels of involvement in conventional behaviours. However, research has shown that religion is also significantly positively related to crime and delinquency. For instance, religion has been linked to acts of jihadist Islamic fundamentalism (Hamm, 2010). Also at the community or societal level, both the Nazi holocaust and the Rwandan genocide provide strong support for the proposition that a relationship exists between religion and offending. For example although Rwanda is among the most Christian countries in Africa, in the 1994 genocide, church buildings became the primary killing grounds. Focusing on the Rwandan genocide, this theoretical paper aims to examine the mechanisms that mediate the relationship between religion and violence thereby filling in existing gaps in our knowledge of the relationship between religion and violence.

Kyriakakis, I.

Religion and Economy in South-western Ghana: Marx and Weber Revisited

In this paper I am drawing on the findings of my fieldwork in Southwestern Ghana in order to review the old question over the relationship between economy and religion within social theory. I conducted fieldwork in a village in South-western Ghana where I found twelve active Christian denominations and five traditional healers operating among a population of 1,700 inhabitants. I am presenting in brief the key-findings of my fieldwork such as the wealth, age, gender, prestige and professional differentiation of the religious followers, as well as the key-issues of the contesting institutional doctrines. I am also referring to the key-issues of post-colonial socio-political debates in Ghana. Finally I am attempting a connection of my fieldwork findings with Marxian and Weberian interpretations of religion and economy, reaching the conclusion that only a creative combination of the two classical approaches, which goes beyond both of them, would serve as a methodological and theoretical device for studying contemporary, complex religious realities. Religion is something far more complex than a 'reflection' of economy, but it is rather impossible for religious change to have exerted such an impact on capitalism as Weber had initially thought. Both classical approaches in sociology of religion suffer from serious anachronisms and reductionism.

Prideaux, M. *University of Leeds*

The Role of the Churches in Traveller-Gorgio Relations

Religion seems curiously lacking from studies of Traveller communities in the UK. Okley (1983) identifies a variety of ways in which the Gypsy theology differs from that of the Gorgio (non-traveller) and indicates key ritual practices which emphasise this distinction. However, she makes little mention of the way in which the churches seek to engage with Travelling communities, and their reasons for doing so. This pattern is continued through more recent studies of Travellers. Although issues of ritual and cultural practice are often discussed where they impact on education or health, studies often lack a critical engagement with religion both institutionally and theologically. From a public policy position the lack of consideration of the role of churches and other religious groups in accessing, engaging with, and supporting Travelling communities seems a curious omission. This presentation will outline

some of the key historical issues in the study of religion and Travelling communities, and will map features of the contemporary engagement between church groups and Travellers. A significant question throughout will be whether the churches can, or do, facilitate engagement between Travellers and Gorgios, and whether such engagement is of significance to policy or communities in an era of 'My Big Fat Gypsy Wedding' and Dale Farm.

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THEORY ROGER STEVENS 05

CONTEMPORARY PROTEST AND CRITIQUE

Dawson, M. *University of Glasgow*

A Durkheimian Critique of the Big Society

The UK Government's policy of attempting to foster the 'Big Society' would seem to be an opportunity for sociology to engage directly in public policy debates, which I attempt to do in this presentation. This will begin by outlining Emile Durkheim's radical political sociology which, whilst seeming to share similarities with the Big Society is, I will argue, a particularly potent form of critique. This has three major claims to make concerning the government's flagship policy. Firstly, the appeal to 'local patriotism' will lead to increased moral fragmentation and create a 'postcode lottery'. Secondly, the Big Society critique of the state both exaggerates its role in generating 'egotistic individualism' and masks its own heavily statist nature. Thirdly, the combining of such a policy with hopes for rejuvenating economic growth overlooks how the Big Society will lead to the expansion of the 'amoral character of economic life'. Some of these concerns can already be identified in the stop the cuts protests and English riots of 2011. I will conclude by suggesting how Durkheim's political sociology returns us to the central concerns of economic inequality and regulation as well as the need for an expanded democratic sphere.

Carrigan, M. *University of Warwick*

'There's no money left in the kitty': Austerity Politics and the Deficit of Sociological Imagination

In this presentation I will explore the unfolding of austerity politics in the UK in terms of longstanding tendencies towards the narrowing of political and cultural horizons in political life. I argue that this trend can, at root, be understood in terms of a 'deficit of sociological imagination' in mainstream political discourse. While Wright-Mills felt able to write in 1959 that 'the sociological imagination is becoming, I believe, the major common denominator of of our cultural life and its signal feature', there has been a precipitous decline in its prominence and significance since he made this (perhaps overly optimistic) claim. I suggest that without sociological imagination 'private troubles' become connected to 'public issues' in ideological and one-dimensional modes which, in denying the possibility of alternatives, so too undercut the feasibility of political agency for large swathes of the populace. I frame my arguments in terms of what I take to be the most egregious and radical manifestation of this tendency: the contemporary politics of austerity.

Whimster, S. *University of Bonn*

Predicting Riots

This presentation draws on a 2007 publication and chapter, London as a Global City. This predicted social unrest based on an analysis of the global division of labour and London's place in it, using primarily Durkheim as a theoretical framework. Accordingly, London suffers from forms of an abnormal division of labour with corresponding effects on social solidarity. Unlike Durkheim's nation based perspective, London is best seen as an urban regime. Cities compete against each other, but London's subjection to the needs of financial capital and City of London means that social solidarity is neglected.

While Durkheim's analysis predicted a class of abnormal social phenomena, the exact form these take cannot be specified. In terms of social order, riots belong to a class of pathological phenomena that could include gun crime, gang behaviour, social isolation, psychological problems. Further, 'riots' are not self-evidently a social fact, but a manifestation of a wider category.

In conclusion, instant analysis can offer a phenomenology of riots, but proper causal analysis should have predictive capability.

Dinerstein, A.C. *University of Bath*

The 'revolt of the indignants' in Europe: Disagreement and Politics against la Police

The wave of protests that has inundated the streets of Southern European cities has placed democracy as a key component of the discourse of resistance to economic reforms. Yet, the significance of the protesters' demand of 'real democracy now' for the current debates about the European crisis, economic policy and radical change by academics and intellectuals has yet to be assessed. This paper offers both an analysis of the 'revolt of the indignants' in Europe and a reflection of the significance of the issue of 'democracy' for Sociology. By engaging with Rancière's work, in particular his distinction between 'la police'—'an order of bodies that defines the allocation of ways of doing, ways of being, and ways of saying' (Rancière, 1999: 29), and politics—which designates 'whatever breaks with that configuration' (idem ant), the paper suggests that the European 'revolt of the indignants' insinuates

our experience of the emergence of disagreement and the re-politicisation and democratisation of the social field. I further suggest, with Rancière, that such democratisation relies on the possibility of invention of unpredictable subjects, like those occupying the streets today (Rancière, 1995), in this case (but not exclusively) motivated by their indignation against la police. The paper concludes by suggesting that, in the act of engaging with the protestors own theorising it is essential to re-examine the question and place of non-hegemonic conceptions of democracy within a radical project, and the role of Sociology within it

Chalari, A. *London School of Economics*

Social Change and Reflexivity: The Case of Modern Greek Society

One of the central questions within modern sociology concerns social change. When and how do societies change? A variety of ways have been employed to investigate this sociological problem but one of the main concepts that have been used to explore social change is 'reflexivity' (Archer, Giddens, Beck, Lash), which generally refers to the ability of the individual to become critical towards themselves and society. As Archer (2010) maintains, 'no reflexivity no society', and for Giddens and Beck (1994) reflexive modernity implies that individuals have the power to change the formation of social reality. This paper aims in using the aspect of reflexivity to explain the case of social change in Modern Greek society. Currently, Greek society is experiencing significant economic, political and social change. Much has been written and said regarding the economic and political challenges that Greek society has to confront. However, the aspect of social change of this specific society has not received equal or systematic attention. Young Greeks are now experiencing a different social reality (in relation to older generations) which is characterised (inter alia) by uncertainty, insecurity, mobility and the incapability to produce specific projections for their future lives. The aim of this research is to investigate the ways that Greeks as individuals contribute and experience (through reflexivity) this social change and examine whether such change can also be related to their agential powers and properties.

Steed, C. *Holocaust Education Trust*

A Crisis of Value?

The public disorder in August 2011 shook the British State to its foundations. It rattled profoundly our sense of stability and security. The approach I want to offer is to see how far looking at the riots as a crisis of value can take us; in particular the value of people conceived as a dynamic site of societal struggle. Human action is shaped by the value society places on its participants. This stands out through its contrast pole- experiences of being devalued that shape subjectivities and public action.

Three areas of disvaluation could be implicated that erode normal social controls acting as a brake on behaviour. Firstly experiences of inter-personal devaluation, particularly to do with family or educational environments that fail to communicate loving boundaries internalising a sense of value. Parenting styles are more pertinent than family structures. The second candidate is being disvalued by social processes through being marginalised, trapped in relative poverty or organisations that seem impersonal. If people stop having faith in the system being fair, becoming disengaged, a sense of not being heard or seen can foster alienation. A third candidate is the human devaluation through brutalisation and experiences of violence that both arise from and lead to gangs as alternative, violent community. Often, a bid for respect will govern acts of violence that function as a site of exchange.

Do these three arenas map on to each other and provide a framework to help understand what went on in English cities in those August days?

Pettinger, L.M. *University of Essex*

The Work of Green Work: Materialities and Meaning When Working on 'Nature'

As politicians present 'investment in green jobs' as fortuitous solutions to the twin catastrophes of environmental degradation and global economic collapse, it becomes important to consider what sort of work is 'green collar' work. This paper explores the meaning of green work through a consideration of how such workers view the ethics of their work. It addresses the materialities of work through consideration of the objects worked on in 'green collar' jobs. The paper argues that virtue is generated in part through engagement with 'good' objects of work, work done well and for the right reasons. I make use of Tim Ingold's ideas about skill and the process of work where bodies work with and on objects, and Felix Guattari's ecosophy as it makes links between work, objects and environmental ethics.

The paper presents an interpretation of a study investigating workers' understandings of the ethics of work in two distinct environmental organisations: those selling green products, and those working to protect the natural environment, representing quite different orientations to environmental work. The former group sit within an existing consumer culture, though they may be critical of other forms of consumerism. The latter engage with science as a remedy for environmental degradation. In both cases, 'doing work' involves an attempt to do good, raising significant questions about the important relationship between work, markets and ethics.

Purcell, C.A. *University of Edinburgh*

Deploying Touch in 'Body Work'

In a time of 'austerity', it is all the more important to critically examine new forms of work. Of particular sociological interest are occupations which comprise 'body work', that is, those in which the bodies of others are the site of work. This locus has significant implications for the status and earning power of body workers, for the gendering of such occupations, and for the deployment of the senses at work.

This paper addresses the practice of Holistic Massage, and the ways in which touch was conceptualised and used by practitioners. A conflict became evident in my analysis of narrative interview data, in that practitioners on the one hand constituted much of what they do as 'ineffable'. On the other hand, they simultaneously spoke at length of a range of embodied competencies such as 'tailoring', 'presence', and the supposedly ineffable 'something more'. Using a Foucauldian lens, these competencies are interpreted as a proliferation of talk about touching, contrasting with a claim of discursive silence. That is to say, while cast as 'un-talkable', touching is in fact spoken of readily and in an interesting range of context-specific ways. These ways of articulating what Holistic Massage 'is' are interpreted as the (re)emergence of a disqualified or subjugated knowledge, mobilised to establish a discursive space for this practice. The paper concludes by drawing together reflection on the narrative inquiry methodology used, the tension between talk and touch, and the insight into what it is possible to say about bodies provided via this approach.

Pfeiffer, S. *University of Applied Sciences Munich / ISF Munich*

Bodies and Materality in (inter)action at the Assembly Line: Empirical Insights and Theoretical Framework

With Weber, sociology in general tends to see social action as oriented on others, not on materiality. In this tradition work action is seen as instrumental, rationally planned in advance considering all means and consequences. Therefore, the body and materiality both are downgraded to mere enablers of social action. Furthermore, emotions and intuitions are seen as disturbing and as something to be eleminated at the work place. Although this theoretical tradition is still vivid and – often implicitly – influental in today's sociology, we have been observing an increasing variety of concepts focusing on what is formerly neglected: The Actor Network Theory stresses the social agency of technological artifacts, Hochschild the role of emotion, and some are even claiming a body turn in sociology. What is still missing is a concept combining the role of both, bodies and materiality in their social dimensions of interaction. On the empirical basis of 70 qualitative interviews and work site observations at assembly lines in the German automotive and manufacturing sector, my contribution will show how bodies and materiality at work act together and why this interaction is, in its deepest sense, a social one. These empirical insights will be framed by the analytical concept of 'labour capability'. This theoretical approach focuses on body-embedded qualities of work action like experiential knowledge, subjectifying modes of action, intuition and feelings, or an holistic use of senses, and how these interact with the bodies of others, their actions and the material and physic surroundings.

Louhivuori, A.E. *University of Helsinki*

(Highly) Skilled Professionals vs. Finnish Working Culture?

Projected low net migration coupled with a demographic dependency ratio of 79. 1 by 2060 will have severe consequences for the Finnish welfare state. One solution put forward, gaining a wide public audience in the past decade, is the promotion of circular migration. Scholarly work on the importance of developing cities and city-regions to attract (highly) skilled professionals constructs these professionals as social drivers of economic growth, competition and internationalisation - as sine qua non to innovation. This paper will describe the preliminary findings of a PhD study on the experiences of European (highly) skilled professionals towards the working culture of Finland. The empirical data is based on ongoing multi-sited ethnographic research in the greater Helsinki capital region. This paper contrasts publications advocated by local, national, and regional institutions on the why and how of attracting (highly) skilled migrants alongside the empirical data accounting for the now, the day-to-day experience of professionals engaging in Finnish working life. The results found thus far highlight a compelling tension between an expected faster, globalised working culture to an experienced traditional and bureaucratic one. In these times of severe economic insecurity as new solutions are rapidly put forward to strengthen the competitiveness of the Finnish capital-region what are the perceived consequences of these preliminary results, specifically, for the constructed distinctiveness of a Finnish working culture?

Lyon, D. *University of Kent*

The Hand, the Eye, the Knife, the Fish, and the Consumer: The Embodied and Sensory Labour of Fishmongers and Fish Merchants

This paper explores what fishmongers do to fish. It focuses in detail on the labour of fishmongers and fish merchants in the buying and selling of fish. It is based on multi-sensory ethnographic research into fishmongers on London markets, using observations, photography and sound recordings. The paper analyses the relationships between sight and touch, and the tools and materials of work, and includes some reflections on the methodological issue at stake in attempting to research the ways in which the senses are deployed in work.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 09:30 - 11:30

WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC LIFE 2 ROGER STEVENS 11

INEQUALITIES

Arun, S., Bailur,S., Morgan, S. *Manchester Metropolitan University*

'Technically Working' Lives: Women in ICT based Work Contexts in India and Sri Lanka

This paper explores gendered experiences in different contexts of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) related occupations, highlighting the socially embodied nature of technology. Centrally, despite opportunities provided by ICTs globally, the value and meanings attached to work depends on the dynamics of specific labour markets, often segmented in relation to class, age, gender and ethnicity, which is further deepened by the current economic crises. This enables exploration of broader issues, including the nature of ICT based work patterns in national contexts, liminality of boundaries in reproductive and productive spheres; as well as the intersection of gender and other social divisions. Empirical research into ICT enabled work contexts such as micro-entrepreneurship, the software industry, community radio and online education systems, enables new theoretical insight into how particular meanings and values attributed to work leads to unequal economic participation and social outcomes in the current economic scenario. It draws on an interdisciplinary framework to explore different empirical contexts in India and Sri Lanka, revealing strikingly similar outcomes across national contexts and societal conceptions, in many ways as both persistent and changing.

Tomlinson, J., Muzio, D. *University of Leeds*

Structure, Agency and Career Strategies of Women and BME Individuals in the Legal Profession

The legal profession in England and Wales is becoming more diverse. However, while women and BME practitioners now enter the profession in larger numbers, inequalities remain. This article explores the career strategies of 77 women and BME legal practitioners to understand more about their experiences in the profession. In addition, five interviews with diversity managers in five large law firms were conducted to explore claims of gender and ethnic disadvantage. Archer's work on structure and agency informs the analysis as does Emirbayer and Mische's (1998) 'temporarily embedded' conceptualisation of agency as having past, current and future elements. We identify five career strategies. These are: assimilation, compromise, playing the game, reforming the system from within and withdrawal. We argue that four strategies tend to reproduce, rather than reform, disadvantageous structures in the legal profession, with the overall picture being one of structural reproduction and maintenance of the status quo.

Nasser, R. *Birzeit University*

The Orientalism of Orientals: How They Distort Reality

Few studies have identified and analyzed the Orientalist representations of Eastern people as perpetuated by scholars from the 'Orient' (Lau 2009). In this paper, I aim to review and re-interpret the results of a study that provides an Orientalist interpretatios that completely contradict its actual empirical results. The study is written by two Palestinian scholars (Awartani and Qazzaz 2009) and published by the UNESCO's affiliate, the Palestinian Women's Research & Documentation Center. It is an important study because it is done on a large representative sample and because it uses multiple indicators to capture various aspects of people's attitudes towards woman's employment in Palestine.

The researchers simply distort the reality of people's attitudes towards woman's employment. Along with multiple erroneous conclusions, which I will demonstrate in the paper, they claim that the 'Palestinian society, in general, still harbors reservations towards women's work, and considers it motivated by economic necessity, and if the economic need dissipates then it is not necessary for the woman to go out to work' (p. 36). Ironically however, the actual results show that 76% of the Palestinians (68% men and 84% women) disagreed with the statement which stipulates that 'the woman should stay home to care for her home and husband irrespective of the conditions.'

How is it possible for the researchers to completely ignore these glaring results and conclude otherwise? The importance of an extensive re-analysis of the data of this study to disclose the Orientalism of the Orientals cannot be overemphasized.

Kuokkanen, A., Seeck, H. *University of Helsinki*

Resistance against New Management Ideas in a Gendered Organizational Culture

Work organizations are nowadays bombarded with a multiplicity of new management ideas and fashions. The aim of this study is to examine resistance by top managers towards new management ideas that do not fit in with the prevailing organizational culture and professional identity. We used qualitative method and our data consist of 24

interviews of current and former managers of two multinational metal corporations. The findings suggest that new management ideas may be in juxtaposition with the prevailing culture. The conflict between the culture and new management ideas may generate forms of resistance among managers, namely the ridiculing of new ideas, particularly so called soft management ideas. Resistance of management ideas may serve as a means of maintaining historically prominent masculine organizational and professional culture. Organizational norms restrain employees from taking an overly enthusiastic view of new management ideas. Especially in previous decades, the cultural characteristics of metal industry corporations created the feeling that no artificial or soft models are needed for company management. However, nowadays the ridiculing way of talking of new management ideas has partly faded away and it is now acceptable to talk about the softer side of management. The paper indicates the importance of taking the historical development of organizations and the gendered features of their culture into account when introducing new management ideas and practices.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 12:00 - 13:30
Paper Session 2

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

Keeping up Appearances: The Street-level Politics of Care and Repair

Nigel Thrift, among others, has drawn attention in recent writings to the significance of processes of urban maintenance and repair. He argues that such processes, often unacknowledged and unseen, yet at the same time ubiquitous in our everyday urban experience, accomplish 'the systematic replacement of place' and are essential as such to the continuing life of cities. To recognise this is to offer up a counter trope to that found among 'risk society' commentators and others, of the city as on the brink of catastrophe. Cities keep going, Thrift maintains, because they are forever patched up and kept running by 'infrastructures of kindness' neglected by many analysts.

In this paper we extend Thrift's arguments beyond an attention to the physical fabric of the city to take in to consideration the myriad minor, everyday and inconsequential ways – each one trifling, but of real significance in aggregate – in which the social fabric of the city is kept going, maintained and repaired. Having transferred attention from the physical to the social fabric, we go on to suggest that, welcome as any infrastructure of kindness might be, there is a politics to repair and upkeep. Thrift and others have recognised as much in discussion of inter alia the unequal distribution of repair and maintenance across urban neighbourhoods. We take this further, by looking at the ways in which upkeep itself, howsoever distributed, can become a political process, with winners and losers.

Sanders, E., Neville, L. *Middlesex University*

Doing Outreach with Street-Based Sex Workers: Negotiating Risk in Urban Spaces

This paper draws on an ethnographic evaluation conducted with a third sector organization working with street-based sex workers. The researchers conducted mobile interviews with outreach workers, accompanying them on their outreach walks in London. The walks were tracked using a GPS device to help determine where key sites of engagement were occurring across different outreach teams. This paper will highlight the findings from these mobile interviews, looking at the ways in which outreach workers interact with urban spaces and places and examining the ways in which they cope with risk on a daily basis, exploring how they manage their physical and emotional safety.

Outreach workers' main efforts were focused on women selling sex, but the nature of street-based sex work in this area meant that engaging with drug dealers and people with mental illness or substance abuse problems was also part of the outreach remit. Working with this client group presented a number of challenges, and often placed outreach workers in dangerous situations where their physical and emotional safety was at risk. Outreach workers negotiated liminal spaces in the city: deserted car parks, empty canal ways, refuse bin sheds, darkened alleys. Visiting these spaces and places, and engaging with a wide variety of vulnerable people required outreach workers to negotiate risk as part of their daily work practice. This paper will explore some of these physical and emotional risks and look at the coping mechanisms the outreach teams use as part of their working practice.

Binken, S., Blokland, T. *Delft University of Technology, OTB Research Institute*

Everyday Processes of Exclusion in Urban Public Space: An Interactional Approach

Neil Smith's (1996) theory of 'urban revanchism' is one of the most pervasive perspectives in the recent literature to understand processes of exclusion in urban public space. In the light of this theoretical framework, exclusion takes place through neoliberal strategies aimed to attract capital, that is gentrifiers and tourists, while pushing marginal and minority groups out, as they would be detrimental to the quality of life in urban neighbourhoods and public spaces. Symbolic gentrification and purification of a city's public spaces represent such strategies. Whereas symbolic gentrification indirectly excludes people as they no longer recognize a place as theirs through changing commercial facilities (cf. Marcuse 1986; Zukin 2010), purification directly excludes people through regulatory means of control (cf. Duneier 1999; Mitchell 2003). This paper takes a different angle to the notion of exclusion in public space, as it moves from the state level and the large powers at work to the ground level of everyday interactions in the streets. Put differently, it seeks to explore exclusion in public space not in terms of entitlements of the marginalized (as in the Right to the City debate), but interactionally. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in a socially and ethnically mixed inner-city neighbourhood in Utrecht, an 'ordinary city' (Robinson 2006) in the Netherlands, this paper scrutinizes everyday practices that are experienced as exclusionary, like standing on the middle of the pavement without stepping aside for a passer-by, or starting a conversation in a store in a language one cannot understand. Similarly, when in a local pub the eyes all turn to the door when a stranger enters is another example. All such practices are forms of boundary work (cf. Lamont 1992) where signs are explicitly picked up to mean that one is not welcomed and does not belong. Whether we need to address these all in terms of exclusion is a question of theoretical relevance that we would like to take up in this paper. In doing so, we aim to critically engage with existing theories on exclusion and urban public space.

EMOTIONS, ARTICULATIONS, COMPETENCIES AND PRACTICES

Jackson, S., SikYing Ho, P. *University of York*

'I can talk to my mum about anything': Interrogating Accounts of Mother-daughter Intimacy in Hong Kong and the UK

Intimacy, as has been noted (Gabb 2008), is a slippery and multivalent concept. In this paper we explore its multiple meanings in relation to accounts of 'closeness' (or the lack of it) between mothers and daughters in Hong Kong and the UK, drawing on interviews with two generations of women: young adult women and their mothers. In so doing we distinguish a number of different forms of intimacy emerging from our data: emotional, disclosing/confiding, physical, practical and companionate. We draw out some of the cultural differences between the two societies in expectations of intimacy as well as apparent generational change. Both the UK and Hong Kong accounts suggest a shift towards a 'friendship' ideal of mother-daughter relationships, but with differing meanings. What constitutes a 'close' a relationship among our UK sample differs from that in Hong Kong, specifically in terms of the emphasis placed on various dimensions of intimacy. For example, women in the UK sample tended to focus on emotional and disclosing intimacy as markers of closeness, whereas Hong Kong women stressed practical and companionate intimacy. We discuss possible explanations for such differences, locating them within the broader context of family practices and the social organisation of personal life in the two societies.

O'Neill, P. *University of Oxford*

Adult Chinese Daughters and Emotion Control: A Useful Tool for Managing Stressful Interactions with Ageing Parents and In-laws or a Harbinger of Elder Abuse?

For thousands of years, Chinese normative values assigned daughters the lowest position in the filial hierarchy. Because they were expected from birth to be 'married out', girls were deprived of parental investment in educational opportunities, and later, the right to work outside the home. Divested of choice, daughters were conscripted to the family where they became the full-time caregivers of children and in-laws, if married, and their own parents if unmarried. Absolute obedience and sacrifice of individual needs to the collective were sacrosanct.

Today much of this has changed. Modern Chinese daughters are now widely educated and pursuing professional careers. Many have their own income and freedom to live on their own terms. Values have changed. Yet, daughters' traditional caregiver role within the family has remained.

This paper investigates whether Chinese daughters are invoking 'emotion control' during stressful interactions with ageing parents and in-laws and what this portends for caregiving if the elderly become disabled, cognitively impaired and dependent.

Forty-six Chinese women age 31-65 were interviewed in Singapore and Hong Kong in 2011 and 2012. Data is being analysed using a thematic approach and CTI.

Results raise the question of whether women who are now avoiding conflict at all costs will abandon their elders or place them in nursing homes rather than be forced to confront unpleasant and highly stressful circumstances. Further, if these actions are taking place, whether they rise to the level of elder abuse within the Asian Chinese context?

Lucey, H. *University of Bath*

Femininity, Sisters and Aggression: Sibling Relationships as a Place to Think about Everyday Love and Hate

Popular and academic discourses depend upon a split whereby boys' and men's aggression is normalized (although regrettable) and aggressive girls and women (especially those who are violent to children) are regarded as deviant and taboo-breaking. Sibling studies is one of the few arenas in which discussions of girls' aggression is less divided along gender lines, due in part to the Freudian legacy which saw all sibling relationships, of whatever gender, as built upon 'unfathomably deep hostility'. In this paper I draw on a psychoanalytically informed psychosocial perspective to consider ways to expand our thinking about the relationship between feminine subjectivities and aggression in intimate relationships by focusing on siblings. This approach places 'ordinary' love and hate as central to the development of the human psyche and, crucially, to issues of self, identity and subjectivity. An approach that does not split off 'connectedness' from hatred can help us to think about the important place of aggression in sisters' struggles, not only to develop their own unique identity in the face of their seriality (Mitchell 2003), but also with the challenges of dependency, the uses and abuses of one's own aggression, and the problem of loving and hating the same person or people.

Akindele-Oscar, A. *Olabisi Onabanjo University*

Enhancing Aged Caregivers' Relationship Skills in a Depressed Economy: Emotional Intelligence Training to the Rescue!

Emotions globally have recently been observed to affect human competencies in many ways.The elderly constitute an increasing proportion of Nigeria's population, yet the concerns and needs of the elderly are yet to feature prominently in major government policy decisions. Despite the fact that interpersonal relationship skills are important in occupations that involves caring and psychotherapy, most aged caregivers in Nigeria lack these skills because only few are qualified social workers,while majority are volunteers from service clubs (Lions, Rotary, et cetra) , and religious groups who are untrained but have passion for serving humanity.This was why this study attempted to test the effectiveness of Emotional Intelligence training on caregivers relationship skills. The study employed both the qualitatve and quantitative techniques to obtain data. Some research questions were generated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Thirty caregivers randomly selected from aged homes in Lagos metropolis constituted sample of the study. A pretest, posttest, quasi experimental control research design was adopted.Frequencies and Ancova statistics were used to analyse data collected. The findings was discussed particularly its implication for caregiving to the aged in a depressed economy like Nigeria.

SEXUALITY: COMING OUT, CLAIMING SPACE?

Moore, N., Church, A., Ellaway, A., Gabb, J., Mitchell, R., Ravenscroft, N., Welch, E. and the Lik:t Allotmenters — *University of Manchester*

Growing Intimate Privatepublics: The Material and Affective Practices of the Lik:t Allotment

Lik:t is a 'young women's peer health project run by and for young lesbian and bisexual women' in Manchester, and it offers an organic allotment as one of its activities. Drawing on participatory research, the paper explores how the allotment project might be understood to be intensely engaged in 'growing intimate publics', or what we term 'privatepublics' (following Haraway's 'naturecultures'). These intimate privatepublics might be understood to offer a resourceful counter to tendencies towards privatising that which was previously public (eg in processes of urban development and regeneration, often relying on rather different public private partnerships), whilst at the same time bringing into the public domain that which has been seen to be private (sexuality). We trace how these growing privatepublics emerge in ways which create intimate private spaces in the apparently public domain, and how the boundaries of public and private are constantly refigured. These are paradoxical intimacies, privatepublic spaces which are not necessarily made possible in the usual private sphere of domestic homes, but which materialise on an apparently public allotment site in Manchester. The allotment project also generates privatepublic intimacies through the sharing of the often privatised and domesticated practice of cooking and eating meals. The paper will trace how affective and intimate ties materialise through the project, in the practice of collectively growing, cooking and eating food together, and in the insistence on relationships between sustaining land, food and people.

Hayes, S. — *Cardiff University*

'I couldn't be the good one anymore…' Transforming Sibling Positions

This paper presents emergent findings from an ESRC-funded study that uses a range of qualitative methods to explore the impact of non-heterosexuality upon sibling relationships. The sibling relationship in all its power and poignancy captures a wide range of social interests. Legends, fairy tales and, more recently, popular culture, offer a historical depiction of the diverse nature of sibling relationships. Located within these stories are the quintessential issues of sibling identity and relationality. Since the 1970s, early 1980s, psychologists have documented the material and biological impacts of birth order, family size and gender upon the development and the sameness and difference between siblings. Drawing upon a sociological lens, in this paper I argue how fundamental the concepts of sameness and difference are in shaping sibling subjectivities and explore their fluid and changing nature in light of the disclosure of non-heterosexuality. What family positions do siblings occupy? How are these positions talked about, lived and contested? Furthermore, how does coming out as lesbian, gay or bisexual problematise these positions and impact upon sibling relationships? By drawing upon a segment of data from semi-structured interviews and written diaries, I will illustrate the ways in which sibling family positions can be transformed by the emergence of non-heterosexuality.

Simpson, P. — *University of Manchester*

Differentiating the Self through Friendship Family: Middle-aged Gay Men and Ageism in Manchester's Gay Culture

Midlife/older gay men's creative extension of their'gay scene' to domestic spaces of friendship family is relatively underexplored in scholarship on ageing, identity and kinship. Based on interviews with 27 middle-aged gay men in Manchester, this paper examines the mechanisms through which they differentiate themselves from younger gay men via claims made in accounts of changes in kinship in midlife. Conditions in gay-oriented kinship groups re-create midlife identity (Heaphy 2004) positively to influence experience of ageing. Parallel shifts from the gay bar scene and biolegal family towards friendship family involve claims for differentiation. Coupled relationships/friendship family were narrated as furnishing the emotional and political resources to contest homophobia and gay ageism. These relationships enabled mobilisation of:'ageing capital' to express an'authentic' midlife self; and 'technologies of the self' to question heteronormative family and practice sexual relations beyond monogamy. But, claims to differentiation from younger gay men could involve reverse ageism where the former were imagined as a threat, socially underdeveloped or else vulnerable thus requiring a duty of care to avoid exploiting them. The latter was linked to avoidance of being labelled a predatory older man. Such thinking shows how ageism in gay male culture brings social distance between differently aged men and complicates stereotypical views of growing older as a linear path towards greater acceptance of the self and others. I also argue (contra Bech (1997)) that friendship family retains distinct political and emotional significances for the current generation of middle-aged/older gay men (living in Manchester).

Roth, S. *University of Southampton*

Negotiating Privilege, Power and Respect: Experiences of Aid Relationships

Positions and relationships within aid organisations are shaped by inequality. Despite its centrality in aid relations and academic debates, power still appears to be absent from the official agenda of bilateral and multilateral aid agencies. While there is an extensive debate about aid relationships within development studies, power relations and the importance of local knowledge have so far found less attention within humanitarian studies, even though power differences between international and local staff might be even more extreme and importance of local knowledge even more important in humanitarian aid compared to development cooperation. My paper discusses how international and national staff perceive their collaboration and each other. In particular, I focus on what forms of knowledge are validated and how they are transferred, I address accounts of incompetence and exclusion and strategies to deal with the institutionalized inequality. My analysis of accounts of the interaction and collaboration between international and national or local staff, beneficiaries and local population suggests that depending on respondents' standpoints difference or commonalities between national and international aid workers are emphasized. This article is based on 46 biographical interviews with staff and volunteers of aid organisations working in development cooperation and emergency relief conducted between 2004 and 2011. In this paper, I will argue that professionalisation processes could to some extent be interpreted as a response to the discontent of the inequality between international and local staff and may at the same time distract from and perpetuate and exacerbate power differences between international and national aid workers.

Canning, V. *Liverpool John Moores University*

Researching Marginalised Groups in an Age of Austerity: Women and Asylum in Merseyside

This paper will provide a brief outline of PhD findings from three years of researching sexual violence support for women fleeing conflict and seeking asylum in Merseyside. Stemming from this work as well as wider participation in asylum community research, the presentation will work backwards chronologically to consider issues faced in activist academia, reflecting specifically on the overall research process with regard to changes, gatekeeping and researcher 'otherness'.

Building on from this, it considers how funding structures have hit support organisations and charities as well as higher education. Whilst many public bodies are subject to the effects of austerity measures, this paper considers how asylum seekers face multiple state and social victimisations and forms of criminalisation that further marginalise asylum support groups and/or research.

The paper concludes by arguing that the current research and support climate in and outside of academia provides external structural barriers for activist studies and questions the extent that academics can truly engage in activist work. This leaves serious concerns for the most marginalised and voiceless groups in society who may require long term negotiations and building of relationships.

Kim, C. *University of Sydney*

Development of the Discourses of Universal Human Rights among Migrant NGOs in South Korea

South Korean society saw a dramatic development of human rights discourses for the last two decades. Until early 1990s, human rights were considered as either 'trouble-making' or 'source of social unrest' by authoritarian governments; or 'Western' or 'Bourgeois' concept by social movement. In line with the democratization and development of new social movement, the discourse of human rights gradually spread over the society, particularly among NGOs. The human rights language was taken up by South Korean government as one of its core agenda in 1998, and became even more prevalent throughout the society. However, the notions of the 'human' in most cases were still limited either to 'nationals'; or to 'starving children in developing countries' as unreal humanitarian or religious concerns.

The influx of international migrants in 2000s had significant influence throughout South Korea society. Both government and many NGOs working in the field of migration willingly adopted the language of the multicultural, but without clear distinction with contradictory terms like integration or assimilation. The language of 'rights' was generally avoided in the context of migrants; instead, the term of 'support' became the most popular. Small number of migrant rights groups distinctively insist human rights of migrants, and they argue this is an important process of making leaks on long-standing ideology of nationalism in South Korea. This paper seeks to analyse how some South Korean NGOs responds to the changing cultural and demographic conditions in relation with international migration; and what is the implication of their movement in the society.

Horne, J. *University of Central Lancashire*

Sport, Social Movements and Human Rights

This paper investigates the structure, organization and ideologies of selected global social movements that are associated with human rights and sport. Much has been written about globalization and anti-globalization processes and dynamics in general in relation to sport and other cultural forms. Less attention has been paid to sport and alterglobalization – the multifaceted forms of resistance to neo-liberal globalization that emerged with the first World Social Forum in Porto Allegre, Brazil, in 2001. Alterglobalization is instantiated through the large spectrum of global social movements that present themselves as supporting new forms of globalization, urging that values of democracy, justice, environmental protection, and human rights be considered as well as economic concerns.

Human rights are seen as inherently political and contingent - taking institutional, legal and discursive forms. Struggles in varied social, economic, political and ideological contexts are wrapped up under the phrase 'human rights' – civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and solidarity rights. This discussion of social movements and organizations associated with sport makes no a priori assumption that sport can be a force for human good. It will focus on selected case studies of athletes, sports workers, children, housing evictions and sports mega-events, and indigenous and aboriginal peoples and sport. The paper will outline the attempts of social scientists to develop an understanding of these movements, as well as engage with their struggles, and thus demonstrate the intersections with other social movements in sport and global society.

Purdue, D. *Loughborough University*

An (in)convenient Truce? Paralympic Stakeholders' Reflections on the Olympic-Paralympic Relationship

The London 2012 Paralympic Games, sanctioned and governed by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), will be an elite multi-sport competition for individuals with specific impairments. The identity of this elite disability sport event has largely been subsumed within the term 'London 2012'. However, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has arguably not fully espoused its Paralympic counterpart. Extant social knowledge evince the relationship between the Olympic and Paralympic Movements, which at times has been acrimonious, arguably emanating from contestation surrounding the use of the term Olympic.

Contemporary social perceptions which critique the current IPC-IOC relationship will be reflected upon in this paper. These perceptions were formulated by Paralympic stakeholders and shared with the author during semi-structured interviews conducted as part of his doctoral research. Data collected was analysed using a grounded theory approach and elements of Bourdieu's sociological theory.

Several key issues that emerged from the dataset are addressed. Firstly, the perceived significance and meanings attached to economic capital provided to the IPC, by the IOC, will be explored. The apparent need for, and implications of, bidders for the Olympic Games being obliged to host the Paralympic Games is also considered. The ramifications of this are further debated through some Paralympic stakeholders' assertions that Paralympians are not the same as Olympians.

This paper positions the Paralympic Games centre stage in an effort to inspire future endeavour that begins to address the lacunae of sociological research into elite disability sport, an area in which Paralympic sport plays a highly influential role.

Pressland, A. *University of York*

Blink and You'll Miss It: Sexism as the Norm in Sports Reporting

Sportswomen are greatly underrepresented in the sports media in terms of column inches. Moreover, the type of coverage they receive reinforces gendered ideas about women and men's physical abilities. The roles assigned to women in sport place them on the periphery of sporting performances, often in a supporting role, whereas men are lauded as sporting heroes and icons. This paper aims to explore the gender divide in sports reporting with a focus on the subtle sexism which is the norm in British newspapers.

Sexism in sport reporting relies on the reinforcement of hegemonic masculinity through a constant comparison to hyper-feminised sportswomen. Elite female athletes' bodies are treated as different and significantly inferior in ability to their male counterparts by the British media. I will explore the roles assigned to men and women in the sports media, how they are represented, how that is reflected in participation and spectator numbers, how their sports media image shapes a wider understanding of physical limitations of women and how they inform the creation of role models amongst young people.

This paper is based on my PhD research. I am currently in the 3rd year of my PhD studies at the Centre for Women's Studies, University of York.

Griggs, G., Biscomb, K. *University of Wolverhampton*

Print Media Reporting of England's Women's Performance in the 2009 Cricket World Cup

The representation of female athletes by the British print media has been an area for close scrutiny since the mid 1990s. This paper examines the representation of England's Women's performance at the 2009 Cricket World Cup. Using a qualitative content analysis of 29 articles from seven newspapers over the duration of the tournament results show that the main themes emerging were: description of play, performance, celebration, media coverage and women's sport. These results are discussed in the context of changing trends since the 1990s. Concurring with previous authors we acknowledge that trends have changed in terms of what is reported but not in terms of how much is reported.

O'Brien, D. *The University of Liverpool*

Constructing the City of Culture: Contingency, Culpability and a Case Worth £800 Million

The widely discussed 'success' of Liverpool's tenure as European Capital of Culture (ECoC) in 2008 seems embedded in national and international discourses on urban policy. The benefits of hosting a large scale cultural event, seen as 'proven' by Liverpool, now underpin arguments for hosting UK City of Culture, Commonwealth and Olympic Games, and for flagship cultural development such as the Turner Contemporary in Margate or the New Guggenheim in Helsinki.

Limits to the successes offered by such 'culture-led regeneration' have been well investigated by contemporary sociology. Whilst discussions of the city and culture are well served by critical research, there is a dearth of work that has substantially engaged with the lessons and insights offered by the reflexive turn in social science.

This paper speaks to this issue, by presenting research into 'Impacts 08', the research programme that evaluated Liverpool's ECoC. Drawing on fieldwork with research staff, the paper offers three readings of the role of academic work on contemporary urban cultural policy: Firstly, a narrative of the contemporary 'entrepreneurial' university and the associated risks encountered by researchers balancing external demands with academic ideology. Secondly, the paper discusses subsequent UK cultural policy developments in light of Impacts08, and the role of its research in creating the 'Liverpool model' of culture-led regeneration for other cities to follow. Finally, the paper draws on Callon's performativity programme in economic sociology, to consider how the techniques adapted for measuring impacts have been used to constitute the 'reality' of culture-led regeneration.

Fuller, M. *University of Cambridge*

New Traditionalists: A Case Study of the Transgression/acquiescence Mechanism in a Contemporary Art Gallery

Sociologists and art theorists have described contemporary art as a game in which the recognition of institutional significance is possible through the transgression of boundaries and rules (e.g. Bourdieu, Groys, Heinich). In fact, transgression is often described as the precondition for success. While the notion of the avant-garde as catalysts for change is increasingly understood as anachronistic, the act of transgressing boundaries remains a strategy for emerging artists. Instead of understanding this mechanism to be founded upon a definable 'field' or delimited structure, we need to examine this mechanism through the performativity of roles and the collective reproduction of an imagined set of rules.

Using data gathered through ethnographic methods, I argue that the mechanism of transgression/recognition is largely performative and that decision-making processes of the gallerists and artists indicate that this mechanism may function as a restraint to collective and individual production processes.
For the purposes of this paper, I have selected one art gallery as a case study. This gallery exhibits young artists who are relatively unknown. It is structured like most commercial galleries, yet exhibits seemingly non-commercial art that is critical of existing economic and distribution structures. However, it has recently received some media attention and an upcoming exhibition features an established artist who normally works with blue-chip galleries in London, Cologne and New York. In other words, the gallery is currently involved in transgressing norms, whilst becoming recognised in the mainstream, allowing for an in-depth analysis of this mechanism integrated with empirical findings.

Crawshaw, P. *Teesside University*

Recent public health strategies in the UK and beyond have promoted the use of social marketing as a method to improve the health of populations. These strategies typically focus upon the promotion of behavioural change and are congruent with the lifestyle discourses which have become so characteristic of contemporary public health methodologies. This paper argues that the practice of social marketing posits a problematic as its focus is not the 'social' but rather the individual and that its assumptions are predicated upon constructing rational, risk averse actors with a reflexive awareness of, and interest in, either maintaining or optimising their own health and wellbeing. As the starting point for much public health work is the laudable goal of reducing inequalities, many of which are the direct outcome of structural and systemic factors, a paradox emerges whereby strategies of individualisation of responsibility are used to address social problems which emerge from macro issues. This paper argues that social marketing strategies constitute a low cost way to transfer responsibility for the management of risk to populations themselves and rather than representing policy solutions to tackling endemic inequalities, they are indicative of a preparation for the failure of social policy in diverse contexts, including health work. Empirical material from in depth qualitative interviews with 20 professionals working in the field of social marketing and health is presented in order to explore the implementation of social marketing in the context of institutions increasingly organised in terms of a troubling neo-liberalism.

Kroezen, M., van Dijk, L., Groenewegen, P.P., Francke, A.L. *NIVEL- Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research*

Problems, Professional Tasks and Jurisdiction: The Case of Nurse Prescribing

The tasks of professions are human problems amenable to expert service. Abbott states that where occupational groups manage to construct problems in such a way that their knowledge is acknowledged as expert knowledge, they can successfully claim jurisdiction over this task and consequently gain recognition as a profession in this area. Using Dutch nurse prescribing as case study, we investigated 1) how and to what extent the medical and nursing profession constructed the problem of prescribing of medicines, 2) where the limits of their strategies lie when it comes to gaining recognition as a profession and successfully claiming jurisdiction, and 3) what other factors play a role in this process.

We conducted thirteen semi-structured in-depth interviews with representatives of key Dutch professional nursing associations, medical associations and other relevant stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Health. The approved interview reports, supplemented by broad document analysis, formed the basis for our analysis. Data were analysed both deductively and inductively and several recurring themes were identified.

Preliminary results show that the medical profession tries to frame prescribing of medicines predominantly as an act of partnership in which a doctor should always participate and hold legal responsibility. The nursing profession tries to construct prescribing as a routine task which forms an integral part of nurses' jobs, one that they can generally perform independently. These problem constructions are influenced by other social forces, such as the striving for more cost efficiency within health care. This influences the division of jurisdictional control over prescribing.

Kenten, C., Deedat,S., Morgan, M. *King's College London*

Failed Nurses or an Essential Resource? The Embedding of Specialist Nurses for Organ Donation within Intensive Care Units

The Organ Donation Taskforce was established in 2006 with the remit to identify barriers to organ donation and recommend changes within the current legal framework to increase organ donation by 50% by 2013. 14 Recommendations were identified of which one (Recommendation 9) sought to see an increase in donor transplant co-ordinators and for these co-ordinators to be embedded in intensive care units (ICUs). The result has been the increase in Specialist Nurses for Organ Donation (SNODs) embedded in ICUs. The SNODs are employed by NHSBT, a Special Health Authority in the NHS, and work with ICU and A+E staff to identify potential organ donors and support next of kin through the organ donation process.

Drawing on empirical data from the DonaTE Programme, including observations and over 100 interviews with SNODs and ICU staff across five English hospitals, the paper considers the introduction of a 'new profession' to ICU and clinical staff views, both positive and negative, towards the role of the SNOD. The perspectives of embedded SNODs are reflected upon as they negotiate their new professional identities within ICUs including the strategies and tactics they employ to aid their embedment. The paper suggests that the extent to which the ICU or individuals embrace the role of the SNOD affects the ability of the SNOD to effectively carry out their role and ultimately this may affect the experiences of the next of kin and organ donation decisions.

MacBride-Stewart, S. *Cardiff University*

‘When I first trained doctors were very caring but they died young’: Work/Care Regimes, the ‘New’ General Practice and Care of the Self

The daily work and care by general practitioners occurs within a complex social, cultural and institutional context, which Pocock (2005) refers to as a ‘work/care regime’. This paper explores the work/care regime of general practitioners in the ‘new’ general practice. The ‘new’ general practice brought about by the modernisation of UK medicine, is characterised by the emergence of new forms of medical work (Grant & Huby, 2009), the transformation of relationships with patients and staff (McDonald et al, 2008) and a complex response to expansion of the health care market (McDonald, 2009; Lewis, 1997). The ‘new’ general practice reflects tensions with traditional conceptualisations of care/work. It has been suggested that while cultures of general practice have been particularly responsive to the modernization agenda, this has not impeded doctors’ capacity for care. This paper - based on 32 in-depth interviews with GPs in Wales in a range of practice settings – evaluates the claim and directs attention to the resources (time) and affective elements required for care. It sets out how the ideology of general practice as a caring profession dominates the work/care regime, even as that care/work is appears increasingly turned towards its professional self.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 12:00 - 13:30

OPEN 2: PSYCHOANALYSIS & THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ROGER STEVENS 13

THOERIZING THE PSYCHOSOCIAL

Walsh, J. *University of Cambridge*

The Cultural Contradictions of Narcissism

When understood in terms of 'severe self-discipline or self-restraint; moral strictness, rigorous abstinence, asceticism' (OED), the logic of austerity appears to stand in an antithetical relation to the logic of the therapeutic (as captured, for example, in accounts of a permissive or narcissistic society). Drawing from social theory and contemporary psychoanalytic theory this paper shall explore the dissolution of the antithesis between these two cultural logics, with particular reference to the terms asceticism and narcissism. I shall consider how narcissistic self involvement has been read sociologically as a symptom of a so-called tyranny of intimacy commensurate with the weakening of a public culture (seen most prominently in the work of Richard Sennett (1973)). I shall then contrast this sociological perspective with a view from contemporary psychoanalytic theory whereby narcissism is set in opposition to the sacrosanct values of selfhood and/or personality (seen most prominently in the work of Leo Bersani and Adam Phillips (2008)). Having presented various conflicting appraisals of the ascetic-narcissistic dynamic from across the sociological and psychoanalytic disciplines, I shall finally turn my attention to considering the bearing that this dynamic has on a reading of the self and its 'pathologies' in contemporary culture. Here it will be possible to consider the interaction between the contemporary therapeutic climate in 'an age of austerity' (e.g. the economic investments in evidence based talking therapies), and the demands of prominent contemporary 'client types'.

Kakos, M. *University of Leicester*

Belonging as Differing: Some Implications for Education

The embarking point for the discussion is the limitations of symbolic interactionism's traditional conceptualisation of self and in particular, Mead's suggested distinction between 'social' and 'inner' self. Drawing from Butler's conceptualisation of subjectification and from Lacanian ontology, I then move on to describe the formation of individuality as a series of intersubjective constructions of multiple subjectivities linked together by a coherence imposed with memory. I suggest that the construction of the subject is based on a process of constant differentiation from normative forms of social existence performed by other subjects. I argue that particularly in adolescence, humans are engaged intensively with this process, fervently performing and eradicating individualities in a series of 'trials of social existence.' The social learning that is achieved enable performers to deal with the temporary, intersubjective and illusory nature of individuality.

Following from the above points, I suggest that our understanding of socialisation in adolescence and the relevant role of education might be based on an exaggeration if not a misconception of adolescents' participation in and 'belonging' to social groups, which overlooks their efforts to differ and resist. Group memberships can be viewed as 'affiliations of difference' which magnify and at the same time verify distinctiveness, leading to the establishment of social identities. Obstacles in the process of achieving specific forms of differentiation further verify the functionality of those forms and could lead to the hypertrophy of the corresponding subject over other subjects performed by the same individual.

Roseneil, S., Ketokivi, K. *Birkbeck, University of London*

Rethinking Relationality for Sociology: Theoretical Excursions

In recent years the concept of relationality and the characterisation of practices as "relational" have found widespread favour amongst British sociologists, particularly those concerned with the study of intimacy, family and personal life. However, we argue that this "relational turn" is insufficiently theorized, and appears to have taken place with little attention to the considerable history of discussions of relationality across the human sciences. In this paper we seek to broaden and deepen contemporary sociological discussions of relationality, drawing on: (1) figurational sociology and group analytic theory (Norbert Elias and S.H. Foulkes); (2) psychoanalytic theory (Donald Winnicott and Bracha Ettinger); and (3) philosophical considerations of relations with the other (Emmanuel Levinas) and of atmospheres and "social foam" (Peter Sloterdijk). We suggest that sociology could benefit from an engagement with the differing ontologies of relationality proposed by these theorists - none of whom have been embraced by sociologists who are currently employing the notion of the relational - and we point to some of the implications of their work for sociological inquiry.

Sponsor of the Professional Practice Stream

Farrar, M., Todd, M. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Why Has Sociology Failed to Analyse Islam and the Lives of British Muslims?

This paper will set out preliminary results of the Islamic Studies Network's project on the teaching of Islam in social science departments of British universities, led by C-SAP, from 2009 to 2012. The authors appeal for case studies of existing teaching on the topic of Islam and/or the lives of British Muslims was met with stony silence from sociologists in sociology departments. The project was rescued by sociologists in religious studies, by anthropologists, psychologists, philosophers and colleagues in politics departments (two volumes of cases studies are published here). Dissemination events similarly failed to attract sociologists. This paper will speculate on the possible reasons for this neglect. Is it sociology's atheism, or its neglect of the study of everyday life? Is this a sub-set of its reluctance to study and teach on 'race' and racism? Is it the institutional racism of higher education leading to a severe under-representation of Muslim social scientists (but why should the study of Islam be expected to be their prerogative anyway?)? Or is there an unconscious echo among British sociologists of those who criticize Muslims for allegedly leading 'parallel lives'?

Jenkins, C., Barnes, C., Welland, T., Khabaz, D. *University of Westminster*

Beware the Axeman Cometh: Can Expensive Pedagogic Principles and Practices Be Preserved in the Context of Cuts? A Case Study of Research Methods

This presentation uses the case study of research methods teaching to address concerns about how cuts will impact on pedagogic forms of course deliverry, driven by the instrumental imperative of cuts to find the cheapest way to deliver HE. Three years ago, the teaching team for our second year research methods module changed the structure and delivery from lectures and seminars to three hour workshops. The change was introduced in response to students' constant complaints that lectures were boring, resulting in poor attendance and limited acquisitioni of methodology. The workshops are carefully designed to maximise student learning and are more able to realise our pedagogic desire to get students to understand methodology in practice rather than just in theory without sacrificing methodological rigour. We want to argue that the workshop format has much to offer as a way of teaching methodolgy which stimulates independent learning through active participation. With the system in place and running well if not fully appreciated by students, we find that the method is now coming under scrutiny as it is more expensive to run and may need to be replaced by cheaper forms of pedagogy. Our concern is how we might maintain pedagogic excellence and integrity in the face of opposition from both students' satisfaction ratings and management looking for justification for additional cuts. We intend to raise voth critical and pedagogic issues and the changing criteria of HE delivery whilst hanging onto a sense of critical pedagogic practice.

Winkelmann-Gleed, A. *London Metropolitan University*

Assessment Strategies for Students with English as a Second Language

Across the disciplines many commonly used assessment methods are based on high English literacy skills. However, it is questionable whether assessing students, particularly students with English as a second language (ESL) on the basis of their written work is the most appropriate instrument of measuring learning outcomes.

This presentation explores some of the complexities related to assessing ESL students in HE (HE), using examples from teaching and learning at London Metropolitan University (LMU). It critically engages with the existing literature related to ESL student assessment instruments, assessment criteria and processes. Examples are framed within disciplinary contexts and based on practical involvement with student assessment in the social sciences at LMU. Particular emphasis will be placed on oral 'feedback' issues arising from the assessment processes. Based on the findings as well as experiences of assessing ESL students at LMU, implications for the assessment and feedback practice are developed. This understanding are contextualised within the framework of HE in the UK.

In structure the presentation will commence with a conceptual understanding of ESL student assessment across the disciplines in British HE, exploring the complexities and dilemmas of assessing ELS students. It then goes on to describe and analyse the experience of assessing social science ESL students, investigating currently applied assessment instruments. Based on the literature, alternative approaches to engaging students as well as measuring their achievements are suggested.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 12:00 - 13:30

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE 2 ROGER STEVENS 12

Sponsor of the Professional Practice Stream

HEADLINES WITHOUT FOREHEAD LINES: GETTING THE BEST FROM THE MEDIA

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.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 12:00 - 13:30

RISK, GLOBALISATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND BEYOND

ROGER STEVENS 09

Markusson, N., Evar, B. *University of Edinburgh*

When Technology Promises Fail to Reassure: Explaining the Varying Framings of Capture Readiness

This paper is about the impact of technology promises and expectations – a lively topic in the sociological study of science and technology. The paper looks at the policy of mandating that new fossil fuelled power plants in the UK be built 'capture ready', so that they can be retrofitted with carbon capture technology at a later date, when carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology is proven. This is a particularly suitable case of studying technology promises as they are expressed and used in policy making, and potentially built into power plant designs before the technology as such is available.

Capture readiness was launched as a policy option and design strategy to reassure actors that government was serious about pursuing CCS technology and that new power plants, would not remain without CO2 abatement equipment throughout their lifetime. Capture readiness policy was contested, by for example environmental NGOs, but eventually adopted, in a particular form.

The paper reviews the responses to a Scottish Government consultation on capture readiness in 2008. Our findings suggest that varying ways of framing the policy, in terms of trust in social relationships and of how to manage risk in decision-making shaped actors' responses to the proposal, and that the promise of capture readiness failed to reassure key actors. The paper argues on the basis of this evidence that the uptake and impact of technology expectations – on policy, technology and social relations – is shaped by pre-existing social arrangements, and proposes new insights into how this may come about.

Conroy, R. *University of Cambridge*

'Mixed Modernities' within England's Waste System

England's waste system has seen dramatic transformations over the past two decades. Much of this change is attributable to the emergence of the EU as an environmental state alongside greater awareness of the environmental risks posed by the improper management of waste. In the UK, and specifically England, the response to EU Directives has seen the growth of capital intensive, technologically innovative, large-scale infrastructure being used to manage waste. These transformations parallel the theoretical model of environmental change as offered by early forms of ecological modernisation theory (EMT). EMT generally proposes that ecology and the economy are not necessarily at odds; ecological rationality, new technologies, market based instruments and political modernisation all combine to create solutions to environmental problems. EMT has progressed as a theory and now encompasses other forms of environmental progress that consider the possibility of 'mixed modernities' approach or the mixing of political, social and economic solutions to confront environmental problems in the absence of investment or technological innovation. This paper considers how alternative forms, or a 'mixed modernities' approach of dealing with waste have emerged alongside the more 'typical' EM forms of waste management. within England. Furthermore, it specifically discusses the case of Cambridge Wood Works, a social enterprise which uses low-tech and social solutions to re-use and recycle wood waste.

Uzzell, D., Räthzel, N. *University of Surrey*

Climate Change, Trade Unions and Solidarity Across Borders

Although governments are placing considerable effort on changing consumer behaviour, arguably the most significant impacts on climate change will be through changes in production. Even changes in consumption will have consequences for production. Changes in production will affect workers through the loss of jobs, the changing of jobs, and the creation of new jobs. The jobs versus environment dilemma is a significant issue affecting workers worldwide. It is an issue made more complicated by the actions of TNCs who seek to set workers of the South and the North against each other as competitors for jobs, by moving production to low wage and poorly regulated environments. In this paper, we will discuss the barriers unions face in overcoming these contradictions and analyse the policies trade unions are actively developing to address social and environmental sustainability: 'Green Jobs' and 'Just Transition'. The paper will focus on the power relations between unions of the North and South, whose interests may appear to be opposed to each other, and suggest how, if the general interest of workers is defined in terms of combining their interests as workers with their interests as citizens, the existing divide between North and South, as well as labour and nature could be overcome. The empirical bases of our research are 35 extended interviews with senior international and national trade union policymakers across Europe and in Brazil, Malaysia and South Africa, as well as participant observations at conferences and policy document analysis.

Lemaire, X. *University College London*

Public Engagement, Technological Identity and Market Mechanisms to Promote Renewable Electricity

Renewable electricity policies are implemented in a fast growing number of countries around the world. Sometimes ambitious targets of electricity to be generated by renewable sources are fixed. Different incentives mechanisms to promote renewable energy technologies have been created in Western countries and are now transferred in non Western countries.

This research tackles the issue of the inclusiveness of such mechanisms, notably of the capacity of the two main mechanisms - feed-in tariff laws and green certificates combined with quota obligations – to attract new actors in the electricity sector and favor public engagement. Do these mechanisms create, prolong or reinforce a technological identity with some renewable energy technology which makes them distinct to conventional generation of electricity? Is this "identity - ecological modernisation" (Dave Toke) always needed for the take-off of renewable energy technologies in a country?

This paper will rely on an annual review of energy policies in developing countries and examine several renewable energy policies from countries where public identification with renewable energy technologies seems a priori more limited; it will compare these policies to the design of support mechanisms in a few leading industrial countries. It will then conclude on the implications of different levels of public engagement to the development of the renewable energy sector.

Barry, J., Berg, E., Chandler, J. *University of East London and Luleå Tekniska Universitet*

Changing Social Solidarities and European Identities

This paper contributes to an understanding of changes facing European solidarities and identities. The context is the prevalence of a neo-liberal project that some see as pervasive, even dominant (Harvey 2005) which, while giving priority to markets and capital, mobilises a strategy of governance that reaches into civil society through a variety of mechanisms that serve to steer, coordinate and control.

The paper argues that while the neo-liberal project does not need or actively promote solidarity – rather its application tends to individualise and divide – citizens are not simply passive victims (Clarke 2004); they may also engage in collective struggles and forms of resistance which are based on solidarities that may transcend national boundaries. We begin by sketching the context within which the processes of Europeanisation are taking place, before examining notions of equity and inclusion. This is followed by some reflections on debates about deliberative democracy (Habermas 1995) and agonistic pluralism (Mouffe 1997), the limitations of the principle of representation and the need for publicisation (Avritzer and Melucci 2000). In exploring the place of social movements a case is made for the creation not of a homogeneous, managed and stable European identity but, rather, a diverse, vibrant set of European identities based on multiple sources of solidarity and complex networks of social interaction within and across national borders.

Skey, M. *University of East London*

If You Can't Fly Your Own Fucking Flag in Your Own Country then There's Something Fucking Wrong, Isn't There: National Belonging, Everyday Life and the Status of the Ethnic Majority in England

In countries such as Britain, debates over community cohesion, migration, globalisation and devolution have dominated political and media agendas in recent times. Yet despite the wealth of political and academic debate around these issues, our understanding of their impact on ordinary people's lives remains curiously underdeveloped. In particular, there has been relatively little work devoted to understanding how the English, the dominant group within Britain, demographically, economically and politically, view these debates and whether they are seen to be relevant to their own lives.

In response to this lacuna, this paper will explore the complex ways in which 'ordinary' people, born and brought up, in England continue to draw on (or otherwise) a national framework in making sense of their own experiences, notably their relations with 'other' people. These discussions are then analysed in relation to the range of wider socio-economic transformations at the local, national and global level. In shifting attention to those who consider themselves to unconditionally belong to the nation, it is possible to better understand what these often taken-for-granted, frameworks offer and why new forms of multi-cultural or cosmopolitan politics are sometimes resisted.

Arguing that many of these discussions indicate a growing sense of uncertainty and anxiety concerning wider questions of (national) identity and belonging, I will focus on the importance of everyday forms of knowledge, spatial features and temporal regularities in underpinning a taken-for-granted framework that offers both material and psychological benefits in an uncertain world.

Winter, A. *University of Abertay*

White Supremacy Across the Black Atlantic: Race and Empire and British-American Relations

With the election of Barack Obama, much attention in Europe focused on the possibility of the return of the transatlantic cooperation and good relations that characterised the post-war period and was seriously damaged under Bush's war on terror, unilateralism and imperialism. Much attention has also inevitably been focused on the fact that Obama is the first African-American president elected in a country that many view as historically racist. While Obama's election has been seen to represent an end to both the damaging impact on transatlantic relations of the Bush era and to white supremacy in America, these two issues have rarely been connected. This paper will look at the link between these by examining that aspect of the special relationship between America and Britain forged across the 'Black Atlantic'. That developed from colonialism and the slave trade and concerns their respective race relations. What is perhaps most interesting is that far from the transatlantic cooperation in foreign policy that we have seen in the post-war era, the relationship across the Black Atlantic has been characterised by British criticism of American racism (e.g. American slavery and segregation) and American criticism of British colonialism (e.g. from the American Revolution to the cold war). This paper will examine the British response to the election of Obama in terms of its historical criticisms of the American 'race problem', arguing that far from representing examples of anti-racism or anti-colonialism, British criticism of American racism and American criticism of British colonialism occur at and reflect moments in the realignment of their relationship and geo-political

power at particular historical junctures, from the American Revolution through the post-war/post-colonial era to the election of Obama.

Molinari, B. *University of Genoa*

The Civil Service: A Case Study for a Social Identities

Volunteering in Italy has deep roots, it is a phenomenon that becomes a liquid reality in continuous evolution in a variety of value-expressive forms with different connotations. Both in terms of ideal (which affirms the objectivity of merit, as a gesture of generosity that is expressed in the social-relations) and on the economic front, voluntary organizations represent an important landscape in the Italian civic society, but above all are interpretive lens to better observe the changing needs of services, thanks to a continuous dialogue with different actors which define social polices . We study the national civil service regarding its role that is implemented, practiced not only nationally, but particularly at the regional level, the undisputed instrument designed to enhance and promote the values of active citizenship to create a social identity.

The objective of this paper firstly is to put highlights in the structure of the research and to highlight the contribution that a qualitative methodology makes to the quantity and vice versa, secondly which data can be collected and through what means? With this double aim will be possible to emphasise the different connotations that volunteering can have in organizations that make up the third sector, effectively creating a link between reality completely different from each other and defining social partnership between the government and the private social sector.

The choice of instruments was made according to the number of aspects to be explored with many social actors involved, so the research methodology used has mixed the potential of detection to allow a debate that would combine both the quantity and the quality information. The various research tools used (in-depth interviews, focus groups, questionnaires, participant observations) these were conducted in an interlaced manner.

Braun, A. *City University London*

Care and Authority in the Vocational Habitus of Teaching: Implications from and for Policy

This paper considers trainee teachers on their professional journeys to becoming the 'right' person for the job, focusing in particular on their gendered subject positions and experiences. Drawing on a qualitative study of 32 UK student teachers, this paper asks what constitutes the vocational culture of teaching by exploring contradictory discourses of care and authority as they are presented to, and interpreted by, trainee teachers. Introducing the concept of 'vocational habitus' (Colley 2006) in relation to teaching, 'ideal teacher narratives' recounted by respondents are examined and mismatches between the expectations of individuals, institutions and wider policy contexts are explored. The paper focuses specifically on three trainee teachers who struggled more than other research participants with their new roles as teachers. Their experiences suggest that simultaneous and gendered notions of caring and commanding respect can present considerable obstacles for the acquisition of a 'successful' vocational habitus. In light of upcoming far-reaching changes to teacher training in England (DfE 2010), this paper argues that for government teacher education policies to be successful, they need to demonstrate an awareness and consideration of these contradictory notions, the vocational and historical culture and location of the profession and so work with, rather than against, its vocational habitus.

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Oliver, C., Reay, D., Singal, N., Byers, R., Black-Hawkins, K. *University of Cambridge*

'I just want to get school over and done with now': Exploring Post-school Aspirations of Students at Risk of Educational Exclusion

The fractured nature of young people's transitions to adulthood has caused concern over recent years, with research showing that students identified as having special educational needs are most at risk. Such students are disproportionately from disadvantaged backgrounds and minority ethnic groups. These young people are more likely to be excluded from school, have lower attainment than peers and are one of the groups most likely not to be in education, employment or training at age 16. However, few of their voices are heard in relatively adult-centric policy debates. This presentation discusses findings from a qualitative study in a mainstream school which aimed to elicit the perspectives of young people identified as being on the school's special educational needs register. Reporting on the final phase of the study, we particularly reflect on the students' experiences of education as they prepare for transitions to adulthood and their narratives about their hopes and aspirations for the future. The conceptual framework used within this research employs insights from Bourdieu (1977) and Sen (1992) in order to ensure a generative dynamic between agency and structure in the analysis. In particular, Bourdieu's notion of habitus as embodied cultural capital (Reay 2004, 2009) and Sen's concept of capabilities (see also Nussbaum 2006) will be utilised as potentially generative ways of understanding aspects of identity, educational experiences and aspirations arising from the student data.

Kumral, S., Karatasli, S.S. *Johns Hopkins University*

Understanding university education as an important tool for social mobility, this paper aims to investigate the effect of class, gender and ethnicity on the probability of receiving university education in Turkey. We used data from a nationally representative sample of 5158 individuals, collected from 63 cities, in September 2010 through PPS sampling. Using logistic regression analysis, we investigated the effect of parental occupational status, parental education, ethnicity, migration status and gender on the probability of receiving university level education among 649 individuals between 18 and 24 years old. Findings revealed that class, parental status, parental education are strong predictors of the probability of receiving university education. There is a statistically significant difference between Kurdish and Turkish students' probability of receiving university education (Kurdish students' having lower probabilities). Gender combined either with the effect of class or ethnicity also had significant effect on predicting the probability of receiving university education. Findings also revealed that Kurdish students' educational success is not the same among the Western region and Eastern/South Eastern regions.

Steward, S., McLellan, R., Galton, M., Page, C. *University of Cambridge*

Children and Young People's Well-being: Can School Make a Difference?

In recent years interest has grown in the definition and measurement of societal well-being particularly amongst economists and psychologists. Arguably subjective well-being, rather than material well-being alone, is of particular sociological interest as a better indicator of a 'good society' since it captures people's personal experiences, feelings and perceptions of their lives as well as the strength of their social relationships and sense of belonging. Much research to date on 'subjective well-being' has been adult-centric however recently, prompted in part by a UNICEF report in 2007 that showed the UK ranked bottom overall for 'child well-being in rich countries', more attention has been paid to how different social contexts may affect children and young people's well-being.

All children and young people spend much time in school and yet the particular contribution of school to well-being, compared with other influences such as home and neighbourhood, is not well researched. What happens inside and outside of the classroom – the types of learning that take place as well as the nature of the relationships that exist arguably have the potential to greatly influence children and young people. This presentation will report on a study conducted in 40 schools – primary and secondary, that have introduced a range of creative initiatives with the potential to enhance their students' well-being. How different social contexts determine, encourage or constrain such initiatives and the particular challenges that some schools face in trying to improve their children and young people's lives will also be explored.

Kong, J., Li, Y. *The University of Manchester*

In Austerity and Prosperity: Access to Higher Education among Young People in England and China

The paper contributes to the scholarly debate on the role of ascribed factors in accessing to higher education from a comparative perspective between Britain and China using the data of Chinese General Social Survey and The Study of Young People in England. The focal point is to investigate how people's class origin affects their access in higher education and how the mechanism differentiates between the two countries. The preliminary findings show that in both countries young people's class has strong effect in their accessing to higher education. Young people of salariat-class family are more likely than their counterparts from families in disadvantaged social positions to have opportunities in accessing to higher education. This is particularly true in China. Further analyses indicate that the inequality in accessing to higher education is not only due to economic advantage of salariat families, but also the parents' resourcefulness in cultural and social capital. Therefore this comparative study reaffirms the statement that salariat families can mobilise economic, cultural and social resources for their children's higher education than the families in other social positions. Thus there seems to be more unequal accessing to higher education in the age of austerity. In addition, the results also demonstrate that there is distinct household urban-rural hukou segregation in accessing to higher education in China.

Doebler, S. *Institute for Social Change, University of Manchester*

Do National Contexts of Wealth, Inequality and Democratic Governance Influence Relationships between Religiosity and Ethnic Tolerance? A European Comparison.

The study of religion and tolerance towards ethnic and cultural out-groups is becoming an important area of research in political science and the sociology of religion. Influential approaches like social capital theory and values theory are interested in how personal religiosity and participation in religious services might influence people's propensity to trust and tolerate others. However, while most of the literature concentrates on the American context (Putnam and Campbell 2010, Eisenstein 2006, Côté and Erickson 2009, Cigler and Joslyn 2002, Peffley 2001) and a few case studies examine single countries (Stromsnes 2008, Karpov 1999), few papers exist to date that carry out cross-national European comparisons (Meulemann and Billiet 2011) . As a consequence, important questions regarding the effect of national contexts on the relationship between religion and tolerance remain unanswered. Studies in the tradition of modernization theory, on the other hand, usually present comparisons across many countries and (Inglehart and Welzel, 2005, Adamczyk and Pitt, 2009, Kim, 2008) but they tend to investigate a broader set of overall liberal and traditionalist values without specific focus on ethnic tolerance.

This paper examines relationships between religion and ethnic intolerance with a particular focus on effects of national contexts on these relationships. Are people living in modernized, wealthy and politically stable countries less likely to be intolerant? Secondly, do contexts of modernization, economic wealth, inequality and good governance have an impact on how religiosity affects ethnic tolerance? Does, for example, religion have more significance for people's attitudes towards foreigners in the less wealthy and less politically stabilized countries of post-communist Eastern Europe than in the West? The analysis of this paper is carried out applying multilevel modelling to European Values Survey Data.

Burkimsher, M. *University of Lausanne*

Dissection of a Religious Revival: A Case Study of Georgia

The ex-Soviet country of Georgia is experiencing a strong revival in religion: this study examines some of its features. Young people in Georgia are considerably more involved in the major religion of the country, Orthodox Christianity, than older people, no doubt as a reaction to repression under the pre-1989 pro-Russian communist regime. In addition to the unusual negative correlation of age with religiosity, then if we look at the same cohorts over time, we can see growth in attendance rates, again confirming a strong revival in religion.

Several data sources are available. The World Values Survey carried out surveys in 1996 and 2008. In addition, the Generations and Gender Survey, with 10,000 respondents, carried out the first wave of a panel survey in 2006, followed by a second wave in 2009, with a third wave planned in 2012. This data can help to shed light on such questions as: which subgroups of the population (eg. rural / urban, highly educated or not, men / women) are being particularly attracted to the church; is there a flux of people leaving as well as joining the church; in this dynamic religious environment, do the usual associations of religiosity with other behaviour break down (eg. with fertility, trust, happiness…? This appraisal will be a quantitative summary of what we can ascertain from the survey sources cited, and is likely to suggest avenues for further research.

Clements, B. *University of Leicester*

Examining the Impact of Religion on Political Participation in Britain

Existing research has demonstrated that individual-level resources affect the likelihood of social and political participation in modern democracies. Identification with and involvement in social groups, such as religious denominations, plays an important role in this regard. This paper examines whether and how individuals' religious characteristics affect political participation in Britain. It examines the impact of both 'belonging' (religion affiliation) and 'behaviour' (attendance at services) on political participation through re-analysis of major studies of political participation and evidence from contemporary social surveys. This enables comparison of those who belong to different religious faiths – or none – and those exhibiting differing levels of religious involvement. It also examines the impact of religion on different modes of political participation. It contributes to existing research in the sociology of religion and more widely into the factors underlying political participation in contemporary democracies.

McAndrew, S., Voas, D. *Institute for Social Change, University of Manchester*

Immigrant Generation, Religiosity and Socio-political Attitudes in Britain

The role of religion in immigrants' social and political lives is of great interest. Places of worship are thought to generate a substantial fraction of social capital in the United States, and for some groups in otherwise secular Britain. This social capital serves to integrate immigrants within their own ethnic and cultural communities in a new

country, but conversely may hinder their integration into wider social and civic life. Our purposes are twofold. First, we examine how generational transmission of religiosity varies among different immigrant groups. Secondly, we examine how religiosity mediates or moderates the effects of ethnicity and generation on socio-political attitudes. The Ethnic Minority British Election Study allows us to measure religiosity using an 'importance of religion' item in conjunction with two items relating to collective and private practice. We examine the effects of religiosity in three areas of interest: first, social and political trust, attitudes towards government spending and issue importance, and attitudes towards the duty to vote. Secondly, we examine support for civil liberties and attitudes towards the right to protest and the scope of protest. Thirdly, we examine active civic and social engagement and the extent to which it has a religious character, through data on reported membership of voluntary organisations, whether the respondent voted in 2010, and influences upon voting.

GLOBAL SOCIOLOGY AND THE SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY

Bhambra, G.K. *University of Warwick*

The Possibilities for and of a Global Sociology

The idea of 'global sociology' has recently been promoted as a way in which sociology can redress its previous neglect of those represented as 'other' in its construction of modernity. The arguments of Michael Burawoy and Raewyn Connell are indicative here with their arguments for, respectively, a provincialized social science and Southern theory, which have culminated in a common call for global sociology. This paper addresses the way in which arguments about the global nature of the world in which we live are beginning to have an impact within sociology such that sociology has to engage, not just with the changing conceptual architecture, as Sassen calls it, of globalisation, but also with the recognition of the epistemological value and agency of the world beyond the west as Leela Gandhi has argued. This latter consideration, I argue, challenges more neutral understandings of the global with a call, specifically, for an acknowledgement of the significance of the 'colonial global' in the constitution of sociology. It is only by recognising the 'colonial global' historically that it is possible to understand and address the postcolonial present of a 'global sociology'.

Law, A. *University of Abertay*

A Sociology of Failed Sociology: Patrick Geddes in Social Space

In the history of sociology Patrick Geddes cuts a profoundly ambivalent figure. Biographies and commentaries construct Geddes as a wayward genius, a unique personality at once inspirational and impossible, commanding devotion among his circle and incomprehension beyond it. Lewis Mumford speculated that Geddes might become more influential in the century ahead than Rousseau or Marx has been in earlier centuries because Geddes was 'a better sociologist'. Yet even Mumford was forced to concede that Geddes' work, especially his sociology, lies mouldering in obscurity: Despite a revivial of interest in Geddes and early British sociology, sociologists today are prone to ask the Parsonian question: 'Who reads Geddes now?' As one leading critic put it, the Geddesian conception of sociology 'died with its proponents', having become something of an ‘embarrassment’ to their successors (Hawthorn, 1976: 167).
A story is told of the classical canon of social theory, of a few select individuals who made permanent contributions to a cumulative process of sociological knowledge. Beyond an internal scholastic reading of Geddes' disciplinary failure, socio-analysis attends to the social conditions of possibility and constraint operating at three levels: overall social space, scientific field, and scholastic universe (Bourdieu, 2000). This paper plots the social origin and social trajectory of Geddes, his position-taking within overall social space and within sociology as a dominated discipline within the scientific field.

Kolarz, P. *University of Sussex*

How Much Globalization Does Sociology Need? A Critical Reappraisal of Giddens

Globalization has been a fashionable term across the social sciences for the past two decades, yet there is still little agreement on what we should understand by this term, let alone on its normative dimensions. For sociology, a pertinent question is whether the notion of globalization alters the contours of the discipline: does globalization – whatever that may be – present a significant change to the structures and to the types of agency we might encounter in present-day societies?
This paper will take as its starting point the works of Anthony Giddens, a strong proponent of this transformationist view, and will assess it against critical literature – both empirical and theoretical – which stresses a continued emphasis on westernization, old economic models, and questions the existence of post-traditionalism and social reflexivity, identified by Giddens as 'social revolutions' resulting from globalization.
It will be argued that in order to reconcile the merits of Giddens's viewpoint with those of his critics, ‘globalization’ is best understood as a blanket-term for the present age, with few normative connotations in and of itself. Crucially, globalization encompasses several dimensions – the economic and financial on the one hand, social and cultural on the other. Marked by continuation of old models in some respects and transformation in others, this paper will suggest that these sets of dimensions are embedded in each other, and that an understanding of how they refract upon each other is crucial to examining the social fabric of the present age.
By putting forward such an understanding, this paper chiefly aims to help integrate the rich tapestry of work on globalization into an empirically and theoretically informed framework for sociological enquiry in a way that takes Giddens’s work seriously, but ultimately departs from his position both in terms of implications for sociological enquiry and in terms of normative political implications.

Wickham, G. *Murdoch University*

Hobbes's Two Types of Society: A neglected distinction in sociology

There is an oblique but crucial distinction in Hobbes's work, a distinction which is largely neglected by sociology. The distinction is between two types of society. One type is human-interaction society, which Hobbes accounts for from within his distinctive Epicurean anthropology. Hobbes proposes that the small amount of reason that nature supplies to humans is enough to give them a limited capacity for 'sociability', that is, it gives them the desire and the capacity to interact for the sake of procreation and protection, but no more than that. The other type is civil-peace society, which Hobbes accounts for from within a combination of his Epicurean anthropology and his Epicurean political philosophy, whereby the rule of a strong authority, the sovereign, disciplines the wills of subjects in order to properly balance their passions, to the extent that a distinct domain of civil peace is created – civil-peace society itself. It is a distinct domain for the relatively free and peaceful interaction of subjects.

NOSTALGIA

Thurnell-Read, T. *Coventry University*

Craft, Material Culture and Authenticity: Occupational Identity in Microbreweries

In this paper I will explore the complex interconnections and attachments between a product of material culture, traditional beer commonly known as 'real ale', and those who use their skill and knowledge to produce it. Using qualitative interviews with staff at small and medium scale breweries, the paper explores the ways in which material and physical processes of production interact with social, sensory and emotive practices. Real ale is crafted as a material product (thus, involving the selection, preparation and manipulation of ingredients and equipment) but is also part of a wider creation of social character whereby the beer itself is both intentionally and unintentionally bestowed with its own identity. Brewers narratives weave together accounts of passion and knowledge. Attachment to the product is constituted on a multisensory level where the smells, tastes, sights and sounds of the brewery interplay with wider notions of nostalgia, local and national identity, and personal subjectivity created through work.

Tedder, V. *University of Kent*

Crafting a Progressive Nostalgia

Craft is often painted to be romanticised nostalgia, looking backwards with lament rather than about the future. We see that skills are nostalgic in many ways; being passed from person to person with elements of the individuals and their practices remaining in this teaching. As such for many crafts can become a way of linking back to previous generations and times. We can also see that theory surrounding craft is often accused of the same nostalgic romanticism by looking to pre-industrial methods of production. Yet this paper will argue that by their very nature of creation, skills are being productive. Acts of creation are never able to simply attempt to reproduce the past. Instead they are a force by which this nostalgia can be negotiated in order to be moulded to fit with current needs and desires. This paper will asses some of the possibilities which crafts are then able to hold as well as the problematic nature of this form of progressive nostalgia.

Sutherland, A. *Kyushu University of Nursing and Social Welfare*

Improvising a Career in Music: An Evaluation of the Reflexive Worker Artist Model in Relation to Improvising Musicians Encountering Economic Turbulence

The concept reflexivity has featured prominently in theoretical and empirical sociological research on work, careers, the arts and culture, and is sometimes said to be an entailed condition for increasingly socially isolated individuals acting within mobile, especially neo-liberal, contemporary, reflexive, societies (e.g., Adorno, Beck, Bauman, Bourdieu, DeNora, Lash). However, there is an unresolved tension between reflexivity as a hermeneutics of suspicion applied to sociological theory, and reflexivity in determining daily and irregular activities and future practices. Improvising musicians are found among the growing number of self-employed workers more generally, and specifically in the expanding arts and cultural employment sectors of contemporary advanced economies. With few exceptions, improvising musicians performance opportunities and incomes are volatile, partly as they have historically depended upon venues, e.g., night clubs, bars, restaurants, etc., prone to instability due to operating within the highly competitive entertainment sector of modern economies, which are subject to amplified demand fluctuations within business cycles due to their dependence on discretionary expenditures for their income streams. Moreover, some improvising and jazz musicians have intermittently appealed to major recording companies who have ambitiously signed them to contracts, provided significant financial support and promotion, and then subsequently, promptly dropped them from their rosters in response to changing their business models, relatively low immediate sales figures for the musicians recordings, an inability to understand how to 'package' the musicians, and seeking higher short-term returns for investments, for example. This paper examines case studies of musicians responses to the difficulty of sustaining a career in repetitively variable contexts, and to advancing technologies, examining their musical and career strategies and creative trajectories, evaluating the usefulness of the reflexive worker model. This is done with specific reference to the international career strategies and network links, musics, writings and interviews of Dave Douglas, Brad Mehldau, Evan Parker, Tim Berne, Matthew Shipp, and Satoko Fujii, to detail improvising musicians' responses to austere, turbulent economic times.

Strangleman, T. *University of Kent*

Smokestack Nostalgia? Understanding Work Heritage in an Age of Austerity

This paper will explore some of the publications that have emerged from the process of deindustrialisation. It will try and understand the similarities and differences between post-industrial photography collected in book format in both North America and Europe. It tries to make sense of the value and meaning of this publishing trend and what

it says about its market. In doing so it seeks to examine what this tells us about the meanings and values attached to work in the past and present. While it would be easy to dismiss this material as 'simply nostalgic', representing another manifestation of smokestack nostalgia this paper suggest that we need a more nuanced account which asks questions about the continuing desire to reflect back and find value in the industrial past.

INEQUALITIES

Grugulis, I., Stoyanova, D. *Durham University*

Social Capital and Networks in Film and TV: Jobs for the Boys?

Social capital has been hailed as a means of virtuous, effective and enjoyable productivity through which firms can flourish. But it also confines advantage to network members and discriminates against non-members. This paper is taken from a research project into work and skills in UK film and TV production. The research was qualitative and involved 86 interviews with freelancers and other industry professionals, three months of fieldwork in a small independent production company and participation in four shoots.

In this industry social capital was the means by which most workers found jobs. It aided recruitment, policed quality standards and ensured behavioural norms with the sort of speed and flexibility it would be hard to identify in other forms of organizing. However it also advantaged white, middle class men and ensured that middle class signals came to be proxies for the most sought after jobs. Women, BMEs and the working class were less likely to secure jobs and often restricted in the type of jobs they held. The paper provides a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data demonstrating how work was allocated based on gender, race and class. It also investigates the successful members of disadvantaged groups. Significantly, the disadvantaged professionals who succeeded did so after long periods employed by the terrestrial broadcasters or after extended apprenticeships. This is encouraging but also worrying, given the increasing insecurity of the labour market in this sector.

Zuin, D. *Edinburgh University / Universidade Federal de Vicosa*

Occupational Content, Context and Lived Experience: A Contemporary Picture of Secretarial Work

This paper will take as its starting point the relative neglect of work content, context and lived experience as a central construct of contemporary identity among occupational workers and as a way of understanding occupations. Is it how we understand occupations more driven by what people do or by what people think about what they do? To understand occupations we need to know how people make sense of what they do.

This study brings together insights from long standing debates on the sociology of work and occupations with more recent analyses of the importance of work as a basis for occupational and self identity, from where a conceptual framework for understanding occupations was developed. To date, analyses of occupations have largely focused on topical issues and focused in some groups of workers while other occupational groups have received far less attention, and thus we have little knowledge of how contemporary social and organisational changes have affected them. The usefulness of the conceptual framework proposed was assessed in relation to secretarial work and brought important insights into the debate, as the kind of work people do is central to their self and collective identity and to the identity people ascribe to them. The framework was empirically tested on medical and legal secretaries based in Scotland through an ethnographic study and showed how technical and organisational changes have brought about a destabilisation of the identity of the secretarial occupation and presents insights into the social construction of their work.

MacGill, F., Skinner, T. *University of Bath*

Mothers Sustained Part-time Working: Stories of Struggle and Compromise, Resistance and Reframing

This paper explores the impact on identity of sustained part-time working, drawing on life story case studies of university-educated mothers of older children. In the context of reconciling work with early mothering, part-time work is often portrayed favourably. The ramifications of staying part-time have received less attention. In almost a third of UK couples whose youngest child is aged twelve to fifteen, mothers are working part-time. Sustained part-time working (in its present guise) is unlikely to reduce the gender pay gap or get more women into top jobs. It is important to understand whether its impact on mother and worker identities can be positive.

Taking a dialogic perspective, responses to the mother-worker dialectic were explored. The women continued to endorse their part-time 'choice', albeit tempered by a sense they were making the most of it. The focus for ideological work had transferred over time from mother to worker identity. Mothering was no longer felt to be constrained by part-time working. However, the findings illustrated a struggle between simultaneous acceptance of and resistance to dominant discourses regarding the 'ideal' worker and career as progression/financial reward, resulting in both compromise and reframing. We argue that the main narrative purpose of these women's stories was to repair damage to their worker identity, but ongoing reframing had lead to some appreciation of standards of 'good' working that avoid domination by work.

(If at all possible, could this paper be coupled with Tina Skinner and Fiona MacGill's paper 'Dyslexia, employment and mothering: A qualitative study')

Skinner, T., MacGill, F. *University of Bath*

Disability, Employment and Mothering: A Qualitative Study

There is an extensive literature on the difficulties women face when combing paid work with motherhood, but with the exception of a few works (see Skinner, 2011 or Wates and Jade, 1999), the experiences of women with a disability are rarely mentioned. Drawing on ten highly detailed life history accounts, this paper starts to unpick the ways in which employment and mothering intersect with a disability. The (dis)ability that permeates the lives of the women interviewed for this research was dyslexia. The themes emerging from the women's stories that will be discussed in this paper are: (i) the perceived particularities of their difficulties in combining mothering and work with dyslexia, (ii) the impacts of managers, partners and grandparents support, (iii) the possible positive impacts of becoming a mother on work, and (iv) what some found helpful to maintain employment. We will conclude by arguing that rather than the experiences of these mothers being starkly different from other mothers, their difficulties tended to be an amplification of what we see in the literature on mothering and work more generally. We will also stress the importance of other variables such as educational history of their parents and level of support of their partner, which significantly distinguished aspects of their lives as their varying experiences and subject positions intersect with their disability and status as mother and paid worker.

Please note: we are submitting another abstract to this theme on mothers extended part-time working (Fiona MacGill and Tina Skinner). It would make sense if these two papers were put in the same session. (Please)

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00
Paper Session 3

Aldred, R., Jungnickel, K. *University of East London*

Failed Consumers, Good Producers? Cycling Subjectivities, Governmentality and Affect

In recent years cycling has been re-figured as the act of a good 'productive' subject, with calculations used to show that commuter cyclists cost employers less through taking fewer days off sick. In this discourse, cycling is described as a reliable mode leading to timely arrival at work or at meetings, by comparison with (less reliable) private and public motorised transport. The cyclist has control over when she will arrive, a control denied to other modes (except walking).

This figure of the productive cyclist seems to challenge the association of utility cycling with poverty and being, in Bauman's phrase, a 'failed consumer'. If the cyclist is a 'failed consumer' then the driver would be the ideal consumer, and driving (the right car) a sign of being also a good producer, taking home enough money to support a motorised lifestyle. Has this now been called into question by the figure of the productive cyclist? (The picture is further complicated by the re-definition of travel time as potentially productive, portraying public transport as the 'productive' mode).

This paper will discuss these issues using data (approximately 150 interviews, plus ethnographic and documentary data) from the ESRC-funded Cycling Cultures study. It will argue that cycling subjectivities need to be understood in tandem with changes in production as well as consumption, which re-cast cycling subjects in contradictory ways. This produces avenues for political change while simultaneously re-producing and creating new exclusions.

Randell, R. *Webster University*

Automobility and the Self

A number of contributors to the field of automobility studies have argued that we need to cease thinking about drivers and automobiles as separate entities but as articulated human-machine assemblages. This claim raises a number of interesting questions regarding the social psychology of such an assemblage. Specifically, it raises the question of what the self of such an entity might be. Discussion of 'the self' in contemporary automobility studies has for the most part been informed by the work of Michel Foucault, emphasizing governance and reflexivity as these relate to a driving self, enmeshed within not only a regime of automobile disciplinarity but also within an automobile. Similarly, John Urry's observations regarding the attenuated face work that is performed by drivers enclosed within the 'iron cage' that is the automobile take as their entity of analysis—his arguments elsewhere regarding the carson assemblage notwithstanding—the driving self: his observations concern the face work of drivers, not the face work of carsons. Taking not the self of the driver located within an automobile but the carson qua assemblage as the point of theoretical departure, this paper explores several avenues for developing a social psychology of the self of the carson, based primarily on Erving Goffman's analyses of the self and of behavior in public places. We need, I argue, to attend not only to the macrosociology but also the microsociology of automobility: the routine, everyday activities of those entities that inhabit the automobilized spaces of postmodernity.

Birtchnell, T. *Lancaster University*

Fabricated Futures and the Transportation of Objects

Philosophers have typically regarded the physical world as made up of unambiguous objects, such as tables or chairs. Such objects possess various properties, which ensure the enduring object-ness of such things. Many such objects are 'made', but in order to be made materials have to be worked on by humans who directly turn wood or indirectly turn chemicals into a table or chairs. There is a co-present relationship between humans and the objects that are being manufactured deploying various kinds of design. These designs are located within each person or in books and drawings or in computer software. The objects once ‘made’ are then transported elsewhere to be used for eating or sitting upon. Key here is what we might call 'co-present manufacturing', even if the using of the objects that are manufactured mostly takes place well away from their site of production. Indeed there are increasingly huge distances travelled by many such objects. I assess some possible transformations in manufacturing known as '3D printing' or 'personal fabrication'. Since the development of digital printing it has been common for such printing to occur both locally and remotely. But now what can be 'printed' is taking a different form. Dating from around 2003 various printers developed which enable the printing of 3-dimensional shapes and not just printed 2D text or pictures. What are printed are objects, and those objects can be printed or manufactured thousands of miles away from where the digital designs are located. The designs are transmitted virtually and then turned into objects through remote 3D 'printing'. This presentation assesses a possible future concerning developments in so-called 3D printing. Such 'printing', or 'personal fabrication', could permit many objects to be produced near to or even by consumers themselves on just-in-time 'printing' machines. These technologies may become as ubiquitous as

networked computers have become, with consequences that are just as significant. The presentation reports on some recent research that seeks to understand some economic, social and environmental implications of what may be a major new sociotechnical system that is currently in the making and which might turn out to have major consequences for the trajectory of the twenty first century.

Spinney, J. *University of East London*

"And after the baby it's all gonna be, 'put the stuff in the car and go!'": Parenting Practices, Appropriate Mobility and the Changing Travel Choices of Households in London (UK)

This paper contributes to the sociology of daily mobility, domestic practice and sustainable consumption by studying changes and continuities in household travel patterns of first-time parents in London (UK). As Button & Nijkamp, (1997) have stated, with changing lifestyles come new modes and patterns of mobility, yet the role of life-stage and parenting in particular remains under-explored as a ‘moment’ when a new set of material and social practices and significant changes in affective capacities are being introduced/imposed. Addressing these shortcomings, this paper is based on in-depth interviews, participatory mapping, and travel diaries conducted in 2011 with 20 households expecting their first child in the London boroughs of Newham and Hackney. The analysis highlights the way in which expectant parents constantly negotiate normative notions of what constitutes 'good' parenting, how they come to 'do' and 'feel' family and the role of transport within this. In particular, despite a general contraction of household mobility during pregnancy, it is striking how the use of more sustainable modes such as walking and cycling are replaced by public transport and driving because of norms governing the health and safety of the pregnant body, and the changing affective capacity of the mother in particular. Moreover the data also points to cultural, gendered and socio-economic differences in the ability and willingness of parents to perform what either they or society deem to be appropriate and normative antenatal mobility.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE CONFERENCE AUDITORIUM 2

GENERATIONS: FAMILIES ACROSS THE LIFECOURSE

Reynolds, T. *London South Bank University*

Ageing Well in the Age of Austerity: Exploring Personalised Care Planning among BAME Older People Living in Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods

The paper provides a qualitative investigation into the issues affecting ageing and wellbeing among Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) older people living in Lewisham and Southwark, two socially disadvantaged London boroughs. The analysis will focus on BAME older people (age 65+ years old) access to Person Centred Planning (PCP) services within these locales. This is an under-researched area of work in the growing number of studies on BAME elders in Britain. In 2001, and through the Valuing People' White Paper, government policy adopted PCP as a model encouraging older people, and their carers, to direct care services in a more empowered and personalised way. The current austerity measures and funding cuts to public sector services has resulted in local authorities across the UK turning to the family members of BAME elders and unpaid volunteers to provide these person centred approaches. Drawing on the life-history and oral-memory accounts provided by BAME elders the analysis will explore the complexities underpinning their access to PCP. How intersected identities of 'race'/ethnicity, gender, class, alongside their migration histories, and daily lived experiences in urban disadvantaged spaces impact on BAME older people's expectations and perceptions of ageing well in Britain will also be examined. Finally the paper will consider the role of formal/informal networks and statutory/voluntary agencies in supporting BAME older people's beliefs and choices on ageing well. The paper draws on the preliminary analysis emerging from a three-year collaborative research project 'Access for BAME Elders' with Age Concern Lewisham and Southwark (January 2011-December 2014).

Henwood, K., Shirani, F., Parkhill, K., Butler, C., Pidgeon, N. *Cardiff University*

Families, Sustainability and Energy Practices: Negotiating Justice, Equity and Ethics in Everyday Talk about (Dis)Connected Futures

This paper will present analytical work in which research on families, generations and the lifecourse, and a concern with 'the everyday', are being brought together with efforts to achieve transitions towards more sustainable ways of living. The analytical work in question is part of a wider project (known as 'energy biographies') that is developing an innovative conceptual approach to creating spaces in which sustainable forms of (energy) practices and associated patterns of consumption become possible in people's everyday lives. By foregrounding a temporal approach we are able to bring to light people's connections or disconnections to other times and spaces and explore the implications of this for understanding their perspectives on equity, justice and ethical issues related to energy production and consumption. Everything people do is embedded and extended in time across the modalities of past, present and future, making time an inescapable aspect of our existence, yet one that often remains invisible. Equally, our practices operate in particular spaces which are interrelated in ways that connect us to others (e.g. people, places, times) and hold implications for justice issues. Such connectivity and relationality is, however, often obfuscated in the everyday. This paper explores how people's temporal extensions through younger generations of their families (i.e. children and grandchildren) influence their views and practices around energy use in both the present and anticipated future.

Tarrant, A. *Lancaster University*

Constructing Grandfather Identities: Geographies of Family Life and Intergenerational Relationships

While there has been a proliferation of interest in fathering and grandparenting in Britain (Clarke and Roberts, 2002; Dench and Ogg, 2002), men's roles and identities as grandfathers are insufficiently explored in social science and human geographical literatures (Bates, 2009; Tarrant, 2010a). The marginalisation of studies concerning men's identities alongside a lack of attention to older male identities more generally (Tarrant 2010b) has resulted in inadequate theorisation of the relationships, identities and practices of men who are grandfathers (Mann, 2007). This paper presents qualitative accounts of family interactions and relationships from men who are grandfathers, collected for my doctoral research. 31 men were interviewed in-depth and all lived in the UK at the time of interview. The findings reveal the fluid and dynamic nature of contemporary grandfather identities as they are constructed and performed relationally, and are situated and shaped in the context of family life and intergenerational relationships with children and grandchildren. As a case study, grandfather identities reveal the complex and sometimes contradictory intersections of masculinities and generational identities, highlighting that they are relational identities that are enacted and performed in family relationships and are also shaped by increasingly flexible family structures.

EMOTIONS, GEOGRAPHIES, AND TEMPORALITIES

Irwin, S. *University of Leeds*

Parenting Teenage Children: Culture, Class and Emotional Support as Children Grow Up

Parents' values and relationships with their children are important themes in understandings of how culture, and inequality, are reproduced across generations. Some argue that there are distinct, class related, ethics of parenting entailing different kinds of intimacy, care and support, and embedded in different economic and social contexts. There has been relatively little sociological research into parents' values and relationships with their children as they evolve over time, and as children grow through their teenage years. How do parents manage their relationships with, and find ways of supporting, their children as the latter seek, or assert, independence and greater autonomy from their parents? Do such assertions of independence manifest in different ways which themselves relate to class? How do parents experience, react to and manage them? The paper draws on evidence from a qualitative longitudinal study. Starting out as an extension project of ESRC 'Real Life Methods' (part of the NCRM), the study comprised a questionnaire survey and semi-structured interviews with parents across a range of class related circumstances. They were interviewed a second time in the summer of 2011, two to three years after the first wave of interviews. I explore how parents across diverse circumstances describe their experience of supporting their teenage children as they grow older. As a period with new challenges for many parents, encouraging reflexivity, the evidence provides a very revealing lens on contemporary cultures of parenting, and commonalities as well as differences across social classes.

Caswell, G. *University of Nottingham*

Crossing the Divide: Public and Private Aspects of Post-death Regulatory Procedures

When someone dies in Britain the law dictates that a cause of death should be ascertained and that the death should be certificated by a medical practitioner and registered with the local authority. In order to implement this process a complex array of agencies and roles are employed. These include medical personnel working in the National Health Service, registrars employed by local authorities, coroners and procurators fiscal who have an important role when a death is sudden, unexpected, violent or unnatural. This post-death process involves making a public record of what might be felt by bereaved individuals to be a private emotional matter. Recent work on the public/private divide suggests that the division between the two spheres may not be clear cut and that the boundary is often blurred. Attempts have been made to differentiate between the public world of state agencies and their employees who put the post-death regulations into practice and the private realm of feelings, beliefs and rituals, but it has proved difficult to locate the precise boundary between public and private. This paper explores the regulatory processes and procedures required when an individual dies, and discusses whether they are solely artefacts of the public sphere, or whether the private world of emotions and beliefs has a role to play. It further enquires whether the separation of public and private in this instance is a false one.

Wilson, S., Milne, E.J. *University of Stirling*

Living Across Space: Exploring Young People's Sensory Notions of Belonging in 'Home Like' Environments

This paper draws on preliminary findings from an ongoing research project examining how young people maintain and (re)create identities and a sense of belonging (or not) in 'home-like' environments when not living with their biological parents. Influenced by a diverse body of work (DeNora, 2000; Bull, 2007; Smart, 2007; Mason and Tipper, 2010; Miller, 2010; Pink, 2010), which argues for greater attention to be paid to sensory experience (and objects) in sociological research into kinship and personal life, this project employs visual and audial methods to facilitate two participative interviews with 30 young people recruited from across Scotland, in addition to secondary analysis. Based upon an analysis of sensory data produced by the participants (including photographs, audioscapes, maps and drawings discussed in semi structured interviews), this paper will discuss how young people's experiences of 'home-like' environments, and the objects and sounds within those spaces, produce complex, often ambivalent, feelings around their sense of belonging there. In particular, it will focus on participants' efforts and strategies to (re)create and maintain sometimes fragile and ephemeral 'home-like' environments, or at least places in which they can feel 'at home', across multiple spaces. It also reflects on the often limited nature of the spaces, materials and relationships available to them in this endeavour, resources that are likely to become yet more limited in this age of austerity.

Palmer, V. *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Exploring Physical Activity: From Sport and Exercise Science to Sociology

Being physically active is associated with a variety of health benefits such as reduced risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and some cancers, as well as improved mental health and wellbeing. Despite this, a large proportion of the population remain inactive, a trend that is reflected in many Western societies. The aim of my PhD is to combine the evidence from sport and exercise science with sociology to gain an insight into why people are active or not. Currently, sport and exercise science research focuses on physical activity behaviour and the individual, using behavioural interventions to increase physical activity levels. However, theses interventions have varied results and often adherence is short-lived. Introducing ideas from sociology allows physical activity to be viewed from a critical perspective. Participation in physical activity is closely linked with a variety of social structures. For instance physical activity definitions, behaviours and understandings vary with gender, age and class. In this presentation I will show how the sociological theories of Bourdieu and Foucault have made me question the complex processes involved in becoming active, particularly how physical activity is involved in social reproduction. I will propose a methodological strategy which explores physical activity beliefs and practices within the family, how the family locates physical activity within their lives and how this relates to how they locate themselves in society, in order to provide further insight into the role physical activity plays in society.

Lamb, M. *University of Roehampton*

Loyalty, Solidarity and Human Rights: Identifying Differences, Disentangling Similarities and the Sociology of Ethno-Nationalist Conflict

This paper two concepts that are central concerns of sociology, human rights and ethno-nationalist conflict – loyalty and solidarity. It argues that whilst loyalty and solidarity are often regarded as distinct, from the perspective of understanding the relationship between ethno-nationalist conflict and human rights, they are closely related, conceptually and in practice. This paper therefore begins by examining the key characteristics of loyalty and solidarity, identifying their similarities, differences and connections. In clarifying their characteristics, the paper seeks to identify the nature of the challenge and opportunity that ethno-nationalist loyalty poses for human rights advocacy, the forces shaping the human rights response, and the dialectical relationship between these two perspectives. The paper goes on to discuss the ways in which loyalty impacts on social action in divided societies, the limitations of notions of solidarity grounded in public dialogue and civic pluralism in divided societies and proposes an alternative notion of 'thick' and 'thin' human rights solidarity grounded in participation and performance. The final part of the paper illustrates through case studies drawn from Northern Ireland, the ways in which the performative and participatory elements of human rights solidarity are being used to challenge particularist loyalties, leading to the potential for new forms of solidarity in the form of cross-community interaction and cooperation.

Sa'ad, A-M. *Univeristy of Maiduguri, Nigeria*

The State of the Right to Development in Neo-colonial Nigeria: Implications for Democracy

It is thought that to realize and sustain democracy and good governance in any nation, including a neo-colonial one such as Nigeria, one of the first issues which must be settled is that of rights to be enjoyed by citizens, namely: fundamental human rights, and other rights. The former type of rights was first provided for by the United Nation Declaration of Human Rights 48 years ago, and other rights are included in various constitutions, laws and statutes of individual countries of the world. Today, almost all the member States, including Nigeria, endorse the principles embodied in the Declaration on Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by the UN. Clearly, therefore, we can say that the UN document on Human Rights enjoys universal legitimacy. But can we further say that this international document on Human Rights is truly universal? This is one of the central questions this paper intends to examine critically. Other equally central questions include: What is the position of the International and regional bills of rights, and the Nigerian constitutions, on the right to development vis-a-vis the material conditions of living as Nigerians? Considering the state of things in Nigeria, to what extent do we actually enjoy the right to development as embodied in the international and regional bills of rights. Finally, what does our enjoyment of the right to development (or lack of it) entail for democracy and good governance in Nigeria?

Ward, M. *University of Essex*

A Disconnect between International Law and Realization of Human Rights: How Child Soldier Use in the Democratic Republic of Congo Has Become Normalized

This paper investigates State and non-state noncompliance with the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict by exploring and analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the measures employed at the domestic and international levels to enforce the Protocol in the DRC. Concerned precisely with the gap between legal commitment to and actual practice of the conditions specified in the Protocol, I employ theories of noncompliance to international law in order to understand this seemingly contradiction.

I argue that there is a disconnect between the realities on the ground and the actions taken by the international community. Relevant actors' behavior is shaped and constrained not by international norms against child soldier recruitment and use, but by the conflict environment in which these actors are situated. In this context, they weigh the costs and benefits of using children in combat and as children have proven to be an effective fighting force, they will continue to be used as a military strategy.

Instead of internalizing the human rights norms enshrined in the Protocol, child soldier use in the DRC has become normalized. I conclude that the cessation of conflict does not guarantee the ending of child soldiers. Without full internalization, attitudes and behavior will not change. In order for the practice to fully end, actors would need to refrain from using children to fight their battles in cases where conflict has re-emerged. That will be the true test of compliance.

Gazit, N. *Ruppin Academic Center*

State-Sponsored Vigilantism: Civilian Violence and State Repression in the Palestinian Occupied Territories

This paper analyzes the participation of Israeli settlers and Israeli soldiers in violent activities in the Palestinian Occupied Territories and examines the cumulative political significance of these activities. Qualitative and quantitative data collected as part of a larger study of the Israeli control system in the Palestinian Occupied Territories are used to analyze the factors and patterns of violent and illegal activity in those regions. Contrary to conventional wisdom and previous studies, this paper demonstrates that in situations of prolonged occupation, sovereign power is expressed not only through state institutions and formal administration, but also through illegal activities of state officials and civilians. It discusses how the state itself, assisted by its agents, provides the structural conditions for this localized and provisional governmental activity, in order to preserve its diffused and under-institutionalized power in the occupied territories. Hence, vigilantism should not be seen as just a by-product of political chaos or a semi-structured regime, but as a political mechanism that contributes to the structuration and reproduction of the Israeli rule. In conclusion, it is argued that these findings provide strong support for a political model of vigilante behavior that emphasizes the role of the vigilante as an agent of political control and surveillance.

Nelson, A., Nelson, V.B. *University of Waterloo*

'Other' Characters: Representations of Corporeal Difference in Newbery Medal-Winning Books, 1922-2011

Our paper addresses the treatment of corporeal difference within children's books that were the recipients of the American Library Association's prestigious Newbery Medal from 1922 to 2011. The Newbery Medal has been described as the preeminent award for children's literature in the United States and touted as capable of conferring a type of marketplace-based 'immortality' upon the works that it honours. Although inspired by Fiedler's bold suggestion that it the 'strangely formed body [that] has represented absolute Otherness in all times and places since human history began,' pur research emphasizes how socio-structural variables impact the presentation of bodily variation as 'deviant.' Moreover, given that the phrase 'strangely formed body' is intrinsically evaluative, our paper invites contemplation of how normative and non-normative bodily aesthetics may arise as potent subsets of constructions of 'race,' class, gender, age and sexuality. In presenting our findings, we employ a modified version of Klapp's tripartite schema of 'heroes,' 'villains' and 'fools' as a heuristic device.

Appleford, K. *London College of Fashion, University of the Arts London*

Dressing Up and Going Out: The Relationship between Class, Fashion, Gender and Space

In 1989 a study into social class differences found that over half of the women interviewed rated dress and behaviours as the clearest indicators of social class (Reid, 1989). But while it is often argued that clothes are a key indicator of class location (Argyle, 1994) research into the contemporary associations between class and fashion have been somewhat neglected by sociologists, despite the fact that historically the relationship has been well documented (Purdy, 2004).

In recent years there has been a resurgence of the class debate, with many arguing that class distinctions through cultural practices and tastes not only persist, but have in many respects become sharper (Scott, 2000; Botterow, 2004). Yet whilst sociological investigations into the cultural aspects of class have explored differences in attitudes towards food (Tomlinson, 1994) leisure (Tomlinson, 2003; Wardle and Steptoe, 2003) and politics (Marshall, 1998), they have tended to overlook the role that fashion plays in forming contemporary class distinctions within mainstream British society.

Drawing on my empirical research for my Ph.D, and the work of Goffman (1959), Bourdieu (1984) and Tseëlon (1995), this paper examines the relationship between fashion, class, gender and space in terms of contemporary British women’s dress. More specifically, it suggests that women’s perceptions of public spaces and significant audiences differ with class location, and that these differences subsequently influences their choice of clothes, and the need to dress up.

Holliday, R., Bell, D., Hardy, K., Jones, M., Probyn, E., Sanchez Taylor, J. *University of Leeds*

Beautiful Place, Beautiful Face: Cosmetic Surgery Tourism from the UK and Australia

Cosmetic surgery tourism is a significant and growing area of medical tourism. The global economic crisis may have slowed demand for cosmetic surgery in some countries, but conversely demand for cosmetic surgery tourism appears to be increasing as consumers seek out low-cost procedures abroad. The gendered discourse of cosmetic surgery is striking, however it does not always operate in the ways we might assume. In addition, the experience of cosmetic surgery tourism may be defined more in terms of characteristics like class and race rather than gender, despite the gendered nature of some surgical procedures. This paper explores the gendered construction of cosmetic surgery tourism from the UK to Spain and the Czech Republic, and from Australia to Thailand, through an analysis of destination websites. In particular we examine the ways in which gender, race, class and sexuality intersect with notions of space, place and travel to construct particular locations and cosmetic surgery tourist experiences. We explore the ways in which place marketing often invokes gendered national identity through holiday scenery, representations of 'caring' or 'serving' national subjects and medical expertise. In addition we explore the connection between the representation of the surgical subject, neoliberalism and make-over culture.

D'Andreta, D., Scarbrough, H. *University of Warwick*

Structural Hierarchy and the Social Construction of 'Boundaries' in Knowledge Translation: Implications for Generating and Embedding Innovations in Healthcare Research Networks

Following the Cooksey Report (2008), nine Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Healthcare Research (CLAHRCs) were established to help implement new healthcare research innovations into practice. To investigate how social networks support or inhibit such translational activities, this paper studies how structural hierarchy in practices of knowledge sharing and seeking creates boundaries to translation in healthcare settings. Here, 'hierarchy' is defined as the extent to which the network structure of knowledge translation encourages information to flow unequally between individuals, thus creating different levels of control over, and access to, information. The data are taken from a social network analysis (SNA) of knowledge translation networks of CLAHRCs and comparator groups in Canada and the United States.

The paper first analyses patterns of hierarchy in knowledge translation across governance / organisational boundaries. The data reveal variant knowledge translation practices between health research initiatives and highlight the differential potential for, or routes to, innovation depending on the ability to construct ambidextrous network capabilities conducive to both generating new ideas and embedding knowledge.

A second level of knowledge translation hierarchy is presented through the different knowledge seeking and sharing practices of clinical practitioners and academics; this points to hierarchy related to epistemic boundaries. Interestingly, the data suggest an epistemic hierarchy underpinned by socially similar knowledge practices between those in clinical and business functions contrasting with a social distance with health/social science academics.

This research has important policy implications for understanding and developing sustainable healthcare innovation against the challenges of implicit structural hierarchy and social boundaries.

Alcantara, M. *University of Sao Paulo*

The Dialogue between Western Doctors and Young Indigenous Guarani

The main goal of this project is to demonstrate the dialogue raised between the Western medical classifications and those of the Guarani Young Indians of the Reserva de Dourados.

Young Indians of the Reserva de Dourados have many peculiarities when compared to other Brazilian young Indians; they live between two cities, in the most populous Reserva in Brazil, with 0.29 hectares per person. They have the highest suicide rates in Brazil, reaching 40 times the national rate which is 4.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. The Reserva is only 62 miles away from the Paraguay border, which results in heavy drug traffic. The young people are the main target of this drug trade.

Given this reality, those who suffer the most in socio-cultural and economic aspects are the young people and health becomes a major paradigm of these social conditions. The high rate of drug and alcohol addiction and a high rate of diseases such as sexually transmitted diseases, make these young people try all kinds of treatments.

We work with these young Indians trying to raise a hybrid dialogue. We have been working with this community for over eleven years through an action research. And this project is the result of our attempts to raise a dialogue tending to symmetry.

Ciupijus, Z., MacKenzie, R., Forde, C. *University of Sao Paulo*

'The NHS is the main problem for them in Britain, The issues of health and healthcare in the lives of Polish labour migrants in Britain'

Although there is an emerging research on the subject of workplace accidents among Polish labour migrants in the UK – some studies suggest that they constitute a particularly vulnerable group (Clarke, 2010), there is a need to view labour migrants not solely as workers but as mobile biological beings. Such interests fit well theoretically within broader migration studies where health and migration are increasingly treated as two intertwining issues (Roberts and Scheper-Hughes, 2011). The subject of health came as one of the most important themes from semi-structured interviews designed to explore labour market and social experiences of migrants. Subsequently, the experiences of health and healthcare have been categorized into a number of themes: it includes problems associated in accessing and using healthcare in Britain, the existence of transnational option - the reliance on home based health providers, and the comparisons made by migrants between British and Polish healthcare experiences. The testimonies of labour migrants reveal a complex picture where the issues of health and healthcare are not only seen as existentially important personal issues, but point to how those subjects relate to

wider experiences of migration, as well as reveal migrants' perceptions of receiving society. Finally, the testimonies uncover structural barriers and inequities in healthcare with which Polish labour migrants have to deal on daily basis.

Barradas, C., Nunes, J.A., Serra, R., Queiros, A.F. *Colegio de S. Jeronimo*

'Encounters of the third kind?' Eliciting and Exploring Narratives of the Experience of Illness

Personal experiences of illness are an important topic on sociology of health and medicine. Narratives of experience provide unique materials to explore how subjects articulate their ways of making sense of illness and the explanatory models and salient prototypes (A. Kleinman, A. Young) they draw on and build upon to link their experiences to biomedical knowledge. The research project "Evaluating the State of Public Knowledge on Health and Health Information in Portugal", part of the Harvard Medical School-Portugal Program on Translational Research and Health Information, explores new approaches to the illness experience, through an adaptation of the McGill Illness Narrative Interview (MINI) as its main tool.

The project's objectives are to: (1) inquire on the current state of knowledge of the Portuguese population on major health conditions defined as national health priorities (cancer, respiratory diseases and child obesity); (2) provide an assessment of the state of access to health information, publics, sources, interpretations and effects on health-related practices;
(3) design and test an approach for assessing the efficacy/effectiveness of actions in health information through ethnographic approaches. Its core is the exploration of configurations of knowledge based on biomedical culture and experience-based knowledge on relevant conditions.
MINI appeared as a powerful and reliable tool to engage with experiences of illness articulated as narratives and with the exploration of ways of making sense of disease and suffering. This paper discusses methodological and conceptual issues related to the creation and uses of illness narratives based on work with asthma and breast cancer patients.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ROGER STEVENS 08

RESEARCHING TIME: DEVELOPMENTS AND INNOVATIONS IN QUALITATIVE LONGITUDINAL METHODS

The ESRC funded Qualitative Longitudinal (QL) study, 'Timescapes', is conducting inquiries into how personal identities and family relationships unfold in and through time. Core to Timescapes, has been the investigation of how different QL methods may extend analytical 'reach' into the complexities of lived experience. In doing so, innovation and development in QL methods has been paramount. Timescapes is producing a Methods Guides series covering a range of such innovations, and this proposed session draws together a selection of papers as exemplars of key methodological development in the use of QL. These guides will be available in hard copy.

In considering the complex interplay between methodological and substantive development and research practice, these papers discuss the complexity and creativity of working qualitatively through time. Indeed, the name 'Timescapes' derives from Barbara Adam's concept of multiple vantage points for looking in and across time that bring our lives and worlds into view. The papers in this presentation explore methodological implications of the extent to which the space-time horizons of those we research may be made accessible through the use of QL, and what theoretical insights are generated through such methodological engagement.

Introduced by Professor Bren Neale, the session will provide an overview of key methodological insights and reflections developed through Timescapes. In particular, presentations will cover sampling; possibilities for impact through research; the use of specific 'temporal' techniques such as timelines and relational maps; secondary analysis; case methods; and reflections on working in, and on, time.

Neale, B., Henwood, K. *University of Leeds*

Introduction to the Timescapes Methods Guides Series

This presentation will provide an overview of the key themes and insights emerging from the Timescapes methods guides series. The series ranges from methodological reflections in specific disciplinary contexts (oral history, third sector research, evaluation research, psycho-social research) through to practical guides on research design, sampling, fieldwork practice, sample maintenance, analysis, ethical considerations, archiving and secondary qualitative analysis. This introduction will highlight the complexities and creative possibilities for building time into qualitative research.

Holland, J., Henderson, S., McGrellis, S., Sharpe, S., Thomson, R. *London South Bank University*

Developing and Using Case Histories in Qualitative Longitudinal Research

The writing up and representation of qualitative longitudinal research (QLR) is one of the least debated, but most important aspects of QLR methodology involving questions of ethics, generalisability, and scale. In this paper we consider some of the implications of ways of writing qualitative longitudinal data and describe our attempt to develop one particular approach to its analysis and representation, the individual case history. These long longitudinal case studies - case histories - draw on and condense all sources of data we have on an individual participant, their individual archive, into a meaningful narrative. Briefly recalling relevant elements of the use of case study and case history in social science, we go on to describe how we developed the method through the progress of a (now) 15 year study of young people's transitions to adulthood, Inventing Adulthoods. Key methodological issues of sequence, voice and motif are considered in the context of this work, with a discussion of our process and examples from our analysis and representation of the young people participating in the study.

Irwin, S., Winterton, M. *University of Leeds*

Qualitative Secondary Analysis: Concepts and Practice

Qualitative secondary analysis allows researchers to gather further evidence and insight from pre-existing qualitative data. Whilst not new, qualitative data re-use has garnered increasing interest alongside the growth of digital archives, and the linked ability to make qualitative data accessible to analysts not involved in the original research project. ESRC Timescapes has run a strand of secondary analysis activities, including a dedicated Secondary Analysis Project undertaken by the authors within the final two years of Timescapes funding. This project had differing remits including an exploration of the possibilities of undertaking secondary analysis within, and across, Timescapes projects, appraising the scope for extending the analytic reach of qualitative research beyond the boundaries of the original project designs and, additionally, exploring possibilities for making links with quantitative data sets. In this guide we draw on some of the lessons we have learned, seeking to distil some principles from our work in practice and, through use of brief examples, highlight some issues qualitative secondary analysts need to grapple with.

Emmel, N., Hughes, K. *University of Leeds*

Analysing Times in Qualitative Longitudinal Accounts of Grandparenting and Poverty

This paper will explore the analytical uses of time in qualitative longitudinal interviews with grandparents experiencing poverty. This discussion will use as examples first, how strategies of access require researchers to understand and be sensitive to the timescapes in which participants are situated, and within which they negotiate the conditions of their everyday lives (when they are able to be interviewed, how long it takes to arrange an interview). For our research, this was a profound illustration of how chaotic our participants lives can often be. In other words, what might appear to be a straightforward methodological process (access) analyses of temporal dimensions involved in research processes may generate substantive insights into the lived experience of the groups and individuals being researched. And, second, how as a process of 'normalising' and stabilising their grandchildren, the grandparents in our sample describe how and with whom they had to work in order to reintegrate their grandchildren into formal temporal networks (e.g., school times, social worker meetings, and so on). In this second example, we explore the interview narratives that describe and elaborate on our thinking as it developed through our access processes. Further, it provides data which allows for ongoing exploration (in future interviews in QL research) on how and whether futures can be planned for, or envisaged, for grandchildren of these participants, and where and how in peoples lives are such efforts for their grandchildren's futures being made.

Shirani, F., Henwood, K. *Cardiff University*

Extending Temporal Horizons: Strategies for Studying Dynamic Lives

The need to take account of people's dynamic lives has led to the development of longitudinal methodologies, which embody the notion of time. Indeed it is this focus on the interplay of the temporal, personal and cultural through focus on time and texture, which makes QLL unique. Whilst some temporal aspects of QLL methodology remain implicit in the collection of data over time, this paper considers the strategies used in one qualitative longitudinal project to extend the temporal horizons of participants into both short and longer-term past and future. Techniques for this have included timelines, temporal questions and a range of visual methods. We explore the effectiveness of these different approaches and their suitability for use at different points in participants' lives and experiences.

Lau-Clayton, C., Neale, B. *University of Leeds*

Qualitative Longitudinal Methods and Practitioner Engagement: Examples from the Following Fathers Study

This paper will report on a Qualitative Longitudinal project, conducted as part of the ESRC funded Timescapes study, which is intensively tracking a small sample of teen dads in varied circumstances as they negotiate the transition to fatherhood and beyond. The research is being carried out in collaboration with a local authority support service in a Northern UK industrial city, through whom the sample was recruited. The close collaboration with local practitioners is a distinctive feature of the Following Fathers study. Our presentation will discuss the innovative use of Qualitative Longitudinal research and the role of practitioner engagement to help inform our understanding of teenage fatherhood, and how impact inheres in the very process of doing our research.

Hanna, E., Lau Clayton, C. *University of Leeds*

The Use and Value of Timelines and Relational Maps in Qualitative Longitudinal Research

Within this paper the use of participant generated data, specifically focusing upon Timelines and Relational maps, within Qualitative Longitudinal (QL) research will be explored. Whilst visual methodologies have received more sustained interest in recent years and multi-method work has gained popularity and acceptance within social research, the significance of diagrammatic methodologies in qualitative research is less well established. Diagrammatic methods such as Timelines and Relational maps can be seen to have important rhetorical logic within qualitative research, and this paper will argue that that using Timelines and Relational maps in the field is a valuable means to aid the 'capture' of peoples lives, and specifically within QL research they are a useful means for identification of 'turning points' and the exploration of change within participants lives, strongly supporting the QL logic of 'walking alongside' participants. The contribution that participant generated diagrams can make to the research process will be explored within this paper via examples from the Timescapes, Young Lives and Times project. This will offer illustration 'from the field' as to what Timelines and Relational maps can provide in terms of gaining greater ethnographic depth into the lives of those we are researching.

Emmel, N. *University of Leeds*

Sampling in Qualitative Longitudinal Research: Reflections from Trying

This paper will consider the challenges of sampling in qualitative longitudinal research drawing on experiences from research conducted over the last twelve years in a low-income social housing estate in the North of England with core-poor individuals, families, and groups. The key areas that will be considered are first, the negotiation and

renegotiation of access, with a particular emphasis on the ways in which past interactions in the research have been valued and used towards developing sociological accounts for policy and academic audiences. Secondly, the ways in which relationships are maintained between funded research activity. Thirdly, the on-going dialogue and development of informed consent as this longitudinal research maintains a broad research area, but considers different research questions and outcomes, in each stage of the research. Particular attention will be given to how this dialogue is managed to avoid attrition of individuals and groups to the research. Fourthly, consideration will be given to the ways in which data may be lost to the research as events in participants lives recast the ways in which they want to present themselves in the present to the researchers and the research. Finally, this paper will consider the cumulative effect of sampling in qualitative longitudinal research. The opportunities afforded to research through sampling additional participants (sometimes referred to as boosting the sample), and the potential value afforded through sampling dynamic social phenomena through extended periods of time.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00

OPEN 1 ROGER STEVENS 12

AGEING

King, A.D., Cronin, A. *Kingston University*

Prepare for Impact! Undertaking a Knowledge Exchange Project in Times of Austerity

In this paper we reflect on the experience of undertaking a knowledge exchange project with public sector service providers in a time of funding cuts and austerity measures. We begin by outlining the knowledge exchange project called, 'Putting Policy into Practice: Improving Services for older LGBT Adults in Tower Hamlets, London and Beyond'. This ESRC funded project took place between Oct 2010 and Nov 2011. It entailed a series of conferences and workshops, the aim of which was to empower service providers to understand how their services could be made more accessible for older lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) service users. Whilst the project achieved its aims, a number of challenges presented themselves. This paper reflects on those challenges and considers how they were resolved, left in doubt and have eventually provoked new ideas. The paper concludes with recommendations about undertaking knowledge exchange project in times of austerity.

Simpson, P. *University of Manchester*

Differentiating the Self: How Middle-aged Gay Men in Manchester Respond to Ageing and Ageism

This paper analyses accounts generated through in-depth interviews with 27 men (aged 39 – 61) and 20 participant observation sessions conducted in Manchester's 'gay village.' Through accounts of bodily practices (dress, grooming, diet, exercise) and relationships in gay spaces, I examine the constraints and choices apropos expression of midlife identity and ways of relating. Specifically, I examine moral and epistemic claims that pivot around an 'authentic' midlife self based on a legitimate (age-appropriate) sexual citizenship that men used to differentiate themselves from gay others. There are normative restrictions on expression of a midlife self and the possibilities for interaction with younger gay men but subjects used 'ageing capital' and age-related 'technologies of the self' to do other than comply with such restrictions. But, this paper also illuminates men's ambivalent responses to age, ageing and gay ageism that involve negotiation with discourses. Taken together these three responses to gay ageing/ageism constitute a 'politics of the minor' (Rose 1999) operating at the micro-level, which is concerned to affect the immediate context of interaction. Further, ageism in gay culture is multidirectional. Midlife gay men are not just targets of younger gay men's ageism. They distinguish themselves in ways that express ageism towards younger, (some) peer aged and old gay men. I also complicate widespread assumptions that: midlife gay men obsess about self-presentation, the body, prolonging youth to maintain sexual marketability and that Manchester's gay village is overwhelmingly a site of exclusion for midlife/older gay men and represents a degraded, over-sexualised relational space.

Woodspring, N. *University of the West of England, Bristol*

Inside Out: Body, Ageing, Identity, and Resistance

The postwar generation, are now clustered around that mythical age of 64. Their lives have been marked by social rupture in the 60s and later, by changes in patterns of gender, sexuality, and work. Throughout their cohort lives, they have been the shapers of history and have shape shifted within the context of history. It is those kids, the core of the postwar generation, who are now entering the ranks of 'old'. As these hippies, mods, and those young people who did not affiliate with any subculture group but were influenced by contemporaneous cultural shifts, step into their third age, they most likely will not be put aside as 'other' quietly.

Body and embodiment have been at the core of this cohort's experience: body dancing through the sixties, working, running, sitting on the couch through the middle years, moving to, body entering old age. Body has been the site of identity and resistance.
This paper reflects the initial stages of interpretation of interview data from a cross-class study of adults born between 1945 – 1955 exploring meanings they attribute to the biological body changes they are currently experiencing. Participants come from diverse backgrounds, some were deeply involved in 60s and some were perplexed by the ruckus. The postwar generation's response to their changing bodies may generate another shift, this time in the cultural story of old age. Gergen and Gergen call this the 'route toward reconstruction', taken by a population that can increasingly resist the constructions of others'.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00

OPEN 2: PSYCHOANALYSIS & THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ROGER STEVENS 13

RESEARCHING THE PSYCHOSOCIAL

McDermott, E., Roen, K. *University of York*

Shame and Young Queers' Cyber-talk: Using Online Methods to Understand LGBT Youth and Deliberate Self Harm

International research has amply demonstrated that young lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people have elevated rates of suicide and self-harm. But why should non-normative sexuality and gender identity be associated with a higher risk of deliberate self-harm (DSH)? To answer this question, we argue there needs to be more qualitative research investigating young LGBT people's experiences of emotional distress and DSH. However, this is a topic with serious ethical, methodological and epistemological difficulties for researchers using face-to-face methods. These include the problem of over-sampling the 'visible' sections of a hidden population, retrospective reporting, and capturing young people's complex psychosocial emotions.

We report on a study which utilised a qualitative virtual methodology to examine online forums in which young LGBT people discussed deliberate self-harming. An internet methodology can address some of these research dilemmas by generating: a) a different sample in terms of sexual and gender identity; b) data which is 'immediate', and unmediated by the researcher/participant and adult/youth interaction; c) psychosocial data that points to the complex and 'raw' emotional life of young queers.

We found, for example, that shame, an emotion/affect which both psychologists and sociologists describe as 'unspoken', was articulated throughout the dataset in relation to sexuality, gender, adulthood, help-seeking and sanity. We conclude that qualitative online methods may create the quality of in-depth data required to enhance our understanding of the psychosocial dynamics between youth, DSH and sexual and gendered norms, and provide the nuanced evidence needed for mental health professionals working with queer youth.

Kehily, M.J.,Thomson, R. *Sussex University*

Qualitative Longitudinal Research as a Route into the Psychosocial: The Dyanmics of Motherhood

In this paper we bring together three methodological innovations developed as part of the Dynamics of Motherhood study, that allowed a two year extension of cross generational study of contemporary mothering (Thomson et al. 2011). This research was funded as part of the Timescapes initiative between 2008-2010, and allowed researchers to follow 6 family case studies longitudinally. By experimenting with method we found ways of generating a range of complementary data sources, each of which go beneath and destabilise narratives of the self. The methods include a micro-ethnography 'day in a life' where researchers shadowed mothers on a 'typical day'; object based interviews where participants are asked to discuss the past and future through material belongings and finally the 'workbook' interview with mothers that brings together fragments of previous interviews talk in order to represent and share change and continuity over time. In this paper we discuss how QL methods have the potential to get beneath surface accounts of the self, involve the subjectivity and voice of the researcher and pose the potential for ethical and theoretical development beyond notions of the defended researcher or research subject. In arguing for the psychosocial potential of these kinds of methods we also draw on traditions of ethnographic practice within sociology and cultural studies that have consistently privileged affective, descriptive and relational registers.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE **ROGER STEVENS 14**

Sponsor of the Professional Practice Stream

PEER REVIEWING: TIPS AND PITFALLS

The peer review process lies at the heart of academic activity – playing a key role in the allocation and evaluation of research grants and the dissemination of research findings. Learning how to review is therefore an important element of becoming an academic. In this session we explore the process of peer reviewing articles submitted for publication in journals. Drawing on our experience as editors of the BSA journal *Sociology*, we outline the following:

- The peer review process
- Good and poor practice in reviewing
- Responding to reviews of your own work

Demir, I. *University of Leicester*

Who's Afraid of 'Data-sharing'? Epistemological and Sociological Concerns

There has been a push towards creating data-sharing mechanisms which would allow (or even force) scientists to share their data. The arguments in favour of data-sharing range from practical and financial ones (e.g. why collect data twice when the original can be shared?) to scientific ones (e.g. analysing larger quantities of data lead to more robust scientific results). Social scientists together with legal scholars have highlighted ethical constraints which need to be considered when sharing data. However, the related epistemological barriers have not been sufficiently explored in the field of science studies. Whilst recognising the benefits of 'data-sharing', my paper will highlight various epistemological and sociological issues which need to be considered in the effective sharing of data.

Hammond, N. *University of Sheffield*

'You've got to come high on Google': The Role of Information Communication Technologies in Transforming the Sex Industry

Documenting the size of the sex industry is fraught with challenges, notably due its underground nature. Punternet.com, a website set up to allow for the exchange of information between men who pay for sex, allows men to write field reports which are a written account of their experience of visiting individual women. Between August 2007 and July 2010 over seven million pounds worth of transactions were logged as field reports on Punternet (see Hammond, 2011). This snapshot suggests that the selling and consumption of sex is big business. In an economic climate where traditional business is struggling, it appears that those operating in the shadow economy appear to be withstanding these tough times. In this paper I suggest that this is made possible in part due to the exploitation of information communication technologies.

Drawing on data with 35 men who pay for sex, this paper explores how ICT has revolutionised the way in which sex industry operates. To this end this paper documents: 1) The shifting landscape of sexual commerce, in particular how computer mediated technologies have reshaped repackaged and expanded the spectrum of the industry (Sanders, 2008); 2) Explores the advantages of the technological revolution for both seller and consumer in terms of increased profit, enhanced safety and increased customer satisfaction; 3) Taking a Foucalidan perspective towards power, I detail the contradictions and constraints of these transformations.

Tubaro, P., Casilli, A.A. *University of Greenwich*

Is Facebook a 'Dense World'? Ethno-computational Insights into the Online Privacy Paradox

Threats to privacy coming from social networking sites and participatory online services have been at the core of lively controversies in recent years. Especially among Facebook users, a paradoxical tendency to surrender individual privacy while still expressing genuine concern about SNS-driven over-sharing of content has led to the emergence of a deterministic 'end of privacy' posture in contemporary public discourse.

The proposed paper sets out to problematise and test this stance, in sociological perspective. Using an innovative ethnocomputational methodology conjugating participant observations and agent-based modelling of online social interactions, it endeavours to provide insight into the causal relationship between content sharing and privacy settings. By so doing, it identifies a specific societal configuration ('dense world') consistent with contemporary attitudes towards online privacy.

Starting from micro-level observed behaviours and relationships, the model generates simulated scenarios that describe the potentially resulting macro-level social dynamics. The final social configurations indicate that the 'end of privacy' is not the only inescapable outcome of today's spread of computer-mediated communication. Its occurrence is mainly favoured by an unusual degree distribution (resulting from the interplay of homophily and bridging) in online social networks, as compared with offline ones.

Facebook cyclic privacy controversies might thus be construed as consequences of a 'dense world' social network structure. The discussion focuses on the consequences of shifting individual preferences towards more open tie formation and participatory sharing on changing expectations about privacy policies and data protection.

Näsi, M., Koivusilta, L. *University of Turku*

ICT and the Everyday Life: The Perceived Implications of Internet Use in the Daily Life of Finns

Over the past decade the role of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the everyday life have grown significantly. Internet penetration rates in the Western world in particular have been on steady increase since the turn of the millennia with many developing countries following close. Despite the central role of Internet in the

day to day living, the main bulk of research focusing on the general implications of the ICT in the daily life dates back to early 2000s. This in mind, the main focus in this paper is to examine how Finns perceive the impacts of Internet use in their everyday life since first adopting the technology. We measure impacts in terms of memory, social relationships, general knowledge etc. This type of approach allows a follow up on the implications Internet use has had on the everyday life from user's perspective after it has become commonplace activity for majority of Finns. We intent to examine how frequent and long term Internet use compares with less active use after controlling the basic socio-demographic factors. Our main data consist of survey data "Well-being and the everyday life" (n=908), collected in 2011.

Fuhr, C., Biggs, M. *University of Oxford*

Self-defeating Militance: The Campaign against Tuition Fees at Oxford

The first popular mobilization against the government's policies for deficit reduction occurred in the autumn of 2010, as students protested against increased tuition fees. Students at Oxford organized, demonstrated, and staged an occupation—but their campaign was confined to a tiny minority, and the occupation quickly fizzled out. This is puzzling because research in other countries finds that protest thrives in elite universities. Most significantly, the parallel campaign at Cambridge was far more successful at mobilizing students and gaining support from staff. From November 2010 onwards, we observed the campaign at Oxford and conducted interviews with 31 students—ranging from enthusiastic activists to those who sympathized but took no part. Paradoxically, the existence of a cohesive group of militant activists hindered the wider recruitment of students. The obstacles were both ideological and organizational. For activists, the campaign against tuition fees was part of a more radical critique of established institutions, and this alienated students who merely opposed this particular policy. Activists borrowed the non-hierarchical organizational style which is characteristic of contemporary leftist movements, but this unintentionally tended to curb rather than encourage wider participation. The implications for literature on social movements is that a group of committed and experienced activists does not always facilitate mobilization, but under some circumstances can have the opposite effect.

Bradley, H. *University of Bristol*

Feeling Classed and Feelings of Class: Perceptions of 'Fit' and 'Misfit' among First-year Undergraduates

Work by Diane Reay, Gill Crozier and others has highlighted the discomfort felt by some working-class students on entry into elite universities. Drawing on interview data from a three-year research project funded by the Leverhulme Trust, Paired Peers: the impact of class on the experience of university students, this paper explores in some depth the issue of class 'fit' and 'misfit' from the perspectives of both working- and middle-class students in two very different universities. How do students of different backgrounds experience the contrasting class habitus of a new and of an old university? How does this affect friendship groups, accommodation choices and the learning experience? The paper seeks to contribute to the understanding of how class identities are formed, activated and reshaped, using concepts drawn from the work of Denise Riley, Beverley Skeggs and my own framework in Fractured Identities; it shows how class identifications are shaped by interactions with others and the importance of the sense of both the 'Other' and the 'Similar' ('people like me') in these processes of identification. For young adults at a critical moment of life transition, the experience of class difference and its manifestation in terms of differing levels of economic , social and cultural capital, may have a strong impact on educational progress.

Adams, N. *Brunel University*

Afro-Caribbean Societies: The Impact on Identity, Integration and Segregation in the University Environment

University environments are examples of institutions that entail high levels of cultural borrowing and hybridisation. Globalisation has seen an increase in organisations such as Afro-Caribbean Societies (ACS), which are intended to exchange and embrace cultural understandings within a multicultural environment. Though, some of these societies have suggested segregating further into separate African and Caribbean organisations, as the cultures are so individual and diverse. Furthermore, it can be argued as to whether these societies are subliminally intended for those who technically 'belong' in these groups. Therefore, not only may these societies potentially be segregating these cultures rather than unifying them as globalisation is intended to do, but they may be drawing these groups away from wider integration within society.

Issues from various society alumni members come to light, as their interview responses expose the complications they face outside of their society's comfort zone after university life. Ethnographic observations and interviews from five leading ACS societies within the UK will identify whether these organisations are potentially causing further issues in the future for their members. The study is based around sociological theories surrounding culture and belonging in new environments, and how important these are in building ones identity. Although these societies embrace positive images within their cultures, the findings of this study suggest strategies to embrace cultural integration within such societies, and prevent the likelihood of problematic segregation.

Boliver, V. *Durham University*

How Fair is Access to Prestigious UK Universities?

With most UK universities poised to increase their tuition fees to £9,000 a year and to implement new access agreements at the behest of the Office for Fair Access, it has never been more important to examine the extent of fair access to prestigious universities in the UK. This paper uses UCAS data to explore the under-representation of non-traditional students in prestigious 'Russell Group' universities, exploring the role of application choices made by prospective students on the one hand and admissions decisions made by universities on the other. The paper examines the extent to which access to prestigious UK universities can be said to be 'fair' in the narrow sense of being driven by prospective students prior attainment alone, and it examines the impact on fair access to prestigious universities of the introduction and initial increase of tuition fees in 1998 and 2006.

Cooper, L., Rogers, C.A. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Are We Ever Really on the Inside? Mothering and a Sociology of Education in Telling Stories

Personal experience can often motivate qualitative sociological research. This paper therefore positions this as the methodological starting point drawing on two studies; one on parenting children identified with 'special' educational needs and the other on the generational differences between mothers' and daughters' access and aspirations to higher education. Both researchers are mothers who are able to identify with their participants. Chrissie is a mother with an intellectually disabled daughter and Linda has gone beyond the academic expectation of her own mother and yet has very different aspirations for her daughter. Of course in day to day life, lived experiences of all participants across both the studies are different, yet both found themselves nodding and agreeing at times during the interviews. Does familiarity (or our 'insider' position) hinder the research process, or does it add a level of complexity that enhances the relational nature of qualitative research? Although both studies span different understandings of mothering and education, methodologically this paper unpicks the nuances played out in the field by exploring the role the 'insider' researcher embodies. This we suggest provides a more complicated account of sociological research within mothering and education, recognising the intrapersonal nature of qualitative research. Critically we remain 'on the outside' in the context of participant's personal narratives and life stories and yet aspects of a shared particular history aid meaning making in the story telling process.

Jerrim, J. *Institute of Education, University of London*

Socio-economic Differences in Children's Educational Expectations: Are the US and UK Really So Different to Other Industrialized Nations?

In this paper I use the Programme for International Assessment data to investigate whether 15 year old children from disadvantaged backgrounds are less likely to expect to complete university than their more affluent peers. I explore this issue across a set of 31 developed nations, though paying particular attention to the US and UK. My results suggest that children from less fortunate families are not as likely to make early plans for university, yet the extent to which these findings differ across countries is rather modest. The US does, however, emerge as an interesting outlier - socio-economic differences in children's educational expectations are markedly weaker here than one would predict for a country with quite large levels of educational inequality. There is, in contrast, little evidence to suggest that the socio-economic gap in educational expectations is unusually big in the UK.

Brooks, R. *Brunel University*

Negotiating Time and Space for Study: Student-Parents and Familial Relationships

Historically, university cultures have been described as masculine in orientation (Morley, 1999) and the 'ideal learner' as male, white, middle class and 'unencumbered by domestic responsibility' (Leathwood and O'Connell, 2003, p.599). Nevertheless, more recent work has highlighted certain spaces within the higher education sector which, it is argued, are more welcoming of female students and those with family commitments (Reay et al., 2010). Indeed, Quinn (2003) has gone as far as to suggest that women students often construct the university as a refuge from various external threats. While there may now be more institutional spaces open to student-parents and others with caring responsibilities, we know little about whether similar change has been wrought in the domestic sphere. The few studies that have been conducted in this area have suggested that female student-parents continue to experience considerable pressure to downplay their 'student' identity while at home (Lynch, 2008) and to retain their role as main caregiver irrespective of the demands of their university course (Osborne et al., 2004). Drawing on in-depth, qualitative interviews with almost 90 student-parents at four universities, conducted in 2010-11, this paper explores the various strategies UK students with dependent children used to find time and space - within the home - to pursue their studies. By comparing these to the strategies used by student-parents at Danish universities, the paper considers the extent to which differences in gender norms and state policy with respect to both higher education and childcare affect day-to-day familial practices.

Thomson, S. *Durham University*

Who Can Help Us? Parents Use of Social Capital in Primary School Mathematics

This work, part of a larger, doctoral study on parental involvement in primary mathematics, examines when parents decide to seek external help in order to assist their children with mathematics. Drawing on Bourdieu's (1986) forms of capital, I discuss how the decision about who to choose is linked to parents' own levels of cultural capital and, in particular, their understanding of the importance of institutionalized capital in schooling. I analyse interview data from 18 parents who had been identified by their child's primary school as very interested in their child's education to see if, for them, having useful social contacts has negated the need to directly engage with their child's

mathematics learning. Further, I discuss whether, for some parents, outside help with their child's learning is not welcome and explore whether, for these parents, their estimations of their own levels of cultural capital play a part in this decision.

Hayes, S. *Aston University*

Beyond the Liminal: Exploring an Epistemology of 'Techne' as an Alternative Discourse to 'Technology Enhanced Learning'

The paper explores the constitutive role of discourse in conceptual restructuring of educational technology since the late 1990s. An epistemology of 'enhancement' in UK government policy texts implies an evolutionary, ever-improving process of transformation for student learning. This may restrict, rather than enhance, our perceptions of creative possibilities. Within liminal space, we may remain on the threshold and not progress towards transformational knowledge.

Transformational learning requires confrontation with 'troublesome knowledge' (Meyer & Land, 2006) to illuminate understanding. Policy discourse engages us in 'trouble-free' language, if it predicts only one route for 'success' to avoid re-invention, when 'best practices' already exist.

1990s discourse about learning technologies spanned multiple theories (Harrison, 1994, Mapp, 1994, Lewis & Merton, 1996, Conole & Oliver, 1997). A 'Postmodern' rationale (Hlynka, 1996, Jonassen, 1996, Solomon, 2000) supported construction of knowledge through varied ways of thinking.

In contrast, government policy discourse has urged universities to adopt uniform strategies (HEFCE, 1999, 2005, 2009, DIUS, 2008, JISC, 2010, OLTF, 2011). In a 'Modernist' rationality, recommended 'best' routes for efficiency (HEFCE, 2010) bring common sense capitalist logic directly into the learning context. This conflicts with cognitive and social theories of learning (Piaget, 1950, Bruner, 1960, 1966, Marton, 1975, Biggs & Moore, 1993, Mezirow, 1991) and critical theory on the social construction of technology (Feenberg, 1999)

To investigate contradictions across these intersecting social domains, an experimental Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 2001) references Philosophy of Technology (Feenberg, 1999). 3 HEFCE policy texts from 1999, 2005 and 2009 are examined to ask what is prioritised and what is devalued. This considers transitivity, selective grammatical structures, that might permit reality to be revealed in certain ways, rather than others. Significant, if an absence of agency forces readers to draw on contentious background assumptions to construe meaning.

'Techne', from Greek philosophy (Heidegger, 1954), is one way to reconceptualise Technology Enhanced Learning practice, recognise a shared problem space and encourage supraliminal perception, where both conscious and subconscious mind engage. Can an epistemology of techne help us 'cross the threshold' to better link technological activities with transformational learning?

Glaesser, J., Cooper, B. *Durham University*

Do Rational Action Theory and Bourdieu's Habitus Provide Competing or Complementary Accounts of Educational Decision-Making?

Both rational action theory (RAT) and Bourdieu's habitus concept have been used to explain educational decision-making. RAT assumes that decision-making involves a cost-benefit analysis, while habitus theory regards educational pathways and outcomes as shaped by behaviours and dispositions reflecting familial class of origin. These theories are often seen as being in conflict, but, in our view, as Vester has argued, they can also fruitfully be used together.

Proponents of these theories not only differ with regard to their claims and favoured explanations, but they also employ different methods. RAT advocates tend to employ survey data, while those in favour of habitus theory often, but not always, use case studies. Goldthorpe, who favours RAT over habitus theory, argues that the regularities found in analyses of large-scale survey data are compatible with RAT type explanations, but claims this does not imply that evidence of RAT reasoning need characterise every single individual case. We take his point but argue that, if RAT is to provide an account of the mechanisms underlying decision-making, one would expect to find some evidence of RAT reasoning in individuals' accounts of their educational careers. Drawing on interviews forming part of a larger study of German and English educational pathways, we show that young people do indeed talk about their educational choices in ways which fit RAT. At the same time, their class-based habitus often provides upper and lower boundaries for their aspirations, thus partly conditioning the kinds of costs and benefits taken into account in decision-making.

Crossouard, B. *University of Sussex*

A Bernsteinian Perspective on the Reconstruction of Doctoral and Postdoctoral Learning

Policy interest in doctoral and postdoctoral learning has burgeoned, as it became key in post-industrial societies for developing a researcher workforce which leads the pack in the global knowledge economy. In Europe, this interest is reflected in the doctorate's incorporation in 2003 within the Bologna framework. In the UK, in addition to more vigorous quality assurance, national initiatives have been particularly concerned that doctoral learning be reconstructed to allow researchers to develop the skills and competences necessary for a wider range of workplaces than just the university.

While policy texts favour a largely psychological discourse of self-management and personal development, the paper attempts to bring a more sociological lens to the reconstruction of the doctorate and ongoing policy developments such as the recent introduction of the 'Researcher Development Framework'. It draws upon Bernstein (2000) to consider a recent small-scale mixed-methods study that explored doctoral graduates' training needs through a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. Bernstein's concepts of classification and regionalisation are seen as particularly useful for the analysis, where classification refers to the strength of boundaries between different fields of knowledge production, and regionalisation refers to changes in classification, producing new interfaces between fields of production of knowledge and fields of practice. The data provide considerable evidence of regionalisation, as well as some intolerance of training that reflected 'generic competence' modes. In addition to illuminating the insecurities of postdoctoral transitions, the analysis confirms the dynamic nature of doctoral learning and its relational, rather than generic nature.

Edgington, U. *Canterbury Christ Church University*

'Talking Head' or Emotional Wreck? Affectivity and Lesson Observations in Further Education

Teaching and learning observations (TLOs) are used in educational environments worldwide as a measurement tool to improve quality standards and support professional development. However, because of their intrinsic evaluative nature, emotions surrounding TLOs run deep. TLO procedures and effectiveness vary immensely, and some outcomes can be positive, when teachers rise to the occasion and enjoy the opportunity to perform their craft. In contrast, however, for some teachers, affective reactions to the perceived intrusion by management into their professional space can have a serious negative impact on them, and in turn, their students' learning.

International research on TLOs has mainly focused on schools or universities. However, the unique context of English Further Education (FE) provides grounds for a specific focus. This paper brings together findings from midway through my PhD. It centres on the epistemological issues inherent in TLOs, including (mis)conceptions of authenticity within the classroom and teaching identities. Using Symbolic Interactionism, I investigate why TLOs are a source of potential anxiety for some lecturers. Research suggests that stress is potentially at its greatest when 'deep acting' is in dissonance with 'real' feelings. Arguably then, a TLO imposes a conflict between what is 'expected' and an individual's teaching ethos. To use Hochschild's model, some lecturers may perform 'surface acting' that means a rejection of any emotional 'genuineness' in the classroom in favour of becoming a 'talking head'.

In conclusion, improving the effectiveness of TLOs in FE may involve explicitly communicating the affectivity involved in the process, for both observers and staff.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION — ROGER STEVENS 06

Bennett, M. — *University of Oxford*

National Context, Religiosity, and Charitable Donations: A Multilevel Study of 120 Countries

Donating Money is considered an important indicator of pro-social behavior and is vital for third sector mobilization, however the literature on such activity is undeveloped and limited in scope to single nation studies and a few cross-national studies focusing on a handful of OECD countries.

This paper provides the first most extensive cross-national test of individual and contextual-level predictors of donating money, using nationally representative samples of 250,000 respondents in 120 countries from the Gallup World Poll. I identify and control for individual-level mechanisms associated with pro-social behaviour and test ten contextual-level factors that are possible predictors. In doing so I have also contributed to the literature by testing the generalizability of these mechanisms across a far greater country and religion sample in regions including the Middle East, North Africa, and sub Saharan Africa.

At the individual-level, all religious denominations are associated with an increased likelihood of donating money, as is service attendance, being married, and a higher level of education. At the contextual-level, more welfare spending increases the likelihood of giving, and a more devout country has an additional spillover effect - citizens are more likely to give in a more devout country, regardless of their own level of religiosity. Religious diversity, economic development, level of democracy, age-dependency, labor force rate, and rural population are not associated with charitable giving.

Bolzonaro, F. — *University of Cambridge*

Farewell to Religious Cleavages in the Secular Republic? The Hidden Cooperation between Public Authorities and Religious Organizations in the Governance of Social Security in France

The recent budgetary crisis of many countries has renewed the pressure on their social spending. A new phase of retrenchment of welfare states seems to emerge. In contrast with the previous retrenchment, firstly studied by Paul Pierson, the new phase is happening in a quite different economic and political context and it still needs to be clarified in its aspects.

Key characteristic of any welfare retrenchment is the structural shift in the financing, organization and implementation of social policies that can call interest groups to play an important role.

This paper will study the changing governance of the welfare state in the current period of financial constraint. Combining quantitative data and a qualitative study of some social policies recently implemented in France, it will focus its attention on the development of a new partnership between public institutions and non-profit religious organizations. With this regards, France is a compelling case study. Despite the laïcité is a long-lasting accepted paradigm of French politics and French society is increasingly secularized, there appears to be a renovated chance for religious actors to exercise their influence in the social policy process at different institutional levels.

The paper is divided in three sections. In the first part, it presents some theoretical considerations that contribute to update Pierson's observations on welfare retrenchment. Then, it analyses the changing governance that interested some social security programs in France. Finally, it offers some comparative observations that situate the French case in a broader European context.

Hjelm, T. — *University College London*

Whither Welfare and Religion Research?

The crisis of the welfare state is a common notion both in contemporary politics and in sociological research. More recent is the claim that churches in Europe are increasingly assuming responsibilities related to welfare provision, resuming a role they had before the advent of the welfare state. This paper is essentially an extended review of the two recent Welfare and Religion in 21st Century Europe volumes (2010, 2011; ed. Bäckström & Davie) where the above claim is made based on comparative European research. I ask three questions: What is the image of religion that emerges from this research? What is the image of society? Finally, what kind of sociology emerges from this model of welfare and religion research? I offer a critique of each of the three aspects and discuss alternative ways of studying welfare and religion, including a political economy approach that is currently underrepresented in sociology of religion.

Wednesday 11 April 2012 at 16:30 - 18:00

THEORY ROGER STEVENS 05

GOVERNMENT, SECURITY, PROTEST

Pawlett, W. *Wolverhampton University*

Symbolic Economies of Violence

This paper examines some recent, spectacular social acts of violence as symbolic forms of rejection, defiance and sacrifice.

Developing a perspective that might be loosely termed ‘impure Durkheimianism’, and influenced particularly by the writings of Marcel Mauss, Roger Caillois, Georges Bataille and Jean Baudrillard, the paper focuses on the attacks by Raoul Moat and Derrick Bird on their ‘communities’, and draws parallels with the UK Autumn riots. These theorists of excess, expenditure and abandon are vital in the new age of austerity precisely because they theorise the limits of the capitalist system and the necessity of suspending and surpassing and protecting limits. In contrast, this system is collapsing from the inside because it fails to recognise limits, outsides or alternatives such that limits erupt in unanticipated, illegible and catastrophic form.

The paper challenges social constructionist and culturalist theories of violence and its representation by restoring a sense of agency to those who commit these acts, and it rejects structuralist and interactionist accounts of violence by emphasising the ambivalence and volatility of social relations. Violent events are re-thought as modes of symbolic defiance; as the wresting of life and death from the control of agents by modern rationalities. As 'counter-gifts' of violence, sacrificing self and other, and directed against the very notions of the social and the political, and as the impossible communication of a definitive rejection, these acts are nihilistic, yet intensely meaningful and communal in their very attack on communities.

Kelly, P. *Deakin University*

Governmentalised Sociologies of Youth: Can They be Untimely?

The ways that we have invented (inherited) for knowing young people are increasingly governmentalised. This suggestion draws on an extensive literature that has emerged out of engagements with Foucault’s (1991) work on governmentality and locates that work that we do as social scientists in spaces that are institutionalised, abstracted and rationalised. In the field of Youth Studies - as it has grown more sophisticated, more attached to the identification and investigation of the problems imagined in spaces such as Education, Health, Justice, and Work over the past 20 years or so - this governmentalisation produces powerful incentives and demands to conform to the rule-bound, institutionalised and evidence-based knowledge practices that institutions, government departments, corporations, and NGOs understand as being capable of telling truths about young people

Drawing on the work of Foucault and Bauman I will suggest that thinking that is untimely is thinking that finds, tests, and possibly troubles the conditions and possibilities in which thinking occurs, and those who engage these limits and possibilities. Untimely thinking is an activity that can change the object of thought. Understandings - of education, of transitions, of sexuality, of risk, or work, of the self, of young people - are rendered problematic by thought that is untimely. Untimely thinking can also transform those who do the thinking and those they conduct relations with.

Can governmentalised sociologies of young people be untimely?

Tan, S.Y. *SIM University*

When Governments React: Reflexive Governance in a Radicalized Age

The May 2011 General Elections in Singapore was regarded by observers as a watershed in Singapore politics, marked by the first clear decline in support for the ruling party in the nation's history, a rise in levels of political interest and exercise of political citizenship amongst its people. These were attributed partly to the spread of social media, and a younger, more educated electorate. Following the elections, the party also conceded to several firsts: an apology for being out of touch with the citizenry's needs and promises to reflect on its philosophy and practices, as the legitimacy of their own institutions was questioned. This paper proposes that the latter points to an emergent stage of governance: the rise of reflexive government, and reflexive modern management as an outcome of Beck's radical, second modernity (of which the crisis of institutions that governments face is one characteristic). This reflexivity is characterized not so much by reflection but a constant mining of one's own foundations to perpetuate oneself. A dimension of governance not fully theorized or empirically studied, this case affords an opportunity in that the global nature of the modernization thesis is particularized in the developments within a small polity and society. It is hoped there are merits to viewing Singapore as both a historical specificity and as participant in a

wider globalizing tendency, especially as austerity measures in parts of the world may share roots in the crisis of institutions and the second modernity.

Holmwood, J. *University of Nottingham*

Security as Social Justice/Multiculturalism as Political Friendship: Changing the Political Agenda

This paper addresses recent criticisms of 'state multiculturalism' offered by David Cameron and the emphasis on 'shared values' as the means of combating violent extremism. Drawing on the work of Danielle Allen, it proposes a different conception of multiculturalism as 'political friendship' and of security as social justice. In doing so, it also argues for a different moral economy of inequality organised around the recognition of sacrifice. In a situation where class-based modes of political organisation are declining, despite austerity, it is suggested that the language of 'sacrifice' is also appropriate to a new post-secular moment in contemporary politics that is itself associated with a multicultural policy.

Leonard, P., Bruce, K., Halford, S. *University of Southampton*

Voluntarism in an Age of Austerity

This paper explores how voluntarism interacts with labour markets in an age of austerity. Based on a new study of working lives in the voluntary and third sector, we explore how both paid and unpaid work are being reshaped in the current context as a range of processes, operating at multiple scales, intersect to produce experiences and practices which are spatially distinct. In turn, we explore the consequences of this for both individual subjectivities and organizational identities as these are co-produced by class, race and gender. Our analysis reveals particularly interesting and diverse forms of attachment to, and use of, place; thereby challenging assumptions about the essentially local or community based nature of voluntarism and voluntary organisations. The paper is based on ethnographic research conducted in six highly diverse organizations, from very different regions of the UK. At a time when UK public funding for the voluntary sector has been severely cut, and in a political context where the expectations of 'big society' have never been greater, this research argues that understandings of place and space can offer important insights into the motivations, identities and 'career' trajectories of the (paid and unpaid) workers who constitute the voluntary sector. Whilst these may raise questions about the sector's long term sustainability, they also show how a socio-spatial analysis offers an informative lens for both theory and practice.

Tetteh, P. *University of Ghana*

Recruitment of Child Domestic Workers: A Charity or a Job?

The child domestic labour literature tends to be silent on how the children got their jobs. Studies on domestic work have almost exclusively focused on a dyad of private employers and employees where individuals sought out their own employers or employees through social networks. However, in recent years all over the world including Ghana, employment arrangements that are bureaucratized are emerging in the form of several house help agencies. The recruitment of child domestics by some informal agents is also a burgeoning phenomenon. The major dilemma in the discourse of child domestic labour however, is whether the recruiters of these children consider their roles as a form of employment or as just engaging in charity and doing both employers and children a favour. This paper discusses the forms and processes of child domestic worker recruitment, the roles of recruiters and the challenges associated with the recruitment of child domestics in Accra. The paper argues that the ambiguity relating to whether recruiters of domestics are engaged in charity or paid work stems largely from the informal and undefined nature of such recruitment processes as well as the undefined nature of the roles of recruiters. The paper posits that the activities of recruiters should be streamlined and regulated to prevent the exploitation of child domestics and to ensure domestics rights and protection during the recruitment and placement process.

Calafate-Faria, F. *Goldsmiths Universtity of London*

Countercycling: Professional Engagement of Urban Scavengers in Curitiba-Brazil

In the present rhetorical environment dominated by the idea of austerity, different notions of waste and excess have come to the forefront of political debates. Paradoxically, the material production of urban waste is not included in these discussions aiming at reducing unnecessary costs. Instead, the priority is to increase reclamation and industrial reprocessment and to generate more revenues from waste management.

Waste recovery has been historically a labour-intensive activity. The recent incorporation of the environmental rhetoric in the dominant discourses about recycling has, again paradoxically, justified the mechanisation of work, the streamlining of recovery routes and, consequently, the displacement of labour power. Thus, contemporary recycling appears to the consumers eyes as an unilinear cycle. However, in many parts of the world, the value generated by waste is a contested terrain.

This paper is based on my ethnographic research with 'catadores' - Brazilian urban poor who collect post-consumer recyclable materials and sell them to the local informal market networks. Drawing on interviews and observation carried out in streets and cooperatives of the 'ecologically-branded' city of Curitiba during 2010, I will try to counter the apparent evidence of waste-pickers informal relationship with work. In fact, 'catadores' present some stable routines and processes, as well as career traits, as much as they develop critical professional skills that have become essential to the city's economy and polity. Their claims to the participation in the effort and profits of recycling are closely connected to their professional engagements with materials and networks.

Fitton, T. *University of York*

Prosuming Philanthropy: Impacts of an Increasingly Commercialised Charity Sector Upon The Humble Charity Shop

This doctoral study focuses upon the charity shop as a conduit of modern capitalism in the age of austerity. Increasingly, charities are obliged to professionalise their practices in order to compete in a demanding market environment. Capitalist imperatives emerge, which result in tensions between the polar objectives of profit making and 'being charitable', something that is particularly poignant given the charity shop's secondary role as a social outreach for more deprived communities.

In light of these changes to the sector, an expansion is required on traditional understandings of the charity shop as emblematic of the democracy, accountability and notions of 'public interest' valued by the third sector (Goodall, 2000: 106). Introduction of structured worker hierarchies and pricing, training programmes and marketing techniques are but a few of the ways that a newly professionalised notion of charity is played out on the shop floor.

These impacts speak to wider discussions of the role of the charity shop within discourses of 'alternative' and 'resistance' consumption spaces, and the difficulties inherent in sustaining philanthropic values once they are embedded in the capitalist rhetoric of profit making. The researcher suggests understanding charity shop workers/volunteers as a form of prosumer (Toffler 1980). Philanthropic prosumers not only select and prepare items for sale, but also consume the 'warm glow' of philanthropic behaviour (Andreoni 1990) which prosumption theory suggests spurs capitalist economies. Exponential change in charity shops therefore holds strong links to transformations in the way workers consume both the tangible and intangible products of charity.

MIGRATION

Anuratha Venkataraman, R. *University of Warwick*

Changing Corporate Strategic Management and the Responses of Lower and Senior Level Middle Managers: A Case Study of Inventory Management in a Commercial Vehicle Manufacturing Plant in Southern India

This paper evaluates the attempts of corporate level management to effect change management in an automotive manufacturing plant in Southern-India. Contents of this change management strategy were premised upon prescriptions of a management consultantancy and Japanese lean manufacturing literature. It was initiated in 2006, and was an on-going project whilst I was doing fieldwork from late August 2008 to late June 2009. The data is drawn from my ethnographic case study of an Indian automotive industry firm conducted over 10 months in 2008-2009, with a further visit in January 2010.

This paper unpacks, competing organisational discourses through a case study of corporate management's attempts to change inventory management in the firm, to increase efficiency, reduce expenditure and the inventory it held. Studying the inventory management process illuminated the difficulties of plant-management in implementing change management because of:- competing priorities between different middle managers and across departments, systemic short-comings in calibrating inventory that precipitated tensions and resistance to change-management from white-collar workers. It identifies the crucial importance of underlying social divisions in the practice of managing and management policy viewed from the purview of different generations of managers. It finally, tries to demonstrate that pragmatic management policy mandates an adoption of lean manufacturing that is selective, piecemeal, temporal, contingent upon considerations of context and primarily geared towards the balance-sheet.

The recession that began to be felt in late 2008, which as a fieldworker I was well positioned to observe, exacerbated the conflict between long-term transformative goals of corporate strategy and immediate but necessary requirement of contingency management.

Or, T.M. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Career Paths and Educational Credentials of Professionals in Post-Socialist China

One key issue in middle-class formation concerns whether these well-educated professionals share similar career trajectories or not. This paper attempts to contribute to this discussion by examining the work histories of 70 professionals in Beijing from two different sectors: medical doctors and information technology (IT) professionals. It is found that these two groups of professionals adopted different strategies for their career advancement. Whereas doctors took the organizational strategy by staying in the same hospitals and climbing up the career ladder rank by rank, IT professionals followed an occupational approach by moving among different types of firms and enterprises. Second, these professionals also differed in their attitudes towards further education. Doctors were more eager than their IT counterparts to pursue higher educational qualifications, which can be attributed to the recent credential inflation. IT professionals, in contrast, did not see a higher degree as a must due to their rapidly changing skills and technique. The third difference between these professionals lies in the role of seniority in their career advancement. Seniority was definitely a vital asset for promotion in the medical field, but it did not necessarily bring any advantages to older IT professionals because of the prevailing age discourse discriminating against them. These differences cannot be solely explained by the organizational settings of their respective fields. They were, as I argue, closely associated with the differentiated opportunity structures encountered by professionals from different generations.

Vincent, S. *University of Leeds*

Moral Mazes in the Network Society: Exploring the Paradoxical Clique Politics of HR Consultants

In an increasingly networked society making and using the right connections is often vaunted as the way to 'get ahead'. This is particularly true for 'freelance' knowledge workers or self-employed professionals (SEPs), whose networking practices have been explored extensively across the fields of sociology, organisational theory, management studies and entrepreneurship studies. Here, a contribution is offered in this area through a grounded analysis of 26 qualitative interviews with freelance HR consultants. In contrast to other studies, which say little about network forms in terms of their political and economic relations, the analysis presented will assess the material bases of SEP communities by exploring the contracts and work opportunities that were traded across HR consultants' networks. In particular, it will assess how these material relations related to the 'norms of engagement' that freelancers developed as they interacted with other SEPs and clients. The analysis suggests that, due to the

material ambiguities of the environment, the normative order of these HR consultants was fraught with ambiguity and paradox. Those with plentiful and valuable connections were of most value to their communities, but this group also had most to gain from acting in a self-interested manner as they developed and extended norms of engagement. In contrast, less successful networkers, who may have lacked mobility or been 'from the wrong side of the street', were vulnerable as they had little choice but to accept norms of engagements that ultimately served the material interests of others. The implications of the analysis will be discussed.

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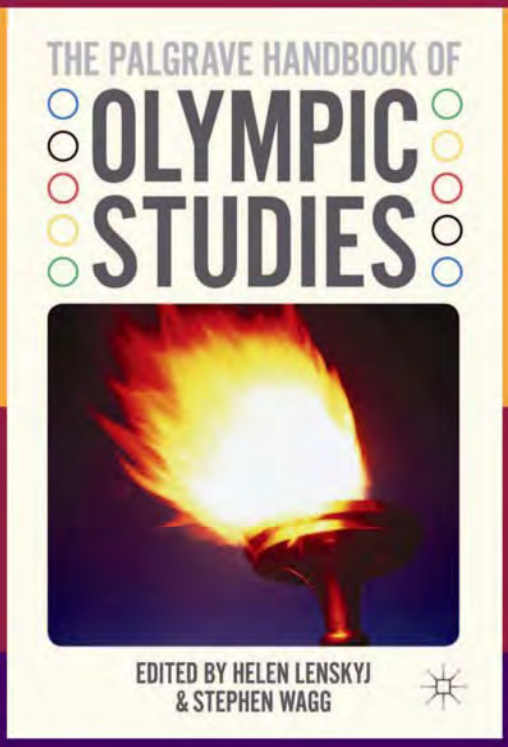

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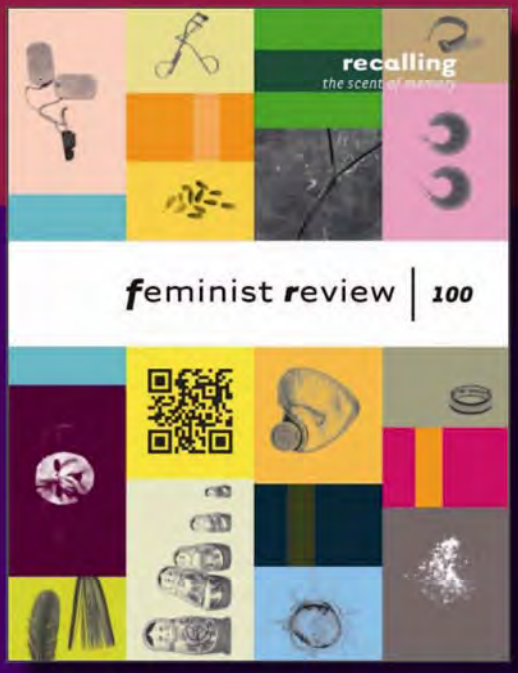

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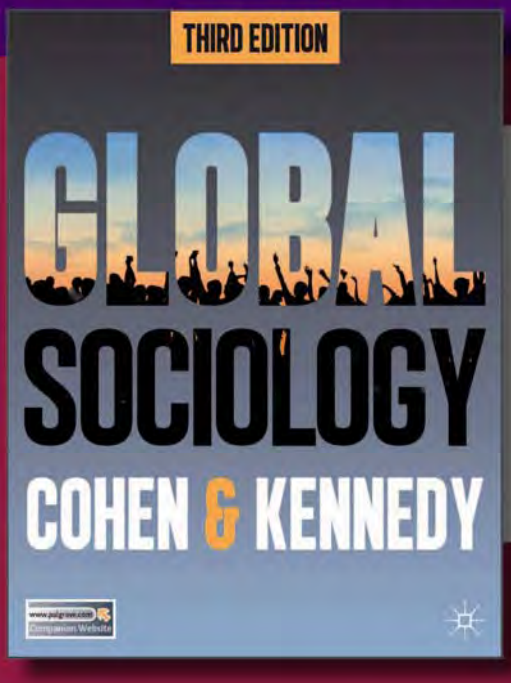

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CITIES, MOBILITY, PLACE AND SPACE — ROGER STEVENS 07

Byrne, D., Callaghan, G. — *Durham University*

People and Place: Crisis, Transitions and Trajectories

This paper will establish the framework for a study of changes (to begin in 2012) in postindustrial lives in an old industrial region. In recent years there has been a loss of focus on the ways in which individuals and communities respond to the organising conditions implied by relation to the labour market that characterised the post-war community studies. Yet the major changes initiated by the transition from industrial to post-industrial forms of work and the associated cultural and social relations (including relations of class and place) suggest a need to review the understandings established then about what constitutes community, how households are formed and change, how actors manage post-industrial lives, and how all of these relate to dynamic class identities. The research will address the three, nested, levels of basal socio-economic change; meso-level institutional and cultural change, and the dynamic life-worlds of individuals. The focus on process entails exploring the trajectories of both people and places in a town in the North East of England which has undergone significant deindustrialisation and much more limited reindustrialisation in the space of one generation. Drawing on Williams' classification of culture as not simply dominant, but as also taking residual, emergent and oppositional forms, this paper will discuss the framing concepts of crisis, transition and trajectory in terms of the social-historical analysis of change in one of the world's oldest industrial regions.

Goulden, M., Ryley, T., Dingwall, R. — *University of Nottingham*

Did 'Predict and Provide' Ever Die? UK Transport, Carbon Emissions and the Growth Paradigm

Thirty years ago, Adams (1981) invoked a future UK where everyone was a millionaire lorry driver, simply by extrapolating from official transport growth assumptions of the time. These assumptions underpinned the 'predict and provide' model which then characterised transport planning. Twenty years later, the New Deal for Transport White Paper (1998) abandoned 'predict and provide' as unsustainable, and today, the future of non-aviation transport is to be carbon-neutral by 2050. This paper argues that the same growth assumptions that Adams took to their logical (absurd) conclusion continue to underpin both transport and the drivers of transport demand, and that the targeted reductions in emissions rely on a strong decoupling of transport demand and its drivers for which there is no evidence. Targets rely on optimistic technology forecasts; behaviour change assumptions which appear unlikely in the present political climate; the negation of rebound effects; and externalising major sources of emissions, all of which we challenge. It is suggested that this transport example offers a sobering lesson for carbon targets in other sectors of the economy, and demonstrates the need to consider transport in its widest socio-environmental context.

Tamari, T.

Metabolism: Lessons from Japan for Sustainable Urban Design

Recently there has been a revival of interest in the 1960s Japanese arvant-garde architecture movement Metabolism, which draws its theoretical background from biological theory as well as Buddhism/Shintoism, through the potential insights it offers into urban sustainability. Both Tange Kenzo who was one of the most influential architect at that time, and the Metabolists were involved not just in architectural design, but also urban planning (e.g. Tange's 'Plan for Tokyo 1960'). They conceptualized a new urbanism in which cities like Tokyo, would 'evolve' into megacities. The term, Metabolism draws from the biological world of evolution, metamorphosis and transformation. It presents the city, as like an organism, growing in harmony with its own functions and environment and developing in a sustainable manner. Metabolism can be contrasted to Koolhaas's 'Generic city'. He saw the city as 'If it gets old it just self-destructs and renews' (Koolhaas and Mau 1995). This idea of self-maintenance by 'mutation' resonates with the Metabolist's organic city.

However, the advent of Metabolism was not only regarded as an innovative architectural concept, but also closely associated with the attempt to redefine 'tradition' as well as Japanese cultural identity in the aftermath of WWII. Although their primarily aims of the Metabolists' urbanism failed, it can be argued that they created a new Japanese utopian urban aesthetics as their fundamental philosophical framework, which made not only an important contribution to architecture and urban theory, but also to a new idea of urban sustainability.

Metcalfe, A., Riley, M. — *University of Portsmouth*

Accomodating Waste

In an age of austerity, what is done with waste becomes an important issue. The paper examines how the transformation of a waste infrastructure effects and is accommodated by domestic waste practices.

As councils in the UK have sought to reduce the proportion of waste being landfilled most have developed multiple streams for different types of waste. To this end they have instituted kerbside collection for these different materials and distributed multiple bins for households to keep the materials separate. However, how these different bins are to be accommodated within the home is neither easy nor obvious: they take up space and are often regarded as unsightly and unhygienic.

Drawing on research with 40 households in one district of South London we explore this tension between the state seeking to increase recycling and households accommodating the bins.

Exploring what receptacles have been placed where we find that bins are placed and waste is organised according to sympathy with the council's goal of recycling, conceptions of home and identity, and issues of aesthetics, embodiment and hygiene. Bins are not simply static objects, and we explore too how they are incorporated into wider domestic routines and household relations.
Central to the paper is the bin as an intermediary between public and private realms. In the final analysis, we draw on the bin to explore the relations between the two: how bins effect new waste subjectivities, and how the public realm is accommodated, appropriated and resisted by households.

Heath, S., Calvert, E. *University of Manchester*

Passing It On: Negotiating Intergenerational Family Support for the Independent Living Costs of Single Young Adults

Amidst rising housing costs and restricted employment opportunities in the UK, younger generations are increasingly dependent on their families for material and financial support to offset the costs of living independently. In relation to housing, for example, it is estimated that 40 per cent of first time buyers under the age of 30 were dependent on some form of financial support from family members in the mid-2000s, with debt and dependency upon family support providing a backdrop to the lives of many young adults. Behind these reported trends lie complex intergenerational negotiations relating to status obligations and responsibilities, indebtedness and gratitude, dependency and independence, fairness and equality. This paper explores these issues from the perspective of a group of single young adults aged 25 to 34 who were involved in ESRC-funded research on their housing pathways (based on qualitative interviews conducted in 2010). Most of this group had already been in receipt of various forms of financial and material support since first leaving home, whilst others anticipated receiving such assistance in the short to medium term. The paper will explore how these forms of assistance are understood by those in receipt of them, focusing in particular on whether they are viewed as loans or as gifts, and with what perceived consequences. We conclude that the uneasy co-existence of gratitude and discomfort experienced by many of our research participants was managed but by no means resolved by strategies which sought to blur the boundaries beween gifts and loans.

Cunningham-Burley, S., Backett-Milburn, K., Jamieson, L., Rawlins, E. *University of Edinburgh*

Young People's Anticipated Futures in a Time of Financial Uncertainty

This paper explores the ways in which recession and its impact are implicated in young people's accounts of their current and future lives. The overall aim of the ESRC funded project, on which this analysis is based, is to explore how the contemporary context of local/ global uncertainties may shape the experiences of young people and the accounts they give about their futures, particularly in relation to partnering and parenting. Thirty-five men and women, aged 20-29, were interviewed using a semi-structured approach. The research participants were from diverse socio-economic circumstances; none had children and none were married. The backdrop of economic austerity and financial insecurity was discursively drawn upon and played itself out in these young people's lives in diverse ways. We examine how the interview accounts suggested: a 'stalled present' where opportunities for shaping one's own future to meet aspirations and expectations in a timely way were seriously compromised; a 'delayed future', with plans taking longer to realise in the contemporary context of uncertainty; and 'fateful moments' brought about by a change in economic circumstances. Across most of the sample, the interview accounts were marked by the young peoples need to adapt and manage, thus retaining a sense of control within an undesirable and risky economic reality. This was markedly influenced by their resource network – family, wealth or job security. We then explore what this means for understanding this group's orientation towards partnering and parenting.

Pilcher, J. *University of Leicester*

The Naming of Us Few: Women's Family Surname Choices

Family surname choices by married women in the UK (over 90% change their surname to that of their husband) and the custom for children to be given the surname of their father (rather than of their mother, or of both, or any other surname, unless paternity is unknown, or unacknowledged) point to the continuing strength of patriarchal and patrilineal traditions in gender relations and family life. The pattern of family surname choices, though largely unfettered by law, would appear to be heavily subject to the constraints of normative expectations which have roots in the historical past. It also suggests that surname choices are important for affiliative reasons, for a family's identity as a 'family' (Finch 2008).

My paper explores how family surname choices relate to the 'doing' and 'displaying' of kinship relationships and gender identities. Using interview data, I focus on women's explanations for and experiences of surname choices made for themselves and for their children. The women, all of whom who were either married to or living with the father of their children, made contrasting choices about family surnames and gave a variety of reasons for doing so.

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

'All you need is love?' Couple Relationships and Negotiations of Economic (In)Security

In this paper we will explore how heterosexual and same sex couples relate to each other in the domestic space of the home, paying particular attention to the impact of the current economic climate on experiences and perceptions of emotional and financial in/security. We will examine how couples frame their relationship through experiences of everyday emotion work and discourses of the economic, and consider the reconfiguration of love within these framings. The paper draws on fieldwork currently being undertaken as part of a large ESRC-funded project (RES-062-23-3056) Enduring Love? Couple relationships in contemporary Britain involving sixty heterosexual and same sex couples, spanning three generations. Drawing upon a range of data generated by our participations, we will analyse how the domestic relating practices of couples are being shaped and/or remade by personal concerns about the recession and shifting expectations of enduring long-term relationships. We will also reflect on how we might better understand the home not only as a place where 'relationship work' is performed on a daily basis, but also where couples experience and enact the wider social, economic and cultural pressures generated in and by this current 'age of austerity'. As such, we want to (re)locate material and economic concerns back into analyses of personal life and relationship experience.

MIGRATIONS, MARKETS, MOTHERHOOD

Franklin, A., Tranter, B. *University of Tasmania*

Loneliness and the Social Bond in Liquid Modernity: Evidence from Two National Surveys in Australia

Empirical evidence from two recent national surveys in Australia will be used to demonstrate how Zygmunt Bauman's gloomy prognosis about the state of contemporary social bonds (becoming looser and 'until further notice' at the level of the community, the workplace and into intimate relationships, friendship and kinship) has a bearing on the nature, distribution and experience of contemporary loneliness. It is argued that these data show how vulnerable Australia is to liquid modern life, and this is illustrated by evidence for the very high general levels of loneliness; by its evenly distributed age structure; by gender differences in the experience of loneliness; by its connections to general levels of health and by the structure and organisation of housing. Our study suggests that the experience of contemporary loneliness is not located in the scale and intensity of social networks/interaction but in the (declining) quality of the relationships themselves, a fact that explains why loneliness appears so difficult for individuals to resolve.

Pustulka, P. *Bangor University*

Bad Transnational Mothers versus Good Migrant Mothers? Discourses of Gender, Care, and Co-residentiality Requirement in the Narratives of Polish Women Raising Children in the West

This paper is dedicated the phenomenon of migrant motherhood embedded in broader discourses of gender, family-life and care provision. Transnationalism (Levitt & Jaworsky 2007) constitutes theoretical framework for deriving questions about Polish experiences of parenting abroad, while data obtained through qualitative narrative interviews with women living in the West provides empirical material.

The main axis of looking at performing motherhood comes from feminist research on conflict between dominant Western model and practices of intensive mothering (Rothman 1989 &2001, Guerrina 2002, Miller 2007), and the requirement for new organization of family life as a consequence of global mobility era (Hochschild & Ehrenrich 2003, Hondagneu-Sotelo & Avila 1997). The former model implies commonality of residence between mothers and children, assuming this relationship of spatial proximity guarantees successful/'good' mothering. On the contrary, lack of physical presence of women who became transnational in their employment strategies is often viewed as 'bad' performance of their motherly roles not only towards their children, but also as it is perceived in mainstream discourses of modern Western societies.

I am illustrating this phenomenon with personal 'stories' of interview-partners, showcasing migrant motherhood as an issue demanding redefinitions of intra-family relations, roles, identities, and reconfigurations of care strategies. It also demonstrates the potential of defying the powerful conception of 'good mothering' today, as static notion of 'being a mother' needs to be replaced by dynamic processes of 'becoming or unbecoming mother' (Urbanska 2009).

Bilecen-Suoglu, B., Amelina, A. *Bielefeld University*

Inequalities through Transnational Social Support?

Research on social policies (Pinker, 1979) and migration (Sørensen & Olwig, 2002) highlight that spatial mobility is often used as a collective strategy among kinship groups for social protection and security. Against this backdrop, it can be argued that international migration serves to family members securing diverse resources ranging from material to social. Social protection is generally understood as formal and informal mechanisms that preserve individuals and households from austerity. This recently started large scale study is particularly interested in the use of informal social protection strategies by migrants in both immigration and emigration countries.

Studying relationships reveals not only with whom individuals interact, spend their time and what kind of protection they receive from whom but it also sheds light on the mechanisms of social protection and eventually how they produce inequality, be it in family or in friendship relations. Inequality is constantly generated through patterns of relationships and ties in networks. Networks are the sum of all ties that every individual has and s/he may have different relationships and different types of contacts may supply different kinds of protection leading to inequalities.

Through the lens of network analysis method, this project aims to understand the amount, type and source of social protection in migrants' network. Supplemented with semi-structured in-depth interviews with migrants in immigration country (Germany) and with their family, relatives and friends in emigration countries (Kazakhstan and Turkey), it draws on multi-sited ethnography (Amelina 2010; Falzon 2009). After the literature review and explanation of methods and methodology, this article will provide some preliminary findings from migrants in Germany coming from Turkey and Kazakhstan.

Pritchard, G.W., Brittain, K. *Newcastle University*

Older People, Assistive Technology and the Age of Austerity?

The UK has entered 'the age of austerity' and after a decade of unprecedented investment, the NHS faces leaner times with many commentators predicting controversial reforms and a reimaging of service provision. Even without spending cuts, current health and service provision for older people is viewed as unsustainable due to the growing demands from the ageing population. Assistive Technology (AT) can provide much needed savings in a number of ways, including reducing emergency hospital admission and NHS labour costs by providing greater support for independent living, fall prevention, medication management and remote monitoring. Public services are not the sole provider of AT however, and many older people choose to buy their own equipment rather than the statutory provided device that are usually less aesthetically pleasing and attract more perceived or real stigma. While the government's emphasis is to increase the uptake of AT, it is happening at a time when people have less resources to self-provide as many begin to feel the pinch of public sector redundancies, benefits reductions and rising taxes. In this paper, we explore the social consequences of these contrasting trends. There also exists a genuine danger of regarding AT as a panacea and while it might promote independence and make economic sense, it also has the potential to produce less positive outcomes. This paper analyses these negative consequences by interrogating issues of trust, surveillance, privacy, social exclusion, vulnerability, human contact and emotional support.

Gavin, P. *King's College, London*

Is Sorry Really the Hardest Word? The Potential of Restorative Justice in the Aftermath of the English Riots

The recent disturbances across the UK have provided a widespread debate over many issues such as crime and criminality, the displaced youth within society and the effects of a governmental policy of austerity. One aspect that many people seem to be agreed on is that they want to see swift and brutal justice for those who took part in the riots and looting.
However, the prison system in the UK is at breaking point. At the time of writing it was reported by NAPO that the prison population is on the verge of reaching 86,000. Sentencing in the aftermath of the riots has been grossly disproportionate as the Courts attempt to appease a public and political system which is baying for blood.
This presentation will make the case for restorative justice to be used as a mode of sentencing for those involved in the recent riots. First of all I will discuss several models of restorative justice will including conferencing, mediation and reparation panels.
I will then discuss available findings on restorative justice programmes across the UK which has yielded positive results for both the victims and the offenders. The argument will be put forward that restorative justice is better for victims as it can lead to them being involved in the justice process and receiving some form of reparation for the damage suffered, as well as the offenders, as their participation will have a positive impact on recidivism rates.
Another argument that will be put forward is the benefit to the State of operating a restorative justice scheme, not just for offences linked to the recent upheaval, but across the board. In a time of austerity, I will argue that restorative justice provides a cost effective alternative to imprisonment.

Massa, E. *University of Oxford*

The Ethics and Politics of Protest in the UK Immigration Detention System

This paper explores the links between protests by immigration detainees and the broader societal debate about the role and legitimacy of detention policy in the UK. It takes as its starting point acts of protest undertaken by immigration detainees themselves, such as hunger strikes and direct appeals to the public. These tells us much about what rights participants are fighting for, and how they frame the detainee struggle with relation to the law and to citizenship.
However, detainees do not act alone in their efforts to resist detention and deportation: campaigners, NGO workers, journalists and legal representatives often interpret, mediate, and relay the meaning of detainees' actions to the public– shaping that message as they go along. This paper asks: Are all acts of protest equally efficacious? How do outside actors interact with detainees in shaping protests? Are certain frames and narratives more successful than others? And what does this tell us about the wider public debate regarding the legitimacy of detention and the rights of detainees?
This research is built on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with current and former immigration detainees, as well as with the practitioners and activists who interact with them on a daily basis. Out of their combined narratives emerges a picture of the ethics and politics surrounding immigration detention in the UK.

Nah, A.M. *Centre for Applied Human Rights, University of York*

The 'Hierarchy of Deservedness': Dividing Practices, Identity, and the Rights of Non-Citizens

The language of rights allows advocates to frame their calls for change in terms of the entitlements of groups and individuals. However, understandings of the rights and the identity of rights-bearers are socially mediated – shaped by sentiments, perceptions, and representations in society. Although the principle of universality is espoused in human rights discourses, members of society often accept and reinforce inequality. In this paper, I argue that a socially constructed hierarchy of deservedness exists in society, through which members of society view some groups as deserving of more rights than others. Members of society judge the legitimacy of state action in granting, promoting, and protecting rights according to this hierarchy. I argue that this hierarchy is constructed through two levels of interconnected frameworks, which operate as (Foucauldian) 'dividing practices'. The first divides and orders populations into three primary categories – citizens, regularized non-citizens, and non-citizens with irregular status. The second level comprises a number of frameworks that further divide the three primary categories into sub-categories. Examples of second-level frameworks are ethnicity, religion, gender, types of immigration status, perceptions of value, or intersections of these dimensions of difference. Examining the case of Malaysia, I look at how immigration control mechanisms separate citizens from non-citizens, and further divide non-citizens into categories that are ordered in a hierarchy. Citizens and non-citizens alike internalise this hierarchy, constraining their advocacy for the rights of those lower in the hierarchy such that, ultimately, the hierarchy and associated inequality is maintained in the guise of fairness.

Duan, A.L. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Soft Power: Local Resistance to the Marketization of Traditional Chinese Art

Since the implementation of reform and opening-up in 1978, marketization in China had not only taken place in economic realm, but also penetrated into the cultural field. Traditional Chinese art (TCA) as a whole has been going through a dramatic reconstructing and growing process during the past decade. Under the influence of globalization, many scholars believe that the capitalization of TCA is an irresistible trend and TCA market will eventually melt into a larger financial market under the patterns of western development. Nevertheless, the heritage and tradition of Chinese art generate its own value system within the social structure, which provides people with substantive norms, rules, habitus, techniques, collecting patterns and legitimate foundation on understanding, appreciating and collecting art. Such deeply embedded cultural values spontaneously counteract with the external force and form local resistances to the process of marketization and globalization. In the light of Weber's interpretative approach, this article uses such a case to represent the meaningful resistance from traditional collectors and connoisseurs, and their concerns and efforts on reshaping the dynamics and power structure of current art scene.

Base on the fieldwork in traditional art circle in China, this article addresses the question and aims to explore the non-monetary values behind the rise of traditional Chinese art market. Especially, how the cultural values shape action- in this case, resistance- by defining what connoisseurs and collectors believe worth to insist. Moreover, in what historical period, certain cultural values can be rejuvenated.

Mainil, T., van Loon, F., Dinnie, K., Botterill, D., Platenkamp, V., Meulemans, H. *Breda University of Applied Sciences*

Transnational Health Care: The Quest for a Global Terminology

The purpose of this paper is to explore the differences and similarities in the current use of the terms cross-border health care and medical tourism, and to propose a new conceptual language that better captures the phenomenon in question. The former term is built on a demand side logic (the patient and the patient needs), with the latter term built from a supply side perspective (the medical tourism sector and its offering to consumers). We argue that these divisions are at best unhelpful and propose an alternative all-encompassing terminology of transnational health care. The paper develops an argument around these issues of terminology in order to provide research in these areas with stronger conceptual validity. First, the gaps between cross-border health care and medical tourism are observed. Second, new concepts of transnational health care are introduced. These new concepts are linked to the existing typology of Glinos (2010) in which a narrowing down process takes place to two demand-driven and two supply-driven types of transnational health care. Finally, the nature of these types is explored by considering them in the context of regional development for transnational health care. Regional development is seen from the following two sides: first, a larger role of the regional government to contextually control transnational health care initiatives, excluding large competition between regions or nations; and second, the possibility to manage these regional initiatives by means of sustainable health destination management model, including stakeholder theory and practice.

Moore, K., Measham, F. *Lancaster University*

Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use in an Age of Austerity

The UK's (previously) bourgeoning night time economy (NTE) has been hailed as a driver for economic growth, urban regeneration and tax revenues. The UK's 'age of austerity' has had a particular impact on young adults (both students and those in/out of employment) through for example rising youth unemployment, low-paid employment and underemployment, barriers to accessing post-16 education and a more general rise in the cost of living. In this context we ask how young adults' alcohol and illicit drug consumption practices across NTE leisure spaces are changing. Drawing on in situ surveys of alcohol and illicit drug use in the north of England alongside focus groups with young adults in Lancashire, we explore continuity, change and variability in contemporary alcohol and illicit drug consumption practices. This includes alcohol and illicit drug preloading in domestic spaces, the (re)emergence of cheap stimulants in the form of 'unidentified white powders' and the development of two-tier illicit drug markets.

Fletcher, T., Spracklen, K. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Cricket, the Post-Match Drink and Exclusion of British Asian Communities

The connection between alcohol and specific sports cultures remains relatively un-researched. Throughout history sports cultures and alcohol have been intimately linked (Collins and Vamplew, 2002). At amateur levels of cricket, the consumption of alcohol remains a fundamental part of the post-match ritual, where teams are encouraged to 'bond' by drinking together. For many, the act of drinking alcohol remains, like participation in sport, proof of masculine identity (Joseph, 2011).

However, this ritual is not, and cannot, be enjoyed by all. Current evidence suggests that drinking in sports cultures frequently centres on the discursive subordination of 'Others', particularly women and gay men. However, the position of British Asians (Muslims in particular), who, due to cultural and religious restrictions, should abstain from consuming alcohol and other social activities, such as gambling, associated with the post-match drinking ritual, have not be considered.

The aim of this paper is to locate the significance of the post-match drinking ritual in both the inclusion and exclusion of British Asians. This paper provides further insight into the multifaceted and fragmented nature of diasporic British Asian identities through its examination of the challenges facing British Asians in an environment where consuming alcohol (often to excess) is sacrosanct. It demonstrates that, in negotiating their inclusion, British Asians have to undertake significant identity 'work', frequently downplaying their alterity, and betraying their religious beliefs towards alcohol consumption. However, while this may gain them cultural capital amongst their white team mates, very rarely can the same be said amongst other British Asians.

Turkmendag, I. *Newcastle University*

You Didn't Choose It, They Make It Sound Like It Is A Choice, It Isn't

Many sources point out that female fertility declines sharply after the age of thirty-five, and warn women against delaying motherhood. By in vitro fertilisation using donor eggs some women achieve pregnancy even at an 'old age'. Drawing on interviews with women who received egg donation, this paper investigates the experience of pregnancy. Clearly, reproductive technologies do offer a 'choice' to those who cannot conceive naturally. Even if one cannot have one's 'own baby', by using donated eggs one might be able to give birth to 'a baby' and that baby may even be genetically connected to one's partner. Donor conception (DC) makes it possible for women to enjoy the cultural and social practices of gestation: having a 'bump', carrying the baby and feeling the movements of it, monitoring foetal development through scans, sharing these images with friends and family and, finally, going into labour. But the interview accounts suggest that egg donation still invokes abnormality as having a genetically-related child is perceived to be a natural desire and a social norm. Having failed to conceive, the participants experienced stigma as they departed from the social norm. In order to satisfy their desire for a child they agreed to have their gametes substituted, but they then bear the fear of a double stigma, because the means of conception and the resultant child are marginalised. Having a baby using donor eggs is not a choice. It is an approximation to genetic parenthood; 'no-one would choose it'.

Davis, W., Shoveller, J., Oliffe, J., Rusch, M. *University of British Columbia*

Reverse Discourse in Sexual Health Promotion: Legitimizing Naturality or (Re)Producing Stigma?

Reverse discourse is a fundamentally subjective and social phenomenon wherein dominant notions of what is sacred and what is profane are contested, disrupting existing power structures. Recent decades have seen sexual health promotion efforts increasingly use reverse discourse – often instantiated in informal and colloquial approaches to youth sexuality (e.g., health information). It is argued that this creates an empathetic 'information' environment, reducing prejudice against 'risky' and/or 'immoral' sexual behaviours (e.g., premarital sex; multiple partners). We will examine the theoretical basis for such claims and provide empirical evidence regarding the potential for the use of reverse discourse to invoke 'boomerang' and detrimental effects in sexual health promotion efforts.

To begin, we examine the theoretical foundations underpinning the current operationalization of reverse discourse in this area, which we argue are largely absent of sociological theory. Through this theoretical review, we reveal how reverse discourse, rather than being subversive in nature, fails to reflect youth sexual empowerment as 'speaking for itself' or 'demanding the legitimation of its own naturality'. Instead, we reveal how current uses of reverse discourse (e.g., to reduce sexually transmitted infections, teen pregnancies) serve to re-stigmatize youth sexuality as inherently risky and shameful.

We then turn to social theory to propose what contributions social theory could make – emphasizing the large body of work related to sexual stigma, shame, power and control. Grounded in the work of Goffman, Foucault and others, we discuss how a more sophisticated, 'social' theorization could re-shape the ways in which public health interventions employ reverse discourse.

Butler, C. *Newcastle University*

Stammering: Much Repetition, Much Hesitation and Certainly Much Deviation

The film 'The King's Speech' raised the profile of speech impediments and those who 'suffer' with this condition, often known as stammerers or stutterers, but this worldwide exposure was predictably short-lived. It is estimated that one percent of the population stammer, this equates to one student in a typical university lecture, and 67 million people globally. Equalling how many people in the workplace, how many in your workplace?

There are countless myths that surround those who stammer including they: are nervous; will outgrow it; can control it (if only they would make the effort); need to hide it (gosh, how they need to hide it); and finally, they are unpopular, have difficulty making friends and in gaining employment, and will generally be held back in life. Sadly the final section is, according to extant literature, true. Being in the company of those who stammer is uncomfortable, and what on earth can they do in the modern workplace?

This paper relays a research project, underpinned by the concept of social exclusion, which via primary and secondary qualitative data explores the question; how does having a stammer impact upon an individuals workplace identity? It also extends to consider one of the most frustrating aspects of stammering, arguably unappreciated by many, its variability - now you hear it, now you don't. During periods of apparent fluidity, does the stammerers identity vary too? Are these episodes of fluidity welcome? Would, or wouldn't, it be easier to know you can't say it before you try?

Crowhurst, I. *Kingston University*

The Fallacy of the Gate?

This paper seeks to problematize the mechanistic model of gatekeeping that reduces the gatekeeper to an objective instrument in the field and the passing through the gate as a matter of course. It draws on an ethnographic research concerned with the phenomenon of migrant prostitution in Italy. In particular, I reflect on the apparent eases with which my chosen gatekeepers, the staff of various non governmental organisations operating in the field of migrant prostitution, opened the 'gate' and accorded me access to a number of migrant women operating in the Italian sex industry. The unequal and often abusive power relationship between my gatekeepers and the latter, however, made me question the kind of impact this way of gaining access would have on my relationship with the migrant women I wanted to interview. The gate had been opened, but I eventually decided not to step in.

By reflecting on a number of 'tales from the field', I suggest that the gatekeeper is not an objective or neutral figure within the field, but a social actor embedded, participating in and determining relations of power and research agendas. Thus, gaining access through the facilitation of gatekeepers, and stepping though the threshold of the metaphorical gate that has been opened by them are not neutral acts, but transformative processes which shape the identity of the researcher, influence power relations within the field, and indeed the collection of data and its interpretation.

Tarr, J. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Sensory Methods in an Age of Austerity?

A recent ESRC Research Methods Needs consultation (2009) highlighted sensory methodologies as one of several key areas needing further research development and systematisation. Yet in a time of cuts and austerity across Higher Education, the importance of sensory methodologies may not be immediately obvious, as sensory experience can appear less critical than other funding areas. Visual and other sensory methods are often linked to cultural sociology, and as such they risk being derided as part of a general trend toward 'decorative sociology' which makes little critical impact on actual social relations (Rojek and Turner, 2000).

Drawing on my experience in teaching sensory methodologies to postgraduate students from diverse social science disciplines, I argue that there are two key reasons why such a dismissal would be a mistake. First, sensory methods have a real impact in fields such as design and marketing, areas about which sociologists may be justifiably wary but which deserve critical attention. Second, we live in an era in which new technologies are enabling us to capture elements of sensory experience, for example, new spatial, visual and auditory data, in ways which were previously impossible and which may indeed reconfigure important elements of social life. I will draw from my own research on pain mapping as a case study to show how chronic pain, a multidimensional sensory experience and a major health issue, can usefully be addressed using sensory methods such as visual mapping, as well as through other sensory modalities such as kinaesthetic or tactile dimensions.

Morton, J. *University of Salford*

Doing Ethical Research: Conceptualising Capacity in Research Ethics

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 details the circumstances in which research involving people who lack capacity can take place. In addition, it provides guidance for researchers and Ethics Committees on safeguards which should be in place in order for the research to gain approval. The National Research Ethics Service (NRES) has established 'flagged' committees which consider the ethical approval of projects where capacity is considered to be an issue. The starting point for this paper is a personal account of the experience of attending a 'flagged' National Health Service Research Ethics Committee (NHSREC) to seek approval for an observational study of practice in a mental health crisis team. Without making claims of objectivity or generalisabilty, an analysis of the notes made following attendance is used to connect to broader themes related to the conceptualisation of capacity by researchers and REC panel members. Capacity is an abstract concept, yet in current approval systems it seems to be interpreted in concrete ways with the presumption of capacity being dispensed with when research involves those deemed to be mentally ill. These interpretations of capacity and consent may be problematic for mental health research. In addition, there are some inherent contradictions between 'doing' ethical research and gaining approval. The paper concludes with some suggestions about alternative ways of conceptualising ethical research in this context and developing ethics as a process rather than a 'one-off' approval event.

Wright, H. *Anglia Ruskin University*

'Recall' Methodology: Exposing the Interaction in Co-constructed Data

In an age of austerity, economic restraints encourage the researcher to seek new ways to 'make the familiar strange' and here I argue that my 'recall' methodology meets this purpose. 'Recall describes a set of techniques that, used together, enable a researcher to explore the views of known associates, in my case former childcare students.

Within educational action research, it is commonplace for lecturers to solicit students' views to support professional development through reflective practice. In my work, I reversed this exchange, bringing my prior knowledge of participants into the interview process to prompt them to reflect more deeply on their experiences and expectations.

'Recall' methodology exploits psychosocial techniques to help the researcher monitor language closely and challenge discontinuity, moving the discourse beyond denial and glossing. As part of the transcription process it adopts conventions of conversation analysis to disclose the interactive nature of the data. Thus, through combining techniques from two distinct research traditions it becomes possible to demonstrate the legitimacy of a co-constructed interpretation and its validity as 'evidence'. In policy terms 'recall' offers a means of 'surfacing' tacit knowledge within institutional contexts like the workplace and education. In the private sphere, it can be used to explore the views of family and friends.

This methodological approach was developed during doctoral research. It enabled a detailed understanding of the ways some women integrate their lives, linking their decision-making to Sen's capability approach. I am now keen to share 'recall' methodology with a broader sociological and educational audience.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 11:30 - 13:00

OPEN 1 ROGER STEVENS 12

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR GENDER STUDIES IN TIMES OF AUSTERITY: GENDER BSA STUDY GROUP ROUNDTABLE

Gender theory and research long been central to ground-breaking work within sociology and the social sciences more broadly. In the current academic climate, however, gender study programs face the threat of closure or of being subsumed into substantive disciplines in order to fit business models of academic funding and resource distribution. A potential effect of this is the dissipation of feminist and gender theory and research into spaces that 'accommodate' gender as an add-on to traditional disciplines, rather than protect it as an interdisciplinary area of social, cultural and political enquiry.

In this roundtable discussion six eminent gender scholars: Prof. Ruth Holliday; Prof. Stevi Jackson; Dr Surya Monro; Prof. Diane Richardson; Prof. Sasha Roseneil; Prof. Yvette Taylor, consider the ways in which gender studies and feminist research might respond to the current climate of austerity in UK Higher Education in order to ensure that 'gender' at the levels of the conceptual and the substantive retains a pivotal place within the academy, and is at the center of knowledge production and transfer for future generations. Key to the roundtable will be consideration of the future direction of gender studies in ways that ensure that the discipline does not simply survive, but goes on to thrive.

As part of this special event, the session will also introduce a new BSA Gender Study Group, where you can meet the conveners (Dr. Zowie Davy and Dr. Sally Hines) and learn about future events of the group.

PSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVES ON IDENTITIES AND LIFE TRANSITIONS

Birch, M. *The Open University*

The Unorthodox Therapist in Alternative Settings

The umbrella term of Complementary and Alternative Medicine used in alternative directories and alternative health centers includes many counselling and psychotherapy services. This paper aims to present a rich picture of the unorthodox therapist that is argued to reflect increasing numbers of people working within these alternative areas. Originally part of an ethnographic study, interviews from four therapists are revisited here to illustrate how different and diverse psychotherapeutic knowledge and experiences are practiced. The therapist's stories are contextualized through the many advertisements, documents and articles that are found in association with their work. Each therapist's personal journey, education and training, past and current working practices illustrate varying combinations of Rowan's instrumental, authentic and transpersonal therapeutic frameworks (2004), with the transpersonal being the most valued. In addition the alternative therapist's emphasis on experiential knowledge constructs a distinct lifestyle framework to challenge the more traditional counseling and psychotherapeutic practices. Issues of boundaries, accreditation and regulation of these alternative therapeutic approaches are examined in relation to a blossoming self-help culture where the lay acceptance and popularity of discovering an inner sense of self is enabled and linked with opportunities to lead a more fulfilling and satisfying life.

Rowan, J. (2004) 'Three Levels of Therapy'. CPJ: Counselling and Psychotherapy Journal, 15, 9, pp 20-22, academic search complete, EBSCOhost, viewed 7 October 2011.

Morgan Brett, B. *University of Essex*

Growing Up and Growing Old: Negotiating the Generational Shift in Midlife

Midlife is a transitional period which is often witness to shifts in generational positioning; that is the loss and increasing agedness of the generation above and changes in the lives of the generation below. Life events such as the death of parents and other older relatives, as well as children reaching adulthood and leaving the family home commonly characterise this shift and can have implications for the way in which people in midlife feel about their own ageing process. This paper will look at how relationships between (midlife) children and their parents are negotiated during this transitional phase of the life course and how these relationships are managed on a practical, emotional and psychical level. This research used a psychosocial approach, which explored how rational, experiential accounts of the relationships with parents and of ageing were intertwined with unconscious psychic processes, conflicts and ambivalences. Through the integration of psychodynamic approaches to sociological perspectives this approach offered new ways of understanding contemporary social issues surrounding the life course, ageing, elder-care and intergenerational relationships.

Webster, A.J. *University of York*

Bio-objects, Bio-objectification and the Construction of Identity

This paper explores the meaning of bio-objects, those products of socio-technical labour that reconfigure life and which through bio-objectification becomnes contested sites about life. It reports on research from the field of regenerative medicine, and examines the mobilities of bio-objects within that domain and their exploitation and governance. The analysis suggests a task for STS analysis of biosciences is the need to identify different arenas, sites, or platforms where bio-objectification is engendered –eg clinical trials, the domain of diagnostics, the regulation of materiality - and how the boundaries of life are enacted within these arenas. The paper is part of a wider European initiative examining bio-objects in a range of contexts supported by the European Commission.

Chabot, C., Shoveller, J., Hottes, T.S., Gilbert, M. *University of British Columbia*

Media Coverage and Reader Response to Innovations in Sexual Health: Reproducing Hegemony or Affecting Social Change?

Internet-based service provision is expanding within health and biomedicine. Innovative online sexual health services feature strongly in this realm and frequently garner considerable media coverage. "This paper describes media-based discourses surrounding the launch of one online sexual health service in Canada that was designed to support partner notification of sexually transmitted infections.

Using computer-assisted retrieval techniques, we analyzed reports and readers' subsequent reactions in Canadian media sources (e.g., newspapers; media outlet homepages; blogs) regarding the launch of the new service. Using critical discourse analysis in articles/responses published July-September 2011, we examined the framing of the service in the media, with particular focus on how readers reacted and co-constructed the public's understanding of it. We found that readers' responses were deeply connected to stereotypes that stigmatize sexuality (e.g., portraying service users as promiscuous). Moreover, readers' reactions tended to cast the online service as an unnecessary cost at a time of austerity.

These reactions demonstrate not only media's power to shape public perceptions, but that the ubiquity of online media (coupled with the citizens' abilities to rapidly respond) might influence future framing and construction of innovations in sexual health service provision. Citizen engagement around innovations in health service provision remains a priority, particularly amongst government institutions. Our analysis reveals that attempts to innovate trigger complexities that arise from the entanglements of several institutions (e.g., the media; public health), which can unintentionally replicate hegemony (e.g., reinforcing conservative portrayals of sexuality; backlashes against progressive sexual health services), despite well-intentioned aims to advance social change.

Song, M. *University of Kent*

Conceiving of Social Distance and Difference: The Case of 'Mixed Race' People

The growth in both intermarriage and 'mixed race' individuals in Britain engenders administrative and political difficulties in classifying so-called mixed people. Arguably, 'mixed' people do not constitute an ethnic group as such – even though they constitute an official category, and are classified as such in the UK Census. Given the rise in super-diversity, due to complex migratory patterns as well as intermarriage, Britain must address the growing complexity and arbitrariness of ethnic and racial enumeration.

Which groups constitute 'races' and others not? Which unions constitute 'inter-ethnic' unions and which do not? Certain mixed relationships are regarded as more significant boundary transgressions than others – so that Italian/English relationships are ethnically and nationally mixed, but not typically seen as racially mixed. How far back (generationally) must one count mixedness? Is someone with a non-White grandparent 'mixed'? Notions of blood quantum can still apply, especially if one's phenotype (as non-White) is not immediately evident. Furthermore, what are some of the political implications of the public recogntion of mixed people as a distinct social and political category? Broader political aims to seek public recognition of a mixed experience and status require some narrative about putative commonalities and shared concerns. How can mixed people's concerns for recognition be acknowledged without simply reifying notions of racial difference?

Burdsey, D. *University of Brighton*

'What are you moving down there for?': Diversity and Ambivalent Identifications among Minority Ethnic Communities in 'New' Multicultural Spaces

This paper builds on recent studies that have investigated the lived experiences of minority ethnic communities in 'new' spaces of multiculture and/or 'new' gateways of immigration. Addressing rural and, increasingly, other non-urban locations, this corpus of work has demonstrated that minority ethnic communities frequently possess ambivalent relationships with these spaces. It is often the case that affection, desire, entitlement and belonging are expressed alongside experiences of exclusion, fear and racism. This paper discusses such patterns in the context of a hitherto unexplored environment: the English seaside. This is a setting that is habitually portrayed as a 'white' environment in the popular imagination, with racialised bodies frequently marked as 'out of place'. Drawing on in-depth interviews both with long-term settled communities and recent migrants living in a 'traditional' seaside resort in southern England, the discussion highlights the heterogeneous, complex and, at times, seemingly contradictory affiliations and experiences of the small, but increasing, minority ethnic population in the town. Central to feelings and experiences of inclusion and belonging are issues of space (primarily differential feelings of safety in various parts of the town) and time (with the seasonality of seaside resorts impacting significantly on the 'visibility' of multiculture). In addition, various other factors also underpin sensations of affection or discomfort in the town: for example, memories of childhood visits to the seaside, cultural references to English history and literature, and pejorative connotations of water-based landscapes before migration.

Sims, J. *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Ink Racing: Mixed Race Britons Use of Tattooing as Racial Identity Management

Hegemonic beliefs about what persons of certain races 'look like' is one result of race being socially constructed (Omi and Winant 1994). While the majority of individuals race can be discerned visually by the causal but culturally competent observer, the physical appearance of some individuals, particularly those of mixed race, is ambiguous and therefore more difficult to categorize. 'Manipulation of phenotype' is the term given to describe the act of purposefully altering the natural state of an aspect(s) of one's appearance with the intent to influence how one is perceived racially by others (Khanna and Johnson 2010). Research has analyzed management of hair styles, tanning, and undergoing plastic surgery with regard to altering perceived racial appearance. My proposed presentation would draw on data from an interview based study of mixed race Britons opinions on and use / non-use of body work to manage perceived racial appearance and these efforts influence on racial identity. For this presentation I would focus on results regarding the desire for and/or acquisition of personally designed tattoos that visually represent the individual's mixed race heritage and identity, and what such images and their display illuminate about the social construction of mixed race.

Valluvan, S. *University of Manchester*

The Status of Race in Convivial Encounters and the Retreat from Cosmopolitanism

This paper appraises the status of race vis-à-vis Paul Gilroy's influential concept of conviviality. Conviviality, read as routine interaction across racially and ethnically construed boundaries, does not necessarily warrant it being declared, as is often done, a post-racial process. Instead, this paper argues that the routine breaching of boundaries relies on the a priori legitimation of racialised ethnic difference. Difference is neither elided nor transcended, but is enshrined as commonsensical and inevitable within the symbolic order governing relevant interactive fields. Namely, conviviality will be framed as a habitus and disposition wherein multiculture is rendered normative. Extending the argument, I also contest certain logical confusions informing prevailing narratives around integration. Ethnicity, as a marker of difference, is not to be seen as denoting an alternative and/or imported set of cultural properties. The resilience of racialised particularity, advanced as claims of identity by second-generation immigrants, incorporates their subscription to the dominant cultural norms informing mainstream society. Consequently, this paper's purpose is two fold. First, convivial interaction across racialised difference need not assume the demotion or circumvention of such difference. Second, the resulting accommodation of signified difference does not exclude the acculturation of minorities into Western and metropolitan norms concerning value and status. Most notably, a secular and consumerist individualism. In short, conviviality is not eo ipso a harbinger of a cosmopolitan future. Rather, and more ambivalently, it is a mode of habitual cross-ethnic interaction whose behavioural cycles are anchored in an intuitive nomos of Western privilege.

Burke, C. *Queen's University Belfast*

'Em yeah of course': Middle Class Values and Symbolic Violence

The concept of social mobility, or the lack thereof, has been a constant issue of study within the sociology of education. Authors such as Reay, James and Hodkinson, adopting Bourdieu's conceptual or thinking tools, have considered and demonstrated the classed nature of the educational system – spanning from primary school to graduate employment. A constant theme or trend that has appeared throughout this plethora of research has been a sense of discomfort or a feeling of not belonging displayed by working class students, leading to their self-exclusion from elite and advanced stages of education. Thinking through Bourdieu, this phenomena has been explained, in part, by the concept of symbolic violence – essentially, an acceptance of a set of relations within a field where an individual, via a process of inculcation, understands and accepts that people "like them" (typically class groups) have a certain position within the field and they should not attempt to move or alter their position.

The process of symbolic violence has generally been understood as only acting against members who inhabit a low position within the field. However, this paper intends to question the top-down position or understanding of symbolic violence. Drawing on findings from empirical research considering the role of habitus within the strategies graduates undertake when seeking employment, this paper will discuss the middle class face of symbolic violence and demonstrate the "violent" processes which can occur through in the inculcation of middle class norms.

Loxley, A., Seery, A. *Trinity College Dublin*

'We are the rump who do not do cool things': A Foucault/Zizekian Influenced Exploration of the Impact of Accountability Regimes on Academic Identity in Irish Higher Education

Our intention in this paper is firstly to construct a model of what the Irish HE systems 'looks like' in relation to recent shifts in the political economy of higher education from a national, European and global perspective. And, secondly, to critically explore the impact of these shifts on the internal dynamics of Irish HE institutions with an emphasis on the emergence of audit cultures and the application of 'metrification' as a mechanism through which to manage, as well as influence the determination of research outputs and products. We discuss this through the application of Zizek's analysis of ideological mystification to explore the lived experience of academic subjectivity from interview data that was collected from (n=20) academics in the Irish university sector.

Our central question is whether academics' experience of the metrification of their work (and other facets of new public managerialism) can be read as the conflict between an attempted ideological totality and the distorting and traumatic effects of the 'Real' of academic life. From this perspective we read the discourses of macro policy of higher education, institutional policy and academic identities as examples or manifestations of the Zizekian 'imaginary symbolic' that often deny the gaps and voids in our knowledge and reality. More specifically we draw on Zizek's (via Foucault) reading of Hegel's dialectic of contingency and necessity to examine how academics speak about their formation, their intellectual and professional selves and the negotiation of policy, disciplinary and institutional agenda as the necessary results of contingent prior events. The core of our discussion will be based around three particular aspects of the power-resistance relationship which informed our analysis:

1. That resistance is an aesthetic and ascetic struggle
2. That the power-resistance game 'aim(s) to engender isolated self-regulating individuals', and can be 'described as depoliticizing to the extent that they discourage associative relations among individuals' (Myers, 2008, p. 128)
3. That the power relations experienced contain an inner excess that at some point bring about their own negation. Because of the dialectical nature of the relationship between power and resistance/freedom, the identification with the relations has a libidinal strength only rarely perceived by those involved.

Lewis, T.

Teachers in England 1870 – 2011: A Genealogical Analysis of the Construction of the Teacher

I have spent over thirty years with teachers, listening to them, talking to them, working with them. What interests me is the stories teachers tell of themselves and others. Staffroom stories of valour and vocation; of heroes and heroines; of identities unmade and remade. But who is the teacher, what is the teacher? Central to research on teacher identity is the notion of an identity (whether personal, professional or institutional) that is under attack by 'agents' of the State (for example OfSted or the Training Development Agency). In these accounts the teacher is typically characterised as holding a vocation as a reflective and self directive entity struggling against the normative forces of late modernity/neoliberalism (cf Bushnell 2003; Hextall and Mahony, 2000). In this paper I interrogate 'the teacher' with a tracing of the lexical formulation of the teacher at certain critical points in the history of the English

education system . The contribution of this paper is to: problematize teacher identity; delineate the technologies of constraint and definition and trace the strategies of human and non human ordering (Law, 1994) of the teacher.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 11:30 - 13:00

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION 2 ROGER STEVENS 10

Abbas, A., McLean, M., Ashwin, P. *Teesside University*

Do Students Access the Same 'Pedagogic Rights' When They Are Studying Sociology in Differently Ranked University Departments?

In this paper we draw upon the findings of a three year ESRC funded mixed-method project which has been exploring pedagogic quality and (in)equalities in four university sociology departments that are differently ranked in the league tables. Our methods included interviews with students; case study research with students; video's of seminars; interviews with university teachers; comparative analysis of assessed work; a comparative marking exercise and focus group; analysis of course and institutional documents; a survey; and, policy analyses. Drawing upon this data we demonstrate how Basil Bernstein's concept of 'pedagogic rights' (and the associated terms of 'classification'. 'framing' and 'pedagogic identity') illuminate the reproductive and the transformative processes that impinge upon the experiences of students. The findings challenge judgements about better and worse universities that are perpetuated by league table rankings and through reputational discourses. We dispute the notion that students see themselves as 'consumers' or their education as a product and highlight the importance of knowledge in what students get out of studying sociology at university. We suggest that the value of social science teaching to students and to society is similar whatever university students attend.

Moreau, M-P., Kerner, C. *University of Bedfordshire*

Student Parents in an Age of Austerity: A Qualitative Exploration of the Influence of National and Institutional Policies

Drawing on a social constructivist and feminist theoretical framework (Crompton, 1999; Le Feuvre, 2003, 2008), this paper explores the experiences of student parents in English Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and how they are affected by national and institutional policies in the so called age of austerity.

This contribution draws on a research project funded by the Nuffield Foundation (2010-11). The research team conducted ten case studies of English universities, involving a review of university provision for student parents, over 40 interviews with a diverse sample of student parents (all living with at least a child below the age of 12) and 20 interviews with staff working in university support services. The interviews were recorded, fully transcribed and analysed using a thematic analysis method. Drawing on existing policies and on the narratives of students and staff, this contribution will explore the experiences of student parents, the difficulties they face, while acknowledging the diversity of these experiences depending, among other things, on gender, social class, ethnicity, family circumstances, and the support received from their institution. Specific consideration will be given to how ongoing changes in higher education, family and welfare policies affect those students.

Cooper, L. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Where Have All the Feminists Gone? An Exploration of 'Passive Feminism'

Broadly my doctoral research explores differences between mothers' and daughters' experiences of access to higher education, but this paper will specifically unpack the generational narratives around feminist discourse and education. Here I wish to critically explore the notion of 'passive feminism', a term used by one young woman in my PhD research and reflected in a number of the other narratives. Crucially this paper will examine the emergent data where young women say their educational opportunities have been equal to that of their male peers and suggest the 'work of feminism is complete', a trend reflected in numerous media reports and academic research findings. Reflection can be made on the choices afforded to girls in school nowadays compared to their mother's experiences and if this has had any effect in decisions surrounding higher education, then and now. Furthermore, I consider the reproduction of opinions through the mother/daughter dyad despite changing social policies and attitudes between the generations. Thus far my data reveals that despite various strands of feminism adapting and developing over time, young women's definition of feminism remains tied to that of the 'second wave'. Campaigning for women's rights is seen as redundant and vocal support outdated, rather than the need for critical engagement with current gender-related issues being recognised.

Abrahams, J., Ingram, N. *University of Bristol*

There's No Place Like Home: Local University Students' Perceptions of the Benefits of Living at Home

This paper focuses on the under-researched topic of university experience for students who live at home. Working-class students are more likely to opt to live at home whilst at university as this is a more financially viable option. Much literature focuses on the way in which these students 'miss out' on the conventional university experience both in terms of the social aspects and in terms of learning to become independent. This paper challenges the straightforwardness of these assumptions through 'local' students' discussions of their own experiences. We draw

upon qualitative interview data with eight local students gathered as part of a three year Leverhulme funded project involving ninety middle-class and working-class students at Bristol's two universities who were interviewed twice in their first year of undergraduate study. Analysis of the data suggests that whilst some of the students participate less in social activities and socialise less with their peers, many do not feel that they are 'missing out' and often place emphasis on university as a means of gaining a degree rather than an 'experience' as such. Indeed some students saw themselves as benefiting from staying at home due to the support networks provided by family and friends. Furthermore, these students refuted the dominant perception of university as an important time to learn independence as they felt that they were provided with a home environment in which they were afforded adequate freedoms and responsibilities.

Eriksen, L.L. *MF Norwegian School of Theology*

Whiteness and Secular Identities: Stigma and Differential Privatisation of Religion

This paper gives an explanation as to why so majority background Norwegian youth publicly self-identify as 'Christian'. During my fieldwork in religious education classes in Norwegian secondary school, I noticed that pupils of religious minority background often used a religious label in their self-presentation. In contrast, not one member of the majority Church of Norway did this. In this paper I present and evaluate a range of possible explanations. Drawing on critical whiteness theory, I emphasise an hypothesis that argues that social expectations surrounding religious self-presentation varies according to the degree to which the individual concerned is perceived as an ethnic minority. Whites, assumed to be Norwegian, can be seen as religiously unmarked, and retain the 'privilege' of choosing the time and place (if any) of disclosing their religious identification. This has consequences for theories of secularization as the increasing privatisation of religion. If my hypothesis holds, privatisation theories must take into account how religion is mobilised as relevant for establishing group with identity claim in a culturally plural society. The privatisation of the religion of the white majority population in Norway goes hand in hand with the ascribed religionisation of minority identities.

Francis, M., Shaw, M. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

The Role of Religion in a Secular Institution: A Case Study

This paper will present the findings of a case study currently being undertaken into the religious literacy of a UK Higher Education Institution (HEI). Focusing on its policies and strategic leadership we sought to explore the role of religion and belief within the institution. These issues were framed within a discussion of key areas where religion and belief are seen to impact upon the HEI sector, as demonstrated through the work of the Religious Literacy Leadership Programme in HE, based at the Faiths & Civil Society Unit at Goldsmiths, University of London.

Through interviews with heads of academic and operational departments as well as the strategic leadership we explored the role that religion has played within a nominally 'secular' institution. The data from these interviews were supplemented by a review of the published policies as well as a further investigation into the experiences of students and staff.

This research forms part of a broader series of studies undertaken by the Religious Literacy Leadership Programme and provides an in-depth, institution-level study that builds on other recent literature in the field, such as Weller et al.'s (2011) 'Religion and belief in higher education' and the Religion and Society funded project 'Christianity and the University Experience'.

Ranjan, P. *Post Graduate Government College for Girls,Sector-42, Chandigarh*

Reconstruction of the History of the Kabirpanth in the Central and North India

This paper builds upon my yearlong project amongst the student body of the University of Edinburgh focusing on (broadly defined) 'nonreligious' undergraduates. Through questionnaires and in-depth interviews, I explored this neglected area, and demonstrated that the limited number of current typologies of nonreligion – based on internally and/or externally selected and defined nonreligious identity labels – tend to be inadequate and inaccurate. In this paper, I show that nonreligious students are highly aware of the subjectivity of their interpretations of key self-descriptors, and in many cases maintain multiple self-representations simultaneously, in a situational and pragmatic fashion. Using their narrative frameworks, I propose a more nuanced typology of nonreligion, which both cuts across and is independent of 'religious' categories, and is rooted in the specificities of what individuals considered as important and significant in their lives. I demonstrate that these particular young people are neither indifferent to religion, nor overtly religious or nonreligious: 'religion' was not invested with any significant 'meaning' in-and-of itself. However, when it was perceived to interact with their narrative frameworks, it became the 'other' against which their personal stance is defined. This raises the possibility of a new approach to ‘religion’ which aims to understand individuals according to the narrative frameworks by which they articulate what really matters. In this 'Age of Austerity', this shift in focus to the different ways in which individuals are (or aren’t) religious could have profound implications upon how we approach social interactions and ‘religious’ conflict in a religiously diverse United Kingdom.

Zavala-Pelayo, E. *University of Edinburgh*

Are Social Sciences Really 'Secular'? The Non-secular Discourses of Secular Sociologists in Mexico

After the Enlightenment and particularly after the Comtean-positivistic stream, social sciences and sociology in general have been mostly conceived as 'secular' knowledge enterprises. As a result, whereas religions and religious phenomena have remained as relatively frequent objects of study from the classics (e.g. Weber) up to contemporary scholars (e.g. Habermas), religious discourses and religious logics have been considered intrinsically different from the social science discourses and inherently inappropriate as bases for scientific explanation. But, is there really a separation between social science and religious thought? Are social sciences really ‘free’ of religious thoughts? Or in other words, have we ever been ‘secular’?

My research in progress focuses on the current sociological discourses in Mexico and their institutional demarcation from Catholic discourses. I collected data from two case studies – two higher education institutions and their religious contexts – and a series of sub-cases – sociologists based in those institutions. The data collected shows that current sociological discourses in Mexico resemble Catholic discourses in so far as both may be described as particularly normative, prescriptive, dichotomic and centred on 'power-over' notions. In my presentation I will show evidence that suggests sociological discourses in Mexico may not just resemble Catholic discourses but may be shaped by them. Based on classic Durkheimian sociology of knowledge and contemporary sociological-anthropological literature on cognition and culture I will suggest an account of Catholic and sociological discourses in Mexico, their links and the influences from the former on the latter.

ISSUES IN CRITICAL REALISM

Norrie, S.

A Realist Critique of the Structure/Agency Problematic

The relation between 'structure' and 'agency' is increasingly perceived as the central problem of sociological theory. In part, this is due to the influence of Critical Realism, especially as developed by Margaret Archer. Against this tendency, I will argue that Roy Bhaskar's theory of science does not support the framing of the fundamental problems of social ontology in these terms. In this theory, 'structure' is primarily a meta-scientific term, serving to compare the kind of account all scientists give of reality. In the individual sciences themselves, however, structures are always structures of something (atomic structure, cellular structure, etc). Thus, though the variety of 'social things' no doubt share a basic structural character, separating structure simpliciter from the 'social things' it is the structure of (communes, states, gangs, etc) is a reifying step. 'Agency', on the other hand, refers to human beings as active, both as we experience them externally and through introspection, and as such suggests the sidelining of the deeper ontological question of what they are—where for realists these questions should be complementary. Thus, although realists (and especially Archer) have given detailed accounts of human being, these tend to be marginal to practical realist social theory. As such, both 'structure' and 'agency' serve to distort or dissipate the sociologist's ontological attention, with significant consequences for the very project of social theory. Realist sociologists would better specify their ontological problem in terms of the relation of social entities to the individual human animals that constitute them.

Kemp, S., Holmwood, J. *University of Edinburgh*

Roles, Structure and Meaning: A Critical Analysis of Realist and Interpretive Thought

Although there are meta-theoretical differences between realist and interpretive thought, this paper identifies a shared and problematic assumption of both approaches. This is the assumption of singularity – that social phenomena such as roles are characterised, at some level, by definitional agreement. We critically explore this assumption by considering the work of Margaret Archer, Dave Elder-Vass and Anthony King.
For Archer, role definition can be said to be singular insofar as role structures have a determinate character independent of particular agents' conceptions of them. Archer believes that agents may perform roles in different ways, but these performances are always in the context of a single characterisation of what a role is. How that structural characterisation of roles is sustained independently of agents' understandings is a problem for Archer's approach. For Elder-Vass, a role is a normative construction that is sustained by a particular norm circle. However, in our view, this approach over-estimates the extent of conformity in the normative beliefs that make up a role, and does not appropriately address the extent of disparity in the expectations to which role incumbents are subjected. For King, roles are consensually defined by a social group, a position sustained by his problematic interpretive assumption that meaningfulness involves agreement.
Contrary to these writers, we argue that roles are not singular in character but are almost always subject to different definitions. Acknowledging this means that variations in role behaviour which might otherwise be attributed to idiosyncratic agency may be sociologically intelligible.

Brock, T. *University of Durham*

Critical Realism and History

In *The Causal Power of Social Structures* (2010), Dave Elder-Vass provides a highly persuasive account of social structure through a critical realist version of the theory of emergence. In his impressive synchronic analysis, Elder-Vass ascribes causal significance to specific groups of people in an attempt to move away from the abstract and monolithic concept of ‘society’. Yet, where his synchronic account of social reality possesses the explanatory power to account for normative structures, I question whether it is sufficient to bring about ‘rich’ examples of historical change? In considering other critical realists who deal with the diachronic dimension, I consider whether human experience, in ethnographic detail, is situated at the forefront of sociological knowledge. The paper considers an alternative approach to the diachronic through E.P. Thompson’s historical materialism. The valorisation of human experience in his magnum opus – *The Making of the English Working-Class* – may provide the methodological prescriptions and logic necessary to offer a synchronic account of social reality substantive material. I ask, is it possible to elucidate the diachronic features of constituent entities or ‘norm circles’ (Elder-Vass, 2010, p.195) with the methodological prescriptions of E.P Thompson and others? Or are previous attempts within the critical realist tradition (e.g. Archer, 1995) sufficient?

Elder-Vass, D. *Loughborough University*

The Social Structure of Money

Contemporary societies are utterly dependent on money for their daily functioning and longer term reproduction, yet academic understandings of money are diverse, partial, and disputed. Mainstream economics tends to treat money as relatively unimportant, a mere enabler of exchange transactions that is a by-product of optimizing behaviour in the market and can be managed technocratically by a central bank. Yet, from Simmel onwards, sociologists have shown clearly that money is not a product of the optimizing behaviour of isolated rational individuals but a social institution, dependent on trust, normativity, and powerful organisations, above all the state. Nevertheless, such sociological accounts remain incomplete and have failed to influence economic thinking and practice. In a period where monetary stability is increasingly becoming a matter of concern, the time is ripe for a more comprehensive sociologically-inflected account of money.

This paper builds on previous work by thinkers such as Simmel, Keynes, Searle, and Ingham, and on the author's work on ontology, normativity and organisations, to begin the development of a critical realist social ontology of money. It develops an innovative account of money as a delegated power of a monetary system, that depends on a number of articulated interpenetrating social structures, including states, monetary authorities, financial markets, and norm circles. Such an account provides a firmer underpinning for critiques of contemporary monetary practice that question the dependence of monetary systems on potentially highly speculative market actors.

Mangano, A. *Unversity of Leeds*

The Views of Carers over Their Rights: A Qualitative Study

Following an increased emphasis on their role and well being, a number of rights have been recognized to carers of frail people in England. Along with a cash benefit (the Carers' Allowance), social services' obligations to carers include a limited right to an independent assessment of their needs and the consideration of their views at the time of deciding on how best to address the needs of the care recipient.

Developed as part of a wider research project that is sought to investigate the experiences of carers supporting an older relative, this paper is aimed at describing carers' views on, and responses to, the current policy in their favour. It is based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews undertaken in 2011 with 20 people providing assistance to a frail older relative in Leeds (West Yorkshire). Data cover three broad areas: carers' knowledge and opinion of the existing measures; their views about the activity of carers' associations and the support they would ideally like to receive from the state.

The study suggests that alongside the difficult access to benefits the complexity of the social care system is a main issue. The impact of caregiving on work and family life is also perceived as an important aspect, in respect of which the protection offered by social services is considered weak.

Mitchell, L. *Keele University*

Dignity and Work: A New Dimension

The explicit interest in dignity as a concern of critical management studies in the UK has its origins in the introduction of anti-discrimination legislation to combat the infringements of employee's worth in the workplace (Dignity at Work Act 2001). While there have been calls to broaden the agenda (e.g. Sayer 2007, Bolton 2007), responses to this have been limited. The contemporary environment of austerity measures and cuts are unlikely to promote such ideals over more compelling concerns such as economic 'survival'. And yet it is in this worrying tendency to prioritise the 'rational' economy over the 'moral' economy which the debate about dignity has emerged. This paper looks more closely at the way in which dignity has been conceptualised thus far in organisation studies and presents an extension of that work to develop a view which includes a broader understanding of dignity. In discussion of two vignettes drawn from the author's PhD case study research, this paper presents a conceptual framework for looking at dignity which counterbalances the view of the concept as a result of structural and subjective factors of the workplace environment and conditions with one which incorporates these with the intersubjective aspects of meanings constituted by members (Garfinkel 1967, ten Have 2002). This develops an approach which is indicated in the existing literature (e.g. Lamont 2000, Ackroyd 2007), and offers the potential for a wider application of this approach beyond a focus on conventional organisations and their conditions.

Akindele-Oscar, A., Kehinde, O. *Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria*

Emotional Intelligence, Emotional Labour and Turnover Intention as Correlates of Psychological Wellbeing of University Teachers in a Turbulent Economy

The aim of this paper is to empirically investigate the effects of emotional intelligence, emotional labour, and turnover intention as correlates of Nigeria university teachers psychological well-being. The ex-post facto research design will be employed. This is looking at the effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable without manipulating the former. Five hundred university teachers randomly selected from 5 universities in Ogun state, Nigeria constitute the participants for the study. Data will be collected using four standardized instruments. The multiple regression and Analysis of variance(anova) statistics will be employed to analyse collected data. The implications of the findings in a turbulent economy like Nigeria will be highlighted.

Hamblin, K., Hoff, A. *Oxford Institute of Population Ageing*

Reconciling Employment and Care for Older Family Members in Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK

This paper will present findings from 'Carers at Work: Between Job and Care - Conflict or Opportunity?' This international research project with partners in Germany, Italy, Poland and the UK aimed to provide transferable, innovative solutions for the reconciliation of work and care in the four aforementioned European Union member states.

The issues of work and care are particularly pertinent for a number of reasons. In order to ensure the sustainability of welfare arrangements and competitiveness in an era of globalisation, the EU is encouraging nations to secure full employment and encourage longer working lives. However, at the same time due to increased longevity and

declining fertility, the need for care is increasing. As a result of these changes, over the next 30 years, those aged 45-59 years of age will be in the most demand both by employers and by those within their own families needing care. Withdrawal from the labour market to provide care would not only potentially result in financial difficulty for the individual, employers would also lose experienced members of their workforce.

The project combined 50-60 semi-structured interviews with working carers in each of the participating nations. This paper will provide a discussion and cross-national comparison of the tensions and conflicts produced by the combination of care and work, as well as the most successful reconciliation strategies.

GLOBAL

Timms, J. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Corporate Social Responsibility and the Thorny Issue of Working Conditions in the Cut Flower Industry: Globalisibg Commodity Chains, Globalising Campaign Networks

The cut flower industry has experienced significant growth over the last two decades, and more newly developing countries are aggressively pursuing flower exports. The conditions of employment of cut flower workers are particularly problematic and the reasons can be linked to processes of capitalist globalisation. Technological developments have facilitated intensive farming and global supply chains involve some of the poorest countries, whilst the rise of supermarket power has intensified competition and price sensitivity. The work is precarious, characterised by dramatic changes in seasonal demand, and the workforce is largely made up of temporary, unorganised, low paid women. Cost pressures and the nature of the product also bring environmental and health concerns, such as the use of highly toxic chemicals to increase crops and prolong life in transit to distant shops. This paper presents research on the developing networks of campaigners aiming to improve the conditions of cut flower workers, and how notions of corporate social responsibility (CSR) are being mobilised in these campaigns by different but sometimes connected groups, working in different but sometimes overlapping ways. The research involved textual analysis of CSR related materials from companies involved in growing, transporting, trading and retailing cut flowers; certification bodies; and campaigners. Interviews were also conducted with key individuals. The data represents a case study from a larger project, and serves to illustrate the potential implications of emerging and competing approaches to CSR for employment regulation and the response of the labour movement.

Bonnin, D. *University of KwaZulu-Natal*

Globalising the Home Textile Supply Chain: Implications for the Work of Textile Designers in the United Kingdom and South Africa

Globally there has been the closure of manufacturing in countries which traditionally had a large textile manufacturing sector. This has been in the case in both the United Kingdom and in South Africa. In both countries most of the local mills have closed down and much of the manufacturing is now done in China and imported for retail. Both countries have also had vibrant design sectors in home textiles (ie furnishing, curtaining and bedding). In both countries there are similarities as well as the differences in the way in which the home textile supply chain has globalised. This has had different implications for the labour market for, and, the work of, textile designers. This paper will explore the implications of these changes for the work of textile designers in both the United Kingdom and South Africa.

In order to answer these questions the paper will firstly provide a brief background to the home textile sectors in both counties, it will then outline the way in which the supply chain has globalised and finally explore the implications for the work of textile designers in both countries. The major problematic that the paper will try to understand is the reasons behind the successful integration of United Kingdom-based textile designers into the 'new' global supply chain verses the marginalisation of South African-based textile designers.

Mirchandani, K. *University of Toronto*

Authenticity Work in the Global Service Economy

Based on one hundred interviews with workers at call centers in Bangalore, Delhi and Pune over the past decade, this paper explores the 'authenticity work' which forms an integral part of transnational service jobs. Transnational service work provides the landscape for the re-inscription and daily, commonplace exercise of hierarchy between national subjects. Call centers in India are sites of colonial domination, patriarchal reification, identity construction, worker resistance, management control and racist expression - occurring simultaneously - through overt work processes and normative subtexts in place. In these sites, workers negotiate these relations in their daily lives and perform invisible yet vital 'authenticity work' in order to hold the tension between diverse and divergent forces. The unique position of transnational customer service workers, which makes them an emerging touchstone of globalization, rests in their location on the multiple borders of class, nation and production.

As capital crosses national borders, colonial histories and racial hierarchies become inextricably intertwined. As a result workers are asked to imagine themselves in the eyes of their Western clients. They are asked to become these imagined ideal workers, and to be believable and authentic in their emulation of this ideal. This involves making sense of hierarchies of power as well as constructions of difference and the emerging expectations. It also involves establishing legitimacy, closeness and familiarity in light of these expectations of difference.

Salatova, A. *Kazan Federal University*

Problem Solving of Unemployment in the Opinion of Governmental Employment Centers Officers

The Global financial and economic crisis showed the close correlation between what is going in the different parts of globe, different continents and countries. As a result, the number of unemployed increased to 205 million in the world in 2010. More than 160,000 Russians had been receiving unemployment benefit during 2010 and more than 1, 5 billion rubles had been paid them. (By the data of analytic material 'About realization of supplementary arrangements to meet the need in decrease tension of labour-market').

This came into existence situation made world community to think about efficiency of public policy for the decreasing rate of unemployment. The efficiency of public policy should be analyzed not only from economic point of view. It is necessary to take into account opinion of different social classes including civil servants, employment center servants, who provide realization of that policy as an expert in this question. In addition to that, efficiency the public policy in the conditions of globalized world is of interest for the researchers. But first of all for this aspect, the link between unemployment and globalization should be researched.
Some results of the expert opinion survey from the officers of employment centers of the Republic of Tatarstan are represented at the article. The expert opinion survey was conducted in June 2011 with assistance of the Ministry of labour, employment and social protection of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 14:00 - 15:30
Paper Session 5

Pieri, E. *The University of Manchester*

Security and the City: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and the UK Secured By Design (CBD) Scheme

Risk, preparedness and resilience under threat are core concerns in contemporary Western societies. As distinctions between safety and security become increasingly blurred, and in the context of enhanced place competition for investment and event tourism (for instance for the hosting of high profile events, such as the Olympic Games), this paper looks at the current interplay of security with design and the built environment.

The paper critically appraises current applications of the concept of security by design, including interventions aimed at designing out terrorism through the physical environment. These are often combined with procedures for emergency planning and rapid responses to attacks to infrastructure and crowded places.

The paper focuses especially on the theory of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Despite its many limitations and reductionist approaches, the development of what is known as second generation CPTED has recently encountered much favour in planning and policy in many countries. In Britain, CPTED principles have been incorporated within in the Secured By Design (CBD) scheme, and translated into planning guidance and strategy at national and local level.

The wide-ranging impacts of these strategies are considered, including the effects on city branding (Coaffe and Rogers 2008), the spread of intedictory spaces (Flusty 2001;Flusty 1997) and the exercise of power and surveillance, with a view to produce a multilayered account of the interplay between built environments and geographies of virtual networks, in the context of an increasingly sentient (Crang and Graham 2007) or sensor city (Telhan 2010).

Weber-Newth, F. *University of Aberdeen*

Spaces of Olympic 'Regeneration': Urban Development, People and Spatial Visions in Contemporary East London

This paper focuses on the spatial and social aspects of urban regeneration – analysis of urban change both from 'above' and 'below'. It examines findings from research based in Hackney Wick, London - an area adjacent to Olympic development, and a locale that is supposed to benefit greatly from the presence of the nearby Olympic site. I investigate how residents respond to and make sense of changes to and in their local environment caused, or seen to be caused, by the Olympics-led regeneration. In particular, the analysis concerns the kaleidoscope of different regeneration 'visions', including the perspectives of development agencies, politicians, artists, activists and business people. This gives an idea of space both as economically strategic and as 'lived' by specific groups of people. Some of the visions and opinions are more visible than others. Some narratives and histories of place are washed over more forcefully than others. The paper will consider the relationship between official and unofficial narratives of place and explore the similarities and disjunctures between the visions of diverse social groups. The paper draws out findings regarding processes of displacement and people’s experiences and memories of place. The paper contributes to the often fractious debates about the pros and cons of Olympic-based regeneration processes.

Wozniak, W. *University of Lodz, Poland*

Deindustrialization of the City, Depolitization of Policy, Destruction of Community and Inhabitants Left behind

Commonly called "Manchester of the East", the city of Lodz was once leading European centre of textile industry. During the second half of the 19th century its population has increased by 2006%. For a few decades of communist Poland, it has remained important spot for socialist economy reaching almost 900 thousands inhabitants in the late 80s. Since the beginning of the 90s, after the collapse of trade with Soviet Union and its successors, Lodz faced rapid deindustrialization of a unprecedented pace. Due to unfavourable demographic and geographical conditions, as well as political circumstances, namely decentralization of administration, Lodz has not undergone impressive social and economic development similar to that experienced in a course of transformation to market economy by other large Polish cities (Warsaw, Cracow, Wroclaw, Poznan, Gdansk). Significant share of population have suffered from pauperization due to long-term unemployment and pockets of persistent poverty emerged within the city centre. So far none of the strategic plans applied by the local authorities have been successful in reversing this trend and the process of underclass formation or even ghettoization has been observed and discussed in sociological debate for a past decade. Proposed paper is based on the results of existing panel studies on poverty and social problems conducted by sociologists from Lodz University, as well as from the ongoing research project

on the quality of life of its inhabitants. The author will seek comments, as well for examples of places from UK, which could serve as an inspirational, comparative cases.

WELFARE, WORK AND CHILDLESSNESS

Sammet, K. *Universität Leipzig*

Family Relations and Unemployment in East Germany: Case Studies on the Impact of Welfare State Regulations

Gender and family relations in East Germany have been subject of fundamental transformations in the last decades. Political decisions of the socialist government in the German Democratic Republic aimed on the reconcilability of employment and parenting. This policy was implemented with infrastructural measures, for example nurseries and day-care centres, and reduction of working hours for mothers, and resulted in the highest labour force participation rate for women in the world in the late 1980s. For women it meant double responsibility, but also independence and participation: Work was a duty, but also a right, a matter of course and a desire for women. As a result of this policy and the extensive secularisation in East Germany gender relations were de-traditionalised. These individualisation processes still have consequences for family relations and ideas of family. Today the majority of children in East Germany are born to unmarried parents and many children grow up with single mothers. The traditional nuclear family is more and more dissolving.

In contrast to this ongoing individualisation, recent welfare policy places emphasis on community and family ties by treating welfare benefits recipients living together in a household not as individuals but as part of a 'community of need' with reduced benefits for the members of this community.

The paper explores gender relations and images of family among East German welfare benefits recipients analyzing biographical interviews and group discussions. It is based on qualitative data taken from a current research project at the University of Leipzig.

Formankova, L. *Faculty of Social Sciences, Masaryk University of Brno*

Employed, Unemployed, Self-employed…The Diverse Career Paths of Young Czech Women in Managerial Positions

Typical male managerial career model may show linear progression, while female ones tend to have certain distinct features as Lepine (1992) and others argue. This differences arises in part, as a result of the design of the institutional (employment and social policies) and structural factors (labour market relations) that shape women's labour market position (Lewis, 1992). On the organizational level, women may encounter boundaries such as the 'glass ceiling' processes, informal norms (such as time and mobility constraints) and social and cultural representations attached leadership (Rapoport et al., 2002). Certain individual and household factors also contribute to the women's career paths, such as the presence of children as well as variations in marital status and educational level (Fagan and Rubery, 1996; Lippe, 2001) same as individual preferences as Hakim (2000) argue.

This paper is based on work in progress. It discusses individual features of the career development of four young Czech women working in the managerial positions. During their career pats, they went through diverse career transitions including promotion, downshifting, move to self-employment or periods of joblessness. When focusing on childless women, we do not go around the work-life balance issues (Rapoport et al., 2002). We aim to analyze how the childless women experience their careers and the intersections of their private and professional life.

The research applies the biographic-narrative method of data collection and analysis (Chamberlayne et. al., 2002; Rosenthal, 1993). The biographic approach helps us to account for both the richness and variety of lived experience and its connection to the social structures, contexts and process how are reflected in the realisation of life and employment trajectories. When analyzing female occupational careers, we focus on the on the 'turning points' of career paths, the circumstances of choices and refusals, with a focus on the organizational policies as Hughes (1937, 1958) suggests. Using the biographic data we aim to show the impact of the labour market relations, institutional conditions and cultural discourses on the career prospects and the career development in its complexity. The main focus of the paper is on the subjective and objective dimensions on the career boundaries (objective and subjective) and resources (the notion of control over the situation) and on the strategies adopted to cope with the perceived conditions.

Blossfeld, G. *University of Oxford, Nuffield College*

What Determines Childlessness? A Longitudinal Perspective

A major demographic development of the second half of the twentieth century is the spectacular decrease in fertility rates in most European countries. To answer the question, what exactly determines childlessness, East and West

Germany will be compared. Since East Germany had a much higher fertility rate before unification, this analysis is able to show what influences fertility decisions exactly.

The uniqueness of this studies lies amongst other things in the dataset. It is the latest retrospective data from the National Educational Panel Study in Germany which got released in August 2011. The data is retrospective and the method of event history analysis as well as survival analysis will be used to explain determinates of childlessness from respondents born between 1944 and 1986.

The comparison reveals three major determinates of childlessness in Germany, if it is about explaining childlessness in general: differences in the highest educational level, differences between cohorts, and general uncertainty in the lifecourse (operationalized by using unemployment rates). But the most interesting results is the difference between the birth of a first and a second child. The results show, that the probability of giving birthto a child is higher for women with a lower educational attainment. But in contrast, when looking at the birth of a second and third child, the probability of hafing a second or third child is much higher for women with a very high educational level.

Tungohan, E. *University of Toronto*

'Caring across Borders': Examining the Relationships of Migrant Mothers and Migrant Children During and After Temporary Labour Migration

The goal of this paper is to contest the 'tragic linearity' that dominates much of the discourse concerning migrant domestic workers. In these accounts, academics and policymakers alike assume that migrant domestic worker programs are invariably oppressive for migrant domestic workers and their families. By interviewing Filipina migrant domestic workers and their children on their relationships as a result of temporary labour migration, this paper reaches two important findings. First, migrant domestic workers and their children find different ways to cope with issues of family separation and family reunification through what I call transnational hyper-maternalism. Despite not being physically present in their children's lives, migrant mothers try to compensate for their absence by supervising their children through new technologies. Such access to new technologies help migrant families connect with each other, leading some families to feel 'more present' in each other's lives compared to migrant families in previous eras who did not benefit from the same technological innovations. This then compels some of the migrant women I interviewed to feel that they can aptly 'mother from afar'. Second, the challenges of family separation and family reunification explain the activism of the migrant women and migrant children. While existing literature highlights how deleterious living and working conditions have motivated activists in the past, my chapter highlights how the effects of migrant care worker programs on migrant care workers and their families are actually crucial in instigating protest activities. This finding has yet to be explored by writers on migrant domestic work.

FATHERING AND GRANDFATHERING

Coltart, C., Henwood, K. *Cardiff University*

Studying Family Legacies, Transmissions and Change-in-the-making: Intergenerational (Dis)Continuity in the Situated and Subjective Experience of Transitions to First-time Fatherhood

This presentation is based around the work of a forthcoming paper (Coltart and Henwood, 2012) and builds on prior research conducted as part of the Timescapes network by members of the Cardiff 'Men as Fathers' team. A qualitative longitudinal (QL) and psychosocial strategy is presented for studying intergenerational continuities and changes in men's experiences of fathering over time, taking as its analytical focus the dynamic nexus of social, cultural and psychological forces mediating and energising men's situated and subjective experiences of becoming fathers. Attention is drawn to how a range of perspectives can be usefully brought to bear in making sense of QL data by responding to questions about the nature and extent of generational changes in masculinity and fathering and exploring the complex currents and countercurrents (re)shaping fathers' identities, involvements and life course trajectories. Reflexive evaluations of socio-cultural and economic change and transformation; cultural sociological accounts of the individual and collective nature of intergenerational transmission; and psychosocial work on the complexities of gendered subjectivities and relationships in changing times and contexts all help to elucidate processes that generate distance between or reconnect current and previous generations of fathers. The mediation of such processes by contexts such as class highlights intergenerational transmissions as important sources of struggle and coherence in times of social change. The long view offered by QL research illuminates the significance men place on reaching settlements with their family legacies and the salience of these concerns for policy/practice interventions around engaging men in fathering.

Griggs, J. *University of Oxford*

Changing Conceptions of the Good Father: Provider, Protector, Disciplinarian

It is widely acknowledged that there has been a shift in the contribution fathers are making, and are expected to make, in the rearing of their children. The study on which this paper is based combines qualitative and quantitative methodologies to examine changes in the social meaning of fatherhood through the experiences of two generations of men. The paper itself focuses on findings from the project's qualitative component looking specifically at the changing salience of three dominant historical models in the culture of fatherhood - the provider, protector and disciplinarian roles.

Study findings build a picture of how fathering has evolved in the contemporary period, suggesting a stepped but pronounced transformation in what it means to be a father, with greater sharing in both material and nurturing components of parenting. Today's fathers have a greater awareness of societal and partner expectations of involvement, but these are coupled with a greater personal desire for a closer relationship with their children. This desire impacts on the significance of the provider, protector and disciplinarian roles - broadening definitions beyond traditional conceptions of breadwinning, watchfulness and reprimand towards those more consistent with generative fathering. Changes identified across the models emphasise the importance of the socio-historical context in shaping men's behaviour and identities.

Chowbey, P., Salway, S., Clarke, L. *Sheffield Hallam University*

Towards a Fathering Framework for Diverse Societies: Insights from British Asian Fathers

Current theoretical frameworks that address fathering remain primarily informed by the dominant White middle-class cultures of America and Britain. Building upon Palkovitz's work as the most significant development since Lamb et al.'s early influential framework, the paper argues the need for further development to accommodate the ethno-cultural diversity in family forms and parenting practices that is now commonplace within many advanced industrial societies. The paper draws on a high quality UK study involving 69 fathers and 33 mothers of Bangladeshi Muslim, Pakistani Muslim, Gujarati Hindu and Punjabi Sikh background. Using rich empirical data, the paper illustrates ways in which Palkovitz's framework can be expanded to better reflect diversity in fathering contributions and the contextual factors that shape fathering behaviours. Frameworks that are less normative and more responsive to diversity should help researchers, policy-makers and practitioners to better understand and meet the needs of all fathers.

Duggan, M. *Sheffield Hallam University*

Smells Like Team Spirit: Engaging Men in Preventing Violence against Women

During 2011, discussions on preventing, responding to and reimagining sexual violence were bolstered by a series of events. Notable among these were Ken Clarke's comments on rape and the series of 'Slut Walks' organised in response to victim-blaming sexual assault prevention advice offered by a Toronto police officer. These debates highlighted the ways in which funding cuts are disproportionately affecting women and girls, including services dedicated to addressing gender-based victimisation. Whereas these services are often women-focused spaces, other community initiatives exist to enhance the work done in preventing violence against women and girls (VAWG). Several groups active in this area are organised by men, whilst others actively recruit, engage and promote male involvement in campaigns to prevent VAWG.

This paper evaluates the success of one such initiative, a charity football tournament which took place in Sheffield in 2011. Men were invited to participate to show their commitment to opposing all forms of VAWG. Attendees of all genders were recruited for attitudinal research into community perspectives on involving men in efforts to prevent VAWG. The paper draws on the findings of this research, situating these within a framework of existing efforts to involve men and enhance representations of non-violent masculinity. The paper offers evidence-based rationales and recommendations for broadening out preventative measures designed to address VAWG in a way which engages men in a productive and proactive manner.

Dhanda, M. *University of Wolverhampton*

Dubbing Crimes against Women as 'Honour-related': Pro-women or Anti-community?

The paper discusses the naming, detection, punishing and prevention of violent crimes in the name of ‘honour’ - also called honour related violence (HRV) in the literature –in the UK. It is based on literature survey, government reports and some interviews with key state and non-state actors: a Deputy Inspector at Scotland Yard who is a member of the Strategic Homicide Prevention Working Group on Honour Killings, two youth workers and representatives of South Asian women’s groups. The link between crime and shame is considered in the light of a study on homicides and it is argued that avenging ‘honour’ may be implicit in many homicides regardless of the cultural community in which they occur. The paper queries the need for identifying distinct cultural communities at all in understanding violent crimes in the name of honour. The argument of the paper rests on making an analytical distinction between the crime of ‘forced marriage’ and the much more heinous ‘killing in the name of honour’. It argues that representing crimes against women in an undifferentiated manner within a cultural matrix does more to stereotype communities rather than effecting pro-women protective agendas. However, even whilst advocating that the causes for violence against women must be seen as generic, that is, not specifically connected to particular cultural configurations, the paper supports the view put forward by some minority ethnic women’s groups that the protective and preventive remedies against such violence, severely threatened by the cuts, must nonetheless be designed in culturally specific ways.

Williamson, E. *University of Bristol*

Negotiating the Unreality of Coercive Control: How Definitions of Domestic Abuse Impact on Survivors, Their Use of Services, and Our Theoretical Understanding of Domestic Violence

This paper will explore the ways in which definitions of domestic violence within the criminal and health contexts, limit the ways in which our understanding of the impact of abuse is experienced by victims/survivors. This paper will explore the discourse of prevalence of abuse by gender, in order to understand how the domestic violence field has been constructed over recent years. It will argue that to provide effective services, which go beyond the physical health and criminal impacts of abuse, requires a greater understanding of the psychological consequences of coercive control. Rather than individualizing the experience of abuse, a greater understanding of the psychological impact of abuse enables us to understand more clearly how systems of oppression and inequality operate. In the current financial crisis, where specialist domestic abuse services are under threat, there is a worrying tendency to provide services which do not address nor challenge, the underlying causes of abuse and as such leave victims struggling to deal with the gendered contradictions which they experience. By recognizing the ways in which our current discourses limit that understanding enables us to explore more clearly the power dynamics within wider society which ultimately condone the gendered oppression of women and children.

Muniz, B. *London School of Economics*

Law, Media and Artistic Creativity in 'Baile Funk' Music

When someone says 'funk', people in Brazil instead of remembering R&B or soul music, they will immediately assume you are talking about the electronic genre developed in the slums of Rio de Janeiro during the last decades. On October 18th, 1992, many youngsters performed violent scenes on Ipanema beach, stealing beachgoers while running through the sand band. Those were called 'funkeiros' by one of biggest local newspapers, linking 'funk' music to violence.

Last year, MCs accused of crime incitation were illegally arrested. The action clearly sought media attention, once funk is a highly controversial issue. The relationship between Rio de Janeiro's State Security Department and the media plays an important role in the whole state security policy (based in the UPPs - Unities of Pacifying Police, that seeks to occupy territories before dominated by the traffic).

The arrest also triggered a counter-action led by one local organization putting together a network that includes: MCs, lawyers, journalists, producers, State government, police, neighborhood associations and non-governmental organizations. The concept of performativity serves well the discussion, once many different agents fight to reiterate social norms and identities, stimulated by the law and other governmental acts. However, agents are never able to reproduce the identity completely, the concept of desidentification is used to discuss this impossibility. This work relies on articles published in brazilian newspapers and laws related to the production of funk music, altogether with interviews conducted with music agents in Rio de Janeiro.

Carrigan, M. *University of Warwick*

Becoming Who We Are: Theorising Personal Morphogenesis

In this presentation I draw on data from the first year of my three year longitudinal study into the practice of reflexivity amongst students at a British university. My project utilises the recent work of Margaret Archer on the internal conversation to explore how structural, cultural and personal factors interact through the practice of reflexivity in shaping the unfolding psychobiographical trajectories of late adolescents. The research proceeds through an in depth interview in each term of the participants undergraduate degree over three years.

Through analysis of my first year of data, I will illustrate how realist theory stands uniquely placed both to theorise psychobiography in the abstract and methodologically guide empirical research. I argue that studying processes of personal stasis and personal change (personal morphostasis / personal morphogenesis) raises unavoidable questions about the ontology of the person, as well as the kinds of causal processes which obtain between different emergent strata in the composition of the person and their tangled interrelationship with their structural and cultural environment. I attempt to map out the contours of these processes (change and stasis in the emotions, habitual dispositions, practice of reflexivity and the person as a whole) through engagement with my interview data and, through doing so, sketch out an initial theory of personal morphogenesis ('becoming who we are') which will serve as the starting point for the main theoretical chapter of my thesis.

Wilson, J., Prior, L., Donnelly, M. *Queen's University of Belfast*

Mapping the Evolution of the Well-being Concept in Public Policy

Background: Despite declining economic growth coupled with financial cut-backs, the concept of ‘well-being’ reigns high on government agendas. Yet a lack of agreement as to what constitutes well-being is hindering its implementation as a useful political objective. This project expounds the key words and phrases conceptually related to ‘well-being’. It is part of a larger scoping review which explores how meanings of well-being have evolved within public policy and the key drivers underpinning these changes. The research is funded by the ESRC and the IPH in Ireland.

Method: A scoping exercise focussed on eight databases was conducted across five time spans (90-94, 95-99, 00-04, 05-09, 10+). Databases and their taxonomies were explicitly searched for the ‘well-being’ concept, its variants and conceptually related terms.

Results: Findings revealed no MeSH heading for well-being implying that the current literature is being subsumed into existing taxonomies. Where subheadings were identified (e.g. CINAHL), these were connected to top level categories, which were unrelated to the topic under investigation. Findings also illustrated that interest in the well-being concept within the context of public policy has risen exponentially, from 11 articles between 1990-1994 to one hundred and thirty seven articles in 2010+. While early conceptualisations focused on well-being dimensions

as underpinned by the WHO definition of health, since 2005 interest has shifted towards individual attributes particularly, happiness and subjective well-being. This shift in emphasis is likely to impact on the public policies developed and their subsequent consequences.

Harden, J., Dickson, A. *University of Edinburgh*

Low Income Mothers' Food Practices with Young Children

The number of children classified as overweight and obese has risen dramatically in the last 10 years. In Edinburgh and the Lothians it is now estimated that 1 in 4 children starting primary school are overweight or obese. Children in the most deprived areas of Scotland have a 30% higher risk of obesity than their peers in more advantaged areas. In addressing these issues, the focus of attention is often on parents, particularly mothers, to provide a healthy start for their children. Yet this can be perceived as part of the 'blame culture' with parents being held responsible for their child's health. This paper draws on findings from a qualitative longitudinal study with 13 mothers (aged 17-39) with young children from a deprived area in Scotland. It explores the mothers' food practices at two time points within an 18 month period. The data support a critical understanding of the notion of 'choice', situating food practices in the wider context of the women's lives over time. The paper explores the factors shaping their food practices, including costs, the involvement of children in decisions around food, and dealing with complex and often difficult circumstances that were part of their everyday lives. The paper also describes the ways in which the initial findings from this project have been used by a local community organisation, working with the local authority and the NHS, to inform their practice.

Cullati, S., Rousseaux, E., Courvoisier, D.S., Gabadinho, A., Burton-Jeangros, C. *University of Geneva*

Trajectories of Self-rated Health and the Cumulative Advantage/Disadvantage Model: A Systematic Review of Longitudinal Studies among the Adult General Population

Background: The Cumulative Advantage / Disadvantage (CAD) model hypothesizes that increasing advantages (or disadvantages) cumulate over the life course, ending up in a consistent diverging gap across subgroups. Evidence of cumulative risk factors explaining inequalities in self-rated health (SRH) over the life course is accumulating. The objective is to conduct a systematic review of longitudinal studies examining SRH in the general adult population.

Method: Searches were performed in April 2011, typing 'self-rated health' and 'cumulative advantage' (and related terms) in in Proquest, Web of Science, PsyINFO and Medline. Included studies were longitudinal, examining the SRH as an outcome, measured twice or more, in samples including the complete age span of the adult general population. It is expected that a range of 35 to 45 studies will meet the inclusion criteria (data extraction is in progress; to date, results are based on 13 studies).

Results: Socio-economic status (education, income and employment) and family covariates were cumulatively associated with SRH. For instance, the difference in SHR between the lower educated and the higher educated increased over time. Patterns of SRH’s trajectories were fluctuating or being stable in poor or in good health. Low education, low income and lack of employment were associated with remaining in poor SRH, whereas staying in good SRH was related to favourable working conditions.

Discussion: When examining subgroups differences in SRH over the life course, most of the included studies found evidence supporting the CAD model. During the adult life, health inequalities tend to accumulate over time.

Gibson, B.J. *University of Sheffield*

The Mouth

This paper takes as its core problematic the extent to which the mouth has been constituted as a theme for sociology. The aim this paper is therefore to present a brief sketch of existing perspectives on the mouth, to highlight gaps in the literature and evaluate the possibilities for further work on the mouth as an object of sociological enquiry. The paper begins by exploring how the mouth became separated from the body and rendered visible through the techniques of power and knowledge associated with the dental discipline. The paper then goes on to detail how such constructivist accounts of the mouth can be contrasted with the problem of commodification and how this might be related to the separation of the mouth from the body. The commodification of the mouth is closely related to how different groups in society have become separated by the way in which mouths can act as symbols of one's citizenship status, as elite citizen, failed consumer illegal immigrant or otherwise. The mouth is then explored through the perspective of historical anthropology, especially in relation to its function as a permeable boundary between inside and out. In this respect the civilising processes associated with the closing of the mouth are also discussed. The paper then goes on to approach the mouth as a part of everyday life by presenting work on 'mouthrules', identity and permeability in everyday life. The paper concludes by exploring future possibilities for work on the mouth.

Wilson-Kovacs, D. *Egenis, ESRC Centre for Genomics in Society*

'Technologies of memories': Maps as a Visual Research Tool

This paper discusses a methodological device that both triggers and enhances narrative descriptions of past events in interviews. The discussion focuses on the visual representations of settings and encounters produced by interviewees either before or during in-depth semi-structured interviews, in three different projects. The first of these studies sought to obtain detailed descriptions regarding the role and place of material and symbolic artefacts in intimate routines, and employed a combination of maps and face-to-face interviews to achieve its aim. The second project set to document the professional trajectories of high flyers in different professional domains and developed the maps to enrich telephone interview data. The third study documented the clinical implementation of stem cell research and used interviewees maps to capture the complexity of medical routines and scientific landscapes. In all these projects maps became both a successful eliciting method and a useful summarising tool that enabled the production of rich data in sensitive research contexts. A further, not anticipated outcome has been the way in which the use of maps enriched the participants experiences of research and their sense of engagement with each of these projects. The conclusion highlights the advantages and disadvantages of this approach to data production and its usefulness in combination with other methods.

Finn, K. *Teesside University*

Are We Nearly There Yet? Reflections on a Qualitative, Longitudinal Study

Given the major preoccupation with various aspects of transition in young people's lives, many researchers have incorporated an element of 'follow up' into their studies (Heath et al. 2009:88). This is true of my PhD research – an exploration of young women's personal relationships during the transition to university – in which I employed a three-stage, qualitative longitudinal methodology. A longitudinal methodology is useful because repeat interviewing can help to "illuminate, confirm or unsettle initial and tentative interpretations, alert us to recurring motifs and tropes in participants narratives as well as to shifts and changes, suggest continuities or disruptions in emotional investments, in desires and in dispositions, and provide a strong sense of how particular identities are taking shape and developing." (McLeod 2000: 49). The merits of a longitudinal approach are clear, therefore, especially in studies which explore the process of choice-making and identity formation as in my own research. While these merits are widely discussed in methodological literature, the challenges of conducting qualitative, longitudinal interviews are not so well-rehearsed. In this paper I reflect on my own experiences of carrying out a qualitative longitudinal study, and on being faced with a series of 'movies' rather than 'snapshots' (Thomson 2009: 1, citing Neale and Flowerdew, 2003) to code, analyse and bring together as collective unit of data. Finally, I consider the implications of this kind of methodology on the identity of the researcher.

Hammond, N. *University of Sheffield*

Interviewing Men Who Pay for Sex Online

Qualitative research methods and indeed traditional forms of communication and interaction have historically been bound by time, geographic location and language, amongst other constraints. With the development of technology such as the phone, email and the internet, these traditional barriers have been broken down; developments which have also influenced the practices of those involved in sexual commerce. This paper, drawing on the experience of conducting interviews with who pay for sex online argues that our research methods and approach can in fact themselves be data.

My research project into male clients meant, both recruitment and interviewing required me to participate in the ways in which some of the men were living out and managing an aspect of their identity. An identity which was potentially secret or indeed stigmatised. I start by outlining the challenges to researching men who pay for sex and the benefits that online interviewing can offer. I move on to document how transformations in time and space offered by online communications were present during the data collection process, but also reflected the way men took part in paid-for sex. I conclude by arguing that a reflexive approach to our methodological choices is necessary and can offer an increased understanding of the topics we choose to study.

Vogl, S.

Applicability of Semi-Structured Telephone Interviews with Children

Telephone surveys are widely used in quantitative social science research. However, there is hardly any methodological reflection on the applicability of the telephone in qualitative research. Semi-structured interviews are traditionally conducted face-to-face. But it could be argued, that (for specific target groups) a telephone setting

might be considered beneficial even in qualitative interviews. Particularly when researching children there is almost inevitably an power imbalance between interviewer and respondent. It could be argued, that in telephone settings this fact is less pronounced because the child is not constantly reminded that the vis-à-vis is older. The visual presence of an interviewer could also have an effect on depth of answers particularly to sensitive questions. It could elicit more 'item-nonresponse', socially more desirable responses or saticficing. Furthermore, due to limited communicational channels misunderstandings might be more frequent on the telephone, answers might be shorter and more insecurities may arise. These considerations lead to the research question: are telephone interviews applicable for qualitative research with children? Which are inherent advantages and disadvantages?

Based on theoretical considerations regarding the application of telephone interviews in qualitative research, semi-structured interviews with children aged 5 to 11 are analysed. Each of 56 children was interviewed twice, once face-to-face, once on the telephone. Triangulating qualitative and quantitative analysis gains and limitations of each data collection mode are examined. Comparing the results of telephone and face-to-face data collection the impact of telecommunication technologies on the 'performance' of children in interviews is analysed.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 14:00 - 15:30

OPEN 2: PSYCHOANALYSIS & THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ROGER STEVENS 13

KNOWING AND NOT KNOWING: SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE, SOCIOLOGY AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL

The papers in this panel explore aspects of knowing and not knowing from a psychoanalytically informed sociological point of view, one that the new BSA 'Sociology, Psychoanalysis, and the Psychosocial' study group seeks to develop and explore. Whether epistemologically or practically, the papers are concerned with what can be known, with the importance and difficulty of allowing uncertainty and not knowing, and with the consequences of our need to tolerate states of knowing that are sometimes troubling or unbearable. They share an approach informed by a broadly post-Kleinian, British object relations tradition, one for which personal experience, the unconscious, and the relationship between 'inner' and 'outer' worlds (including the material, social, cultural and political) are central.

The panel opens with Redman's exploration of a current debate about knowing and personal experience. Carabine then explores what it means to claim an artistic identity while embracing the unknown, a loss of self, and passionate experiencing and what that suggests about the wider social and political potential of creativity. Next, Lewis uses autobiographical memory evoked in objects and popular music to explore aspects of racialised and oedipal dynamics in a household constituted through multiraciality.The panel closes with Hollway's discussion of reflective fieldwork-based, psychoanalytically informed social research on maternal subjectivities. A key concern for each paper is 'where does this leave the use of psychoanalytical ontology and epistemology in exploring emotional experiencing and meaning-making'?

The speakers are part of the psychosocial cluster in The Centre for Citizenship, Identities and Governance at The Open University.

Redman, P. *The Open University*

Contested Terrain: Personal Experience, Sociology and the Psychosocial

One of the more vexed questions currently circulating in psychosocial debates in the UK concerns the nature of personal experience. Paul Hoggett, among others, has made an eloquent defence of personal experience as something that, although existing only in relations of mutual constitution with the social world, is nevertheless irreducible and distinct. For Hoggett, personal experience denotes a dimension of being - sensual, affect-laden and partly unconscious in character - that is always in excess of and cannot be assimilated to a social world whose contours it registers, refracts and animates (see, for example, Hoggett's contribution to PCS 13/4, 2008). In contrast, others remain distinctly troubled by that account (see, for instance, Stephen Frosh's Psychoanalysis Outside the Clinic, Palgrave, 2010). One reason for that unease seems to lie in the belief that post-Kleinian and Winnicottian descriptions of personal experience reinstate - or, at least, fail to escape - an individual/social divide that notion of the psychosocial should seek to transcend. However, something else seems to lurk not far behind, namely a sense, derived partly from Lacan and Laplanche, that such descriptions offer a vision of selfhood, the social world and psychoanalysis itself that is essentially consolatory and, in consequence, fundamentally misplaced.

This working paper aims to explore that debate in more detail. Although not attempting to reconcile positions that are doubtless incompatible, the paper will seek grounds for dialogue between them and ask what lessons they might have for sociologically informed studies of the psychosocial.

Carabine, J. *The Open University*

The Vital Illusion: Self Loss, the Unknown and Artistic Identity

Making art is the outcome of unconscious as well as conscious processes that involve the negotiation between self and other and inner and outer reality in ways that draw deeply on the artist's inner experiencing and require the artist to come face to face with the unknown in themselves. It is a passionate experiencing involving periods of incredible excitement and pleasure, flights of fancy and risk taking as well as feelings of anxiety and frustration and the fear of not being able to 'let go' alongside the sometimes dread of 'letting go' too much that might lead to internal disintegration. Without a doubt risk-taking and excitement can be liberating. Learning to accommodate the influence of the unconscious and to work with it can be a demanding process that involves deep rather than surface experiencing and learning.

This paper explores the effect on the formation of an artistic identity of the need to face the unknowable in oneself, engage openly and creatively with one's unconscious, bear anxiety and frustration, and of allowing a temporary disintegration and loss of self as part of everyday creative practice. The paper draws on personal experience and considers what it means to feel authentically an artist and to claim an artistic identity. In so doing, it raises wider questions about the nature of self-making as a psychosocial process and about psychoanalytically informed sociological approaches to psychosocial research.

Lewis, G. *The Open University*

Where Might I Find You? Popular Music and the Internal Space for (my) the Father

In this paper I explore the relationship between popular music and the changing place (my) the father occupied in my mind from childhood to now. It uses autobiographical memory, as narrated around particular songs from the Jamaican popular music canon as they entered domestic and public space of London. It engages a combination of social and Kleinian/post-Kleinian theory in the service of an exploration of the internal space constituted by Oedipal dynamics and socially inscribed domestic space of a household constituted through "multi-raciality" (Haritaworn 2007). In particular it aims to demonstrate the analytic utility of 'experience near' social inquiry as it attempts to chart the simultaneous expansion of internal space and shrinking of 'racial' space that made room for a complicated (but still uncertain) psychic recognition of (my) the father.

Hollway, W. *The Open University*

'Psychoanalytically informed knowing in qualitative social research'

The question of if and how psychoanalysis can inform research in both sociology and social psychology has stimulated some productive argument (Layton 2008, special issue; Groarke 2008, 2011; Frosh 2010). The effect, in my case at least, has been to draw back from the use of terms that have a central clinical significance (notably, transference and countertransference) and to emphasise the value of a psychoanalytically informed stance involving free-floating attention, the ability to abstain from premature closure and certainty, the capacity for being changed by an encounter with research participants. Where does this leave the use of psychoanalytic ontology and epistemology in exploring emotional experience and meaning-making? What does it say about the relationship between inner and outer worlds (of participant and researcher and something in between) and what can that tell us about social research as a process? I explore these questions using two kinds of data: reflective fieldnotes and observation, both deriving from a study asking about the identity changes involved in becoming a mother for the first time.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 14:00 - 15:30

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE **ROGER STEVENS 14**

Sponsor of the Professional Practice Stream

JOURNAL PUBLISHING: TIPS AND PITFALLS

Join the editors of Work, Employment and Society for a workshop on journal publishing. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get published in top-rated journals. In this session we will talk about the things you can do - and the mistakes you should avoid - when writing, submitting and revising your article. This is an invaluable opportunity to hear about journal publishing from those in the know.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 14:00 - 15:30

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES ROGER STEVENS 09

Abraham, J.W., Davis, C. *University of Sussex*

Pharmaceutical Fallacy: A Case Study of Mis-Government of Science and Technology

We are told that austerity is now needed because of the banking crisis, which is generally agreed to have resulted from inadequate and insufficient regulation of the banking industry as a sector of international capitalism. But what if banking is not the only international capitalist industry with inadequate regulation. This paper is a window on the relationship between the regulatory state and international capitalism in the form of the transnational pharmaceutical industry. Drawing on years of fieldwork in the US and the EU, this paper examines the relationship between government measures to stimulate and increase the availability of innovative pharmaceuticals, on the one hand, and the actual product outcomes in terms of therapeutic advance, on the other. The paper begins by outlining some of the quantitative aspects of this relationship across the field of pharmaceutical innovation and associated deregulatory measures introduced ostensibly to stimulate new drugs needed by patients. To examine this relationship in more depth, focus is then placed on the construction and use of surrogate markers and endpoints as a means to place new drugs on the market. It is shown how such measures have accelerated new drugs on to the market for serious illnesses, such as cancer and diabetes but without providing therapeutic advance for patients and health-care systems. The paper ends with the conclusion that the deregulation of drug effectiveness standards in order to stimulate drug innovations supposedly needed by patients during the last 20-30 years has been a fallacy, without which more drugs of genune therapeutic value may have been developed and used.

Corbett, K. *Canterbury Christ Church University*

Inference to the Best Diagnosis: Inside the Black Box of HIV Antibody-testing

This paper analyses three eras of United Kingdom (UK) official guidance that since 1985 has governed laboratory testing for antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Using data from expert governance of UK laboratory practice and users understandings thereof, I analyse how this 'publicly hidden' or 'blackboxed' process has dealt with the interpretative flexibility of antibody testing by optimising user expertise in testing processes for purposes of inferring medical diagnosis. I show that variables like test sensitivity, specificity and risk of exposure categories, which all impact on the interpretive flexibility of the antibody-tests were historically factored into test algorithms by regulatory expertise. This enabled regulators to develop test algorithms using accrued expertise that aimed to increase throughput targets, diminish interpretive flexibility and optimise diagnostic accuracy by a form of inference to the best diagnosis critiqued through user interactional expertise. These algorithms are found to diminish interpretive flexibility by a corroborative congruence between heterogeneous forms of laboratory and clinical data mediated by the concept of seroepidemiological risk. For STS, these findings advance our understanding about the role of expert governance in regulating laboratory practice and the limits of users' interactional expertise.

Madden, M. *University of York*

Devices

Devices and the desire for evidence: Marketing medical devices to wound care clinicians in an age of austerity.

Clinicians are intermediaries in the medical device marketing channel that delivers products to patients. In order to keep products moving, industry must negotiate the barriers that divide conventions in medical research and practice from marketing objectives (Applbaum, 2009). A wealth of 'innovation' and an abundance of detailed marketing information which deploys claims to evidence in creative ways can make it difficult for the clinician consumer in wound care to judge which products to choose for their patients. Medical devices are subject to less stringent requirements for testing than pharmaceuticals. Once a technology is launched onto the market the incentives for industry to conduct quality research are reduced because seeking proof of efficacy threatens to remove lucrative products from the market. This paper will draw on ethnographic work at a 2010 Wounds conference against a backdrop of late capitalist, post credit-crunch austerity; a time of uncertainty about what the future holds for clinicians facing job insecurity, health service rationing and reorganisation and growing levels of demand. Clinicians attending the conference state that they are undervalued and seek to have their practical expertise acknowledged. Evidence based medicine is portrayed as an obstacle to innovation and as in the service of ration-focused 'paymasters' and those who would proscribe or curtail individual powers of clinical decision making. The conference and its exhibition can be seen as part of, "the business of expectations" (Pollock & Williams 2010) giving life and meaning to products that provide hope, if not proof, of effectiveness and fuelling expectation (a market) in future technological solutions.

Johnson, P. *Queen's University Belfast*

Teens, Social-types and Faulty Persons

This paper focuses on the social-type labels which 14-15 year old Belfast teenagers use to mark out identities within their overarching 'non-adult' categorical positioning. Drawing upon pictorial prompts and focus group interviews, distinctions rooted in gendered, classed and ethno-national judgements will be explored, examining the manner in which young people personify one another. In Goffmanian terms, almost anybody outside an immediate group of friends was liable to be construed as a 'faulty person', deemed unable to actualise an esteemed presentation of self. Notably, the teenage respondents utilised stereotypical symbolic markers to attribute characteristics onto others, even though these same group markers rarely possessed validity in terms of how the young people saw themselves.

Papapolydorou, M. *University of Greenwich*

'When you see a normal person and they start trying to act all goody': Young People's Understandings of Social Class and Friendship Formation

This paper discusses the role of social class in the formation of friendships among adolescents. The data is drawn from interviews and focus groups carried out with Year 12 students in four London secondary schools. Thematic content analysis was employed for the examination of the data.

The analysis suggests that social class exercises a strong influence on students friendship formation and particularly on the formation of close friendships. Despite students exposure to young people from various social class backgrounds, inter-class friendships were significantly limited. Conversely, students, who appeared to be very conscious of their own class positioning and their differences to social class 'Others', tended to form predominantly intra-class friendships. Class 'sameness' was considered to be an element that importantly exemplified the quality of their friendships. Students perceptions about the relevance of class were in line with Bourdieunian (1984) concepts of 'taste' and 'distinction'. Student characteristics that varied across social class groups, such as accent and posture, comprised a form of embodied symbolic capital (Bourdieu, 1986), which was decisive for the inclusion and exclusion of students in certain friendship groups.

This paper concludes that social class is of continuous importance and that relevant inequalities are likely to promote social class polarisation in communities where adolescents are found, such as schools. As Pahl argues 'strong pressures exist in class-structured societies to avoid the formation of friendships between social unequals' (2000, p.162) and this seemed to be perfectly mirrored in the friendships formed among the young people that participated in this research.

Kadar Satat, G. *Edinburgh University*

An Exploration of the Socio-economic Difference in Children's Participation in Out-of-school Activities

For many year, researchers have focused on the education systems contribution to the reproduction of social inequalities.

Recent studies from the U.S.A, however, indicate that the role played by students participation in out-of-school activites is greater than the one played by schools in social reproduction.

In the UK, there is little research on children's involvement in out-of-school activities and their effect on educational outcomes.

This paper addresses this shortage through a study using data from the 'Millennium Cohort Study' to analyse socio-economic differences in children's participation in various types of out-of-school activities.

Results from logistic regression models show that participation in out-of-school activities and the type of activity attended are influenced by children's socio-economic background: the odds and frequency of participation in cultural and enrichment out-of-school activities are greater among children of parents who are better educated, hold a high status occupation, live in richer households, in less deprived areas and have no more than two children. Different social stratification patterns emerge in relation to after school clubs participation. Mother's employment and occupation are the most important factors to determine whether and how often children attend after school clubs. Moreover, the attendance rates in after school clubs are higher among children who live in more deprived areas and children of working single mothers.

The paper discusses the implications of the social division in participation in out-of-school activities on students aqusition of cultural capital and the development of early life cultural tastes and academic performances.

Killeen, N. *University of Abertay Dundee*

'What do you want from us?' The Contradictions of Integration

Conservative political rhetoric around the notion of a 'broken society' and discourses of social disintegration circulated by sections of the media have helped achieve 'common sense' status for the idea that multiculturalism has 'failed' and that complex and disparate social problems can be addressed by something called 'greater integration'. Everything from terrorism to educational under-achievement, from rioting to unemployment, is attributed to a lack of this thing called 'integration', without any real attempt to explain or define what is meant by this term, or what is required of those people thought to be 'in need of integration'.

Based on qualitative research among people from three minority ethnic groups in Britain, this paper examines some difficulties and contradictions they have encountered in relation to discourses and processes of integration. It highlights how the term itself has become a dangerously vague and shifting signifier which is deployed by powerful groups in ways that undermine social cohesion. The research suggests that, although many powerful voices in society seem to be calling for policy that encourages assimilation, it is mainly the dominant population who resists this process and prevents it from happening. The paper concludes that we need clearer definitions of, and agreement on, what is meant by integration and its various forms before we can begin to develop equitable policy.

Paul, J. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

When Theory Met Praxis: Postracialism and Race-Equality Work in the Coalition Era

This paper explores the postracialist question, can 'race', as a practical and theoretical concept, be dispensed with when it is perceived as socially real and has substantial material consequences? This debate is important as seemingly every aspect of social and political relations has become racially inflected. Recently, philosophers (Zack, 1993), sociologists (St Louis 2002) and historians (Roediger, 1994) have scrutinized 'race' and called for abolition. Abolitionists argue that 'race' imposes scripted identities and overdetermines the self with a category which is always-already ensnared in moral and intellectual evaluation (Gilroy, 2000). Drawing on interviews with race-equality policy makers and activists, I critically examine the implications of postracialism's theoretical insights for concrete race-equality work during the coalition era (Gilroy, 2004).

Postracialism advocates an activism which contests the category and without recourse to 'race' focuses on racism, the social process that (re)produces 'race' and racialized inequality (Hill, 2001). It also claims to introduce a view of humanity with the conceptual sophistication for appreciating identities that stress multiple affinities and negotiated political associations.

Building on semi-structured interviews, my analysis brings the theoretical critiques of postracialism into the 'real world' and critically evaluates the potential obstacles to and openings for an anti-race politics in the coalition conjuncture. Of concern are two central questions. What, if any, are the implications of the ethico-political critiques for activism and policy in the single equality bill era? And, what would become of antiracism without the tried and tested concept of race'?

Shaik, F. *Université Catholique de Louvain*

'Inclusion' as an Educational Reform Project: Fragmented Policy Discourses on 'Difference' and Limitations for Realties of Education?

This paper addresses the weaknesses of the 'inclusion' reform, increasingly launched in national systems of education in Europe, and questions whether inclusion as a project poses a real challenge to educational differentiation. Recent research proposes that although inclusion has had an impact on many educational systems in the States, Australia and Europe with, for example, the introduction of anti-discrimination legislation, and putting an emphasis on how schools respond to 'diversity', often the local interpretation of inclusion is evasive and has been reduced mainly to a change of language rather than of practice (Armstrong, Armstrong and Spandagou, 2011). This study suggests that part of the reason of this evasiveness of national 'inclusion' projects may lie in the fragmentation of the notion of 'difference' itself, rooted in and deeply influenced by national and regional political landscapes and agendas; educational institutional and social histories; market-driven management and logic of education; and pre-existing power relations with respect to social and political membership. Looking at two different national case-studies, located in Belgium and Switzerland, this paper explores the respective education policy discourses of 'inclusive education' and if/how 'difference' within these discourses is fragmented into three key areas of disability, cultural diversity and socio-economic background. These three aspects are 'problematised' in education discourses, (re-) triggering a national response which constructs, diffuses and institutionalizes shared

ideas of International policies of 'inclusion' or 'integration'. This paper addresses the logic of pre-existing normative ideologies about what 'difference' constitutes, what 'needs' this incurs and what measures need to be taken.

Moore, R.S. *University of Liverpool*

Cohesion and 'Race Relations'

Social cohesion and community cohesion, are not ideas that originate in sociology but which derive from debates following recent urban unrest in some English cities. A number of assumptions underlying the derivation of the terms have been empirically falsified. Social cohesion was a vague and all encompassing term; attempts in academic and policy documents to describe a cohesive society include most of the characteristics of the more equal societies described by Wilkinson and Pickett (2009). Social cohesion policies, whilst largely benign, do not address the major economic inequalities that co-relate with the social problems characterising a lack of 'social cohesion'. This omission is possible through the racialisation of the social cohesion agenda.

Sociologists and anthropologists have written extensively on the interests and sentiments that bind communities, associations and societies including Marx, Weber and Durkheim in the classical tradition and functionalist sociologists, social anthropologists and others in the 20th century. Communities and associations may not bind or be cohesive with the nation or the state – thus, paradoxically, social cohesion becomes part of the problem for its proponents.
Social cohesion policies are a response to the perceived problems of 'integrating' a multi-ethnic society, and also to an alleged loss of national identity in England as a consequence of immigration. But does the idea of social cohesion have any utility in the study of race relations, or is it solely part of policy responses to issues for which students of race relations are already using more appropriate concepts?

THE AGE OF AUSTERITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The rise in student fees for English university education and recent financial cut backs will have a series of major ramifications for the provision of higher education in England. These measures lay vulnerable widening participation opportunities for white working class and black and minority ethnic students. There is a serious threat to some universities and the future of the Arts and Humanities subjects which will no longer receive a government teaching grant. These potential impacts also raise the question of the role and purpose of the university in the 21st century. The relationship between the pre and post 1992 universities has always been in tension and it is clear that the post 1992 universities will be hardest hit by these measures in that for example, they are the universities that have been most successful at recruiting the so called 'non-traditional' entrants and supporting their successful progress and development (Harris 2010).

In this symposium we will contribute to the debates around these issues. By drawing on a range of high profile research projects we analyse and discuss the value and contribution of university education to the lives of working class, white, black, minority ethnic women and men students. Specifically we address issues around the privatization of universities and the recent financial changes in student fees and funding and the potential consequences of this for Widening Participation opportunities. Moreover we interrogate the discourse of derision that is seeping into arguments to justify cut backs and re-appropriate the question 'what is university education for?'

Crozier, G. *Roehampton University*

What Is an Authentic University Experience? Working Class Students' Motivations for, Perspectives on, and Valuing of Higher Education

Claims of 'pointless degrees' and questionable universities voiced in the right wing press and by Tory ministers raises the spectre of the 'authentic' (Taylor 1992) university and 'authentic' subject (Bourdieu 1988) of study. These discourses are part of the context in which government spending on Higher Education is being pared back and New Labour's commitment to ensuring 50% of adults attend university is dropped. The hierarchisation of university education and subject knowledge is hardly a new phenomenon. However, recent education policy, the financial cut backs and raising student fees, take these discourses to new levels. Moreover, these developments and the expected shift towards the privatisation of Higher Education raises the question of 'what is university education for?' This paper challenges the over simplistic pragmatic correlation between university education, skills and work through the analysis working class university students' experiences. Drawing on qualitative data from a 28 month ESRC project (Crozier and Reay 2008 RES-139-25-0208) I present an analysis of working class students' motivations of why they chose to go to university and the value that this experience gave to them. In so doing I interrogate the notion of the 'authentic' and pursue the question from the perspectives of the students, of what is university education for?

Burke, P.J. *Roehampton University*

The (Im)Possibilities of Widening Participation

This paper interrogates the underpinning assumptions, values and perspectives shaping the uncertain and changing terrain of WP policy and practice. Drawing on qualitative interviews with widening participation practitioners and leaders, I consider the complex power relations at play within universities. WP professionals have primary responsibility for developing and sustaining WP strategies within their institutions and in this way WP has its own special space, outside of the main work of academic staff. I interrogate the competing discourses framing WP policy and practice, which shape the im/possibilities for WP and for the formation of recognisable subject positions within an increasingly hierarchical and exclusive HE terrain. Finally, I will suggest spaces of transformation and possibility through critical and feminist reflexive practices (Freire, 1974; Lather, 1991; Burke and Jackson, 2007).

Hoskins, K. *Roehampton University*

Widening Participation: Higher Education Prospects for Non-traditional Students in the Neo-liberal University

At a time when education policy is ever changing, with frequently conflicting outcomes, this paper reflects on New Labour's policy initiative to widen participation, considering the consequences this policy has had for non-traditional students, i.e. "students from under-represented groups" (Medway, Rhodes, Macrae, Maguire & Gerwirtz's 2003, p.3). Drawing on in depth semi-structured interviews with non-traditional students attending a post 1992 university, this paper considers their attempt to access educational capital (Bourdieu, 1977) and some of the struggles and challenges they have overcome in the process. As a result of Widening Participation policy, a broader range of

Higher Education (HE) institutions have actively sought to enrol larger numbers of those they have historically tended to exclude: the working classes, females, mature students and ethnic minorities (Burns, Sinfield and Holley, 2006). The shift in emphasis away from Access programmes as a route in to HE for those traditionally excluded to the New Labour government push for Widening Participation across the sector has reshaped HE, raising questions about what and who HE is for. Thus, the paper asks if changes to education (such as widening participation ostensibly as part of a move to increase social justice) can change the status quo, giving voice, stake and power to those traditionally excluded from those realms.

Reay, D. *University of Cambridge*

Private or Public Concern? English Universities in the 21st Century

In the 1950s RH Tawney wrote, "One of the besetting sins of those in high places in England is the bad utilitarianism which thinks that the object of education is not education but some external result, such as professional success or business leadership". (Tawney1964: 85). He could have been writing of Lord Browne's recent report on higher education (Browne 2010). The focus now is to be on HE as a source of private profit rather than public good. How far we have moved through a process of the economizing of higher education is visible in the report as we glimpse the extent to which HE is increasingly dictated by the views, attitudes and values of business. This economizing of HE gathered momentum under New Labour but has accelerated under the current Liberal-Conservative coalition government.

But the privatizing of our elite universities has been a problem for far longer. So long that, for the most part, the stranglehold of the private schools on universities at the top of the university league tables is taken-for-granted. In this paper I look at these dual processes of privatization and their consequences for class trajectories to university. I draw on data from two ESRC funded studies, one on choice of higher education (Reay et al 2005), and a second that looks at students' experiences once they take up their university places (Reay et al 2009; 2010).

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 14:00 - 15:30

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION — ROGER STEVENS 06

Arat, A. — *Lancaster University*

Spiritual Charisma and the Sociology of the Sacred

This paper seeks a radical return to what arguably lies at the very core of the subject matter of the sociology of religion, i.e. the sacred, by proposing a critical re-assessment of Weber's formulation of charismatic authority. I argue that the widespread application of charisma within the sociological literature often overlooks the fact that the concept was originally conceived in two distinct types. Weber himself thus differentiated between what he regarded as its primary and genuine form on the one hand, and its secondary and relatively more institutionalised form on the other.

In labelling the former in terms of spiritual charisma, I propose a renewed focus on charisma that remains categorically distinct from more traditional readings of the concept. Drawing on the popular practice of meditation as a case study, I develop the key features of such spiritual charisma in terms of a) embodying the sacred and b) acting as an instrument or facilitator of the divine. In the end, I claim that such a spiritual charisma based approach allows us to gage more directly and radically with the sacred as a category in itself, going beyond its structural expressions alone without having to collapse our analysis to a confessional theology.

McKenzie, J. — *Univeristy of Aberdeen*

Buddha for Sale: The Commiditisation of Tibetan Buddhism in Scotland

The purpose of this presentation is to focus upon the effects of commoditisation on a religious organization in a consumer society. Current literature, such as Carette and King (2006), tends to focus upon the negative and corrosive effects commoditisation has upon religious organizations and their traditions, whilst, to a lesser extent, also pointing to possible ways that religious organizations and their members can resist the omnipotence of consumer culture. The aim of this paper is to address this imbalance by focusing on how one religious organization resists the negative effects of commoditisation. That is this paper will aim to demonstrate how theTibetan Buddhist organization, Rokpa, in Scotland has resisted the corrosive effects of commoditisation by limiting access to the fundamentals of the tradition whilst embracing the cultural practices of consumer culture within the organization and commoditising Tibetan Buddhism itself. This allows Rokpa to provide the cultural resources for participants to both pursue religious or spiritual goals and to satisfy consumerist desires within the limits of the organization. It will then be argued that such a response provides Rokpa with the financial and cultural resources to further crystallize its institutional bases and to pursue its religious goals in a manner that Rokpa can claim is in-keeping with the tradition. In conclusion it will be argued that this is an on-going negotiation and Rokpa need to be vigilante to any threats posed by consumer culture.

Sobczyk, R. — *University of Grenada*

Immigration and Religious Minorities of Spain: The Case of the Quichua Evangelical Church

Since the 1990's Spain has undergone a profound transformation into one of the main receiving countries in Europe. The proportion of immigrants within its society has risen from 1,6% in 1999 to reach 12,2% in 2011. In the context of the growing importance of transnational tendencies, this mobility translates into religious diversity without precedent which transforms the traditional predominance of Catholicism in Spain. Despite the fact that more than two millions of its new inhabitants consider themselves as being a part of minority faiths, little scholarly attention has been given to analyse this phenomenon.

The paper, based on a mixed-method research, addresses this issue offering a panorama of minority religious organisations attended by immigrants. The results obtained show the predominance of Evangelical and Muslim entities and provide a necessary contextualisation for an in-depth study of one selected community: the Quichua Evangelical Church. It is an example of a religious organisation started and attended by immigrants, in this case indigenous population from Ecuador. The research analyses the process of constructing religious meaning within the studied community and demonstrates the role of religion as a vehicle for negotiating and redefining their ethnic identity. The study, based on qualitative perspective, stresses the creative and multiple ways in which the members of the Quichua Evangelical Church use it as a basis for reaffirmation of their community and fostering networks which facilitate their adaptation. In this sense, religious involvement goes far beyond spiritual sphere influencing their socio-cultural, economic and political insertion into the host society.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 14:00 - 15:30

THEORY ROGER STEVENS 05

SOCIOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND INTERDISCIPINARITY

Chernilo, D. *Loughborough University*

The Idea of Philosophical Sociology

The idea of philosophical sociology was relatively common currency in German sociological circles in the early part of twentieth century. For Simmel, it was meant to explicate both the epistemological and metaphysical commitments that were needed for the empirical and explanatory interests of sociology to take place. Philosophical sociology was not to replace empirically exhaustive and theoretically informed social research; rather, it was to help strengthen its foundations and clarify its implications. Writing on Marx and Weber in the early 1930s, Karl Lowith then expanded on the notion of philosophical sociology in order to make it focus on the existential questions that in his view equally underpinned Marx and Weber's social theory: 'the meaning of being human under modern capitalistic conditions'. In this paper, I explore these early meanings of the idea of philosophical sociology and ask whether, and how, they can become a useful resource in contemporary social theory. I will argue that, as a programme, the idea of philosophical sociology can contribute to the clarification of some of contemporary social theory's implicit normative commitments. Equally, it has the potential to reconnect social theory with sister philosophical and normative types enquiries from it allegedly should had never cut itself off.

Turner, C. *Warwick University*

The Human Sciences and Interdisciplinarity

The paper proposes that there are two possible approaches to interdsiciplinarity inquiry. According to the first, methods drawn from a variety of disciplines may be brought to bear on a single object domain. According to the second, the results of inquiry in different disciplines may be drawn upon in order to develop a unified human science. Much interdisciplinary work today is based implicitly on the first approach, and the paper argues that it has two main weakneses: an often unexamined assumption that methods of different disciplines may be reconciled with one another, and, if the tensions between them are acknowledged, resort to a naive realism about the integrity of the object domain. The second approach accepts that different methodologies are irreconcilable, and seeks instead to develop the idea of a human science grounded in a philosophical anthropology that embraces all aspects of the human encounter with the world. The drawbacks of the first are that it results either in incoherence, or, ironically enough, in provincialism, a provincialism not of disciplines but of neatly separated object domains. The paper argues that the search for an interdisciplinary human science must take the second route, but that that search has barely begun.

McLennan, G. *University of Bristol*

'Can sociological theory be religious?'

If there has been a 'postsecular turn' in social theory of late, its rationale lies not only in response to current epochal austerity but to the growing sense amongst critical thinkers that a spiritual malaise or cultural deficit is inherent in secular modernity itself. And so the call goes out that social/sociological theory too needs to become distinctly more receptive to religious motivations, themes and dimensions. After making some critical observations about this contemporary postsecular mood, I review key concepts and arguments in the recent work of Margaret Archer that seem to reflect aspects of her religious sensibility, thus raising the question posed in the title of this paper.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 14:00 - 15:30

WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC LIFE ROGER STEVENS 21

RECESSION

McCann, L., Granter, E., Hassard, J., Hyde, P *University of Manchester*

Casting the Lean Spell: Mechanisms of Hope in NHS Restructuring

Many public sector workplaces are claiming to adopt 'lean' operations as they attempt to cut costs and increase efficiency in times of austerity. This paper explores the adoption of lean principles in an NHS Foundation Trust hospital ('Milltown Hospital') through ethnographic observation of lean training events and an analysis of local textual and visual lean-promoting materials. Exploring both the 'selling' and the 'buying' of lean the paper analyses the complex dynamics of hope, expectation, resistance and disappointment surrounding lean adoption. Observations of managers and medical practitioners in the hospital demonstrated highly ambiguous relationships to lean. On the one hand lean is attractive as a dynamic new system that can galvanize staff in their efforts to improve the workings of their parts of the hospital. On the other hand it is also unattractive given its agenda of heavy standardization, something that was often described as untenable in the context of healthcare work. We argue that it is useful, up to a point, to interpret lean as a 'mechanism of hope' (Brunsson 2006); lean is a managerial ideology around which legitimacy can be generated for cost-cutting measures. But the data also demonstrates the radical ambiguity and malleability of lean in practice. As champions of lean respond to critics and sceptics, the meaning of lean is stretched until it becomes absurd and meaningless, thereby stripping it of the functional role that Brunsson attributes to mechanisms of hope.

Kennedy, P. *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Deconstructing the Age of Austerity

As with most professional bodies funded by tax-paying citizens, Sociology aspires to be of service to the public. One public service offered by Sociology is the deconstruction of language that disempowers and misleads citizens. 'The Age of Austerity' is one such language game, constructing in its wake potential beneficiaries and losers under the guise of 'we are all in it together', while also disguising how 'austerity' is but one possible political and economic project announced to manage a profound crisis of capitalism, stretching across the social, (geo)political and economic fabric of society.

Through analysis of key Government policy documents, business and trade union media, this paper demonstrates how the rhetoric of 'the age of austerity' protects vested interests, shores up neo-liberalism and prevents discussion of more profound alternatives. The paper will also address the proposition that public interest in and support for Sociology will grow in line with Sociology's willingness to not only consider what 'the age of austerity' may hold for the fate of Sociology as a discipline, or how 'the age of austerity' might impact on employment trends and working life, etc., but also in line with its willingness to engage with a critical analysis of the wider crisis engulfing economy and state and to discuss the more fundamental social changes required to resolve it.

Atkinson, W.J. *University of Bristol*

Time and Class Habitus: The Case of Employment Insecurity

This paper examines the consequences of the recent economic downturn and current and impending government spending cuts, as exacerbations of prevailing trends in neo-liberal employment policy, on temporal perception, specifically as it relates to the adaptation of subjective anticipations of and projections into the future to objective prospects by class. Grounded in a phenomeno-Bourdieusian conceptualisation of class and time and contextualised by statistics on chances of job loss, it draws on intensive qualitative research - including interviews, observations and time diaries - with 29 families from across the social spectrum, as well as users of a debt advice agency in Bristol, to chart differing dispositions toward the future. Firstly, the dominant class, while displaying some anxieties toward the to-come and temporary disorientation when redundancy has befallen them, generally possess a secure, stable perception of the long-term future assuming career progression, largely thanks to a sense of being 'future-proofed' by their knowledge and skills (cultural capital) or their savings and redundancy packages (economic capital). Secondly, those more in the intermediate zone of social space are less secure but, due to their social and technical capital, seem fairly confident of their possibilities and cautiously project realisable long-term plans. Finally, those in the dominated class are generally oriented more toward the immediate or short-term future (solving the problems of necessity) and either exhibit a mix of fatalism and cynicism about the time ahead or, especially its lower sections, retreat into unrealistic fantasies and dreams.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 16:00 - 17:30
Paper Session 6

Burrows, R.J.,Holmes, M. *University of York*

Ping Pong Poms? Some Contemporary Experiences of Return Migration from Australia to the UK

Return migration is a common, but under-researched, phenomenon and there are no recent qualitative studies of return migration from Australia to the UK. This paper provides some initial exploration of whether this return migration and indeed 'ping-ponging' currently occurs for the same kinds of reasons as it did in the twentieth century. In particular, by looking at discussion forums for British migrants to Australia, we are able to offer some rich descriptions of people's layered and often complex decisions about shifting to 'the other side of the world' and back. Hammerton and Thomson's (2005) intricate portrait of the ten pound poms who ventured to Australia and returned home in the decades following World War II has provided a firm framework, and it does seem that the core reasons for return that they set out feature strongly in the discussion forum posts of today's migrants. Many people want their families near them and want their children to know their grandparents. Also important in return is a search for a sense of belonging, of feeling in place, at home. The other most striking theme in the posts we examined is one less directly covered by Hammerton and Thomson: disappointed dreams. Yes, people shift for economic, career and 'lifestyle' reasons and shift back for those same reasons as well as to be with family and to feel 'at home'; but people also migrate to ‘escape’, to find a 'dream life' that they think will release them from everyday cares and the tedium of routines, which in their home country they might see stretch out in front of them in predictable rows of years.

Mhishi, L. *Monash South Africa, Monash University*

Mobility, Mortification and Morphing: A Complicated Sociology of Zimbabwean Migrants in South Africa

The economic and sociopolitical crisis in Zimbabwe has wrought cross border migration to numerous countries in the Southern African region, South Africa being a recipient of a larger proportion of political and economic migrants, amongst many others.

Depending on their reasons for living Zimbabwe, and the spaces they have occupied in South Africa, Zimbabwean migrants have found themselves negotiating their sense of identity in at times precarious and uncertain circumstances in order to survive. Literature on Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa has however overwhelmingly focused on the poor, disadvantaged and the marginalized in the inner city and other poorer communities.

Utilising Pier Bourdieus structure-agency theory of Habitus and Field, as well as some of the literature on migration in South Africa, the paper seeks to argue that Zimbabwean migrants are not just passive victims who suffer embarrassment and discrimination, even violence in xenophobic attacks. They are also agents, who reconstruct and negotiate their identities in order to occupy, not just spaces of marginalization and exclusion, but even of inclusion and affluence. This view of the Zimbabwean migrant has received scant attention in literature, and this argument aims to foster a more complex understanding of the Zimbabwean migrant, other than that of a victim.

Schuster, L. *City University London*

Why Those Deported Remigrate

While there is very little literature on the consequences of deportation for the individuals forcibly returned, there is a growing body of evidence, largely anecdotal, that some of those deported to their countries of origin re-migrate, sometimes to return to the country from which they have been deported, sometimes to other countries. In this paper, based on interviews with a number of young men and family members, Schuster outlines some of the reasons for this re-migration. These vary from =persecution suffered or feared on return, to an inability to repay outstanding debts incurred by their first migration, from an absence of any perspective for the future to shame at their perceived failure when others in their circle have succeeded.

Twamley, K. *Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London*

Love Is Enough: How Ideals of Intimacy Inhibit Greater Equality amongst Gujarati Couples in the UK and India

The paper draws on my doctoral thesis, an ethnographic study exploring understandings of love and intimacy amongst young middle class Indians of Gujarati origin living in the UK and India. A two site comparative study was used to enable an understanding of how social and economic contexts shape cultural constructions of intimate relationships and sexuality. I found that men and women in both contexts had similar aspirations of intimacy, but women were likely to be more in favour of egalitarian values. What this meant was interpreted differently in India and the UK. In neither setting, however, was gender equality fully realised in the lives of the informants due to both structural and normative constraints. Using Connell's framework to explore gender relations, the paper sets out to understand 1) why informants' ideals of equality were not realized and 2) how informants rationalized this disparity between ideal and experience. Using an analysis which not only looks at power but also affect (or cathexis) I argue that the increased emphasis on a loving caring relationship may make it difficult for women to negotiate a more egalitarian relationship with their husband; women receive their husbands' help in the home as a 'gift' and take on ideologies of intimacy between a couple, inhibiting a dialogue which might disrupt this pretty picture.

Stella, F. *University of Glasgow*

'Lesbian' Lives and Real Existing Socialism in Late Soviet Russia

The experience of state socialism, which marked a fundamental moment in Russia's trajectory to modernity, shaped Russian discourses on sexuality in important ways (Healey 2001; Temkina and Zdravomyslova 2002). Existing literature on the emergence of modern homosexualities in Soviet Russia has typically focused on legal and medical discourses, emphasising the repressive role of state institution and of the 'new Soviet morality' in enforcing heteronormativity (Healey 2001; Engelstein 1995; Rotkirch 2002). However, everyday expressions of same-sex desire in Soviet Russia remain very sparsely documented in existing academic literature.

The paper explores the ways in which female same-sex relations were lived and negotiated under 'real existing socialism', drawing on biographical interviews conducted in 2004-05 and in 2010 in the cities of Moscow, Ul'ianovsk and St Petersburg. The paper challenges the notion of Soviet Russia as a uniformly 'totalitarian' society, and argues for the need to explore how women strategically and creatively negotiated their relationships and subjectivities. Findings point to the need to reassess the extent to which the Soviet medical establishment attempted to 'cure' women of their lesbian desires, and emphasise instead the role of the Soviet gender order (Ashwin 2000) and of the socio-economic organisation of Soviet society in shaping women's experiences. It also points to the inadequacy of social constructionist genealogies of the 'modern lesbian' in accounting for the realities of late Soviet Russia, in spite of the paradigmatic status they have acquired in sexualities studies (Kulpa and Mizielinska 2011).

Donovan, C. *University of Sunderland*

Can Love Make a Difference? Making Sense of Abusive Same Sex and Heterosexual Relationships

Feminist theorising about domestic violence has focussed on heterosexual relationships and identified patriarchal factors at both micro (e.g. individual, relationship) and macro (e.g. economic, political) levels as explanatory. Domestic violence in same sex relationships fundamentally calls this approach into question. Drawing on a national comparative study of love and violence in same sex and heterosexual relationships this paper suggests that a shift in focus to people's understandings and expectations of love may provide a way of understanding domestic violence across gender and sexuality. This approach retains the feminist definition of domestic violence as a relationship in which one partner (or family) exerts power and control over the other partner. The difference is that heterosexuality is shifted from centre stage. Instead, accounts of what can be expected from love and relationships – that cross gender and sexuality – emerge to problematize gendered assumptions about practices of love. Three examples are explored in this paper: the association with femininity of disclosing intimacy, speaking of love and a belief that relationships are shared projects for the mutual satisfaction of both with femininity. Problematizing practices of love as potentially abusive builds on the feminist debates that have centred on heterosexuality and unequal gendered relationship practices because of the love and relationships lens rather than the lens of gender. It also has implications for sex and relationship education, prevention work and early identification of abusive relationships.

Bottero, W. *University of Manchester*

Relating Family Histories

Research into popular genealogy has argued that family history performs the task of anchoring a sense of 'self' through tracing ancestral connections and establishing cultural and biological belonging. As such it has been analysed as a form of 'identity work'. This paper draws on a small scale qualitative study of family historians to think further on how we view the 'identity work' of family history. In particular, it is argued that in reflecting on family history as 'identity work' we must also take into account that family histories are also stories, and that the process of family history research is a production of narrative accounts, which are organised for practical purposes and for varying audiences. This paper explores how the storying of family histories relates to the practical activities of genealogy, and examines the social organization of that narrativity, which influences the focus on particular sorts of genealogical information and processes as more, or less, 'storyable'.

Zagel, H., Satat, G.K., Jacobs, M. *University of Edinburgh*

Lone Mothers' Perceptions of Their Children's Behaviour: Evidence from the Growing Up in Scotland Longitudinal Survey

Growing up in a lone-mother household is implicated with deficits in children's early lives. Studies have found even lone mothers themselves hold more negative perceptions of their children's behaviour than do mothers in two-parent families. We apply a critical perspective to that assumption, hypothesizing mothers' perceptions of children's behaviour are highly dependent on the socio-economic circumstances they are in.

We analyse longitudinal data from two sweeps of the Growing Up in Scotland (GUS) study to assess whether or not associations between lone-motherhood and perceived child behaviour are mediated by family socio-economic circumstances. In GUS, mothers' perceptions were measured using the Strengths & Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ): consisting of three subscales, relating to emotional, conduct and peer problems, and a subscale capturing child sociability. We use regression models to estimate effects of family type when children were four years old on mothers' self-reports of SDQ scores at age five, but controlling for socio-economic circumstances.

Children of lone mothers were rated as having greater difficulties than children of co-parenting mothers. However, this association turned insignificant as income and area deprivation were added alongside mother's age and education. Consideration of difficulties' subscales separately also found no direct relationship with family type. None of the analyses show that children of lone mothers, compared to those of co-parenting mothers, are perceived as exhibiting more problematic behaviour once allowances are made for family circumstances.

The results demonstrate the importance of placing both research and policy emphasis on the socio-economic environment in which lone mothers bring-up their children.

Klett-Davies, M., Gabb, J., Fink, J. *The Open University*

Adult Couple Relationship Support and Education: Developments and Tensions in Policy Making

Relationship education and support policies have only relatively recently moved to centre stage in the political agenda. In this paper we will unravel the development of these policies in England and Wales between 1997-2011 and the political terrain in which distinctions between support and education are now being defined and shaped. In our discussion we will draw on a policy and practice review completed for an ESRC-funded project 'Enduring Love? Couple Relationships in the 21st Century (RES-062-23-3056) and interviews with executives of government departments and relationship support service providers. Through our analysis we point to emerging intersections between policy, service delivery and conceptions of appropriate relationship support through education, locating these in the context of party political change, shifts in funding priorities, and cutbacks in budgets.

We will focus on four key areas: The relationship between government and service providers; trends in the provision of relationship support and education services; the seeming legitimisation of marriage over cohabitation; and the tension between relationship education and state intervention. The coalition government is keen to encourage take up of relationship support through the implementation of relationship education strategies, but such an agenda shift will not be easy to achieve, in part because this enters into the territory of people's personal lives, an area that is perceived as private and that fails to deliver tangible, easy to measure, outcomes. We will address, therefore, the dilemmas and obstacles that are encountered as the emerging profile and provision of relationship education is developed and implemented in England and Wales.

Hanna, E. *University of Leeds*

Qualitative Longitudinal Insights into the Impact and Significance of Divorce upon Young Peoples Lives

This paper will take at its core the analysis of longitudinal data. Drawing on the experiences of a sample of young people from the North of England who have been 'walked alongside' during their teenage years, the issues of divorce and family relationships will be explored. The paper will initially offer a brief overview of the project and insight into the methodology used within this research, stressing the usefulness of longitudinal research for understanding the lives of participants over time. The paper will then discuss the way in which the data has been approached within the secondary analysis, specifically the use of relational maps and timelines as a ‘way in’ to complex data sets. Such methods offer insight into the priorities and significance attributed to events such as divorce and family relationships by the participants themselves. The data from relational maps and timelines will then be followed up via analysis of the longitudinal interview data. A variety of different ‘critical cases’ from the interviews will be explored, noting the differences between young people’s lived experience of divorce. Pertinent similarities, such as the prevalence of the traditional narrative of fathers as the absent parent following relationship breakdown and divorce will also be highlighted. Thus the paper will offer an assessment of the significance of major family changes, such as divorce upon the lives of young people, and its impact and significance for them as they move into adulthood.

Jones, R. *University of Worcester*

The Impact of Coalition Government Ideologies on Feminist Responses to Domestic Abuse: A return to Grassroots?

2011 saw the 40th anniversary of services for women experiencing domestic abuse in the UK, with the first refuge opening in Chiswick, London in 1971. During this time, services for women and their children increased and expanded greatly with the majority being run within a feminist ethos i.e. by women for women, with collective decision making and a model based on empowering those who had experienced domestic abuse.

Initially, these services were run on an entirely voluntary basis and did not receive any government funding which involved a community of passionate and committed women coming together to provide a service. Not dissimilar we might argue, to the Coalition government's notion of the 'Big Society'. In 2011, most services are reliant to some extent on government funding; that is now being threatened within the Coalition neo-liberal political ideology.

This paper examines the Coalition government's ideological underpinning of funding cuts, by introducing Schumpeterian economics, within which examines notions of 'rolling back the state, the big society and the free market. The paper will then consider the impact of this ideology on feminist based domestic abuse services. In doing so, the paper will discuss the Coalition idea that their ideology encompasses a strong commitment to civil liberties.

The paper will draw on interim findings from research conducted with feminist services to discuss the impact of funding cuts to 'women' only service and ultimately the impact on service users i.e. women and will conclude by musing on if Coalition ideologies will result in a return to grass roots service provision.

Towers, J., Armstrong, J. *Lancaster University*

Assessing the Impact of 'The Cuts' on Violence Against Women

This paper analyses the gendered impact of policy change on VAW. Extending existing research on the cuts in public spending, gendered and ungendered, it argues that a comprehensive examination of impact needs to take into account a simple but neglected point: gender inequalities intersect in terms of the location of their cause and consequence. VAW is both productive of inequality, as well as an outcome of inequality. Women become excluded and poor, suffer injury and die because of gender-based violence. At the same time, women's lack of economic independence is associated with greater risk of experiencing such violence and weakens women's capacity to avoid, flee or resist. Evidence of the interconnections between economic positioning and risk of violence require policy changes across government to be taken into account. Reporting here on an examination of policy change between May 2010 and August 2011 a four-fold framework for analysis is suggested: direct (changes affecting availability of specialist services); indirect (changes in mainstream services with VAW in their remit, e.g. policing); and associated (changes affecting women's capacity for economic independence). The fourth layer acknowledges the necessity of monitoring the impacts of the cuts whilst also attending to the decreased capacity to conduct such monitoring due to decreased data collection. The quantitaive method of multilevel modelling, deployed from a feminist perspective, is introduced here to provide a baseline from which to monitor the impact of political economic change on VAW; an essential step in enabling analysis, and critique, of policy change.

Bowstead, J. *London Metropolitan University*

Boundary Crossings: Women Escaping Domestic Violence in an Era of the New Localism

Current austerity measures include shifting central/local government relationships via a 'new Localism' which talks of local councils having more power to meet the needs of local people. Despite some recognition that domestic violence forces women and children to relocate for safety, successive national governments have regarded women's refuges as local services and not provided national planning or funding to establish sufficient capacity around the country. Not all councils provide specialist services, and those that do are increasingly cutting capacity and/or requiring quotas of local women. Localism is therefore leading local authorities to pull up the drawbridges that allowed women to escape their local area to make a new safe start, thereby increasing the difficulties of crossing boundaries to achieve safety.

This paper presents findings of a PhD research project, quantifying, mapping and conceptualising the journeys women make to escape domestic violence. Using large administrative datasets the research enables the identification and visualisation of these previously under-recognised and under-theorised journeys (over 18,000 journeys to services in England per year). This national analysis also contextualises qualitative interpretations from interviews with women about their experiences and the barriers they have faced in seeking safety. Recognising that the policies and practices of councils operate between the national and the individual highlights that local

authorities are powerful determinants of where and whether women and children can go. This research therefore brings together evidence from the national, local and individual scales on the extent and implications of women's journeys to escape domestic violence.

Cole, J. *University of Leicester*

Cultural Intermediaries: The Role of Food Magazine Writers in Shaping, Defining and Legitimising the Cultural Value of Thrift

Cultural intermediaries play a key role in the media consumption process as they mediated between the production, in the case, of the magazines, and the consumers. It is suggested that cultural intermediaries can exert power in defining taste and value and that cultural intermediary roles are assumed to be filled by only people who have the ability to correctly identify and fulfil these values; serving to reinforce their authority. As such, their job both allows them to be actively involved in the symbolic production of value but also to simultaneously play the role of ideal consumers. The habitus of each of these cultural intermediaries on both a professional and personal level can influence the way in which they write articles, frame ideas and imagine their audience. This paper focuses on investigating the specific practices of mediation in the magazine – consumer relationship, and the processes involved in the value formation of cultural messages of thrift. This is based on a series of interviews with cultural intermediaries at two leading food magazine publications; specifically focusing on their role in attributing, defining and legitimising the cultural value of 'thrift'.

In order to address these issues the interviews centre around four key topics; understanding the magazine audience demographic; own personal dispositions; material practices and the representation of thrift.

Stamer, N., Lund,T. *University of Copenhagen*

Identifying an Omnivorous Orientation: A Cross-field Analysis of Cultural Participation and Food Consumption

This study contributes to the research on cultural practices and taste, particularly the debate about the 'omnivorous' cultural consumer. The term 'omnivore' originates from a number of studies documenting a group of consumers whose cultural consumption patterns traverse the traditionally high versus lowbrow taste distinctions. However, most of the empirical studies that claim evidence of an omnivorous orientation rely on evidence from only a single cultural sub-field such as musical taste, appreciation of art, or eating out. We argue that to identify a genuine omnivorous orientation, analyses of practices across different subfields are necessary.

This paper provides such a cross-field analysis by examining both the field of cultural participation, such as going to the cinema, theater, and concerts, and the field of food consumption. We use data about the weekly food expenditure of approximately 2000 Danish households, combined with a survey of the same households' cultural participation practices from 2007. Using Latent Class Analysis we identified four groups of respondents with distinct patterns of cultural participation, including a culturally omnivorous group. We closely examined the differences in food consumption practices between the groups which showed greater culinary variety on a range of parameters for the culturally omnivorous group. Hence, we found evidence of an omnivorous orientation across the two fields, but considering that this culturally and culinary omnivorous group was the smallest identified we conclude that more traditional distinction patterns in taste and practices are still dominant in these two fields.

Tonner, A. *University of Strathclyde*

Food Blogs as Meaningful Consumption Histories

Many works have looked at the symbolic value of cookbooks and tended to privileged personal food journals over printed materials. Family and personal cookbooks are argued to describe not only how to create foods but also tell important identity stories; they contain rich autobiographical and social information which is closely linked to individuals and reflexive of their lives.

This study considers the food blog as an extension of this work. There are estimated to be at least 151 million food blogs globally, mostly individually authored accounts of meals prepared for family and friends, they provide rich retrospective accounts of the blogger's food consumption practices. This study focuses upon the 169 blogs within the food group of Blipfoto.com, a membership blog site which encourages daily posts supplemented with photography. It employs a combination of netnographic analysis of the blog posts and narrative interview with individual bloggers. It considers that these blogs represent a personal consumption history of a type never previously accessible, the posts' everyday nature means that they act not only as a symbolic display of idealised food identities but also tell deeper tales of the more mundane facets of family life and feeding.

It reflects upon identity and self within sociology of consumption and how this may be evidenced within the consumption accounts in blog posts. It considers the emerging field of neo-tribal consumption and considers the extent to which the studied bloggers consider their posts to be individual tales vs. contribution to a virtual community.

Kempson, M. *University of Warwick*

The Contested Spaces of Alternative Marketplaces: Zinefests and the Negotiation of Radical Economics

In recent years, a network of DIY cultural production and exchange has developed in the UK. This network is defined by a commitment to autonomous modes of cultural and media production and is situated within the spatial environments of political squatting, social centres and independent craft movements. This network creates its own media in the form of zines – independent, (usually) not-for-profit publications - which are sold and traded at radical market places, known to their participants as 'zinefests'.

This paper is based upon my own ethnographic research at zinefests, and on the data collected from 27 interviews with zine creators and zinefest organisers, between October 2009 and March 2011. Primarily, it interrogates how the participants of zinefests negotiate economic and non-economic trading, arguing that there are authentic and inauthentic behaviours within such spaces that are negotiated around anti-capitalist values: gaining monetary profit from selling zines, for example, is viewed as inauthentic subcultural participation. Focusing on the internal negotiations and structures of autonomous cultural spaces, that are attempting to carve out new economic orders from within capitalist societies, enables an understanding of how contemporary subcultures are responding to the current crisis of capitalism.

This paper concludes by offering a re-imagining of subcultural media, arguing that such media constitutes (and always has) a critical engagement with dominant political and economic orders, rather than representing an attempt to symbolically isolate DIY subcultures from the rest of society.

Ebrey, J. *Independent researcher/scholar*

The Neighbourhood Cafe: A Space for Weekend Conviviality?

This paper will outline the preliminary data from a small ethnographic study of two neighbourhood (daytime opening) cafes in a Manchester suburb. Using observations (as a customer and researcher) and interviews, it will assess the role that such spaces play in the public life of the area. A comparison will be made between weekdays and weekends in the cafe, interviewing both customers and those who work there, to discuss how the space of the cafe changes (if indeed it does) between say, a Wednesday and a Sunday.

Consideration will be given to the range of activities in which the cafe customers engage during the course of a day, which may include reading, conversing, gossiping, using computers, 'networking' and of course eating and drinking.This will allow some discussion of how the spatio-temporalities of such spaces are classed, raced, gendered and aged and of how weekend working may impact on the 'convivalities' of Saturdays and Sundays.

Alongside this, selective newspaper articles, photographs and headlines will be introduced into the discussion to prompt discussion of the current 'crisis' and to assess what impact it has had on the 'production' of conviviality.

Shoveller, J., Brown, S. *University of British Columbia*

Risk, Resistance and the Neo-liberalism: An Examination of Social Health Inequalities Discourses Related to Young People

This paper describes how risk, resistance and neoliberalism are manifested in discourses related to young people's social health inequalities. Using examples of inequalities in young people's sexual lives (e.g., HIV/STI rates; early age pregnancy), we examine how techniques of risk are linked with and reflect features of neo-liberalism. The paper interrogates the interplay between the actions of public institutions that purport to advance young people's social health equity (e.g., in the name of improved public health) and broader neo-liberal discourses that employ techniques related to risk identification/reduction and rational choice. Because impacts of structural disadvantage are most keenly felt in particular communities (e.g., geographic areas of long-term unemployment; communities that experience racial discrimination), we argue that risk (and resistance) also manifest in uneven ways within structurally disadvantaged contexts (e.g., girls/boys; straight/queer). Moreover, within an austerity milieu, this unevenness stands to be exacerbated.

Using critical discourse analysis techniques, the paper examines the social framing of risk and provides examples of the complexities and challenges pertaining to institutional practices (e.g., in public health; youth work; social policy) that affect young people's opportunities for experiencing social health equity. The paper closes by offering up examples of resistance to the dominant discourses related to risk (and neo-liberal perspectives on the social health inequalities rubric). Using examples from Canada, the UK and Australia, we indicate potential points of synergy for research, policy, and practices amongst sociology, health, and youth studies to construct novel ways forward within policy and programming realms that resist neo-liberal 'imperatives'.

Fisher, P., Deery, R. *University of Liverpool*

Valuing Care in Woman-centred Practice

Work in the public sphere has traditionally been associated with an unemotional mindset, however, a growing body of sociologically-based research suggests that engaged practice in health and social care may be related to values that extend beyond rationalised organisational requirements. This paper reports a comparative, critical ethnographic study of standalone midwife-led units and obstetric units. The study was conducted at three sites in the north of England. Some of the findings based on individual interviews with senior midwives and obstetricians suggest that the hesitant development of woman-centred care in midwifery in liberal democracies may be related to task-based approaches encouraged by the dominance of organisational forms of professionalism. These are acting to undermine the significance of authentic and holistic engagement with practice. Drawing on Tronto's feminist ethic of care and MacIntyre notion of the goods of excellence, this paper suggests that the future development of woman-centred care necessitates a shift from organisational priorities to practice, and that woman-centred practice should be nurtured through professionalism that prioritises the values associated with and derived from caring.

Dowling, S., Brown, A. *University of the West of England and University of Swansea*

Representing Long-term Breastfeeding: What Are the Issues and Why Does It Matter?

This presentation looks at issues of portrayal in relation to long-term breastfeeding. Data from two recent research projects are combined, one of which used ethnography to explore women's experiences of breastfeeding long-term, the other a large survey in which women were asked about the promotion of breastfeeding . The portrayal of longer term breastfeeding is virtually absent in public health promotion and the behaviour of women who breastfeed beyond infancy is seen culturally as taboo, bizarre and even unhealthy. We argue that normalising long-term breastfeeding would help more women to breastfeed for longer – in line with WHO and Department of Health targets but not with current practice in the UK – and that if more women were able to see breastfeeding after early infancy as a possibility they might consider this as potential behaviour for themselves. Normalising the continuation of breastfeeding could increase the numbers breastfeeding up to and beyond six months, maximise health benefits to both mothers and children and increase the likelihood of achieving national and international targets.

We look at the portrayal of long-term breastfeeding in relation to a range of areas, including the media, popular culture, science and non-academic writing. We consider the experiences of the women in our research within this cultural and social context. Drawing on literature from a range of disciplines, we talk about why portrayal matters in relation to long-term breastfeeding, addressing inter-related issues of public health promotion, normalisation, increasing rates of duration and breastfeeding in public.

Theberge, N. *University of Waterloo*

Gender and the Construction of Difference in Biomedical Research: The Case of Injuries in Sport

In recent years there has been extensive attention in the biomedical literature to injuries among women athletes, and specifically ruptures of the Anterior Cruciate Ligament, which stabilizes the knee. Published accounts include numerous references to the incidence of ACL tears among women athletes as 'epidemic' and 'alarmingly high'. This presentation critically interrogates the gender profiling of women's sport related injuries as an instance of scientific constructions of gendered bodies. Data are taken from a content analysis of biomedical literature. Utilizing several search engines and a combination of search terms, articles on the topic of ACL injuries among women athletes were identified and subjected to a thematic content analysis. The presentation focuses on three main issues: 1) consideration of the incidence as epidemic; 2) the gendering of risk factors; 3) the clinical and social implications of the occurrence of injuries among women athletes. Findings indicate that the attribution of epidemic derives largely from gender differences in the occurrence, which show higher rates among women than men engaged in comparable activities; research on risk has focused mainly on biological factors and, in some measure, their interactions with social factors; discussions of implications emphasize the importance of training programs that address gendered risk factors. The conclusion considers the implications of research on the gendering of sport related injuries in the context of a broader emphasis on 'sex profiling in medicine' (Epstein, 2007) and the construction of gender difference in and through biomedical research.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 16:00 - 17:30

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ROGER STEVENS 08

Cheung, O. *Royal Holloway, University of London*

Migrant Sex Workers as Victims of Trafficking?

This paper will discuss the design of an ethnographic study on prostitution and migration. There is a growing acknowledgement of globalization and prostitution (Jeffreys 2009). Nevertheless, little is really known about migrant sex workers in the UK. This paper is primarily concerned with Chinese sex workers in Britain, a group which has received relatively little attention compared with those from European countries.

This research study aims to understand the life of Chinese sex workers, and to design a research project which provides service to improve the safety and well-being of women from Chinese societies who are in need of support. For the researcher, conducting a study on sensitive topics such as selling sex can be a challenge. The 'social invisibility and deviant social status' of people from these populations (Lee 1993/1999, p.119), their 'stigmatised conditions' (Atkinson and Flint 2001) and the illegal nature of some behaviours (Bryman 2001) all contribute to the difficulties of accessing hard-to-reach populations. On the base of preliminary findings of the pilot research, this paper will describe the ways in which these women were introduced to sex work and their situations in the UK. The main focus will be on the sampling method, issues of gaining access to and recruiting respondents.

Morgan Brett, B., Bishop, L. *University of Essex*

Using Archived Qualitative Data Creatively in a Climate of Austerity

Many research funders are now committed to a long-term strategy for data resource provision and for encouraging UK researchers to share research data. Sharing data reduces the cost of duplicating data collection efforts, promotes research which may lead to new collaborations with data users and shows the value of researchers' work by allowing continued re-use of data, which may influence funding agencies to provide further funding. It also provides great resources for education and training and encourages scientific enquiry and debate. In this climate of austerity, data sharing and re-cycling are becoming increasingly important. This paper will talk how researchers can be creative with re-using qualitative data. What kind of research proposals based on existing data might excite funders in this tough funding climate? I will showcase some case studies of re-use and illustrate how re-use can be an alternative to undertaking fresh fieldwork.

Ellis, J. *University of Southampton*

The Value of Mixing Methods: Observations from Researching the Experiences of Young People with Autism Spectrum Condition

How does one choose a research method? Methodology textbooks advise that a method derives from one's epistemological position and should be selected based on its ability to answer the research question. However, a method should also be selected with consideration to the research sample. This presentation draws on the findings of an ethnographic research project which aimed to discover what innovative methods are appropriate to be used in conducting research with children with Autism Spectrum Condition that captures their experiences and their social worlds. Six methods were used to explore the experiences of 11 autistic students aged 11-15 years. Four methods required participation from the student, they were asked to: 1. Write an essay about their imagined futures 2. Take photos of people, places and objects considered significant to them 3. Reflect themselves through art and 4. Work together to write a documentary about their lives. In conjunction with these tasks the students were observed in their school environment for 8 months and their parents/ carers interviewed. In the search for appropriate methods the findings indicate that no single ideal method exists but rather the real value lies in mixing methods. Providing examples from the research, the discussion will demonstrate the value of a mixed methods approach as well as explore the students concepts of self and the meanings of relationships.

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

Sociological Memory: As a Research Subject and as a Methodology

Memory has attracted scholars from various disciplines, psychology, philosophy, anthropology etc. Memory, by its nature, can be both as a research subject and as a methodology. Ever since Maurice Halbwarchs brought out the concept of collective memory in his book The Social Framework of Memory, memory gains its sociological attributes. Memory, connecting individual and society, private and public, past and present, provides a good way to explain formation of social structures, mechanism of social changes etc. In addition, memory should be viewed as an innovative methodology for sociology which beyond oral history and qualitative method. This paper will illustrate how to set up a research subject of memory in sociology (that means what kind of memory study can be viewed as a sociological problematic), the analysis framework of memory, and methodological issues from a phenomenological perspective.

SEXULITIES

Davy, Z. *University of Lincoln*

Bodily Aesthetic Affects in Trans Erotica: Towards a Wider 'Spectra of Desire'

The sexualisation of trans people is a thorny issue due to the pathologizing undertones within sexological literature. After many years of being on the one hand, silenced about sexuality or on the other hyper-sexualized, for fear of being pigeon-holed as unworthy recipients of medical interventions by the medical teams providing healthcare, transsexual and transgender people have started to explore and produce their 'sexual bodies' and represent them in novel ways through prose, poetry and pornographic film. 'The political move to illustrate the wider 'spectra of desire' (Stryker, 2006) and experiences of trans-sexuality was announced to be politically important as a way of shifting stereotypical associations surrounding trans embodiment and sexuality generally. These projects of sexual representation rely on transforming spaces and discourses within cultural mediums in which transpeople explore their sexuality. Using trans erotica texts, I will illustrate that 'transsexualism' and 'transgenderism' are not solely about gender, as a core characteristic, and suggest that sexuality is part of trans subjectivity too. I will suggest further that new representations of trans-sexuality within the erotic representations pose challenges to the medical policy and practices surrounding trans medicalization and the sedated ideas surrounding transpeople as either non-sexual or hyper-sexual. This focus on erotica allows for new analyses and conceptualizations of trans-sexuality that incorporate bodily aesthetic affects of the transitioned and transitioning body. Simultaneously, understanding trans bodily aesthetic affects helps us move away from territorialized identitarian markers, such as gay, lesbian and bi and explore a wider spectra of trans desire.

ANIMALS

Stewart, K., Cole, M. *University of Nottingham*

The Ordering of Empathy: Socialising the Normality of 'Meat'

Spontaneous empathetic relations between young human children and nonhuman animals constitute a continuously unfolding revolutionary threat to the ubiquitous exploitation of, and violence towards, nonhuman animals in contemporary Western societies. In order to eliminate that threat, Western societies expend great effort into manipulating and ordering spontaneous human empathy towards nonhuman animals, so that it is channelled in ways that do not challenge the privileges of speciesist domination, foremost of which is the consumption of other animals' bodies in the form of 'meat'.

This paper examines this process through the application of a conceptual model of speciesist human-nonhuman animal relations in Western societies. The model illustrates that nonhuman animals are primarily defined according to their form of relation with human beings. The model highlights the interrelated processes of objectification and invisibilisation, through which nonhuman animals are categorized according to those uses.

The model is illustrated in this paper with reference to three empirical examples, which together trace a loose socialisation narrative:

1. Hollywood films featuring nonhuman animal characters, which encourage young children to begin the process of objectifying and invisibilising types of nonhuman animals who are commonly exploited, especially for 'meat'.
2. 'Animal welfare' educational material, which reinforces that prior categorisation and presents the consumption of 'meat' as normal, natural and inevitable (and which thereby obliterates the possibility for alternative, non-exploitative food practices).
3. Nonhuman animals who are ambiguously categorized, and who therefore represent a continuous 'risk' of a breakdown in the socialisation of the normality of 'meat'.

Mason, K. *Queen's University, Belfast*

Latch-key Dogs, Flying Rats and Fearless Foxes: Transgressing Socio-spatial Ordering in the Spaces of the City

This paper explores a little researched aspect of the crafting and maintenance of the Victorian British city as a civilised and civilising space. The consistent problematisation of proximity to death, dirt and decay in cities in nineteenth century public health discourse and the material embedding of civility and hygiene through infrastructural technologies such as hydraulic systems have received much attention from social historians. Despite

being a major preoccupation for Victorian public health reformers, the city's non-human occupants have, however, typically been ignored. In pursuit of the sanitary city and the civilised urban citizen, urban animals found themselves re-configured as 'matter out of place' and subjected to a range of socio-spatial strategies which took the form of exile, containment and control. During the nineteenth century a new socio-spatial order took shape in which livestock animals would be exiled to the 'rural' sphere, others (cats and dogs for example) would be discursively and physically reconstructed as 'pets', whilst those liminal animals not fitting into either category (animals labelled 'pests', 'vermin' or 'strays'/feral animals) would be problematised. The durability of this socio-spatial order is evident today, as responses to the attack by an urban fox on two babies in their family home in 2010 demonstrates. This paper focuses on urban foxes and other problematised animals in the city in tracing out the historical emergence of this socio-spatial ordering, the techniques and strategies it deploys and the effects on urban animals themselves.

WORK

Buckner, L. *University of Leeds*

Learning to Care with Confidence: Evaluating the Impact of the Caring with Confidence Programme on Carers

This paper presents the results of a survey of carers undertaken as part of the Department of Health funded national evaluation of the Caring with Confidence (CwC) programme. This programme was introduced as part of the 'New Deal for Carers' initiative, first proposed in the 2006 White Paper Our Health, Our Care, Our Say. The CwC Programme which was available to all carers aged 18 and over living in England, was intended to offer carers new opportunities to gain the knowledge, skills and expertise they require to look after themselves, and those they care for, in a safe, efficient and effective manner, and to access the information and support they need. As well as exploring the characteristics of carers who registered for training using management information collected as part of the implementation of the CwC programme, this paper considers the impact of participation on carers health and wellbeing, their caring role and the people they care for. The paper explores the different levels of engagement with the programme and its medium and long term outcomes for different groups of carers. The results have implications for policy and practise informing the debate on the best ways of supporting carers in their caring role, as well helping them to maintain a life of their own.

Hutten, R. *University of Sheffield*

Professional Identity and Practice in the New Psychotherapy Workforce

This paper will illustrate the interim findings from my ethnographic PhD research with recent trainees in the 'Improving Access to Psychological Therapies' (IAPT) training programme. This programme, launched in 2006, aims to expand the size of the NHS workforce trained in appropriate low- and high-intensity cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) interventions for people with common mental health disorders (anxiety and depression).
The paper will describe the aims, methodologies, and psycho-social concepts used to frame the research.
It will then present headline themes from a year of intensive observation of classroom teaching of IAPT trainees, and from a first round of in-depth qualitative interviews with current and past trainees.
This paper and research supports the new BSA Sociology, Psychoanalysis and the Psycho-Social Study Group programme of work, in that it aims to investigate the relationship between political, social and organizational contexts, and individual biography and career development.

Gosling, J., Wallace, A., Osipovic, D., Peckham, S., Allen, P. *London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

Creating Chaos out of Order - Managing Large Scale Change in Public Services: The Polysystem Programme in London

Following the 2007 'A Framework for Action' report (the 'Darzi Review'), NHS London instituted a whole system transformation of the way health services were delivered in the capital, through the introduction of polyclinics and then polysystems. One aim was to move services from what were perceived to be expensive secondary care sites, to cheaper delivery systems in primary care. This programme was halted by the 2010 General Election and resulting coalition, which led to the July 2010 White Paper 'Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS' (DoH, 2010) and the subsequent introduction of the 2011 Health & Social Care Bill. Although short lived, the polysystem programme was, however, instructive of how change is managed within the NHS and the difficulties of large scale reformation of pre-existing systems and organisations, inevitably undertaken in conjunction with other parallel policies. PCT managers found themselves trying to balance and make sense of often contradictory policies whilst trying to drive forward improvements in quality, within the (sometimes physical) structural constraints in which they were working. Increasingly these extensive organisational changes were being undertaken within a resource lean environment populated by the interests of powerful stakeholders, such as Government and secondary care Trusts. This paper draws on the results of an evaluation of the polysystems programme, from which emerges a complex, contradictory and politically charged landscape of change, negotiation and settlement, as different policies, rather than moving in a linear direction to an agreed and unified goal, cut across and conflict with each other.

Wilson-Kovacs, D. *Egenis, ESRC centre for Genomics in Society*

Accelerated DNA Profiling Technologies (ADAPT) and the Transformation of Forensic Genetics in Police Investigations

Focusing on the development of accelerated DNA profiling technologies (ADAPT), this paper offers an updated understanding of the place, role and significance of new forensic genetics tools in policing. Part of the National Policing Improvement Agency Forensics21 Initiative, ADAPT solutions are seen to provide a significant reduction of the time taken to identify detainees and link different crime scenes, to search suspects' DNA profiles against unsolved crime stains and to process the DNA profiles of victims of mass casualty. The paper examines the translation of ADAPT into practice through an analysis of the vocabularies of motives presented to support or question the adoption of ADAPT (1) and the organisational demands engendered by the envisaged implementation of ADAPT solutions (2). In-depth interviews with key stakeholders and document analysis are used to map current understandings of ADAPT in terms of the benefits they offer to policing, the operational problems they raise and the structural challenges they foretell. The analysis teases out the ways in which the materiality of ADAPT solutions is crystallised in the tensions between expectations of DNA technologies used for forensic purposes and the current provisions for a forensic-led police service.

Lawless, C. *University of Edinburgh*

A Risky Reconstruction: The Strange Case of Forensic Science in the Neoliberal Era

This paper explores how recent political and economic developments have shaped forensic science in the UK. Documentary sources and fieldwork data are used to show how neoliberal initiatives have differentially reconstructed relationships between forensic scientists and stakeholders. The findings demonstrate how this stems from contending normative interpretations regarding the integration of science into policing. Competing normative positions on scientific integration have selectively appropriated elements of neoliberal thinking, with consequences for the epistemic affordances of scientists and police. These differing constructions of forensic scientific knowledge have compounded relational tensions within the complex assemblages of modern criminal justice. More significantly, externalities have also contributed to a crisis in the organization and shaping of an important source of judicial technology. Neoliberal reform of forensic science has exposed actors to new risks, which have realized themselves in the light of the economic downturn, culminating in the UK Government's decision to close the Forensic Science Service. The proposed closure of an organization hailed as an international leader in the application of science to criminal justice has raised considerable controversy. Debates concerning the governance of forensic science have therefore entered a new phase. The study demonstrates how this controversy holds significant implications for sociological understanding of the relationship between crime, science, and advanced liberal governance. Attention is devoted to how these empirical findings relate to, but also challenge, existing orientations to the character of governmentality and neoliberalism. Consideration is also given to the implications for theoretical approaches developed within the field of Science and Technology Studies.

Carvalho, A. *University of Exeter*

Laboratories of the Soul: Meditation Retreats as Transformative Heterogeneous Assemblages

STS literature has focused on issues of performativity and ontological politics in fields such as medicine (Mol, 1999), economics (Callon, 1998), methodologies (Law, 2004) or cybernetics (Pickering, 2010). Performativity has also been a central topic for feminism (Butler, 1990) or philosophy of science (Barad, 2003). Informed by such literature, I look at Vipassana and Zen retreats (in the tradition of Thich Nhat Hanh) as mechanisms to enact novel types of subjectivity.

Through participant observation of retreats in England, France and Portugal, semi-structured interviews, an extensive literature review and the analysis of experiences with meditation, I argue that these retreats operate as machines to transform the soul through the deployment of heterogeneous devices, both humans and non humans. The recruitment of these mechanisms – the transformation of the psychosomatic performance of the self, organizational and environmental aspects and different actants (such as bells or TV's broadcasting lectures during the retreats) – has a specific telos, the development of a performative ethos (Spry, 2010). These different technologies of the self contain projects for the transformation of the soul, which allows us to look at them as heterogeneous assemblages for the subjectification of the meditative individual.

Since these two meditative movements have broader social applications (such as the introduction of courses in prisons or advocating meditation for world peace by organizing Israeli-Palestinian retreats), I argue that they promote the practice of meditation as part of a broader techno-ontological agenda, resorting to the technological modulation of the individual to govern psychological and social spheres.

Wyatt, D. *University of Exeter*

'More than forensic hoovers': Negotiating Contamination and Expertise in UK Crime Scene Investigation

Locard's law, understood in the police context as 'every contact leaves a trace', is a central tenet of crime scene investigation. Without the assertion that all action leaves tangible, potentially individualisable artefacts that can be linked back to the original actor, the Crime Scene Investigator's (CSI) role may not exist. Therefore, it is unsurprising that Locard's law is the first forensic principle introduced to new CSIs in their training and reiterated by experienced CSIs. However, this same fundamental principle also has the power to undermine their individual and collective expertise. Whether this is through 'bad' trace - the contamination of scenes and samples by the CSI's intervention – or the inability of the CSI to identify (relevant) trace at the scene, the CSI must constantly manage these risks in order to demonstrate competence. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork completed at the National Policing Improvement Agency's Forensic Centre, the main training centre for UK CSIs, and observation of CSIs at real scenes, I will examine how the omnipresent risk of contamination is negotiated in CSI work through crime scene protocol and practice. Then, using situations where the CSI is unable to identify relevant trace, I will consider the role discourses of contamination can play not only as methods of questioning competence but also as techniques of (re)asserting expertise.

Saha, A. *University of Leeds*

'Race' and the Sociology of Cultural Production: The Racialisation of the British Asian Cultural Commodity

This paper considers what a sociology of cultural production can bring to the study of 'race' and the politics of representation.

This issue is explored through an ethnographic study of British Asian cultural production in three cultural industries. The research questions why, despite the greater participation of Asians in the media, negative representations of ?Asianness still persist – often made by Asian symbol creators themselves. According to certain cultural studies accounts, it is the process of commodification that transforms the attempts of Asian cultural producers in constructing new progressive forms of multiculture into Orientalist images of difference. However, this perspective lacks empirical engagement where it is unable to explain how the ? commodification of race' actually occurs. More precisely it pays insufficient attention to the processes of industrial cultural production, which is where the disruptive potential of the diasporic text is subsumed and reproduced as essential racial difference.

It is in this way that a sociology of cultural production approach represents an intervention, revealing how Orientalism manifests during the manufacture of the cultural text. As a consequence the paper argues for a shift from the notion of the 'commodification of race' to a perspective that focuses on the racialisation of the cultural commodity. The paper argues that it is through such a shift that we obtain a stronger understanding of the relation between capitalism, the media and 'race', and in turn the political effectiveness of particular racial cultural strategies.

Halvorsrud, K. *University of Nottingham*

Negotiating the Boundaries of Citizenship: White South African Migration to the UK and Their Experiences with British Immigration Policy

This paper revolves around a qualitative study of white South African migrants in the UK. Following the end of apartheid there has been an increase in South African migration, making South Africans one of the largest foreign national groups in the UK to date. Because the inflow of mainly white South Africans with British ancestral ties has been seen as relatively unproblematic by politicians, South Africans have received far less scholarly attention than other and more disadvantaged migrant groups. However, this paper demonstrates that the case of white South Africans should be considered if we are to better comprehend the boundaries of inclusion and exclusion in British immigration and citizenship policies. Indeed, 90% of South Africans in the UK are white, whereas in South Africa white South Africans make up only 10% of the population. With the increasingly 'neo-assimilationist' climate of the UK and recent policy restrictions imposed upon non-EU migrants - including white South Africans – the paper seeks to demonstrate the potential influence of policy upon white South Africans identities. Although the extent to which policy might influence people's identities is discussed, the paper also reveals that some of the white South Africans interviewed have responded to the stricter requirements of the new points-based migration system by (re)drawing identity boundaries along ethnic/national lines. This is illustrated in the way in which some EU migrants, for instance, are scapegoated as receiving 'preferential treatment' by virtue of being exempted from immigration restrictions which certain white South Africans now have to encounter.

Fox, J. *University of Bristol*

The Whitening of East European Migrant Labourers in the UK

In 2004, the UK opened its doors to migrants from the EU's eight new member states from East Europe. In 2007, migrants from Romania and Bulgaria, the EU's next members, were granted more limited entry to the UK. In many respects, these migrants looked like past migrants to the UK: they left poorer parts of the world in search of work and the better life in the UK. But in other respects, they looked different: they were white. The link between racism and migration is well documented. But what happens when migrant and host are supposedly the same 'race'? Whilst there has been increasing recognition of the ways in which the migrants have been targets of racism, there has been less attention focussed on how these same migrants are also the perpetrators of racism. The purpose of this paper is to explain how 'race' is wielded by different segments of the East European migrant community to assert and defend the relatively privileged position their 'whiteness' affords them in the UK's racialised labour market hierarchies. Our study of Hungarians (representing the larger and unregulated wave of 2004 migrants) and Romanians (representing the smaller and more regulated wave of 2007 migrants) considers not only differences in sending context but, more importantly, differences in the local labour market context of the UK in explaining

variation in the quality, intensity, and direction of racialisation. 'Race' is the language invoked and evoked by migrant workers to describe and ultimately constitute difference in the labour market.

Pettifor, H.

To What Extent Is Waste Separation Related to Traditional Patterns of Domestic Labour in Single Occupant and Partnered Households in England?

This paper builds upon substantive research which suggests that domestic household recycling is a heavily gendered activity with women more likely than men to engage in the repetitive daily domestic routine inherent in domestic waste management. Taking a quantitative empirical approach this research uses secondary data collected in 2010 from the new Understanding Society survey. Comparing the waste separation behaviours within single adult occupied households and female partnered households this study finds although women do appear to postitively influence waste separation behaviour, where men contribute more equally to the burden of weekly domestic labour, waste separation is more likely.

Thursday 12 April 2012 at 16:00 - 17:30

SOCIAL DIVISIONS / SOCIAL IDENTITIES 2 ROGER STEVENS 10

Bennett, J. *University of Manchester*

Imagining Us: How Local People Create a Local Identity

Memories embedded in the landscape tell the stories of the people who live there. Place is a medium, through which relationships with other people and places through time are made possible: the place can both tell the story of its people and provide continuity for their identity. I argue that firstly, the history as well as the geography of a place helps to create its identity, and following on from that the identity of a place affects the identities of the people in (and from) that place.

This paper proposes that identities are partially constructed through the (imagined) history of a place, or more specifically a milieu, a social place which also has a 'life story' as the social actors inhabiting it do. Just as biographies can be changed and reworked according to the context in which they are told, places too have multiple permutations of their history, creating differing identities in the people from that place.

Drawing on empirical research I explore how different 'moments' in history can be caught up in the imagined identity of a local place creating divergent outcomes. By selectively appropriating alternative histories place identities and feelings of belonging in place are transformed. Identity is based not just on one life story but on the amalgamation of multiple stories of people, place and people in place.

Mason, W. *University of Sheffield*

'For me, the relationship is the foundation of youth work': Exploring Trust and Respect within the Youth Worker/Young Person Dynamic

This paper will highlight the complexity and value of the relationships developed between youth workers and young people. Drawing on findings from a 2-year ethnographic research project within youth clubs, in an industrial city in the North of England, a critical discussion of the observed relationships between youth workers/volunteers and young people will be provided. Within this, the intersection of trust and respect are explored as dynamic themes influencing the development and maintenance of productive working relationships between youth workers/volunteers and service users. Using examples from the field, alongside reflexive accounts of some of the methodological issues encountered during the research project, this discussion will contribute to wider sociological debates surrounding processes of identification, power relations and acceptance. The topics raised will hold relevance in terms of both conducting research and working with young people.

Bone, J. *University of Aberdeen*

UK Debt Wars: The Rentier Strikes Back?

A great deal of recent political and wider public debate appears almost 'schizophrenic' in its analysis of the causes of the economic current crisis and its resolution. Where discussion at times has focused on the role of the banking sector and the exponential expansion of debt in bringing about the 'credit crunch', the UK public have also been convinced that state spending and, particularly, overspending on public services and welfare are at the root of the continuing economic malaise. Thus, fiscal austerity is presented as the route to recovery. This paper argues that the currently proposed solutions to our ongoing economic turbulence are merely intensifying its negative effects, given that they have been effectively authored by the architects of the crisis. This is occurring as those who have benefited greatly from the finance dominated turbo capitalism of the current era, that has been exposed as being economically and socially disastrous for the overwhelming majority, have secured sufficient economic power and influence to garner political leverage and shape public opinion , sustaining arrangements that currently insulate them from the ravages they have unleashed. Thus, a rentier/financial elite, whose activities had been curtailed in the aftermath of the Great Crash, Depression and War, has re-established itself to become an increasing impediment to economic, political and social well being and progress, transferring wealth and externalising risk, whilst constraining the freedoms that it regularly invokes to justify and perpetuate the system through which it prospers.

STUDYING IN AUSTERE TIMES: UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CLASSED FINANCIAL SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

Employing data from a three-year research project funded by the Leverhulme Trust, Paired Peers: the impact of class on the experience of university students, this symposium demonstrates the impact of undergraduates' classed backgrounds in several key areas. The project compares experiences of students studying similar courses at two very different universities in one English city, the 'elite' University of Bristol, and the 'post-92' University of the West of England.

The Mellor, Bradley and Bathmaker paper outlines the field of concern, sketching out how students from contrasting working- and middle-class backgrounds manage their financial resources. The paper both outlines how many students from poorer backgrounds restrict their involvement in what might be considered 'traditional' university life, and celebrates the resourcefulness and resilience of those students, and considers how this offers a greater insight into life's realities.

In Waller, Mellor and Hoare's contribution, the role of term-time working for the participants is explored. The manner that paid employment whilst studying is a necessity for some working class students, but perhaps only 'desirable' rather than 'essential' for their wealthier counterparts, and a useful extension of their social life is examined.

Ingram, Abrahams and Beedell focus upon how financial constraints often restrict students' opportunities for extra-curricular activities within and without the university. The strategic utilisation of such activities to develop both social and cultural capital are discussed, and the manner that a student's classed background may influence the value attached to such activities is explored.

Mellor, J., Bradley, H., Bathmaker, A-M. *University of Bristol*

Unequal peers: the impact of class on student budget management at university

Recently the focus of concern over students from less privileged backgrounds participating in HE has been the deterrent effect of the £9,000 a year fees and accumulated debt that results. Such debate often ignores the fact that students also have to cover living expenses during their years of study. Drawing on data from a major study funded by the Leverhulme Trust, Paired Peers: the impact of class on the experience of university students, we explore how students from contrasting class backgrounds handle their budgets. 90 students from the University of the West of England and the University of Bristol were interviewed twice in the first year of this longitudinal study. Students were asked about a range of issues relating to the availability of financial resources, including reasons for the choices of course and university, accommodation, extra-curricular activities, term-time and holiday employment, family influence and support, gap year activities, food, health and consumption. Using this information we highlight the financial problems faced by working-class students and how they tackle them. The paper demonstrates the impact that financial resources have on working-class students' ability to become involved in the full spectrum of university life, and shows the contrast with the easier conditions experienced by some of their middle-class peers. However, the paper also demonstrates the resourcefulness and responsibility with which some of the working-class students face up to constricted budgets and their greater awareness of the realities of life in a climate of austerity.

Waller, R., Mellor, J., Hoare, A. *University of the West of England, Bristol*

Social Class, HE Students and Term-time Paid Work

Research on paid employment among students, particularly following changes to the student funding regimes, has noted how students from disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to undertake paid employment compared with students from advantaged backgrounds, and that those who work benefit less from university (Callender 2002; Moreau and Leathwood 2006; Metcalfe 2003). Since the recent austerity budgets however, it is not clear if students' paid-work opportunities have decreased, and whether students now have an increased need to engage in paid work, or how class now impacts upon job type, hours worked and salary received.

Focussing upon first year data collected as part of the Paired Peers research project, we examine the paid-work experiences of a group of working-class and middle-class students studying at Bristol's two universities. Preliminary analysis indicates that most students in our sample - regardless of class background - work in term-time or were seeking a term-time job. However, for these students, class informs whether paid work is considered 'necessary' or simply 'desirable', and upon the perceived advantages and disadvantages of paid work. Many middle-class students regarded work effectively as an extension of their social life, whereas some working-class students chose to study locally to minimise the risk of being out of work during the transition into university. We argue that whilst the austerity budgets and changes to higher education funding regimes have increased the

financial burden on students, class remains an important division in students' experiences of and feelings towards paid work.

Ingram, N., Abrahams, J., Beedell, P. *University of Bristol*

Students' Engagement in Extra-Curricular Activities: Constraints, Freedoms and Class Background

Engagement in extra-curricular activities at university relates to enhanced prospects for gaining high status graduate employment. Students are often encouraged to sign up for sports and societies in fresher's week and involvement in these sorts of activities is viewed by many students as an important component of the overall student experience, aswell as an opportunity for CV building. While much statistical analysis supports these perceptions few studies compare the extra-curricular activities of students from different social backgrounds in order to understand the ways in which social class shapes these experiences. This paper presents data from the first year of a three-year qualitative study of ninety students at Bristol's two universities. The data suggest that engagement in extra-curricular activities and the types of activities that students participate in vary according to social class. It is argued that working-class students are often precluded from activities that require large amounts of economic capital, as well as from other activities that are perceived as elitist. Working-class students may also be precluded from participation because of their commitment to term-time employment. It is argued that educational advantage can be nurtured in extra-curricular societies through the enhancement of students' social and cultural capital. For many middle-class students involvement in 'capital building' activities is a taken-for-granted practice while many working-class students do not see the relevance of these experiences to their future careers, and subsequently perceive participation purely as a source of fun.

Warden, R. *Cardiff University*

The Role of Religion within an Islamic FBO: Findings from a Case Study

This paper will present findings from PhD fieldwork exploring the multidimensional role of religion within an Islamic FBO. This particular FBO offers welfare services to the community including counselling, befriending, mediation and spiritual guidance. Drawing upon interviews and observations with staff members, referring agencies, service users and volunteers, the focus of the research is in exploring the role and significance of Islam within this specific organisational context.

The paper will explore the manifold ways in which the Islamic identity of the organisation is constructed and contested by the various actors interacting within this context. Particularly the relationship between such an Islamic identity and a multicultural approach to service provision will be discussed. In this respect some of the debates regarding religion within this micro context can be seen to relate to wider questions within contemporary society regarding the appropriate role for religion within the public sphere. The paper will also reflect upon the complex relationship between the terms 'religion' and 'spirituality'. Analysis of the Islamic approach to spirituality, as described by research participants at the FBO, will further question the relationship between these terms as they are used contemporarily, particularly within publications emerging from the social work academic sphere.

Wilkins Laflamme, S. *University of Oxford, Nuffield College*

Towards Religious Polarisation in the West? Measuring Long-Term Effects on Religious Commitment in the UK, the US and Canada

For over a century, many have been predicting the demise of religion within western societies. However, while religious attitudes and behaviour have changed dramatically since the Victorian era, many sociological studies since the 1960s have shown that the contemporary social realities and effects of religion are extremely complex. More recently, empirical evidence has been pointing towards a new development: one of religious polarisation. The large middle ground of Westerners retaining some form of attachment to traditional churches without actively practising within them appears to be shrinking, splitting more and more into two distinctive camps: a larger group completely severed from all forms of religion and religiosity contrasts a small but steady core of individuals completely integrated into religious life. Current research at the University of Oxford is exploring the logistics of how, where, when, why and to what end this religious polarisation has been developing in western countries. The present paper will discuss a first series of findings from this innovative study. Using cross-sectional time-series survey data from the UK, the US and Canada, results from multinomial logit and Age/Period/Cohort Intrinsic Estimator models measuring and comparing at a regional level the evolving effects of period and other socio-demographic variables on institutional religious commitment will be explored in detail. In so doing, the extent to which policy makers will have to contend with a new social cleavage along secular/non-secular lines will become apparent, and a hypothesis that has long been an afterthought to many a secularisation thesis will be thoroughly tested.

Dhaliwal, S. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Big Society and the Moral Economy of Religious Communitarianism: A View from Southall

As the austerity measures begin to bite, religious organisations are being offered additional spaces through which to gain legitimacy and consolidate their power within local areas. In contrast to the meta-narrative of secular imposition, this paper argues that there has been a de-secularisation of public spaces, especially of relations between ethnic minorities and the state. It critiques the central place afforded to religious organisations in the new communitarian logics of the Big Society, Good Society and Blue Labour. Without disregard, this critique seeks to move beyond points about the neo-liberal impetus to access the economic capital that religious organisations are able to accumulate through their congregations. Rather this paper will discuss empirical evidence collected as part of PhD research, to draw out confluences of interest between religious groups and the state. By focusing on Sikh mobilisations in Southall, I will consider the ability of Sikh groups to extend their power through state agendas and in turn provide hegemonic support for the various aspects of the state's policing functions. Moreover, I will explore four dimensions to the central place of religion within new discourses of governance: the reproductive capacity of religious communitarianism; its moral focus on rectifying behaviour and slowing the alleged breakdown of society; the emergence of 'election' as normative practice, where religious orders assume significance for the distribution of limited welfare resources; and the differential impact of communitarian governance for ethnic minority areas where religion already occupies a secure place in the politics of representation.

BOURDIEU, CRITIQUE AND PROBLEM-SOLVING

Desan, M. *University of Michigan*

What's 'Critical' about 'Critical Sociology': Bourdieu, Historicism, and Economism

Pierre Bourdieu's sociology is often called a 'critical sociology.' But of what precisely does this critique consist? I contend that Bourdieu in fact employs multiple modes of critique, depending on his particular object. In his cultural sociology, for example, Bourdieu writes within a Bachelardian epistemological framework according to which theory is inherently critical in that it seeks to theoretically construct the mechanisms that phenomenal experience conceals. But in his economic sociology, Bourdieu deploys a historicist problematic whose critical move consists in demonstrating the contingent historical character of a given phenomenon, while still recognizing its phenomenal reality. Although different objects might call for different modes of critique, Bourdieu's ambition to connect his cultural and economic sociologies within a 'general science of the economy of practices' presents difficulties for the critical sociologist. Bourdieu persuasively argues that seemingly disinterested cultural fields dissimulate and reproduce relations of domination, but his reference point for these fields is a surprisingly undertheorized conception of the economic field. Although Bourdieu historicizes the economic field, he nonetheless checks his epistemological suspicion at the door of the economy, where everything supposedly takes place on the surface. While some critics (Rancière, Boltanski) have taken Bourdieu to task precisely for his dependence on Bachelard, I argue that Bourdieu in fact abandons this critical epistemology at a key juncture in his theoretical system. I argue that Bourdieusian sociology would benefit from a rapprochement with Althusserian Marxism, whose project it was to develop the Bachelardian reading of the economy that Bourdieu seems to lack.

Susen, S. *City University London*

Towards a Dialogue Between Pierre Bourdieu's 'Critical Sociology' and Luc Boltanski's 'Pragmatic Sociology of Critique'

This paper examines the controversial relationship between Pierre Bourdieu's 'critical sociology' and Luc Boltanski's 'pragmatic sociology of critique'. The works of these two scholars have gained increasing recognition in various academic fields, and their contributions to social science have been discussed by numerous commentators. It is striking, however, that the main points of convergence and divergence between Bourdieu and Boltanski have rarely been studied in a systematic fashion. In the literature on contemporary debates in French sociology, most commentators focus on the profound intellectual differences between Bourdieu and Boltanski, rather than on the similarities between their research programmes. As a consequence, it appears almost inconceivable to reconcile, let alone to integrate, their approaches. The main purpose of this paper is to provide a systematic account of the main differences and similarities between Bourdieu's 'critical sociology' and Boltanski's 'pragmatic sociology of critique', thereby demonstrating that they share a number of theoretical presuppositions and, more importantly, that they converge on several normative issues, particularly with regard to their critique of social domination and their interest in the social conditions underlying processes of human emancipation. By way of conclusion, the paper argues that important theoretical insights can be gleaned from cross-fertilizing Bourdieu's 'critical sociology' and Boltanski's 'pragmatic sociology of critique'.

Cruickshank, J. *University of Birmingham*

Abstraction, Problems and Theory: A Critique of Rorty

Rorty argues that theoretical abstraction in the social sciences and humanities is based on the problem of trying to 'represent' reality. This is held to be a pseudo-problem by Rorty who argues that all putative knowledge is so heavily mediated by concepts that there can be no criterion to establish representation. He also argues that theory can mislead intellectuals into thinking that reality and justice can be held together in a single vision, with theory seeking reductively to explain and overcome injustice within one doctrine. Rorty produces two alternatives to this, which are an argument that we ought to celebrate individual agents' creative capacity to rework their identities, and an argument about social problems being solved by a critical dialogue between different parties. It will be argued that Rorty is correct to criticise some forms of theory for seeking such a single vision and correct to regard reformism in terms of problem-solving whereby concepts are developed as attempted solutions to practical problems rather than 'representations'. However, it will also be argued that Rorty was incorrect to reject theory per se, because a nominalist approach to theory, as developed by critical rationalists, avoids the problems Rorty takes to be intrinsic to theory. Further, it will be argued that such a nominalist approach is needed to support the argument about problem-solving reformism and that the argument about agential creativity is in error because it detaches creativity from any meaningful notion of real shared problems.

Higham, P. *University of Warwick*

Creatures of Habit? Is Non-reflexivity the Dominant Modus Operandi?

It is well known that Bourdieu's concept of habitus has problems accounting for transformation and variance, for difference between individuals and differential action by individuals inhabiting similar fields and for reflexive action. However, despite claims of both increasing social change and an increased need for reflexive reasoning, the concept has not been abandoned, but has been modified in various ways, as many believe that any adequate account of agency must include 'habitus'. This may be a consequence of conviction regarding the enduring significance of class; a recognition of non-conscious/non-reflexive action or, perhaps, a recollection of the common experience of 'feeling like a fish out of water'. However, it was not Bourdieu's intention to describe an unusual way of being, but the modus operandi of everyday life. In contrast, reflexive reasoning was seen to be an unusual, rather than default, way of proceeding and one that only arose in particular crisis situations where habitus was unable to guide action. An end to reflexive reasoning is inevitable as an 'alien' field will, eventually, become familiar and we cannot help but develop at least some 'feel for the game'. However, does Bourdieu identify a dominant, usual way of being? Is Bourdieu's analysis useful in terms of understanding those whose actions are not reflexively informed? Is there neurological support for this abstract concept? This paper presents extracts from an in-depth interview and provides an example of actually-existing 'non-reflexivity'. It forms part of a research project informed by Margaret Archer's theory of reflexivity.

RECESSION

Mulholland, J., Ryan, L. *Middlesex University*

French Capital: The French Highly Skilled in London's Financial and Business Sectors

The project of European labour market integration is premised on the achievability of a borderless economic space within which substantive obstacles to the seamless mobility of labour are systematically eliminated through the diversity-erasing force of macro-regionalisation. If we assume the mechanics of capitalism to be essentially universal, then such integration would appear to be a realistic aspiration. However, evidence suggests that even the most highly-skilled find intra-European migration replete with economic and non-economic costs that serve as an effective barrier to mobility in pursuit of career escalation. In practice, national economies, and the business that is done within them, remain culturally underpinned. Highly-skilled migration remains bedevilled by the ongoing non-transferability of much business-cultural capital, despite the forces of macro-regionalisation and globalisation. Given the situational specificities of capitalism, settlement may well more effective for accumulation than mobility. This paper reviews data from a recent ESRC-funded project exploring the French highly-skilled in London's financial and business sectors. It considers their motivations for migrating to London, and their subsequent evaluations of London as a place to work. Specifically, it evaluates their attributions of qualities of openness, meritocracy, and economic democracy to capitalism a l'anglo-saxon. We also argue for a greater appreciation of ongoing national-cultural specificities in the manner in which business is done, and of the obstructive implications this has for the transferability of business-cultural capital. Finally, we consider the impact of the economic downturn on these processes.

Porter, J. *Cardiff University*

Economic Migrant Motivations during a time of Recession: A Case Study of Polish Migrants in Cardiff, Wales

The influx of Polish migrants in the post-2004 period has had a significant impact on the labour market within the UK. Unlike other migrant groups, the Polish migrants are largely well-educated, young and highly mobile individuals that have entered low-skilled employment since migrating. Due to the emphasis on economic motivations for this migrant group, there have been mixed reports regarding the number of Poles that have departed and arrived in the UK as a result of the global economic crisis. While some research underlines the global nature of the recession in a 'here is just as bad as there' nature, other research demonstrates an uneven economic impact in the UK in comparison to Poland which explains the lack of a mass exodus of migrants starting in late 2007. The aim of this presentation is to identify the economic motivations and non-economic motivations this migrant group has to migrate, or stay in the UK. Using data gathered through semi-structured interviews with Polish migrants living in Cardiff in 2006 and 2011, this presentation will highlight the Polish migrants' motivations in 2006 in contrast to their motivations in 2011 for migrating to/staying in and working in the UK. This research will also be used to identify migrant labour market changes, especially employer/employee relations, within the Polish ethnic economy in Cardiff.

Tsang, Y.H.E. *Hang Seng Management College*

Engendered Women: The Individualization of Rural Sex Workers in Urban China

Migrant workers in urban China show a strong reluctance to return to their home regions even after becoming jobless as a result of the downturn in the Chinese economy following the worldwide financial crisis of 2008. My ethnographic study in Guangdong (??) province finds that many female migrant workers choose to remain in urban areas. They believe that only by being in urban areas can they achieve their personal goals of participating in the opportunities created by China's new economic success. As business conditions worsen because of structural changes to the global economy, many of those female migrant workers, dubbed dagongmei or 'working girls', are experiencing severe hardship. Some have become sex workers. This article suggests that many of the difficulties and dilemmas faced by the dagongmei ultimately stem from their conflicts with, and resistance to, control by their employers in the factories that are highly representative of Chinese economic growth. The social stigma of becoming a sex worker in the cities in China's patriarchal social order (even where women have been drafted in as workers) limits the kind of possibilities available to them.

TRADE UNION

Muffels, R. *Tilburg University*

Low Skill, Life Course Risks and Cumulative Disadvantage in Times of Crisis: A Comparative Study in Britain, Germany and the Netherlands

Introduction

In the literature on inequality and the life course it is often argued that people gifted with favorable traits and endowments and better access to resources profit more from the fruits of economic growth and prosperity than the less gifted ones. This idea coined by Merton (1973) as cumulative advantage (CA) means that a favorable relative current position produces positive gains later on in life. The idea is supported in status maintenance and tournament models of inequality. It implies that inequality tend to grow or accumulate over time. Likewise, cumulative disadvantage (CDA) implies that people with a less favorable position endure career losses due to being exposed to life course risks emerging from the occurrence of adverse events and entry into disadvantaged statuses. The idea is also known as the Matthew effect or phrased in terms as 'the poor get poorer' and the 'rich get richer'. Empirical evidence on the existence of cumulative advantage or disadvantage over the career is mixed and few studies are based on evidence from long-running panel surveys. Even more scant are comparative studies viewing the impact of institutions and policies on cumulative advantage or disadvantage. The rising inequality and disadvantage already since the mid 1980s appears to have been progressed in the aftermath of the recent crisis.

Main research questions

The study concerns the position of the low skilled and whether they fare better or worse in times of crisis viewing their situation from the early 1990s up to the recent crisis. The main question addressed is to what extent the risks low skilled face are additive or accelerating in their effect on changes in levels of income and employment insecurity over their career. A second question concerns the issue whether these patterns differ across different institutional contexts or welfare state designs.

Data and methods

We will use the German (SOEP), British (BHPS) and Dutch panel data (LISS) covering some of the recent crisis years. We will use Bielby & Bielby's distinction into three models: cumulative advantage, cumulative disadvantage and continuous disadvantage for the empirical part to test whether disadvantage of the low skilled is growing or not over time and what the impact is of welfare state support. Single risk and multiple risk models will be developed and estimated using fixed effects panel regression methods to examine changes in income and employment security over time for the low skilled. The situation of the youth (16-24) will be compared with that of the people at working age (25-55) taking account of the impact of gender differences on peoples' careers.

Mackenzie, E. *Newcastle University*

Identity Work in a UK Public Sector Organisation in Times of Austerity

'You need to get out and go and view the wide world. I ask people who have been here for years, why don't you go and try something else, learn more and actually achieve something? That way you begin to like yourself. That's why contractors are viewed with such suspicion, because they are strong enough to do it on their own. I always say to people we need to learn from them, you need to be self-sufficient so you can walk out there into the world and go wherever you want. It's that comfort thing. As soon as you are comfortable, you stop challenging yourself.' IT project manager - permanent employee

This article examines how permanent employees and contractors negotiate and manage their self-identity in relation to their work during a period of economic and employment insecurity in a UK public sector organisation. Drawing from Anthony Gidden's (1991) theoretical contribution, as well as more contemporary authors (Alvesson, 2010; Alvesson et al., 2008; Collinson, 2003), self-identity is conceptualised as fluid and reflexive 'identity work'. In this view people are continually involved in sense-making techniques in order to construct a positive sense of self drawing from their autobiographical self and the social space that they occupy. 'Identity work' is conceptualised here as a way in which people attempt to keep a career narrative going in increasingly uncertain economic and employment circumstances, both within the immediate organisation and throughout the job market. Through the course of a longitudinal ethnographic study, during which time a severance scheme was taking place in response to substantial budget cuts, discourses of career development, individual autonomy and social mobility were increasingly drawn upon by both permanent employees and contractors to construct new narratives of professional identity. This study uses observations, informal conversations and supplementary interviews taken over a four month period as a participant worker within a group of permanent and contracted IT project managers. Insight was

then afforded into the internalisation of individualised narratives of career as a positive existential response to insecurity. Perhaps the most significant observation is that known and established discourses on the individualised career and entrepreneurialism are still being used as positive identity bases, even when economic and employment circumstances may not reinforce them.

Krahn, H. *University of Alberta*

'Scarring' Effects of Youth Unemployment and Underemployment: A 14-Year Canadian Longitudinal Study

High levels of youth unemployment and underemployment (e.g., self-reported over-qualification, involuntary part-time work, working in job creation/training programs) have characterized North American and European labour markets for extended periods since the early 1980s. But little is known about how such difficult labour market entry experiences affect the careers of young adults. This paper analyzes data from a 14-year western Canadian longitudinal study that first surveyed 18 year-olds in 1985 when they were completing high school and then again in 1986, 1987, 1989, and 1992 as they moved through the period Jeffrey Arnett describes as 'emerging adulthood' (ages 18 to 25), and once more in 1999 when they were young adults (age 32). Unemployment during emerging adulthood had significant negative effects on both income and the quality of employment (e.g., occupational status, benefits, job security) at age 32, but similar effects were not observed for underemployment. The 'scarring' effect of unemployment was not mediated by reduced self-esteem and occupational aspirations among the unemployed and under-employed, suggesting that labour market selection rather than social psychological processes may be responsible. When asked at age 32 about their unemployment experiences, many of the previously unemployed did not feel that they had been negatively affected. The implications of this earlier Canadian study for the current UK situation are discussed.

Lin, X., Mac an Ghaill, M. *University of Birmingham*

Opportunities, Risks and Wellbeing: Chinese Rural-urban Migrant Young Men on the Urban Shop Floor

Within the context of global capitalism, China has witnessed a demographic movement of surplus labour from a rural-based agricultural sector to urban-based private sectors. This paper critically examines the inter-play between urban work and accompanying social relations within the workplace (i.e. low-skilled manual jobs) and the (re)construction of young male peasant workers' subjectivities and wellbeing as an emerging urban working class. The qualitative data from the men's life histories suggest that familial gender practices, conceptualized as an appropriation of the traditional Confucian 'father-son' relationship, family care and 'kinship' are of importance in shaping the men's occupationally-located shifting identities within urban jobs. The study adopts a pro-feminist stance, attempting to make sense of the intersectionality of gender and class recounted within the young men's narratives. It examines how they position themselves within the city involving both structural constraints and creative cultural practices, experienced on urban shop floors as opportunities and risks. Their social biographical transformations are located within wider socio-economic and political transformations associated with China's current modernization project within global capitalism, of which they are a major constitutive component. The paper will be of theoretical significance and practical relevance in understanding emerging working class men's migrating masculinities and their well-being.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 09:00 - 10:30
Roundtables

AFGHANISTAN AND MIGRATION: NEW ISSUES AND REALTIES POST 2001

This panel session is dedicated to the understanding and analysis of Afghan migration dynamics and realities, with a particular focus on the post-2001 context. Over the last thirty years the conflict in Afghanistan has produced one of the largest refugee populations in the world. Refugees and other forcibly displaced people are only part of the complex migration picture in and from Afghanistan, large numbers also migrate to work and study in neighbouring countries and elsewhere in the Middle-East. Despite the volume of migration from Afghanistan, it has received relatively scant attention from social scientists. This panel brings together four scholars who are actively involved in current research with Afghan migrants who have migrated to Europe, and encompasses the whole migration trajectory from the decision to leave, to return and further onward migration. The first paper addresses the main motivations impelling Afghans to leave their country during the last decade. The focus will then shift to ideas and realities of return, with a paper looking at the way in which those ideas and realities intersect with Afghan transnational activities and integration in Europe. Return and reintegration policies will be the focus of the third paper which analyses return to Afghanistan from Iran, Pakistan and the UK. The panel concludes by addressing deportation from Europe, including a consideration of why those who have been deported then choose to migrate again.

Nicolini, M.A. *City University London*

A Decade of Afghan Migration: A Study of Decision Making Process

Afghanistan has a long history of both voluntary and forced migration exacerbated by decades of conflicts, poverty and environmental calamities. If in the '80s and '90s the principal destinations were Pakistan and Iran, after 2001 Afghans have become attracted by an increasing number of new destinations like Indonesia and Australia. However, a large number of Afghans still headed towards Europe with the UK being one of the favorite destinations.

In this paper I look at migration from Afghanistan during the last decade focusing in particular on the decision making process. Afghans who left their country have been impelled by a mix of reasons, ranging form lack of security to the search for better economic opportunities. This reflects a broader trend emerged in the last decade defined as 'mixed-migration' (Van Hear 2011). Nonetheless, factors affecting the migration decision making process are not only structural ones like insecurity or poverty for example. Individual attitudes and indeed the personal impulse to migrate are as much as relevant in this case. People who migrate are not a uniformed, homogeneous unit of analysis as migration decision are highly affected by the individual's own identity shaped by gender, age or class.

Through the analysis of three different groups of Afghans exiled during the last decade, that of minors, women and young men I investigate how migration decisions vary in accordance with both external factors and individual characteristics.

The fieldwork has been carried both in London and in Afghanistan with families and relatives of those migrated in the UK.

Majidi, N. *Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris – Sciences Po*

The Impact of Return Policies

Through case studies of 3 categories of return – both voluntary and forced return of refugees and migrants – this presentation will assess the longer-term effects of return policies and their impact on individuals and communities, on the one hand, and on the work of institutional actors on the other.

In his book Theorising return migration: the conceptual approach to return migrants revisited, Cassarino (2004) identifies the influence of international relations theory in bridging the gap between transnational and return migration scholars, by emphasizing that 'the migration story continues during migration and after return'. It is this migration story that I intend to shed light on, from an IR perspective, by focusing on the experience of return – whether voluntary or forced return – of Afghans from Iran, Pakistan and the UK.

I am finishing up my fieldwork on return and reintegration policies, questioning the design and impact of state policies of return (repatriation, voluntary return and deportations). I have interviewed large groups of these 3 categories of returnees (between 2007 and 2010 in various provinces of Afghanistan), then gone back to some of the same people this summer (2011) to assess the longer-term effects and impacts of return policies. Most of the discourse is today being built on an abstract concept of reintegration; I am analyzing this concept in the Afghan

context, tracking the challenges and realities of return among returnees, and the inherent roles and responsibilities of states and institutions as actors of return migration.

As such my presentation will focus on a preliminary analysis of the field data collected in Afghanistan, with a theoretical discussion of the concept of 'return and reintegration'.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 09:00 - 10:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE

ROUNDTABLE 2, SPORTS HALL 2

CIVIL PARTNERSHIPS: MATERIALITIES AND MEANINGS

Einarsdottir, A., Heaphy, B., Smart, C. *University of Manchester*

'Fitting it in': Sex and Civil Partnerships

Public discourses of sex in married life paint a rather depressing picture. Whilst active sex life is presented as unsustainable over time, it is also regarded as highly desirable. With this in mind is difficult to imagine what a healthy sex life would look like.

Backed with findings from an ESRC funded study amongst same sex couples who entered into civil partnership before they reached the age of 35, this paper explore how sex translates into their 'married' life. These couples, we argue, are caught between public discourses of sex in heterosexual marriage and dominant discourses of 'gay sex' which emphases active and varied sex life. Many struggled to fit sex in to their everyday life. Partners' sexual needs differed, one partner had a higher sex drive than the other, parenthood got in the way, others struggled with body issues, but most people, worried they were not having enough sex and secretly hoped their partners didn't feel the same way.

Having too much or too little sex, we argue, is a balancing act between partners shaped by expectations of what makes a good relationship and what a healthy sex life should look like. Based on socio-biographical analysis and theories of sexual scripting, this study sheds a light on what partners bring into their relationship and how they make it work, with our without sex, through internal, interactional and cultural conversation.

Temple-Malt, E. *University of Manchester*

Narratives from Life in a Civil Partnership: Private Negotiations & Public Expectations

Entering a civil partnership is part of a process & involves a couple engaging in a series of complex negotiations & dialogues. This was the main theme to emerge from a project conducted in 2009-2010. I used narrative interviews to construct a sense of an individual's biography & a couple's relational history. This acted as a terrain on which I could map the impact of entering into a civil partnership for individuals & couples. This paper will argue that civil partnership was experienced as having both a minimal & significant impact on a same-sex relationship. I observed that participants had made commitments prior to entering a civil partnership, & these needed to be honoured & respected which led to the resistance of civil partnership impacting on the dynamics of their internal relationship. In contrast, civil partnership was felt to have a significant impact for the couple's relationship when it involved others positioned on the outside of their relationship. This was because entering a civil partnership protected the couple's existing commitments from the interference of others positioned on the outside of their relationship that previously had not been available. I contend that having a sense of each person's biographical and relational history allowed me to situate the participant's experiences & accounted for these seemingly contradictory narratives that illustrated entering a civil partnership had both a minimal & significant impact on the couple's relationship.

Smart, C., Heaphy, B., Einarsdottir, A. *University of Manchester*

Meanings of Money after Civil Partnership

Feminist research on money management between couples has transformed our understanding of how money 'works' in intimate relationships. In particular the research has highlighted the operations of gendered power relationships. However the question we raise here is whether this framework of understanding can be transposed to same-sex relationships or whether we need to approach money management through a different lens. This paper is based on an ESRC project in which we interviewed 50 same sex couples who had entered into a civil partnership under the age of 35. This generation of lesbians and gay men are too young to have lived through the 2nd wave feminist and gay rights movements and so one of our research questions focussed on the extent to which political sensitivities arising from these movements might – or might not - inform their intimate practices around money. We found that it was inappropriate to simply import classic feminist insights and instead turned to a more cultural and anthropologically inspired understanding of material possessions. In particular we found that how individuals and couples managed their money was closely associated with their sense of identity and the 'kind of person' they thought they were. In turn this was linked to narratives about their understandings of their parents' styles of money management. Finally, we also found that contemporary economic realities (specifically issues of debt and credit ratings) had an important impact on how couples could 'choose' to manage their money.

Cicek, Z., Mender, M. *Pamukkale University*

Sociological Analysis of Divorce Case: An Applied Study in Denizli

Divorce, by common definition, is termination of union of marriage legally. Sociologically, divorce points the breakup union of marriage. The divorce phenomenon requires a multi-dimensional analysis regarding the level of social development, the increase in the level of welfare and income, woman's participation in labour force, becoming aware of social rights, man-woman equality policies, forms of religious beliefs, characteristics of urban and rural structures, changes in family structure.

The subject of this paper is to analyze 'reasons, effects and results' of the divorce phenomenon on social and individual level in Denizli case within the gender perspective. In the study, the reasons, effects and results of the divorce phenomenon will be analyzed in macro (individual-institutions relations) and micro (reletions between the individuals and between the individual and groups) levels in the context of socio-culture values and norms, social status and roles, attitudes and behaviours. The reasons why Denizli/divorces in Denizli has been chosen as the study space is that Denizli has the highest rate of divorce (0.63 per mille) in Turkey.

In Turkey, the existing studies concerning the divorce generally tend to put forward the effects of divorce on children or the psychological and psychiatrics problems of the divorce woman and man, adaptation in the divorce period and their adaptation skills. The number of studies which treat the issue sociologically are, however, insufficient. In the West, the rich literature concerning the social, cultural and economic effects and results of the divorce on woman and man or differing patterns of experience is noteworthy. Apart from treating the divorce phenomenon in gender perspectives makes the proposed Project unique according to the contribution that it will be provide fort he literature.

Ramdom sampling technique will be used to determined the sample which will include 154 persons which is believed to provide representation ability. For the sample, the number of the divorced subjects in 2009, 2010, 2011 to be representative proportional layered sample technique will be used by considering the ratio of each year to total of three years. In the research, survey technique and interview will be used to get the data. The range of the sample group will include above 18 considering younger marriage age in Turkey.

Abu Amara, N., Hamel, C., Guiné, A. *INED -National Institute for Demographic Studies*

Matrimonial Changing Norms in the Context of Migration in France: Revisiting Consent and Coercion in Marriage-related Decision

How to define constraint in marriage-related decisions when cultural transmission of values undergoes tension between individual and collective norms?

This paper is based on 44 interviews with women and men, immigrant and descendents of immigrants, who initially participated in the quantitative survey Trajectories and Origins (INED and INSEE, 2009) concerning discriminations in France. Those who reported that they did not have the initiative of their marriage were interviewed again for a qualitative survey on consent and coercion to marriage.

The presentation examines the evolution of matrimonial norms using a critical approach of notions such as consent and coercion to marriage.

The interviews reveal the existence of different levels of constraint to marriage, as a result of family, social or administrative pressures. The diversity of situations can account for the existence of a continuum of social and family pressures. This research reveals, in particular, that coercion is experienced differently according to gender, origin, and socioeconomic resources. It also shows the vulnerability of some women in the migratory path: the lack of economic and symbolic resources (education, language proficiency) and the lack of networks of relationships (friendships or family), reinforces their exposure to spousal violence, while they use different strategies of resistance.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 09:00 - 10:30

FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE

ROUNDTABLE 4, SPORTS HALL 2

Bailey, T. *University of Bath*

What Can Funerals Tell Us about Family and Personal Relationships?

Funerals in contemporary Britain are social and public occasions where notions and practices of 'family', networks, and relationships are particularly strong, but sociology has so far overlooked the funeral as a rich site of social interaction where family and personal relationships are done, displayed, invoked and accomplished. Taking as its starting point that 'family' is not realised in isolation from society, culture, or other (non-family) people, this paper considers how an examination of the funeral can contribute to recent developments in the sociology of families and personal life. The paper will draw on ongoing analysis of qualitative data generated in collaboration with the Mass-Observation Project, a long-running writing project with approximately 500 'correspondents' across the UK. Correspondents offered detailed accounts of recent experiences of attending a funeral, whether as 'family' or otherwise. The paper will examine how correspondents wrote about family and personal life, and will consider in particular the ways in which non-family members – who also hold notions of 'families we live by' – may actively contribute to the doing and 'displaying' of family at the funeral.

Formankova, L. *Faculty of Social Sciences, Masaryk University of Brno*

Private and Working Paths Intersections of Young Czech Women in Managerial Positions

Typical male managerial career model may show linear progression, while female ones tend to have certain distinct features as Lepine (1992) and others argue. This differences arises in part, as a result of the design of the institutional (employment and social policies) and structural factors (labour market relations) that shape women's labour market position (Lewis, 1992). On the organizational level, women may encounter boundaries such as the 'glass ceiling' processes, informal norms (such as time and mobility constraints) and social and cultural representations attached leadership (Rapoport et al., 2002). Certain individual and household factors also contribute to the women's career paths, such as the presence of children as well as variations in marital status and educational level (Fagan and Rubery, 1996; Lippe, 2001) same as individual preferences as Hakim (2000) argue.

The research applies the biographic-narrative method of data collection and analysis (Chamberlayne et. al., 2002; Rosenthal, 1993). The biographic approach helps us to account for both the richness and variety of lived experience and its connection to the social structures, contexts and process reflected in life and employment trajectories. It discusses individual features of the career development of four young Czech women working in the managerial positions. During their career pats, they went through diverse career transitions including promotion, downshifting, move to self-employment or periods of joblessness. When focusing on childless women, we do not go around the work-life balance issues. We aim to analyze how the childless women experience their careers and the intersections of their private and professional life.

Slepickova, L., Bartosova, M. *Masaryk University*

Family through Children Eyes: Qualitative Research of Czech Children

Changes in the demographic characteristics of the Czech family in recent decades have resulting in radical changes in the family arrangements. As a result of the frequent breakup of families and the founding of new ones, the roles of the family's individual members are losing their rigid definitions and being supplanted by various others.

This paper makes use of a new research perspective on children as social actors. Unlike previous practice in research on families, current sociological research on the family centers on children as active agents who are shaped by familial experiences, but also actively co-construct them (Milkie, Simon, Powell 1997). We ask what importance the family has for a child, how he/she defines it, with what relationships and activities the child associates it. We wish to show what position within the framework of the family the child assigns to its individual members and himself and ask what influence the gender of the child, his age, and various family arrangements have on this perception. Does gender have the same influence on the family experience to the same degree as it does in research on adults? Does experience with changes in the family arrangement that are being experienced by a large percentage of Czech children reveal itself in children's responses? The data are collected within the period 2010-2011 in primary schools. We investigate two age groups of children (8-10; 12-13) and use multiple research techniques, both the classic ones used in research on adults, as well as specific children-friendly techniques.

West, B. *University of Bristol*

Reenacting and Politically Orthodox Resistence: Authoritative Capital, Conflict and the Recreational Performance of the American Civil War

This paper explores the recreational activity of re-enacting national history as a performative ritual. Performance has become an increasingly popular way to theorise new forms of national remembrance, however, its application has been limited to acts promoting 'progressive' collective memories. Drawing on ethnography and semi-structured interviews with participants in the 135th anniversary Battle of Gettysburg, this paper analyses American Civil War re-enacting as a site promoting conservative political orthodoxy. As a performance the meaning of re-enacting can be theorised along dramaturgical lines, for example in terms of actors, costume production, 'stage' selection and narrative genre. In contrast to the theorising of progressive performative rites though the principal power of Civil War re-enactment is not in its display for audiences but in the authoritative capital for interpreting history attained through participation. This is significant with reenactors widely undertaking school classroom talks and displays in the United States, advocating for changes to the history curriculum, particularly the belief that the Civil War was fought over slavery. It is argued that this case highlights the need for sociology to move away from theorising ritual in terms of universal effects.

Fernandez-Pacheco Saez, J.L., Pascual, A.S. *Complutense University*

The Folklorization of the Zulu Warrior: A Sociological Perspective from the Visual Analysis

The purpose of this paper is to provide a new perspective in colonization and folklorization processes from a sociological research based on Visual Sociological Analysis. Having the post-colonial studies forming part of the Theoretical framework and following the three analytical levels of visual methodology proposed by Rose (2001), we will use a “selective sample” of visual cultural artifacts to describe the process of using the image of the Zulu Warrior from “Bloodthirsty savage” to a distorted “folklorizated touristic object” depending on the purpose and the historical context. Therefore, we will obtain some conclusions from the analysis of the first engravings representing Shaka Zulu to the deeper analysis of some current paper-based publicity appeared in South African tourist magazines and maps. This process will take us to reflect about the cultural-historical context where the visual cultural artifact was produced, the deep analysis of the artifact itself as well as the historical context where is consumed.

Bulawka, H.M. *Birmingham University*

Gender Lenses in the Media Portrayals of Polish Female Politicians: A Feminist Critical Discourse Study

Despite being admitted to discursive practices and formations which until recently remained under exclusive control of men, women’s inclusion in the public domain has not been approached by the Polish Press from the equality point of view. On the contrary, the highly gendered frames which communication and media professionals repeatedly adopt in their treatment of women ministers reiterate the acquired notion of female difference, thus lending a hand in women’s marginalization and exclusion. Informed by the theories and methods of Critical Discourse Analysis, Social Semiotics and Feminist Linguistics, the paper examines the ways in which prominent women in power are positioned by the current narratives of Poland’s journalist culture. By engaging with the magazine discourse (‘Wprost’, ‘Polityka’, ‘Newsweek Polska’), it focuses on the importance of language in generating epistemological claims about women and femininity. It demonstrates not only how female subjectivities are produced within Polish public domain, but also how the history and culture impinge on these constructions in a dialectical-relational manner. The findings indicate that the discursive processes underlying gendering are predominantly negative, resting on and endorsing the notions of female ‘markedness’, ‘otherness’ and ‘deviance’. The limited and reductive classifications that relegate women to inactivity, sexual scrutiny or aesthetic function partake in the practice of ‘symbolic annihilation’- a term coined by Tuchman (1978) to describe the ways in which the media deny women’s identities as persons of qualities, treating them with ‘condemnation, trivialization, or absence’. The study makes a strong case for a closer examination of the journalist input.

Mahadeen, E. *Centre for Women's Studies, University of York*

The Virginity Triangle: Investigating the Interplay between Text, Producer, and Consumer in Media Representations of Virginity in Jordan

In recent years, Jordania media witnessed a surge in coverage of phenomena related to female virginity such as honour crimes, hymen reconstruction surgery, virginity tests and fake hymens. The media's sudden interest in

virginity begs the question: how come? Close analysis of the texts published on and around these phenomena, as well as interviews with the authors and an examination of the readers' responses, reveals that virginity in Jordan transcends its traditional definition which sees it as a primarily physical attribute that indicates a moral status to a more complex intersection between the bodily, the moral, the religious and the political. Questions of identity, power, sovereignty, and social change are at the heart of Jordanian media's chosen representations of female virginity in the country.

Media texts in Jordan are social products that cater to certain audiences at a specific historical moment, but they are also potential agents of change. The focus on virginity in recent years can be seen as an example of media attempts to encourage debate around a previously taboo subject, but this effort cannot be separated from the interests and agendas of the authors of these sometimes controversial texts, nor can it be disconnected from the audiences who consume the texts. The interplay between these three elements: the texts, their producers and their consumers, makes for an interesting study of contemporary Jordanian society and its attempts to negotiate changing times.

Warner, J. *University of Kent*

Class Disgust in the Moral Disturbance about Child Deaths and Social Work

The deaths of children who are subject to protection from social services and other agencies receive high levels of hostile media attention in the UK. Such hostility is not new and has been in evidence since the death of Maria Colwell in 1974. The most recent, and arguably most intense, coverage was of the death of Peter Connelly ('Baby P'), following the conviction of his killers in 2008. The present paper draws on research undertaken by the author in which media accounts and reports of inquiries into the death of Baby P are analysed with regard to the moral processes around risk that are at work. The paper draws on recent analyses of the concept of moral panic in sociology to argue that the intensified focus on child deaths and social work reflects a wave of newly reconstituted social anxieties and ideological conflicts. The paper focuses in particular on the moral disturbance that surrounds the relationship between social work and the 'underclass' or 'the Other'. I explore how the construction of the social worker as 'folk devil' in media and other accounts is not solely rooted in their perceived incompetence in preventing abuse. The role of social work in creating subjects out of objectified individuals who evoke moral disgust is also a key focus for hostility, and their perceived failure to punish and regulate the underclass, particularly in an 'age of austerity', is the bigger concern.

Atherton, G. *London Higher*

This paper examines employment & educational aspirations of a sample of 4000 Key Stage 3 pupils in London. Atherton & Roberts (2011) points to young people at this age having high aspirations regarding their futures with ambitions to enter occupations in the upper tier of the social class schema across gender and socio-economic background. This study involves a much larger sample than that the study above extending the focus to a broader set of preferences than just occupation looking at income, job type, geographical mobility and 'social mobility' relative to parental status. The results of this broader focus support the earlier work above. They show a 'high aspiration set' amongst young people, with occupational preferences supported by an underpinning set of attitudes prioritising high income and status. There is however, a greater degree of variability in these attitudes by measures of socio-economic background than with occupation alone. The paper supports a view that there is a profound disjuncture between the ambitions of young people and their ability to realise them. However, for different groups understanding of what their occupational preference implies differs. This re-inforces the argument that many young people at this point lack an understanding of how their aspirations, preferences and abilities fit together.

References

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Lata, L.N. *University of Manchester*

This paper seeks to understand the impact of social stratification in higher education. In this paper Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital has been used to construct social classes. The objectives of this paper are to explain the relationship between social stratification and students' choice of universities, to explore how gender, religion, ethnicity and socio-economic status correlate with the likelihood of applying to public or private universities and to find out the factors which explain why academically qualified students' choice of university differ. The data for this study comes from a sample survey of 372 newly admitted undergraduate students of the university of Dhaka and BRAC university in Bangladesh.

Fang, W. *University of Bristol*

The Role of Cultural Capital in the Reproduction of Online Social Capital for Rural and Urban Young People in China

Employing Bourdieu's concepts of social and cultural capital, this study compares the ways in which rural and urban young people in China make friends online with strangers as well as the quality of their friendships developed online. This study is based on a survey on Internet use among more than 400 hundred secondary school students three years ago. After the survey, more than 30 participants were selected for face-to-face interviews. The data showed that young people from different social background (rural vs. urban) seemed to develop relationships with people with similar background because of their similar cultural capital (talking style, taste, hobbies etc.). This means that those offline barriers for those two group to integrate still function and are reinforced in online communication. However, because of the technological features of online communication, the

motivation for developing romantic relationships, and the conscious of making some ‘good quality’ friends, there are still a few rural young people who have successfully developed intimate relationship with their urban counterparts.

Weddell, E. *University of Sussex*

Bulimia, Recovery and the 'Therapeutic Narrative'

This paper explores the accounts of eighteen women who consider themselves recovered from the eating disorder Bulimia Nervosa. I argue that the women relied heavily on what Illouz (2008) has called the 'therapeutic narrative' in order to make sense of the illness experience and the ongoing nature of their recovery. On the one hand, the women stressed that recovery involved coming to terms with the 'disappointing' realities of human nature and social life (Craib, 1994) and, as a consequence, they spoke about giving up on perfectionism, accepting fallibility and learning to see 'shades of grey'. However, on the other hand, they conceptualised recovery as a life-long process of learning how to live, with many of them discussing aspects of themselves they still wanted to 'work on'. This latter conceptualisation sits in tension with their earlier assertion and resonates with the unrealistic claims of contemporary 'therapy culture' (Furedi, 2004) which encourages individuals to continuously improve on and even 'perfect' the self. I will argue that this ambivalence regarding the nature and goal of the recovery process is indicative of the pressure on the contemporary self as a reflexive project (Giddens, 1991), the quest for a cohesive identity involving the constant pursuit of 'self-improvement' and 'self-actualisation'.

Vornanen, R., Leena, L., Hannele, T. *University of Eastern Finland*

Narratives of People with Celiac Disease: The Content of Lay Knowledge and Critical Factors for Developing Early Detection of Celiac Disease

Celiac chronic disease can be latent for many years. In medicine, this partly hidden phenomenon be understood metaphorically as an iceberg. There has been increasing medical interest in disease and recent studies have focused also on living with the disease (Hallert etc.), quality of life and coping (Hallert etc.; Sverker etc.).

Despite recent scholarly interest in celiacs, relatively little is known about pre-diagnosis personal history of illness. The present study explores lay knowledge, focusing on critical factors for early detection.

Methodologically, this study is narrative research in illness, combined with the critical incident method. Data were collected as narratives: people with disease analyzed their histories of getting diagnosed and analyzed for critical factors that affected disease detection. The data consist of 109 written narratives of Finnish celiacs. Participants recruited by an announcement in a national celiac journal.

The critical factors that inhibited detection were: atypical or absence of symptoms, the decisions of healthcare personnel (poor knowledge, misdiagnosis, lack of follow-up, inappropriate treatment), and diseases that muddled findings. The factors that promoted detection were: sudden changes in health, patient's active agency, other people's active discoveries, activities of healthcare personnel (routine examinations, screening, expertise, trust in patients), and the diagnosis process (careful inquiry, awareness of related diseases).

This study clarifies critical factors for early detection of celiac disease and diversifies the picture of the hidden history of illness. Lay narratives can be used in diagnostic encounters in healthcare (Greenhalgh & Hurwitz) to complement medical information for early diagnosis.

Spencer, I.H., Wood, V., Reilly, J., Curtis, S., Close, H., Mason, J.,. Gesler, W. *Durham University*

Investigating Habitus: Testing a New Psychiatric In-patient Facility

In April 2010 a new, PFI funded, psychiatric hospital opened in North-East England. It replaced an old Victorian asylum on an adjacent site. As part of the transition, it was decided to give the new hospital a 'trial run'. Several wards, including forensic units, were populated by staff from the former asylum and Durham University. The university staff were taking part in an evaluation of the transition from the old to the new hospital. They came from a mixture of academic, clinical and non-clinical backgrounds. All participants were effectively detained for 24 hours in what has become known as 'The Habitation Test'. The research was conducted using overt participant observation, semi-structured interviews and focus groups. The results were also subsequently compared with service user evaluations of the new hospital. This paper describes the experience of being subject to the regime of a new, PFI funded, psychiatric hospital and poses the question of whether the sociological concept of habitus provides a useful way of evaluating the experience and helping to build a better hospital. We also discuss the methodology of The Habitation Test against a history of other simulated psychiatric and custodial environments, such as the Stanford Prison Study and Rosenhan's 'Being Sane in Insane Places.' It was funded by the National Institute for Health Research.

Sanderson, T., Angouri, J. *University of the West of England, Bristol*

The Enactment of Expert Patient Identities in Interviews with People Living with Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

The active involvement of patients in decision-making and in becoming 'experts' in managing their illness constitutes a priority within the NHS. With easier access to health information, Ziebland (2004) suggests that there may be the emergence of a felt imperative to be (or present as) an expert patient. This paper examines the concept of patient expertise, using a secondary analysis of interview data collected for a different purpose (that of identifying treatment outcomes important to patients with RA). It focuses on the complex processes of negotiation and co-construction of expert/patient identities and the interaction between different types of expertise and patients' relationships with health care professionals.

In the dataset as a whole (23 interviews), a continuum of patient identity was enacted from the performance of an embryonic patient who is unsure how to act, to a confident expert patient who is able to work alongside or to challenge the consultant (normatively seen as the 'expert' in the dyad). Using discourse analysis, three expert patient identities were identified in 6 of the interviewees: institutionally sanctioned, shared care and self-defined expertise. Expertise was both projected upon patients (institutionally sanctioned) and claimed by the patient (self-defined), and a mixture of the two (shared care). For those granted expert status through user involvement, equal relationships were described in those specific roles. However, claiming expertise resulted in narratives of confrontations with health professionals. The analysis suggests that patient expertise is a complex reality, affecting patients' self-identity and their social position within the health care system.

Aylward, P. *University of Adelaide*

Harm Reduction (HR) Service Engagement in Australia for Refugee and Migrant Injecting Drug Users in an Age of Border Protection and Political Austerity

This paper discusses some findings from a six year ethnographic study of Vietnamese injecting drug users and their (HR) community services in South Australia.

Some refugee and migrant groups are particularly vulnerable to illicit drug injecting initiation, risky practices and lack of uptake of harm reduction services. For injecting drug users from Vietnamese communities, a range of socio-cultural factors impinge on accessing services prompting calls for encouraging and supporting culturally appropriate responses involving their communities. However, the importance of contextualising HR service provision within migrant communities and in relation to the broader political and historical landscapes of nation states has not been fully explored.

The heterogeneity of migrant communities often reflects that of their country of origin, and beliefs, customs, political divisions, and State practices which shaped their experiences may re-emerge in various forms in the new land. These are acted out against and interact with the new country's socio-political terrain. Focussing on the Vietnamese community in South Australia, this paper will explore these implications for the delivery of culturally appropriate harm reduction services for injecting drug users from refugee backgrounds. The paper argues that obstacles to HR services are shaped by overlapping marginalities as communities operate against the broader austere political influences and discourses which demonise both the refugee and injecting drug users. The implications for harm reduction services in an age of mass population displacement will be discussed.

Montgomery, A. *Queen Mary University of London*

The Changing Public Face of Prostate Cancer

The prostate gland has been described as the 'breast that got lost' but just like the breast the prostate gland is not just 'hanging out somewhere' but rather embodied in a social and cultural setting. The man embodying the prostate, with prostate cancer, experiences not only the biological processes of the disease, but also the social reaction of others in cultural surroundings which dictate its understanding. This doctoral study takes a critical and discursive approach to the cultural framing perspective within Health Social Movement (HSM) theory, particularly the concepts of frame resonance and collective identity, to examine prostate cancer UK awareness-raising activity. HSMs, like social movements in general, are considered to be a force for good in society. However, their very existence indicates differences within a society regarding the meaning of some aspect of reality and a struggle between actors to invest this aspect of reality with their preferred meaning to attentive audiences, which in the prostate cancer context includes, but is not limited to, men with prostate cancer (MWPC). The data is threefold and comprises 1) a comparative study of changes over time in print media and prostate cancer organisations representations of MWPC; 2) a snowball sample of interviews with key actors around prostate cancer organisations; 3) an interview study comparing the experience of MWPC in 2010 with the experience of MWPC in 2000 to assess changes in the extent to which aspects of reality 'framed' to MWPC through publicly available discourse are incorporated into their personal biographical experience.

Colinet, S. *Université Cergy-Pontoise-IUFM, Laboratoire EMA*

From Engagement to Disengagement in Aid Organisation: A Research with Multiple Sclerosis People

This project explores the links between the sociology of health and sociology of Aid organisation. This qualitative research focused on the process of engagement to disengagement of Aid organisations for people affected by multiple sclerosis. This project is unique as it focused on both the engagement and disengagement process whereas previous research only focused on the engagement process. This research combines concepts such as: 'engagement and disengagement', and 'career of people with multiple sclerosis'. The latter was developed by Everett Hughes (1937) and has been used by many interactionnist sociologists.

The methodology uses explorative interviews with French and Swiss researchers as well as English researchers from Leeds University and New Castle Health Biocenter. In total, 30 individual interviews were conducted. 20 of these were with people from different French Aid organisations dealing with health and disease ('Association des Paralysés de France (APF)', 'Nouvelle Association Française des Sclérosés en Plaques (NAFSEP)', 'Association SEP Montrouge 92), and 10 were conducted with patients at the Hospital Leopold Bellan in Paris. From the total number of people interviewed, 10 were selected to be interviewed twice and asked to report on their experience in writing. 4 group interviews were taken from the total number and 23 group observations were made.

Given the specific developments and the political approach dedicated to multiple sclerosis in France, the process of engagement to disengagement takes different forms. A thematic and an interpretative analysis bring to light the various types of behavior.

Will, C.M., Weiner, K. *University of Sussex*

Prevention Scripts: Negotiating Responsibility in Cardiovascular Prevention

Social scientists have long been concerned about the 'hidden scripts' of health promotion messages that focus on lifestyle, suggesting that they encourage notions that people are responsible for their ill-health. Research suggests lay people both resist and accept these notions. In this context, drugs for cardiovascular risk reduction may be seen as an easier option than changing behaviour. At the same time the prescription of a drug presents the patient with a new responsibility: to adhere to a given regimen of state-subsidised medication. Yet discussion of the meaning of medication and practices of medicine use has generally been drawn from cases where medicines may be imagined to cure or control symptoms: responses to preventive drugs remain relatively under-researched.

This paper elaborates on the ways in which those refusing and accepting preventive drugs make sense of the 'scripts' offered by both health professionals and different products, drawing on interviews with 'users' of pharmaceuticals and other preparations for cholesterol reduction. We show that though the logics of preventive action are collective, lay people do experience these interventions as a challenge to take individual responsibility for their health. Yet responsibility for prevention remains the subject of complex negotiations. Lay people are knowledgeable and reflexive about the moments when they may delegate concern for prevention to health care practitioners, but decisions about accepting interventions are also shaped by relationships with practitioners and family; and by cues from the routines and techniques of general practice.

Okumagba, P.O. *Delta State University, Abraka*

Knowledge and Attitude of the Elderly in Delta State of Nigeria towards HIV/AIDS Pandemic

The study is aimed at examining the knowledge and attitude of the elderly in Delta State towards the prevalent of HIV/AIDS. Quantitative technique was used to generate data for the study. The research method adopted in the present study is the cross-sectional survey involving a total of 300 elderly of 60 years and above were randomly sampled between January and March, 2011. Results from the study reveal that 86.75 percent of the sample studied are sexually active and many of them are engaged in multiple sexual relationships. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevalent is 100 percent and the sample identified three main sources of contracting HIV/AIDS infection. Respondents from the elderly studies show that about 85.6% percent of the sample belief that HIV/AIDS is actually in existence. 27.0 percent of the elderly studied argued that HIV/AIDS is curable. The study also revealed that the sample expressed negative attitude towards the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by suggesting way of preventing HIV/AIDS. There is therefore the need for more efforts towards educating and creating awareness on HIV/AID prevalence. The awareness I am campaigning should also include preventing measures. This will help in changing altitude and belief about HIV/AIDS particularly among the elderly in Nigeria.

Giuntoli, G., McKenna, J., Cattan, M. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Defining and Measuring Mental Well-being: Results from a Systematic Review of the Literature

There is a burgeoning public health and social science literature on 'mental well-being', or positive mental health, and the factors that facilitate or hinder its achievement across the lifespan. Although it is widely agreed that mental well-being is a complex subjective state – and not simply the absence of mental illness – there is no agreed definition of this concept. Nor are there systematic studies that investigate the quality of contemporary measurement tools. Nevertheless, a clear understanding of the epistemological and theoretical frameworks that underpin the definitions of mental well-being and of the methodological characteristics of its measurement tools are crucial to enable social scientists, policy makers and practitioners to assess the quality of (i) evaluations, (ii) interventions and (iii) policies designed to promote mental well-being, and of research aimed at understanding its determinants and associations with other outcome measures. The improvement both of people's mental health and of their mental well-being was a primary public health objective of the last Labour and it is now of the Coalition government.

This paper reports the findings of a systematic review of the literature undertaken to examine how mental well-being has been defined and how it could be best defined and measured to better inform research, policy and practice in the field of health studies. The review was complemented by a Delphi survey through which scholars and stakeholders of leading organisations were consulted in relation to the findings and analyses undertaken in the review.

Morrison, M. *University of Exeter*

Diagnosis as Justification for Intervention: A Case Study of Childhood Short Stature

Sociologically, diagnosis has long been recognised as both a classificatory system and a process. It is also a site at which calculations of entitlement - to occupy the sick role and be granted access to the resources of biomedicine – are enacted. Diagnostic technologies play an important role in this process of calculation, by providing particular indices of measurement with which to read the internal and external body of the patient. In doing so, they help frame the boundaries between wellness and disease. This paper takes childhood short stature as a case study to investigate this relationship between diagnosis, measurement, and justification for medical intervention. Drawing on data from interviews with contemporary paediatric endocrinologists in the UK and North America, I examine the ways in which they drew on diagnostic terminology, and especially particular forms of measurement, to explain the rationale for intervention a range of short-statured conditions. There are a number of different categories of childhood short stature that routinely qualify a patient for treatment with human growth hormone to boost height and growth rate. This spectrum includes diagnostic categories almost universally accepted by physicians such as severe human growth hormone deficient short stature through to the highly contested and controversial treatment of idiopathic short stature, sometimes described as 'normal short' stature. I identify three components in this discourse that strongly shape how a diagnostic category can be presented as legitimate or otherwise, and reflect on the implications of this for sociological understanding of diagnosis.

Seidle, R. *Desautels Faculty of Management, McGill University*

Clinical Decision-making: An Examination of Current Themes and Emerging Issues in the Literature

This paper reviews the sociological literature on clinical decision-making. I identify three major themes of relevance to the process of decision-making: the forms of knowledge underpinning decisional interactions; the forms of discourse drawn upon to frame and justify decisions; and the tools and technology available to health care actors and consumers, which represent instantiations of accumulated medical knowledge. These themes are supplemented by consideration of key aspects of both the medical setting and the sociocultural context within which medical work occurs. I conclude by suggesting that knowledge, discourse, and technology exist in a reciprocal relationship, with each exerting an influence on the other two while simultaneously being acted upon in a similar manner. Suggestions for future research that builds upon these themes include the following: more nuanced consideration of notions of power and hegemony in clinical encounters; continued attention to the ways through which patient-specific knowledge and values are incorporated into the decision process; examination of expanding notions of patienthood (particularly as regards the role of the family in medical decision-making); and the effect on decision-making patterns of new technological innovations.

Giuntoli, G. *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Beyond the Health-related: Understanding the Quality of Life of People Living with HIV/AIDS Using the Capability Framework of Amartya Sen

Current quality of life research on People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) consists primarily of health-related quality of life studies, which imply a focus on PLWHA primarily as patients or clinical cases, rather than as social actors with individual, social and economic rights experiencing freedoms and constraints to fulfil valued social roles and achieve desired social statuses. This paper introduces a complementary approach to the investigation of the quality of life of PLWHA known as the 'capability framework', which was founded by the economist and philosopher Amartya Sen and that suggests that quality of life should be measured by focusing on people's capabilities, namely their real opportunities to lead the life that they have reason to value. The paper reviews relevant sociological and psychological literature on the conceptualisation of opportunities in everyday life and proposes an operationalisation of this concept through a threefold model of the main components of people's perception of opportunities and a fourfold model of experiences of opportunities. Both models were used in a secondary data analysis of the HIV Futures V Survey (an Australian nationwide survey of various clinical and social aspects of the lives of PLWHA) to assess specific quality of life dimensions, for example housing conditions. The paper reports and discusses the findings of such analyses in relation to other existing measures of the quality of life of PLWHA, particularly overall well-being and poverty lines.

Sponsor of the Professional Practice Stream

Gruszczynska, A. *Sheffield Hallam University*

The Challenges of Cascading Open Educational Resources in Social Sciences

Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching and learning materials that are freely available online and can be shared, re-used and remixed without excessive copyright restrictions. This paper will focus on lessons learnt from the C-SAP project 'Cascading Social Science Open Educational Resources' which adopted a critical perspective on the processes of sharing digital educational resources, as well as related challenges.

The aim of the project has been to develop a model of release, discovery and reuse of Open Educational Resources which can be 'cascaded', that is, taken up and incorporated into new contexts by academics wishing to engage with Open Educational Resources. The model offers a set of tools which will allow academics to reflect upon their own practice and examine conditions in which their teaching resources can be used/reused and shared, including but not limited to their institutional culture, technical skills, knowledge on how to find/(re)use OERs and their individual orientation towards pedagogical innovation. Importantly, the cascade model focuses more on the 'why' rather than the 'how' of OERs and emphasises the broader context in which OERs are created and (re)used and any resulting issues and/or tensions rather than addressing solely the technical aspects of opening up teaching resources.

The paper will explore the issues that arose in the context of the project, including but not limited to the challenge of adopting reflexive methodology based on principles of communities of practice, the challenge of OERs to established academic habitus and implications for teaching practice in the social sciences field.

Bond, E., Goodchild, T. *University Campus Suffolk*

Rhetoric, Risk and Self-identity: An Ethnographic Study of Academics Perceptions of E-learning at a UK University

Universities are striving to exploit an increasingly media-rich environment to create greater accessibility to education. Although the use of technology is often viewed as a catalyst for change, it is actually underpinned by the demand for quality improvement in learning and teaching. However, technologies cannot magically transform learning and do not exist apart from the institution but are integral as part of the socio-technical network. It is essential to understand how technologies develop, how people use them and the implications that they have on learning and social cohesion in the educational environment. The paper examines current key debates on learning technologies in the everyday life of academic lecturers and explores their experiences of learning technologies based on ethnographic research at a new UK university. The narrative and visual data collected via 30 interviews and online forums subjected to a grounded theory analysis revealed the central concepts of paradigms, paradoxes and professionalism. The diversity of perspectives of staff and students, skills, motivations and capabilities is fundamental to developing, supporting and promoting the innovative use of e-learning and learning technologies in learning, teaching and assessment. The study critically examines the current emphasis on using blended learning in higher education courses. The findings suggest that the relationships between teaching, learning and technology are complex. This paper explores the paradoxical relationships between shifting paradigms, risk anxiety and professionalism in late modernity and discusses aspects of quality and meaningful engagement by academic staff with learning technologies in a Higher Education environment.

Matthewman, S., Byrd, H. *University of Auckland*

Blackouts: A Sociology of Power (Failure)

Blackouts – the total loss of electrical power – serve as a reminder of how dependent the modern world has become on electricity and the appliances it powers. To understand them we consider the critical nature of electrical infrastructure. Being largely accidental, and therefore unpredictable, evidence of the immediate consequences of blackouts is only available from the media, to be analysed after the fact. In order to provide general patterns from specific cases, a large number of blackouts have been analysed. Irrespective of cause, they display similar effects. These include measurable economic losses and less easily quantified social costs. We discuss financial damage, food safety, crime, transport and problems caused by diesel generators. This is more than just a record of past failures; blackouts are dress rehearsals for the future in which they will appear with greater frequency and severity. We predict increasing numbers of blackouts due to growing uncertainties in supply and growing certainties in demand. Supply will become increasingly precarious because of peak oil, political instability, infrastructural neglect, global warming and the shift to renewable energy resources. Demand will become stronger because of population growth, rising levels of affluence and the consumer "addictions" which accompany it. In closing we focus on two such "addictions": current air-conditioning use and potential future electric vehicle (EV) use.

Pilkington, A. *University of Northampton*

It is over 10 years since the findings of the judicial enquiry chaired by Sir William Macpherson was published. The Macpherson report was a high profile report , which characterised the major institutions in British society as institutionally racist and prompted a series of initiatives to combat such racism. This paper will focus on academia and will explore the mechanisms by which the British state has encouraged universities and other higher education institutions to address issues relating to equality and diversity, generally and race and ethnicity, specifically. Strategies employed by the New Labour government, first elected in 1997, designed to widen (student) participation and promote (staff) equal opportunities will be explicated. It will be argued that these colour blind measures had a very limited impact prior to their incorporation into specific duties following the Race Relations (Amendment) Act. The implementation of this legislation initially raised the profile of issues relating to race and ethnicity, but this change proved short lived and both race and ethnicity, and equality and diversity, issues have subsequently been de-prioritised and fallen down the agenda.

While a series of commissioned evaluations suggest that government initiatives did make a significant difference and that universities have made progress in the last decade in promoting race equality and acknowledging ethnic diversity, deconstruction of the discourses underpinning these official evaluations reveals significant lacunae and remarkable continuities. The implications of these findings for a conceptualisation of universities and other higher education institutions as institutionally racist will be addressed and the utility of theories emphasising institutional racism as an explanation for the changes and (more significant) continuities evaluated.

Bailey, G. *Keele University*

Islamists v. Fascists: 'Cumulative Extremism' and the State as a Third Actor

The emergence of the English Defence League in 2009 gave new impetus to the idea of 'cumulative extremism', through which radical Islamist and far-right groups have a 'symbiotic relationship', sustained by the media. In this paper, based on my doctoral research, I argue that the state itself is a conduit for the maintenance of fear and hatred, and that the symbiotic relationship is not limited to 'extremists' but is prevalent across society. Drawing on participant-observation and interviews with BNP and al-Muhajiroun activists, and the mainstream actors who engage with them, I find that it is not only the actions of extremists, but also the government response to extremism that apparently demonstrates an intractable problem. Both radical Islamists and the far right are presented as an imminent threat to societal cohesion, being the cause of terrorism and racist violence, but at the same time the language of liberal democracy also asserts the right of people to dissent. The contradiction here allows the audience to see the response to extremism as inconsistent and unfair, mirroring similar narratives of bias in public opposition to multiculturalism, political correctness and the war on terror. One societal group may therefore ask why a great deal is to be done about one form of extremism, while another is allowed to flourish, leading to the conclusion that the state is not a just arbiter.

Allen, C. *University of Birmingham*

'We live together and can stay together': Birmingham Muslim Voices Responding to the August 2011 Riots

Following the unprecedented wave of riots which swept through various English town and city in August 2011, many tried to explain or make sense of the unfolding events.

Routinely dismissed as 'copycat', in Birmingham - a city with a history of social unrest - something quite distinct occurred. Whilst groups were rioting in the city centre, some from Muslim communities took to the streets to protect local communities and businesses. This was tragically highlighted by the murder of three young Birmingham Muslims, victims of a hit-and-run driver.

As a response, Muslims and their communities were immediately thrown into the spotlight not least because of fears that revenge attacks would ensue or as some media reported it,'race riots'.

Quite the opposite occurred with key figures from within Birmingham's Muslim communities becoming spokespeople for peace and reconciliation. For some, this directly challenged the widespread negative attitudes that are perceived to be held about Muslims and Islam in contemporary British society.

In the week following the riots, electronic interviews were undertaken with 50 key Muslims in Birmingham and the West Midlands in an attempt to capture the views from within Muslim communities. This paper draws upon this new and innovative primary research to consider the role of Muslims during the riots, why Birmingham's Muslims

believed the riots occurred, what this meant for the city and its diverse communities, and what role they believe Islam and Muslims might play in both responding to the riots and reconciling the damage done.

Greenwood, I. *University of Leeds*

Politics and Social Movements: The Genesis and Evolution of a Social Movement Organisation

This paper is based on currently unpublished research initially stimulated by plant closure and the fate of redundant steel workers and their community. It explores the genesis and evolution of a Social Movement Organisation (SMO) in its attempt to straddle the boundary between parliamentary and non-parliamentary processes and its challenge to contemporary political culture. Klandermans (2000: 29) notes that, 'the interface between movements and politics' is important and under researched and through an analytical framework provided by Social Movement Theory, the paper contributes to understanding of such phenomena.

The research findings reveal the crucial importance that local context, a history of activism, social networks and human agency can play in the progress of SMOs. The research also demonstrates that in the absence of structural cohesion, clear identity and programme, SMOs will find it increasingly difficult to flourish.

The article argues that SMOs need to clarify what they are for and not just what they are against. Also, that local context and historic political allegiances can at different times be either supportive or destructive of the wider collective identity necessary for effective SMO activity.

The issues raised in this paper have contemporary salience for the UK (indeed many industrialised nations) as it is likely that individuals will increasingly be drawn into opposition to government policy. The conditions under which such groups are able to successfully prosecute their objectives are hence, a matter of considerable interest.

Klandermans, B. (2000) 'Mobilization Forum: Comments on Zald', Mobilization: An International Quarterly 5(1): 25-30

Zhang, N. *University of Warwick*

Home Divided, Home Reconstructed: Children in Rural-urban Migration in Contemporary China

The article is centred on the impact of migration on the construction of home and negotiations of belonging among children who are involved in rural-urban migration in contemporary China.

While China's 140 million rural migrants have been used to produce 'China's miracle' toiling in the 'world's factory' with limited social assistance and protection, their children, exceeding 78 million (NBSC, 2008), are also enduring social and cultural marginalization, discrimination and exclusion from the education, health care and social welfare systems in the cities as well as in the countryside (Zai, et al., 2008). Many, for example, are denied access to free primary education in the host cities. Their migration experience is as significant as, and very similar to, that of undocumented immigrants and second generation immigrants in developed countries. Drawing on data from a qualitative study conducted with rural migrant children in north China between 2010-2011, the author explores how rural-urban migration impacts the structure of rural and migrant households and how rural children, either directly or indirectly involved in migration, actively construct their sense of home and negotiate their belongs in the migration process.

Lewis, H., Dwyer, P., Hodkinson, S., Waite, L. *University of Leeds*

Precarious Lives: Socio-legal Status in Processes of Unfree Labour among Refugees and Asylum Seekers

This paper is drawn from a new ESRC research project that aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the experiences of unfree/forced labour among people who are refugees and asylum seekers in England. While it is recognised that the lives of many refugees and asylum seekers are characterised by poverty, social exclusion and destitution, there is little research documenting their experiences of forced and exploitative labour and the reasons why they may be engaged in it. Asylum seekers and refused asylum seekers without permission to work, and refugees keen to enter work following long periods without employment are vulnerable to exploitation in the fringes of the labour market; a situation that is exacerbated in conditions of austerity. Socio-legal status differentiates the rights and entitlements of refugees and asylum seekers and therefore shapes their modes of survival and access to the labour market.

The conceptual framework of precarity will be used to help understand the key factors and processes that render refugees and asylum seekers vulnerable to forced labour. In a literal sense precarity refers to those who experience precariousness. The term therefore conjures up life worlds characterised by uncertainty and instability. Additionally, the notion of precarity has been recently politicised to provide a platform for collective action to challenge both exploitative labour processes and a wider precarity. This paper will consider the question of whether socio-legal status operates to make refugees and asylum seekers a group particularly aggravated by precarity, and whether this may provide platform to challenge exploitation.

Lybeck, E.R. *University of Cambridge*

Critical Organicism: Toward an Evolved Historical Sociology

The last Golden Age of grand synthetic historical sociologies occurred in the second half of the twentieth century. These were accomplished through a series of challenges or assaults on what had preceded them. Neo-Marxists challenged functionalists to account for conflict and class dynamics, and were, in turn, challenged by Neo-Weberians to acknowledge the autonomous role of the state and coercion. The linguistic and cultural turns compelled us to problematize ideology and examine the cultural reproduction of power. However, the assaults against the last great 'metanarratives' of society - namely Marxism and Functionalism - also coincided with the gradual decline of broad historical understanding in sociology and related disciplines. This paper suggests that a new metanarrative is desirable to generate a fresh synthesis which would include the insights of these classic traditions, while avoiding some of their epistemological weaknesses. Drawing on the 'dualism-transcending' theories of Giddens, Bourdieu, Elias, and Bhaskar, while also taking into account the recent epistemological advances in the philosophy and sociology of science - especially, the social theories of Bruno Latour and Niklas Luhmann - a 'critical organic' model of society would recognize the importance of the dialectic between societies' conceptions and knowledge of 'Nature' and social organizations of power. After briefly outlining how this approach might be theoretically conceived, I will demonstrate how both the Neo-Marxian analysis of classes and the Neo-Weberian analysis of the state could be considered as epiphenomenal 'sub-sets' of this ontologically 'deeper' perspective.

Curato, N. *Australian National University*

Respondents as Interlocutors: Translating Deliberative Democratic Principles to Qualitative Interviewing Ethics

The epistemic interview is a qualitative method which aims to generate knowledge by subjecting respondents' beliefs to dialectical tests of reasons. Developed by Svend Brinkmann, this model draws inspiration from Socratic dialogues where the interviewer asks confronting questions to press respondents to articulate the normative bases of their views. In this article, I argue that Brinkmann's model is a valuable methodological innovation but warrants further development. I suggest that the epistemic interview can be put on a stronger methodological footing when the Socratic model is complemented by developments in democratic theory, particularly its deliberative variety. Translating deliberative theory's procedural norms to methodological terms addresses some of the epistemic model's gaps, including an account of the dynamic of knowledge production and the ethical norms govern this method. To illustrate the method of epistemic interviewing, I draw on my experience in interviewing junior military officers.

Meyer, S., Ward, P. *Flinders University*

Differentiating between Trust and Dependence: Guarding against Semantic Atrophy for Sociological Research

Sociological research on the concept of trust has been bedevilled by its multivocalities. This paper extends Luhmann's attempts to clarify a sociology of trust. Luhmann argued a semantic distinction between trust/confidence. Herein, we use empirical data on patient 'trust' in doctors to argue a further semantic distinction between trust/dependence. Thirty-seven semi-structured interviews were conducted with patients with coronary heart disease in Adelaide, Australia between 2008-2009. In order to provide a nuanced analysis of the findings, an innovative methodological technique termed abductive inference was employed. Utilising abductive inference provided a means of identifying differential concepts when analysing patient's 'trust' in doctors, which coincides with our analytical framework identified by Luhmann and refined by Andersen, form and semantic analysis. Findings suggest that risk, familiarity and time are critical to understanding the distinction between trust/dependence. Despite reporting to trust, we argue that patients in situations of emergency (high risk) 'depend' on, rather than trust, doctors, given their lack of familiarity. Time is a mediating factor, whereby the more 'urgent' the situation, the more likely 'dependence' comes into play since the situation is 'unfamiliar'. Rather than juxtaposing trust/dependence, our paper reveals how dependence may co-exist with trust in the healthcare system in times of emergency.

Hashemi Madani, S.M. *University of Warwick*

A Short History of Homelessness: Theological Roots of a Dichotomy in the Social Theory

What is in common between 'Power' for Foucault, 'Eros' for Marcuse, 'Unconscious' for Freud, 'Value' for Weber and 'Faith' for Kierkegaard? These are the one side of some famous dichotomies in modern philosophy and social

theory. This side is indicating a massive, enormous, unknown and hidden part of an iceberg which only it's tip is visible for us. We have no certain control on it but living according to its 'will' would be necessary. The very idea of this article is that these dichotomies are connected with each other profoundly. I want to trace their common root back to the Christianity. Established Christianity from its early days was mixed with some dichotomies between God/man, the city of God/the city of man and even inside God's essence between God's power/God's will or de potential absoluta/ de potential ordinate. But it was only in the last centuries of middle ages that these dichotomies brought to the peak by Nominalists. This caused the emergence of the fundamental reason/chaos dichotomy, inside human nature. Afterward this chaos became the perpetual threat; ever increasing hole inside human being which is the realm of pure freedom and exactly because of this it is fearsome. Following Zygmunt Bauman, I tend to call this phenomenon the 'homelessness' of modern man even in his own soul. We cannot, surely, trace a direct one way line between the Nominalism and the Enlightenment, our mission is to show the complex lines which made the state of homelessness possible.

Neumann, M. *RWTH Aachen University*

Some Ontological Considerations on Methodological Individualism

Individualistic theories have become the dominant approach within sociological thought. However, there is a lack of empirical research that explains individual actors. In this talk it will be argued that language is essential for human actors and that this is a relational feature of culture. It follows that the individual is not of foundational character for social theory. Methodological individualism entails an argument for ontological relationalism.

This argument will be enfolded by investigating preference orderings. As the well-known flaws demonstrate, this skill requires a lot. In this talk it will be argued that these finding do not merely indicate a lack of individual rationality (bounded rationality) but that they can be traced back to systematic reasons. It depends on a brain-bound view of symbol processing. This is a specific view of language. However, in contemporary cognitive science this view is challenged by embodied and embedded models that build on neuroscientific evidence. Language is in many aspect a relation between bodies. Humans exploit bodily dynamics to co-ordinate their action with other persons and their environment to become a social actor.

It follows that rationality is not a feature of biological humans. Rationality is an emergent feature of the cultural evolution of the human species. A naturalised view on rationality reveals a recursive causal process. While actor models are of methodological value to explain social phenomena, as already Durkheim saw, the social is in turn needed to explain the individual.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 11:00 - 12:30
Paper Session 7

Long, J. *Leeds Metropoliltan University*

Integration and Othering: The Experiences of Black and White New Migrants

At times of economic uncertainty the position of new migrants is subject to ever closer scrutiny. While the main focus of attention tends to be on the world of employment the research on which this paper is based started from the proposition that sport and leisure spaces can support processes of social inclusion (Amara et al., 2005), yet may also serve to exclude certain groups. As such, these spaces may be seen as contested and racialised places that shape behaviour. We shall use this paper not just to explore how those spaces are perceived by new migrants, but how those interpretations may vary with time and processes of social change.

In previous work we addressed issues of othering experienced by people from Black and Asian minority ethnic groups, in part because of the normalising of whiteness (e.g. Long & Hylton, 2002). This current piece of qualitative research has included White migrants from Poland as well as Black migrants from Africa, all of whom are now living in Leeds. All research participants were involved in at least two forms of data collection: mental mapping; interview; photographic methods.

The paper examines how sport and leisure spaces are encoded in different ways, thereby affecting people's experience, while at the same time recognising that their sport and leisure practices shape those social constructions. Our goal is not only to contribute to the development of theory, but also to the debate that has counterposed multiculturalism and integrationism.

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Sirriyeh, A. *University of Bradford*

Leave to Remain? Transitions into Foster Care for Asylum-seeking Young People in the UK

This paper explores findings from a recently completed mixed-methods Big Lottery funded study exploring the fostering experiences of unaccompanied asylum-seeking young people and their foster carers in four local authorities across the UK. Asylum-seeking young people, like all young people entering foster care, face change, adjustments and new experiences as they settle into a new household and family. However, in contrast to the experiences of most young people entering foster care, asylum-seeking young people's experiences of transition and settlement into these placements are also intertwined with a wider process of arrival and settlement in a new country and applying for asylum. Many of the young people in this study had entered their first foster placement within days, or even hours, of their arrival in the UK. Therefore, their experiences of transitions into foster care need to be considered within a wider experience of transition which encapsulate, but also extend beyond the domains of household and family. 'Leave to remain' in foster families and in the UK, can both be characterised by precariousness and conditionality. Using theory on doing and displaying family (Morgan 1996; Finch 2007) this paper explores how family practices affected young people's sense of belonging within foster families in the context of seeking asylum in the UK.

Hamilton, K., Alexander, M. *University of Strathclyde*

"Labour of Love": Exploring Community Regeneration through Adopt A Station

The aim of our study is to gain a better understanding of community involvement in the regeneration of social spaces. After a period of perceived community destruction and quests for individualisation, recent times have seen communities reborn with social ties reconnected through volunteering and altruistic behaviour.

To explore this phenomenon we use the context of 'Adopt A Station', an initiative of First ScotRail who operate the rail network franchise in Scotland and allow community use of vacant accommodation at local stations. Over 100 stations in Scotland have been adopted by community groups including: schools, community councils and rotary clubs. Community involvement is varied and includes; gardening, restaurants, toy libraries, charity book shops, heritage centres, model railway clubs, and art galleries.

Data collection, still on-going, has consisted of site visits to 19 adopted stations where we have conducted interviews with 40 adopters, First ScotRail staff and other relevant stakeholders. Interview data is supplemented with photographic and video evidence.

Our findings will be presented around themes of: taking ownership of community spaces; community branding; the preservation of historical community assets, including initiatives to educate future generations and the role of place within the community. Our research has the potential to inform current policy dialogues, timely given the Government's "Big Society" focus and offer theoretical contributions as to the role of community in society.

CONTESTING PUBLIC-PRIVATE

Woodiwiss, J. *University of Huddersfield*

(Re)constructing a Sexual Self: Negotiating Sexual Scripts

This paper looks at the use of sexual scripts and explores the problems of prescribing a particular sexual self.

In a (western) world increasingly informed by therapeutic discourses, childhood is constructed as a time of sexual innocence, at the same time as adult women are told they can and should, (and have the right to) live better, more fulfilling, and satisfying sexual lives. This has helped to construct as problematic women who 'deviate' from what (drawing on Rich 1980) I have called 'compulsory sexuality', thereby putting pressure on all women to construct a (particular) active, sexual self. Those who are unable/unwilling to reconstruct such a sexual self are encouraged to see this as problematic and seek both cause and solution in their damaged psychologies.

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) has been identified as such a cause and this paper explores women's engagement with a body of literature that encourages them to not only identify themselves as victims of CSA but to use the idea of an active sexual self as a measure of health, well-being and ultimately womanhood. In critiquing this literature and exploring women's engagement with it I also explore how it can be used to create different, (and potentially multiple) sexual selves, albeit ones that are perceived by some to be 'damaged'. In doing so I also show how women might use these dominant sexual scripts - not as off-the-peg storylines but in (often unanticipated) ways of their own choosing.

Hammond, N. *University of Sheffield*

Mundane Extremities: Challenging the Dichotomy between Sexual Commerce and the Everyday

Traditionally work on the sex industry positioned commercial and non commercial spheres in opposition. More recently, however this division has been critiqued particularly by those who recognise the shifting landscape of sexual commerce, namely the shift to off street locations and increased online communication between sex workers and clients (Agustin, 2007; Sanders, 2008). Work that challenges this dichotomy argues that in some instances the commercial is not so dissimilar from the non-commercial, but takes place within a 'bounded intimacy' (Bernstein, 2007; Sanders, 2008a, 2008b). Drawing on data conducted with 35 men who pay for sex, this paper continues this challenge. It argues that whilst sexual commerce is attractive due to the challenges and constraints it side steps in non-commercial life, it is in fact the case that elements of non-commercial sexual and relational experience are threaded throughout sexual commerce.

Within an overarching framework of the everyday and the links between the mundane and extreme, I begin by explaining that what attracts men to commercial sex is the ability to obtain what is not available in non-commercial contexts. Following this, I document how many requirements of the commercial sex, necessitate a parallel experience to non-commercial encounters. Finally I explore how in some cases, it is no longer simply that the experiences parallel one and other; the commercial becomes the non-commercial, emphasising the "interactive relationship between the mundane and extreme" (Robinson, 2008, 129).

Thain, C. *University of Stirling*

Engaging with Intimacy: Considering 'the Sexualisation of Culture' Relationally

Despite a growing interest in the 'sexualisation of culture' (a multi-layered phenomenon which refers to the mainstreaming of sex into everyday life) little research to date has considered how the sexualisation of culture is negotiated and experienced within the context of intimate relationships. This paper will argue that by engaging with literature on intimacy and relationships (such as Jamieson, 1998) a number of tensions in current theories regarding the sexualisation of culture can be addressed; particularly in relation to the claim that sexualised culture has led to increased gender equality and sexual liberation for women (McNair, 1996). Exploring sexualised culture relationally also justifies the inclusion of young men, who have largely been neglected in research about sexualised culture thus far due to a preoccupation with the meaning of sexualisation for young women. Additionally, it will suggest that research into families and relationships has largely neglected the sexual sphere and could also benefit from considering research into sexual lives. For example, Duncombe and Marsden's (1996) concept of 'sex work' has not been developed to the extent of their concept of 'emotion work' (1993), yet it has the potential to further our understanding concerning the role of sex in maintaining relationships. Therefore, by drawing on the parallels between these bodies of literature, certain tensions and gaps in current research and theorising in both of these spheres can be addressed.

Hardy, K. *University of Leeds*

Life as Labour: (Re)producing the Argentine Sex Industry

The academic imaginary of sex workers tends to focus solely on their spaces of work. In contrast, this paper examines their conditions and experiences across multiple spaces of their lives, including the workplace, the home and the state. I use a variety of data drawn from qualitative interviews, questionnaire surveys and observations to outline the relationships between sex work and social reproduction in Argentina. It argues that while putatively seeking to 'combat' the existence of sex work, the state profits in multiple ways from sex workers' labour, not least through worker responsibility for the increasing privatisation of social reproduction under neo-liberal social and economic policies. I also suggest that more typical economistic approaches to social reproduction should incorporate notions of well-being that move beyond the material, to include emotional and psycho-social health and other affective dimensions of workers' lives. I argue for better integration of theories of social reproduction within labour geographies, by not only presenting new empirical data on a relatively 'unknown' population, but also by emphasising the importance of paying attention to the multiple spaces, scales and experiences of workers' quotidian lives to enrich understandings of social reproduction in crisis and the politics that can be built around it.

MANAGING AND MERGING FAMILIES

Duncan, S., Carter, J., Phillips, M., Roseneil, S., Stoilova, M. *University of Bradford*

Living Apart Together: Towards a Multi-dimensional Understanding

'Living apart together' (LAT) – that is being in a relationship with a partner who lives somewhere else – is increasingly accepted as a specific way of being in a couple. This seems a far cry from the 'traditional' version of couple relationships, where co-residence in marriage was the normative model of intimacy and where living apart from one's partner, if it were recognised at all, would be regarded as abnormal and understandable only as a reaction to severe external constraints.

So how might we understand living apart together in the early 21st century? There are two main interpretations. Some commentators regard LAT as a historically new form of personal life in which people can pursue both intimacy and at the same time maintain their individual autonomy, and/or preserve pre-existing commitments. Some people in LAT relationships may even de-prioritize sexual/love relationships and place more importance on friendship. Alternatively, others see LAT as a just a 'stage' on the way to cohabitation and marriage. In this view, people living apart are not radical pioneers moving beyond the family, but are cautious and conservative, and show a lack of commitment.

In this paper we take this debate further by using data from an ongoing ESRC research project. This employs a multi-level analysis based on 1. representative national survey, 2. semi-structured interviews, and 3. psychosocial biographical-narrative interviews. We present some initial findings about why people live apart, how they practice and understand their relationships, and explore their, often ambivalent and conflicted, feelings about their relationships.

Seymour, J.D. *University of Hull*

More than Putting on a Performance: Merging Family Practices and Critical Hospitality Studies

Critical Hospitality Studies and the Sociology of Families and Intimate Relationships have shown a developing theoretical convergence predicated by the 'social turn' in Hospitality Studies which focuses on the production of social relationships and the 'doing' of everyday life. Morrison (2002) has stressed how hospitality studies and the social sciences could be interlinked 'with [there being] a potential unity in comprehensive theory building and knowledge creation' and this paper aims to contribute to that collaboration. Recent hospitality research on 'Commercial Homes', (where families live and work in the same location) has drawn strongly on Goffman's concept of performance as an explanatory lens on both guest and host behaviour. My engagement with this literature has led me to interrogate what the contribution of the developing concept of Displaying Families could add to the understanding of the multiple scripts enacted within these settings. This additional concept provides an emphasis on the family practices of host families as well as the commercial practices privileged in Hospitality studies. Drawing on empirical evidence it appears that, for the hosts, displaying families in Commercial Homes is a complex and, apparently paradoxical, mix of presentation and reticence - the family has to be highly visible but not publicly privileged over guests. Thus family members must be hypervisible while also, on certain occasions, exhibiting 'displayed reticence'. The inclusion of the concept of display will serve to illuminate further the arenas where family, commercial and hospitality practices intersect.

Amirmoayed, A. *University of Birmingham*

Persian Intercultural Coupling Practices in the Multicultural UK

Studying Persian coupling practices can contribute important insights into the diverse nature of family life in the UK. This area of research can challenge mainstream sociological theorisation of family life and intimate relationships and can assist us in investigating the impact of modernity on coupling practices within the context of cross-cultural practices in a multicultural setting. This research aims to examine intercultural coupling practices in order to derive a clearer picture of the intersection of ethnicity, tradition, and religion that shape such practices within late modern society. By drawing on my primary empirical data this paper will address the ways in which Persians construct and understand meanings attached to coupling practices in the UK. Since the exploration of those meanings and the construction of coupling practices are different in diverse cultures I will investigate how Persians practice, negotiate, and sustain their partnering relationships across cultural differences. The analysis will focus on three key stages of coupling practices: Pre, Present, and Post Coupling Practices. I will investigate people's expectations, evaluations, and justification of these three stages. Moreover, by distinguishing religion and tradition I also will examine the interplay of these two facets in coupling practices. Further I will explain how Shiaism may affect people's partnering relationships by exploring some Shia practices such as temporary marriage that have not been

explored in the earlier research on minority families in the UK. I will conclude the paper by highlighting the intersection of gender with culture in studying intimate relationships in a Persian setting.

Kordasiewicz, A. *University of Warsaw*

Discourse Analysis of Private Relationships: Case of Relationships between Employers and Domestic Workers

The paper is based on a completed Ph.D. research project on the phenomenon of paid domestic work in post-war Poland (1945-2010). In the course of the project I collected narrative interviews with 60 employers, workers and employment agents. An array of situations is taken into account, e.g. hiring native and migrant workers, house and care workers, and employers with different social background.

The aim of the paper is threefold.

(1) The paper describes various discourses applied to manage the relationships between domestic workers and the people who hire them and discusses the symbolic domains and their main combinations in the narratives on the relationships. Following symbolic domains compose the spectrum of defining relationships within domestic service: kinship frame, friendship frame, work (contract) frame, tradition frame and three kinds of superiority frame: pedagogic, moral and biographic.

(2) The paper offers an orderly typology of discourses that form four discourse types: intimacy, superiority, tradition, modernity discourse type.

(3) The paper presents a tool devised for the analysis of relationships between domestic workers and their employers, which applicability goes beyond the social world of paid domestic services and can be applied to systematize complex social relationships within different social contexts (i.a. formal work, family, friendship). Whereas the main focus in discourse studies seems to be on 'public' identities (racism, nationalism etc.), there is a need to systematically investigate discursive order of private relationships across social worlds.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 11:00 - 12:30

LAW, CRIME AND RIGHTS — ROGER STEVENS 04

Britton, N.J. — *University of Sheffield*

The Criminalisation of British Asian Men: 'Street Grooming' and the Emerging History of Asian Male Criminality

My paper explores the emerging history of British Asian male criminality. I will explain how the issue of 'street grooming', as it is commonly referred to, reflects a new and significant development in the multi-faceted criminalisation of Asian men. The depiction of Asian men as ruthless oppressors and sexual predators of white women is a relatively recent development and has received less critical attention due to the dominance of socio-political debates on securitisation and the 'war on terror'. It is, however, significant given that the criminalisation of minority ethnic groups frequently incorporates a sexualised component, reflecting popular notions of deviant, problematic masculinity. I reflect on dominant understandings of three widely reported cases of child sexual exploitation to show how 'street grooming' has become associated with Asian male criminality specifically and is rendered explicable with reference to essentialised, racialised perspectives of both Asian men and Asian communities in general. I argue that ethnicity has taken centre stage in leading explanations of the issue, together with well-rehearsed public discourses on the failures of multiculturalism and the contemporary difficulties of policing and administering criminal justice.

Miller, J. — *University of the West of Scotland*

Growing out of the Gang but Not Getting away from it: A Look at Glasgow Gangs

The responsibility for the 2011 riots are being laid at the feet of youth gangs, the stereotypical image portrayed by the media a silhouette of a young man, hood pulled up, scarf hiding his face juxtaposed with an anarchy of urban destruction. Rarely do we hear about the damage that such societal mythologies thrust upon lives and wellbeing. They perpetuate a discourse of destructive divisions and fear of the Other. These powerful images and stereotypes synonymous with gang stereotypes are dangerous to young people. They feed into the myths that youth gangs are powerful, static, violent, criminal entities that are a threat to society. In the wake of the riots Prime Minister Cameron is urging gang control to become a national priority. Gang policies are to follow Scotland, in particular Glasgow, ironically the city with the highest number of gangs per 100'000 of the population. The case for these policies is questionable. A determining factor in the unreliability of this premise is the faulty perceptions of what constitutes a gang. Determining what a gang is must be one of the first issues addressed. This paper will highlight how the structure, ethnicity and type of gangs in Glasgow are uniquely different to their English counterparts. By drawing on quantitative and qualitative data gathered with gang members a definition of a Glasgow gang will be put forward. The concluding comments will emphasize how Glasgow is structurally different to the areas that rioted not just in terms of the gangs but also the cities.

Agnew, S. — *University Campus Suffolk*

Providers to Enablers:The Provision of Positive Activities for Young People

Early in 2009, the DCSF called for applications for funding from Civil Society Organisations to support projects that will primarily provide positive activities and support to young people on a Friday and Saturday night. In June 2009, grants ranging from £200,000 to £600,000 were awarded via the Youth Sector Development Fund to 25 Civil Society Organisations. This paper will discuss two diverse projects based in the East of England that received a considerable amount of public funding, approx £400,000 and £600,000 respectively. Each project had similar overall goals: reducing anti-social behaviour; helping young people enter education, employment or training; providing positive activities and increasing protective factors in young people such as a demonstrable increase in emotional and social skills together with reducing the likelihood of engaging in harmful activities. However the delivery model proposed by each organisation differed considerably with one project delivering its activities through sports centres and school buildings; whereas the other project preferred to provide a mobile youth provision to areas previously identified as having young people with some form of 'need': a lack of youth provision or high levels of anti-social behaviour, to provide positive activities and promote social cohesion. Although both projects required substantial support from existing youth providers and additional stakeholders, it is fascinating to see that over the period of the projects, approx 18 months, the different levels of engagement from stakeholders particularly considering that Local Authorities now need to be seen as enablers rather than providers of many youth provisions.

Williams, B. *Aston University*

The World of Dylan Fans

'Inside the world of Bob Dylan fans and followers'

Bob Dylan has not only had a far-reaching influence through his music and art on the cultural landscape since the 1960s but also a significant personal impact on millions of fans and followers around the world. In order to access the everyday life-experiences of the fans themselves, their subjective meanings, affects, values and intentions, my paper highlights the personal 'life-stories' and experiential narratives of Dylan fans to explore the meaningful connections and relationships forged between 'Bob' and those who listen, follow and relate to him on a daily basis. While fandom has been researched using various sociological theories of identity, consumption, power and ideology, I employ a more ethnographic and narrative method to emphasise what the fans detail about their own experiences, beliefs and identifications with Dylan's music and art.

This 'insider's view' of fandom reveals and displays behaviours, attitudes and meanings of sociological interest, addressing such themes as cyber and para-social identities, popular music, politics, post/modern culture and worldviews, and more. By elaborating and giving recognition to the expression and experience of the fans, which are the core, 'real-life' frameworks and social positions through which their lived reality is "spoken" (McRobbie, 1994), fandom thereby has something to say about the practice and substance of everyday life in contemporary society, "illuminating the experiences of others in their own terms" (Jensen, 1992).

Jugureanu, A. *Brunel University*

Greater Happiness for a Greater Number: Ethics, Controversy and Public Policy

The proposed study represents the mid stage of a PhD project and it grapples with the implications of happiness research on the public policy agenda. It is a critical examination of the contemporary approach on Gross National Happiness (GNH), mainly in Western societies.

Given the heterogeneity across countries in lay understandings of happiness and that constituents and resources of happiness are socially embedded and culturally contingent, the proposed study will carefully scrutinise a number of arising questions: to what extent should GNH research findings be implemented in public policy?; are happiness definitions as unique as fingerprints?; should national happiness be maximised?; and why do we keep measuring levels of happiness and not ask for underlying causes?

Moreover, it will take into consideration the dangers of deriving public policy from immature science as well as debate around ideological and ethical issues. Finally, the proposed study will attempt to review both the need and desirability of increasing happiness for the greatest number.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 11:00 - 12:30

MEDIA, CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION 2 ROGER STEVENS 14

Berry, M. *University of Nottingham*

The Banking Crisis: Media Representataion and Public Reception

The 2008 turmoil in the financial markets led some to claim that we were facing a 'crisis of capitalism' which required at a very least a radical rebalancing of the British economy. But how was the crisis reported and how did this impact on public understanding and attitudes towards finance and the management of the economy? This paper addresses these questions via two separate studies. One involves a thematic content analysis of Radio's 4 flagship news and current affairs show 'Today'. It examines, in particular, patterns of source access and how the crisis was largely framed by investment bankers, hedge fund managers, free market economists and their supporters amongst political elites. Alternative voices, including critiques from left leaning economists, politicians or academics were largely excluded from the debate. The consequence being that explanations for the crisis and the range of policy prescriptions for resolving it, were sharply circumscribed. The second study examines how the public have responded to the crisis and the subsequent increase in the Britain's national debt. This was accomplished via 18 audience studies carried out in England and Scotland. The results reveal alarmingly low levels of public understanding of the activities of the financial sector and a tendency, particularly amongst low income groups, to blame Britain's financial problems on marginalised groups such as immigrants and the unemployed.

Dennis, A., Cavanagh, A. *University of Salford*

Debating the News: Reader Responses to the UK 'Riots' of 2011

Through the analysis of reader comments posted in response to national newspaper reporting on the August 2011 riots, we demonstrate three things. Firstly, these data are a rich source of moderated public opinion and, as such, can be used as a more naturalistic substitute for more traditional attitudinal surveys and focus groups. Secondly, although many arguments were advanced to seek to understand or justify the rioters' actions, only some such arguments were 'successful' (i.e., were rated positively by other readers). In this sense, it is possible to map out the ways in which radical and illegal activities might chime with sections of the wider community and in which ways such activities might increase the sense of difference between rioters and non-rioters. Finally, posters' orientation to visibility—their comments appearing readily to others via the particular format and technology used in the forum space—mean that they adopt different rhetorical and argumentative strategies to those found in other areas of debate and argument. We conclude that these three issues are relevant to contemporary debates in methods, cultural theory and the operation of a putative public sphere respectively.

Flynn, G. *University of Edinburgh*

The Phone Hacking Scandal: Lifting the Veil on the Construction of Crime Narratives

This paper will utilise materials recently released by political parties in light of the News of the World phone hacking scandal, along with content unveiled by media investigation and the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee, to move criminological accounts beyond low-level analysis and generalised speculation of media forces towards a more genuine social network analysis of the varied interactions at the levels of power within the media that control and contribute to the construction of crime narratives today. This analysis will hope to use this pertinent and uniquely revealing material to enhance our understanding of the interaction between politicians and members of the media; in particular it will consider the power dynamics within this relationship and the impact this appears to have on the symbolic force of certain crime issues in today's society.

Olive, P. *Lancashire University*

Diagnoses, Classifications and Codes: Gender-based Violence in Administrative Health Data

Gender-based violence against women is recognized worldwide as a major public health issue associated with poor health experiences, greater health 'need' and greater health contacts. In England, NHS health services have been named as sites of intervention for forms of gender-based violence against women. 'Intervention' is concerned with 'identification' and care management. This research project focuses on the emergency department as a site of intervention to investigate how 'domestic violence', a form of gender-based violence, is constructed during health contacts in emergency departments in the North West of England.
In order to inform the sample design for the research project, International Classification of Disease (ICD-10) and Accident and Emergency (A&E) diagnostic taxonomies were examined to establish the ways 'domestic violence' may be classified in administrative health data. Using codes from ICD-10 and A&E maltreatment and assault nomenclatures, data was obtained from Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) to establish rates of application in practice of clinical codes most likely to represent 'domestic violence'.
On analysis, the HES data reveals that forms of gender-based violence against women are paradoxically both present and absent in health data. Using Jutel and Nettleton's (2011) sociology of diagnosis as a framework and preliminary findings from the broader project, this paper presents an analysis of the classifications of violence in operation and the degree of presence of gender-based violence against women in routinely collected NHS administrative health data in NHS Trusts in the North West of England.

Bartlett, R.L. *University of Southampton*

Taxing Work: Visualising and Reflecting upon the Impact of 'User Involvement' Policies on Men and Women with Dementia

The case for involving people with dementia in policy and service development has been made, certainly in the UK. Moreover, in certain regions, such as Scotland, people with dementia are beginning to influence public policy and attitudes. In this paper I assess the impact of 'user involvement' policies on peoples' lifestyles, and contend that discourses associated with the sociology of work are essential for analysis. Drawing on visual and textual data collected from sixteen people with dementia involved in campaigning, I show how 'user involvement' activities were perceived as 'work' by research participants. Aiding interpretation were concepts such as 'boundary work' and 'division of labour'. Throughout the paper, key assumptions underlying 'user involvement' policy, namely that it is an unequivocal benefit and that people with dementia are time-rich are questioned. The paper concludes by considering some implications for the implementation of 'user involvement' policies, specifically it is suggested that greater consideration is given to the quality of 'working life' for those involved.

Edgar, F.C., Seaman, P. *Glasgow Centre for Population Health*

'It's how we show our love': Differences between Men and Women's Drinking Intentions in Young Adulthood

Young adults' alcohol use continues to be debated. There has been speculation about 'gender convergence', the hypothesis that men and women's drinking has become more similar. Much of this focuses on quantitative assessments of drinking patterns, rather than more qualitative aspects of alcohol use. This paper discusses 'gender convergence' in relation to young adults' (aged 16-30) accounts of drinking. It is based on a qualitative study into how young men and women use alcohol during transitions to adulthood. Eight focus groups were conducted, with 26 men and 24 women. Discussions were recorded and transcribed. The computer package ATLAS was used to help manage data analysis.

On the surface, the gender convergence hypothesis seemed to be supported. Excessive drinking was considered the norm for men and women during young adulthood. It was seen as a powerful group activity, important for leisure time, friendships and sociability. Alcohol brought people together and made them feel more comfortable within social settings. However, within this, certain aspects of alcohol use played out differently for young men and women. Underlying drinking intentions, perceptions of harm and risk management appeared to differ. Women emphasised shared experience, whilst men had a more individualised focus. In contrast to women, having 'a pint in hand' was enough to give men a sense of belonging in drinking spaces. This paper suggests there are subtle differences in the way young men and women experience alcohol use. Improved understanding of these issues would open up space for discussion around public health responses.

Champetier, B., Bode, I. *Université Catholique de Louvain*

The approach presented in this paper is inspired by what has become known as the 'open method of coordination' (OMC) in European social policy making. While not exploring the normative agenda of the OMC, the paper uses the OMC as an inspiration to cross-check the nature of the developments that have been taking place in the care sectors of the different countries under study: Germany, England, Italy and Belgium. Care is understood here in a holistic way, embracing: nursing, social support, home help and befriending; moreover, we refer to this area as a home care regime as it is shaped by a systematic interplay of institutional, organizational and life-world-related practices. The paper analyses transnational change without leaving out of sight the national contexts, that is, the particular characteristics associated with a given national care regime. The proposed approach allows exploring both the degree of internationalization of the branch under study and the extent to which institutional change in welfare systems is shaped by national traditions. The paper assumes that an open qualitative method grasps the distinctive traits and dynamics of a care regime most accurately than standardized research tools or big-n surveys since the latter tend to miss many important details needed for any comparison. The technique proposed for this context-sensitive mapping of such regime consists of composing a 'case story' and a number of general research questions. The comparative work then deals with the cross-checking of the 'synthesized' characteristics obtained from the knowledge provided by all these stories.

Dreier, L. *Universität Leipzig*

Qualitative Follow-up Interviewing as a Method of Analyzing Biographical Transformation

The main implement of today's sociology is the diagnosis of the present. Therefore, one of its most essential issues is the question if the current social development could be characterized as societal change. Whether that is the case or not can be figured out by comparing present and past of a social fact or rather its continuity and discontinuity. But how can continuous and discontinuous elements of the present be qualitatively distinguished?

The paper is setting the focus on a specific kind of change: biographical change. It will outline how qualitative follow-up interviews can be used in the field of biographical research. Here the main focus lies on the kind of biographical change that can be observed in religious conversion.

The first part of my presentation highlights the significant role of the continuity/discontinuity comparison in qualitative case studies. The second part shows how follow-up interviews can be used for the reconstruction of biographical continuity and discontinuity. This will be exemplified by the life story of a convert. The convert took part in a narrative interview twice within one year. During this year, the interviewee turned from being a Pentecostal into being an atheist. The case-reconstruction illustrates that this subjective change in the life story, from a sociological point of view must be conceived as biographical continuity and not as transformation. Based on my findings it can be put up for discussion how biographical change and accordingly social change in general can be reconstructed by sociological methods.

Cooper, B., Glaesser, J. *Durham University*

Developing Causal Explanations: Using Ragin's Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to Combine Cross-case and Within-case Analysis of Educational Pathways

Our paper is methodological, discussing ways of understanding how combinations of factors (social class, parental education, gender, primary school record) can account for being in the most academically oriented track during the final years of German secondary education. The data are a combination of survey materials (the German Socio-Economic Panel) and interviews carried out with German 17 year-olds. The method employed for the conjunctural cross-case analysis of the survey data is Ragin's case-based Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA). Having shown how QCA produces accounts of the combinations of factors logically sufficient and/or necessary for our outcome, we then discuss problems in making causal inferences on the basis of these QCA analyses (problems paralleling those arising in correlational approaches). We argue that additional within-case research is required to produce causal accounts of the conjunctural regularities produced by QCA. We then discuss how types of interviewees might be best selected, on the basis of QCA analyses, so that process-tracing analyses can be used to develop QCA models in an iterative manner, subsequently discussing empirical "deviant" cases, i.e. (i) those that achieve our outcome without having the quasi-necessary conditions found in our initial QCA analyses and (ii) those that don't achieve the outcome in spite of having the combination of conditions we have found to be quasi-sufficient for the outcome. We place our in-depth interview analyses in the framework recently set out by Ragin and Schneider for using QCA to test and develop theory. Then, using the interview results, we rework our QCA models.

Hutchinson, E. *University of Warwick*

Asynchronous Online Interviewing and Creating the Interview Mood

Conducting research online has certainly become popular in recent years, especially given its relatively low financial cost. However, concern is often raised about the lack of face-to-face contact with respondents, and the potential loss of meaning between interviewer and participant. An interview mood can be tricky to establish in an asynchronous, qualitative interview, given the potential time and distance between the interviewer and interviewee. This paper is based on the experience of 37 online interviews conducted in the study of an online videogame called Final Fantasy XIV, in which thousands of people can meet and play from all over the world. Following an extended period of participant observation in-game by the researcher who holds insider status as a gamer (someone who enjoys playing videogames) of many years' experience, a series of interviews were deemed the best way to talk to gamers about the process of starting in a game and establishing an identity. Asynchronous interviewing seemed preferable given the time difference between the (UK-based) researcher and (mostly North American) interviewees. Respondents appeared to have certain expectations around what an interview should constitute, and remained keen to please the interviewer by giving the 'right' replies. Visual methods, such as sharing screenshots from the game, were also used to stimulate discussion. This paper will discuss the process of managing the respondents expectations, as well as the researcher’s attempts to maintain both a professional and insider approach to the study.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Amsler, S.S. *Aston University*

Taking Great Pains: The Affective Politics of Radical Democracy

One response to the newest rounds of 'austerity' policies implemented by governments around the world has been a turn towards non-representational forms of political practice which seek simultaneously to be autonomous from state and capital, and to create radically democratic modes of existence. Whilst such projects are grounded in diverse philosophies of knowledge and practice, many share a faith in the power of critical knowledge and cultural work that prefigures alternative futures. We have thus seen a proliferation of ideas being produced about the importance of critique, autonomy, self-valorisation, 'becoming minor', transformation and critical pedagogy. However, what often remains invisible behind the closed doors of 'safe spaces' and the messiness of oppositional practices are the often complex affective politics and subjective labour that such practices demand. Based on a preliminary analysis of on-going research with cultural workers, political activists and popular educators, this paper offers some insight into how those working to oppose the logics of neoliberalism, reduce the systemic impacts of economic 'austerity' and create alternative, radically democratic ways of life actually experience this work. It will also consider how this understanding can inform the development of more sustainable and inclusive forms of critical practice and radical democracy.

REPRESENTATION AND IDENTITY

Joshi, N. *Birkbeck College, University of London*

Effects of Globalization on Gender Practices: Media and Women in Urban Society of Nepal

Focusing on influence of media, my study aims to explore variety of gender practices in era of globalization. In recent years various scholars have written about gender and globalization but most have focused on women's work (Freeman 2001,Kraus 1996)..Intimate gender issues are ignored within globalization discourse. Moreover, meanings of sexuality/gender are defined on the basis of Euro-American feminist scholarship without understanding local culture and practices. The caste and class identity are interlinked in Hindu Caste system which makes it easier to limit sexual freedom for women to maintain caste purity. Hence, I analyze urban Nepali women's perception of ways in which media, especially Indian media which is so popular in Nepal, is affecting them, their identity and daily lives.

Drawing on Judith Butler's work (1993) on gender and sexuality as cultural, performed identities rather than biologically derived identities, I use performativity theory to show how women are negotiating and engaging with discourses on 'modernity' and 'tradition' in relation to gender and sexuality. I use feminist ethnographic framework to analyze their experiences. I have chosen Indian media rather than Nepali because of India's regional power and influence in Nepal and on Nepalese media. To uncover how different castes and class of women get impacted by media, I selected participants from social differences, marital statuses, age and education. Some of my findings entail that urbanization has made an impact on women , especially younger middle class women of Kathmandu who are struggling to come out of contradictory identity of 'tradition' and 'modernity'.

Oliver, K., De Vocht, F., Everett, M. *University of Manchester*

Organisational and Individual Networks in Policy-making: A Mixed-methods Approach

Introduction

Despite an increasing body of research on evidence-based policy (EBP), few studies explore the process of policy-making. Little is known about how policies are made in a local context, or how (scientific) evidence is used. Previous research has ignored the 'human element' in EBP. Social network analysis (SNA) techniques are becoming increasingly important in the health sector, and have been used in policy analysis elsewhere. This paper describes an innovative study giving a fresh perspective on policy-making processes in public health.

Methods

A social network analysis of public health policy making networks in Greater Manchester based on publicly available data (documents, websites and meeting papers) and an electronic survey. Observations of local authority and NHS decision-makers at key policy meetings 2010-11 in the Greater Manchester area

Results

Key individuals were perceived to be managers with roles in bridging council and NHS organisations, and building and managing relationships. Qualitative data indicate that these were associated with concepts such as individual effectiveness, authority and activity are discussed. Few academic researchers with direct connections to health policy were identified within the networks.

Conclusions

NHS and local authorities function as distinct cultures with separate decision-making and evidence-using behaviours. Network analyses indicate the existence of some links between the two, but these were largely centred on individuals instead of formal structures. Challenges in mixing methods in SNA are discussed.

James, L., Patiniotis, J. *Liverpool John Moores University*

The Impact of Public Service Cuts in Liverpool on Women's Health and Well-being

It is now well documented that recent public spending cuts have disproportionately affected women and, it has been suggested by The Fawcett Society and the Women's Budget Group, spending cuts may be reversing progress that has been made towards gender equality.

Women lose more from public service cuts than men because women are more likely to rely on those services; for example, childcare, social care and domestic violence support. Women are also more likely to plug the gaps in public service provision through their own unpaid caring work.

Managing poverty has a detrimental impact on women's wellbeing. Women often act as 'shock absorbers' of poverty by going without in order to mitigate the impact of poverty on their children. Early indications suggest that current public service cuts are affecting the health and wellbeing of women who are particularly vulnerable, for instance women victims of sexual and domestic abuse, single mothers and mental health service users.

This poster will present the results from a pilot research project which involved interviews with women who use mental health and domestic violence services in Liverpool about their experiences of public spending cuts, and the impact of these on their health and wellbeing. The research is particularly pertinent as Liverpool has been acutely affected by spending cuts. The findings will be used as a means of giving women a voice by bringing women's experiences to the attention of local and national policy makers.

Martin, P. *Institute for Science and Society, University of Nottingham*

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Future of Social Science Engagement with the Life Sciences in an Age of Austerity

The social sciences are increasingly being drawn into new forms of collaboration and entanglement with a range of science and engineering disciplines, with a growing emphasis on promoting impact, responsible innovation and knowledge transfer. This offers new opportunities for mutlidisciplinary collaboration, but raises fundamental questions about the role, independence and future of sociology and other social sciences. As a means of exploring the contradictions and challenges this poses, this paper considers the changing relationship between the social and life sciences in the UK over the last 20 years. Three distinct phases can be identified: 1) 1980 to mid-1990s: the emergence of the 'ELSI' agenda following the start of the Human Genome Project; 2) Mid-1990s to mid-2000s: the development of the knowledge economy and the growth of the biotechnology regime; 3). Mid-2000s to the present: economic crisis and restructuring. In each of these phases key changes in the broad economic and policy context, the development of new technologies, governance regimes, and the role of the social sciences will be described. Drawing on ideas about the co-production of new knowledge and sociotechnical networks, and the search for legitimacy in the knowledge economy it will be argued that we are seeing the creation of a new political economy of collaboration in which the value of the social sciences is increasingly justified in instrumental terms. In conclusion, some tentative ideas will be offered about the possibility of a post-ELSI mode of collaboration that maintains both a critical stance and the integrity of our discipline.

Heiberger, R., Riebling, J.R. *Otto-Friedrich University Bamberg*

Doing Crisis? Social Sciences Response to Economic Recessions

Economic crises are a recurrent element of modern societies. In many cases they are facilitators of economical and social change, although they often seem to come as a surprise to professionals. This begs the question how sensitive the social sciences as observers of social change are to a sudden crisis. Our research focus connects this issue with the scientific practice in sociology, asking what influence crises have on its structures and modalities. In other words: How does our scientific discourse cope with rapid social developments as a theoretical and practical challenge?

This question is approached using longitudinal data which comprises the 10 most influential sociological journals of the last 20 years, covering three economic downturns. These journals were chosen for their symbolic value which indicates their function as a role model for the entire profession. This sampling strategy produced a dataset of 7.580 highly cited articles. To determine structural changes in the social sciences we apply statistical and graphical methods of Social Network Analysis pertaining especially to forms of cooperation and citation. Our second research strategy is the reconstruction of sociological discourse patterns with the help of Latent Semantic Analysis which uses Factor Analyses of journal abstracts to examine important and recurring issues and topics.

As a result and contrary to its entitlement as a science of societal development we find in both dimensions clear evidence that short-term shocks and eruptions are not reflected in sociological research. Recessions do neither modify cooperation and publication structures of the most important journals, nor does it broadly affect the discussed topics. Hence, sociology seems to be rather invariant against economic slumps and their correlated social turmoil.

Smith, S. *University of Leeds*

Contesting Impact: Theorising Changes to the Governance of Scientific Research in Europe

Recently several European countries have witnessed collective protest by scientific researchers in defence of academic autonomy against cuts to public funding for research and increasing conditionality on economic impact. This paper will compare European researchers' discursive framings of the stakes of these struggles. It will argue that a shift is occurring in the governance of science and technology which is framed in terms of enhancing the utility, impact and public value of knowledge work, and propose two theoretical models for this transition. According to a 'translational' perspective, the shift that is occurring is from a pure, homogeneous epistemology to an impure, heterogeneous one, in which value and evaluation become more insistent, more decisive and more marketised.

From a 'field theory' perspective, the transition is a displacement of knowledge work from a field of restricted cultural production to a field of large-scale cultural production, implying that knowledge is consecrated according to criteria that are less autonomously defined by members of the field and more dependent on external constraints emanating from the field of power.

Both theories imply that the very identity of academic disciplines (or other epistemic communities) is at stake in struggles over how research is funded and evaluated, but both also suggest strategies of resistance: respectively, methodological innovation and the creation of arenas of critical discussion. The paper will assess the degree to which campaigners for academic autonomy have been able to move beyond a defensive struggle towards one which embraces either a methodological or a critical discussion imperative.

Radu, C. *University of Edinburgh*

Identity 'Fictions' or Identification through Recognition? Membership without Belonging in Roma Encounters with the State

People have never been governed through their individualities as this would have constituted impossibility of action, but through their similarities - construed collective categories that fit the state interests: employed/unemployed, married/unmarried, legal/illegal etc. Documenting identity has both 'repressive' and 'emancipatory' effects, it grants or restricts individual rights and access to benefits (Caplan, Torpy 2001). Through documenting processes, individuals can be partly 'expropriated' of their own identity and subjected to state classificatory categories. Nevertheless, there are always uncontrolled intersectionalities between categories, local practices and negotiations of law appliances, which cannot give a clear answer to all forms of governance of the subject. My 12 month ethnographic study challenges the connection between ethnicity and poverty by looking at the identity management of two Romanian Roma groups with different economic standards of living. Identity management, rather than Roma poverty is a key reference in the mechanisms of welfare distribution. Individuals create identity stories ('fictions') in order to get access to state welfare but they become, at the same time, subjects of its control, surveillance and identification mechanisms (recognition). They fear belonging but desire membership as far as laws offer both constraints and opportunities. Membership or belonging to state rules are not individual or institutional choices but subscribe to the logic of the encounters within which individuals are both subjects and objects of the state power dynamic. The present paper is an analytical exploration of Roma management of identity in relation with this area of negotiability of state procedures, laws and practices.

Pratsinakis, E. *University of Amsterdam*

Difference as a Privilege of the Similar: Soviet Greek and Albanian Immigrants in the Eyes of Their Native Neighbours

Soviet Greeks immigration was considered an important resource by the Greek state whereas Albanian immigration was viewed as a threat. Ideologies of Greekness have been crucial in determining inclusion and exclusion of immigrants both in the implementation of policy as well as in the representational sphere. However, redirecting the attention to everyday interaction at the neighbourhood level in Thessaloniki, we are faced with a paradox. Representations of natives about their Soviet Greek neighbours are prejudiced while Albanian neighbours are viewed more favourably. Attempting to resolve the paradox this paper explores how immigrant-native relations unfold through an unequal power struggle over officially imposed classifications and native perceptions about how immigrants should behave and about what their position should be. In the short run, immigrants behaviour is judged by the degree of their compliance to the native norms. Immigrant categories are endowed with different resources in resisting the pressure exerted by the native society. On the one hand, Albanians being a highly stigmatised category with a precarious legal status had no option but try to fit in order to strive for inclusion. On the other hand, Soviet Greeks being more resourceful in symbolic and substantial terms were less eager to comply.

Olufayo, O-O., Abiola, D., Gbadamosi, G. *Ekiti -State University*

Ethnic Identity and the Crises of Development in Nigeria

The amalgamation of the country has often been described as a marriage of convenience. Convenient only for those who conceived the idea but a national headache for those for whom the concept was constructed. The by-product of this is a thickened ethnic identity/loyalty as against the desired overall development of the nation. The mistrust among the various groups led to the birth of other twin sisters namely Federal Character and the quota system each accompanied by its guard of soldiers playing an operative negative value on national development.This study therefore examines the behavioural consequences of ethnic identity on the development of the largest and one of the most blessed country in sub-sahara Africa. Data were collected from both the primary and secondary sources for the analysis.A three part questionnaire was designed for the collection of relevant data relating to the research.This was complimented with in-depth interview of key informant in the study location. Findings, however revealed a continued distrust among the various groups and deep feeling of hope betrayed. The study made some recommendations for improvement.

Mckenzie, L. *University of Nottingham*

The Alienation of Working Class Men in Urban Nottingham

This paper discusses the importance of 'belonging' relating to life on a council estate in Nottingham, and simultaneously the disconnection to wider society. This study is a continuation of a four year piece of research relating to motherhood in the same neighbourhood and has been funded through a Leverhulme Fellowship.

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 findings from the last two years of the study funded by Leverhulme by focusing upon the men who live on this council estate. There is high unemployment, particularly amongst young black and mixed-race men, and many of the men who have taken part in this study feel severely disconnected to the rest of society, most have had very little formal education. Relying upon Google and conspiracy theories relating to free masonry, and an organisation in the UK called 'Freeman' which uses a right wing survivalist thesis in order to explain and make sense of the alienation and anger the men on this estate experience. This paper offers an analysis to the 2011 civil unrest within UK Cities including Nottingham relating to the angry and disconnected men who took part.

Jackson, E., Butler, T. *King's College London*

Gentrification and its Other: Moving beyond Social Tectonics

Studies of gentrification in London have shown that some groups of gentrifiers have been attracted to poor and multi ethnic areas of inner London (such as Hackney and Lambeth) precisely because of their social and ethnic mix. However, the attraction has not translated into everyday interaction and the middle class incomers have, whilst maintaining a narrative of social mix, built separate lives in which other residents are no more than social wallpaper. In an earlier account of the gentrification of Brixton this was analysed as a process of 'social tectonics'. In this paper, we contrast the gentrification of Brixton in the late 1990s with the gentrification that is occurring today in a similarly mixed area of south London in Peckham. We argue that in the case of Peckham there is a more definable enclave that the middle classes regard as their own and that attitudes towards Peckham's minority ethnic residents and businesses play an active role in shaping the attitudes and practices of the middle classes . In particular, we focus on how attitudes towards other residents emerge in discussions of the consumption infrastructure of the main ethnically mixed shopping street and of neighbours. We argue that although, as in the case of Brixton, everyday interaction is limited, rather than being passed by and ignored, the ethnic mix of the wider area is used by the middle classes to define their own space and to justify their spatial practices and interventions.

Rayner, D. *Cardiff University*

Being 'Tidy': Negotiating Stigma, Resilience and Disengagement an a De-Industrialised Estate

This paper sets out findings from a study into the operation of informal social control in the Gurnos estate in Merthyr Tydfil, a de-industrialised South Wales Valleys town heavily dependent on public and voluntary sector support which is now threatened by disinvestment.

The study introduces the concept of 'tidy people' or those who self-define as respectable despite sharing the material circumstances and environment of those who engage in criminality or anti-social behaviour. Notions of choice within structural constraints are central to these self-representations and the differentiation of tidy people from others.

The idea that stigma which derives from events can leave a cultural legacy which itself becomes so ingrained that it represents a key structural force in the lives of residents is explored. Informal social control is shown to be positively as well as negatively impacted by these legacies, causing the demolition of problem housing stock but also affecting population composition and movement to and within the estate.

Those argued to be most vulnerable to welfare and voluntary and public sector cuts are not the hardest-to-reach, but the tidy people who depend on benefits instead of engaging in criminal economic activity. This issue of resilience and disengagement from pro-social interactions is salient in thinking about the impact of these cuts on both tidy and hard-to-reach groups and on the capacity for informal social control.

Pell, S. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Residents' Councils as Community Responses to Gentrification in the UK and Canada

Mega redevelopment projects, the hallmark of global urbanism, are increasingly facing local resistance. Many affected communities have protested these redevelopments as forms of 'gentrification,' criticizing them for reproducing economic and cultural values that are at odds with the social relationships and historical uses of place already occurring in the neighbourhoods. Increasingly, tactics in the campaign against gentrification have taken the shape of newly formed democratically elected residents councils. They transform disparate groups into an organized voice against non-inclusive neighbourhood development, serving as a means to advocate for the local community in the planning processes.

In this paper, I will present exploratory qualitative research on the formation of residents councils as strategies of resistance to urban redevelopment projects. Drawing from anti-gentrification campaigns emerging in the working-class neighbourhoods of Elephant and Castle in London, UK and the Downtown Eastside in Vancouver, Canada, I will compare and examine the rationales, processes, and outcomes of forming residents councils. I will argue that these councils are examples of political practices that stake claims on issues of representation and rights of residents against globalizing forces. In emphasizing local knowledge practices and the historical use of space over abstract models of urban planning, I further argue that residents councils point to alternative citizenship practices that invigorate democracy at the local level, while simultaneously critiquing unequal global processes.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXCURSIONS INTO SOCIOLOGICAL SPACES: A SYMPOSIUM ON SPACE, PLACE AND SOCIAL CLASS IN EDUCATION AND SCHOOLING

This symposium aims to contribute to a growing productive encounter between the sociology of education and geography (for example the work of Diane Reay and Tim Butler). In this symposium, sociologists from the Institute for Policy Studies in Education (IPSE) at London Metropolitan University present three separate papers based on qualitative research in the field of urban education and schooling. Drawing inspiration from Bourdieu's concepts, each paper pays attention to social class and classed processes in education. The participants use this forum to build on this analysis, exploring the spatial enactments of class and class formation. The session explores the ways in which space provides a context for action and practice and how this is differentiated through/by class. At the same time, space is also a resource in the construction of class relations. The presenters use geographical concepts such as space; scale; territory/ies; mobility/ies; access and flow to advance the dialogue between sociology and geography. Ayo Mansaray, drawing on ethnographic research, re-examines the position of urban primary schools in class relations, exploring how school staff negotiate and experience gentrification as an aspect of middle class territorial hegemony. Sumi Hollingworth's paper delves into social processes within urban secondary schools, focusing on how spaces of friendship might be conceptualised as flows and movements which shape social relations. Kim Allen's presentation explores the potential and imaged social and spatial mobilities of young people in three urban areas of deindustrialisation, highlighting the role of place in the reproduction and transformation of habitus.

Mansaray, A. *London Metropolitan University*

Re-examining Relations of Social Class in Urban Primary Schools: An Exploration of Staff Experiences of Gentrification

In this paper, I aim to theorise and document the ways in which urban primary schools, as complex, internally differentiated institutions, resist, defend, collude, negotiate and cope with encroaching middle-class mobilisation and assertion (as an aspect of gentrification). In so doing, I hope to present a more complex portrait of urban social transformations and its articulations with educational processes and practices.

Urban schooling is increasingly an area of common interest to sociologists of and urban geographers. These interests have coalesced around the actions, practices and ideological orientations of the urban white middle-classes as they exercise "choice" in the educational field, and its consequences for working-class and minority ethnic "others". In particular, it has been suggested that one of the ways in which class power is enacted is through the "colonisation" of schools. This paper asks: how do staff within urban primary schools experience, understand and respond to gentrification? And, how does gentrification impact on institutional identities, practices and constructions and enactments of leadership in such schools?

The analysis presented here is based on data gathered as part of a wider ethnographic study of staff social relations in two inner-city London primary schools. Theoretically, it is informed by the work of Pierre Bourdieu, Erving Goffman and Randall Collins. Overall, this paper presents an opportunity to revisit and rethink the role of urban primary schools in mediating social relations of class.

Hollingworth, S. *London Metropolitan University*

Geographies of Friendship: Theorising Social Class and Ethnic Relations in an Urban Secondary School

'Community cohesion' has peppered policy discourses in relation to the urban, and schooling in the contemporary. Socially and ethnically mixed urban schools have been charged with the duty of growing and fostering harmonious relations across difference. However the concept lacks theorisation – it is something of a cardboard cut out. The very term implies an end state – an ultimate stasis of harmony. The social mix of an urban school is often assumed to indicate social mixing, and indeed harmony. However there is a lack of theorisation of power and inequality involved in these social relations.

Using friendship as a lens to explore social mixing, this paper draws on small-scale qualitative research in two urban comprehensive schools. Initial analysis of the data finds friendship groups or cliques structured by gender, social class and ethnicity, but conversely complex patterns of mixing across social class and ethnic difference in close relations. Patterns vary contextually. The aim of this paper is to apply a socio-spatial theoretical understanding to the study of social mixing and 'community cohesion' in urban schools. This paper brings together Bourdieuian conceptual tools to explore how social differentiation structures opportunities for mixing; and Doreen Massey's concept of 'power geometry' to spatialise this social differentiation. I explore friendship groups as spaces; exploring the flows in and out of them. I argue that what is important to explore is not just about who can move in and out of friendship groups, but the power relations involved in the flows.

Allen, K., Hollingworth, S. *London Metropolitan University*

Social Class, Place and Habitus: Urban Young People's Aspirations for Work in the Knowledge Economy

This paper is about the imagined futures of young people (aged 14-16) in three urban area of de-industrialisation in England. It draws on a study of 30 young people studying media courses in three secondary schools. In this presentation we examine with how social class and place shaped these young people's horizons for geographic and social mobility through and for work within the knowledge economy. Our specific focus is on the role of social class in shaping young people's perceptions of, and aspirations for, careers within the creative industries – a sector identified as emblematic of new forms of work within the knowledge economy. The paper takes to task both the longstanding neoliberal policy discourse about the need to raise the 'low aspirations' of young people living in working class communities, and relatedly, the 'hyper-discourse' of the knowledge economy which situates the education system as playing a crucial role in producing future citizen-workers. Drawing on Bourdieu's concept of habitus, we seek to elucidate the complex ways in which social class shapes young people's understandings of what kinds of careers or selves are available, achievable and desirable, and locate their imagined futures within differentiated local settings. We attend to the role of 'place' in reproducing as well as potentially transforming habitus, through a focus on the family, schooling/ the school effect and local labour markets and histories of employment. The paper seeks to contribute to theoretical understandings about the enmeshing of social class and place in shaping aspirations and possibilities for mobility.

Kuah-Pearce, K.E. *University of Hong Kong*

Religious Compassion and Philanthropy as Agency of Modernity: The Case of Socially Engaged Buddhism in Asia

In the 21st century, there is a reassessment of the role of religion and religious organisations in a globalised world. Within local communities of the faithfuls, such roles are being scrutinised with great intensity and individuals increasingly search for religious roles within the secular sphere. Spirituality is increasingly embedded in the present, the material and the actions.

With the Asian societies, socially engaged Buddhism has become the hallmark and an agency of modernity. Socially engaged Buddhist organizations are actively engaged in non-governmental activities through the delivery of philanthropy and civic engagement. They become involved in poverty alleviation, crisis intervention and reconstruction of communities as a result of natural and man-made calamities, provision of health and education facilities with local and global communities. Through philanthropic activities, socially engaged Buddhism embedded spiritualism as social engagement. Indeed, social engagement becomes the idiom for spiritual attainment.

As socially-engaged Buddhism pushes towards social engagement in crisis intervention, poverty alleviation, welfare and health intervention, it complements and also challenges the state in the delivery aids to those in need. As such, it becomes a significant local and global force that effects changes within the communities that they come to assist.

This paper will investigate the role of socially-engaged Buddhism in religious philanthropy, its civic engagement in local and global communities and through these, to understand it as an agency of modernity.

Mohamed Nasir, K. *Nanyang Technological University*

Muslim Consumer Ethics in a Globalised Age

Whilst the relationship between piety and consumer ethics has gained prominence over the last few years, the idea of a 'Muslim consumer ethics' has not been broached in an academic setting. Since 9/11, Muslim minorities living in urban, multicultural and secular settings find themselves being the subject of greater securitization. Coupled with living in an increasingly connected and digitalised world, this has ushered a new phase in patterns of Muslim consumption. This paper thus provides an interesting perspective for one to analyse the discourse of a 'Muslim consumer ethics' as exhibited in young Muslims who, in their consumption choices, transcend a 'halal consciousness' (Kamaludeen, Pereira and Turner, 2009) paradigm to include a global geo-political mapping of events affecting the Muslim ummah. Contrary to popular rhetoric that the consumption patterns of youth are largely determined by the mass media, the decision to purchase a particular product is very much a rational choice and places young Muslims in a position of attempting to reconcile their piety with popular consumption trends. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in two globalised cities, Sydney and Singapore, this study shows an intimate relationship between values and practices. In conceptualising a Muslim consumer ethic, young Muslim respondents view the moral and humanistic dimension of living in a globalised world as an extension of their religious practice.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 11:00 - 12:30

THEORY **ROGER STEVENS 05**

C. WRIGHT MILLS: LEGACIES AND PROSPECTS – 50 YEARS ON

In March 2012 it will have been 50 years since the death of C. Wright Mills. In that time the world has changed beyond recognition: the Cold War ended, the Keynesian consensus broke down, a globalizing neoliberalism rose to the ascendancy and the internet began to transform human communication and culture. In recent years, with 9/11 and then the financial crisis, it seems that history has returned with a vengeance.

This panel will explore the relevance of C. Wright Mills' ideas 50 years on, considering the value of his legacy and the resources his work offers to understand the rapidly changing social world of the 21st century.

Prof Mike O'Donnell (University of Westminster) – "Charles Wright Mills and the (Continuing) Problem of Radical Agency".
Prof Saskia Sassen (LSE and Columbia University) – TITLE TBC
Prof John Holmwood (University of Nottingham) – TITLE TBC

RECESSION

Gill-McLure, W. *University of Derby*

Local Government Museums under Threat from Austerity: A Case Study of Taylorisation and Intensification amongst Scottish Museum Curators

The paper, which presents case study evidence of work intensification amongst Scottish museum curators, is both timely and necessary as the recent Comprehensive Spending Review has meant large reductions in local authority budgets leading to staff reductions and further intensification for those remaining in employment (CIPFE 2011). Non-replacement of posts and voluntary redundancy are placing staff and services under pressure. The concern that productivity growth is driven primarily by labour intensification is particularly pertinent to the public sector where labour is the major factor of production with wages making up 70% of overall costs (LGMB 1997).

NPM principles, ushered in by anti-welfare state neo-liberal policies since the 1980s, have transformed the nature of public service delivery. Historically, public service labour processes have been under-researched (Dent 1991), receiving more attention from the 1990s with studies showing evidence of Tayloristic principles increasing management control and reducing worker autonomy (Sinclair et. al. 1996; Kirkpatrick and Martinez Lucio 1995; Gill-McLure et. al. 2003).

Although it may seem self-evident to the non-specialist that work intensification leads to low staff morale, this is insufficient to inform policy-making which must be influenced by evidence-based research provided by the present study. Policy-making demands comparative (for example job content and service delivery before and after reform), factual and interpretive evidence built on robust and rigorously conducted research demonstrating the concrete impact of Taylorisation on staff morale and quality of service, if it is to be persuaded of the need for a policy shift in the light of research findings.

Read, M. *Woodbrooke, Quaker Study Centre, University of Birmingham*

Cutbacks in Utopia: Articulations of Faith in the Toxic Office

This is an interim analysis of interview data collected as part of a PhD study into Quaker faith in the workplace. All participants were interviewed twice, some before and then after severe government cutbacks in local authority spending.

This paper explores how these profound changes in work circumstances provided a backdrop to very different faith responses. The paper outlines how some Quakers saw themselves during the emotionally intense experience of redundancy and how events at work affected their faith in subjective terms. Quakers religious belief and professional practice are placed more narrowly in a managerial and an organisational frame.

This paper argues that Quakers in professional life can be viewed as finding their work meaningful and fulfilling in terms of religious belief. It also contends that Quakers do not necessarily share common approaches to professional practice when their faith is viewed through a utopian lens.

It also appears that religious belief for the cohort is not simply realised within the narrow job role. What counts as professional practice can be understood within broader religious and occupational terms. These terms, however, are not always visible as such within the organisation. This is especially apparent with regard to individual utopianism which contests managerial articulation of organisational priorities.

This paper draws upon Martin Parker's processual, as opposed to rigidly structural, view of organisational identity. It concludes that religious belief within professional practice at an everyday and individual level can be understood as a meaningful aspect of the organisational identity as a whole.

Forkert, K. *University of East Anglia*

Austerity and the Flexible Subject

Within what Richard Sennett has called the 'flexible regime' of work (1998), the 'entrepreneur of one's self' (Foucault, 2008) has been presented as an ideal within certain white-collar workplaces and more generally within neoliberal society (Sennett 1998; Rose, 1998; Ross, 2004; McRobbie, 2000). This does not literally mean self-employment, but rather a prevailing belief that the best tactics for success involve always being on the lookout for opportunities, developing a portfolio career so one's skills are always in demand, and changing workplace rather than defending pay and conditions. Within the workplace and the media, being an 'entrepreneur of one's self' has become associated with contemporaneity; unions become routinely stereotyped as relics of a previous era. This

accompanied New Labour's imperatives to reform the public sector along the lines of private enterprise (McGuigan, 2004).

My paper will explore how the entrepreneur of the self responds to austerity, and will examine how well we are served by this approach at a time when jobs and livelihoods are under threat, and where collective responses and organisation may actually be needed. In a period of cutbacks and job losses, does the legitimacy of this approach come under question, or does it intensify further?

It will be based on interviews with people working in higher education and the arts, which I am exploring both as workplaces and also sites for the theorisation (and the challenging) of the concept of the entrepreneur of the self. I will also draw on my experience as a union activist.

Harrison, E. *City University London*

Self-employment in Expansion and Recession

Self-employment has been a puzzling and contested phenomenon over a period of thirty years. For some it is a exemplar of the sort of 'entrepreneurial spirit' that holds the key to economic growth; for others it is shorthand for a multitude of sub-contracted, peripheral forms of employment at the margins of the economy. It is also widely thought to wax and wane along with the economic cycle.

The current period of austerity therefore seems an appropriate time to explore what has been happening to the self-employed, and how they have experienced these changes in terms of reported job quality, and their perceptions of their working environment and the wider society.

The paper draws on data from multiple surveys going back twenty years - Employment in Britain, the Skills Surveys, and two rounds of the European Social Survey - to look at the relationship between the economic context and the nature of self-employment. In doing so it presents a more disaggregated picture of 'the self-employed' than is customary. It shows the enduring interactions between employment status and the age, gender, occupational location and organisational circumstances of the individual jobholder, when it comes to predicting the quality of their work situation and their perceptions of it.

SKILL AND TRAINING

Beck, V. *University of Leicester*

The Precariousness of Learning Provisions for NEETs

The current economic climate and factors including the scrapping of the Educational Maintenance Allowance, possible raising of the compulsory education age, the likely displacement of large proportions of young people out of higher education and the already high rates of graduate unemployment are likely to increase the rates of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Educational levels and participation rates are, by definition, crucial to understanding NEETs but we know little about what discourages or attracts NEETs back into learning opportunities and education. There is some literature on the importance of the relationships young people can have with adults who are not parents or teachers. Learning providers outside of mainstream education can have significant impacts on young people and their futures. However, providers are themselves often in precarious situations where they are dependent on government, Charity or European funding that tends to be short term and insecure. It is questionable whether a sustained provision for youths can be provided.

The paper reports on the first stage of research into the provisions for NEETs and uptake of learning opportunities in Leicester - shire. Qualitative methods were utilised to explore the range of learning opportunities on offer from providers and consider the potential differences in financial and emotional precariousness of working with young people. Interviews with learning providers allowed an analysis of their individual situations as well as the potential impact this may have on young NEETs.

Lindsay, C., Canduela, J., Raeside, R. *University of Strathclyde*

Labour Market Polarisation and Inequalities in Access to Training in Britain

Policy makers across industrialised nations have sought to increase participation in work-related training as a route to improved competitiveness. However, research conducted in Britain during the 1990s identified significant differences in participation, suggesting that processes of labour market polarisation were being played out in unequal access to training. This article updates and builds upon this work through an analysis of recent British Labour Force Survey data. We find that older workers, the lower skilled and unqualified, part-timers and temporary workers, and those in non-unionised workplaces remain disadvantaged in an increasingly polarised labour market. We conclude by linking our specific findings on inequalities in access to training to broader debates on processes of labour market polarisation that affect workers' different experiences of pay, conditions, control and health in the workplace.

James, S., Commander, J., Tholen, G., Warhurst, C. *University of Oxford*

Social Skills Matter: The Case of Estate Agents

Equality of opportunity became a policy mantra for New Labour and subsequently the Coalition government. Within a meritocratic labour market, success is attributed to an individual's skills, ability and efforts rather than background or connections. One way of achieving opportunity for all is through access to education, which has lead to a mass expansion of higher education.

However, little is known about the skills graduates develop through higher education and their relationship to the recruitment and selection process in associate professional occupations. The occupation of estate agent has a clear progression route from secondary school but a trickle down the occupational hierarchy is occurring with more graduates becoming estate agents. Drawing upon data collected from 24 case studies of estate agencies in England and Scotland, results highlight that almost exclusively social skills rather than 'academic' qualifications matter.

Estate agents believed communication and social skills were key to success and these were innate or developed within the family and at school; required knowledge could be learnt on-the-job. The research shows that academic qualifications mean little in the recruitment and selection of estate agents. Also, informal practices are widespread in the independent sector of this industry. Many recruits revealed that employment was offered after a short conversation, which was frequently arranged through family and friends. Graduate skills did matter in signalling organisational abilities and commitment, but were far less important than communication and social skills. These findings challenge government claims that higher education attainment has traction within a meritocratic labour market.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 15:15 - 16:45
Paper Session 8

SEXUALITY AND YOUNG ADULTS

Sanger, T.J. *Anglia Ruskin University*

Young Adults with Learning Disabilities and the Ethics of Intimacy

This paper brings together my previous work on the ethics of intimacy and my current research on the lives of young adults with learning disabilities (LD). I have argued that intimate lives and the possibilities therein need to be considered in a more expansive way, such that norms of intimate life do not work to limit imaginings of the self. I explore how rethinking self and other may be applied to young adults with LD, often denied the right to think differently about their identities and relational lives.

In a recent pilot study a colleague and I found that young adults with LD were concerned by their lack of independence and privacy, and felt that their lives were highly governed by others. I argue here for the importance of self-determination and the need to think beyond norms of intimacy, which are often very rigidly applied to this group. There is often a move within research from assumptions about people with LD being incapable and over-sexed/unsexed towards assumptions of heterosexuality and desire for marriage and childbearing. I problematise both sides of this debate in focusing on the narratives of those with LD and how rethinking intimate life from their point of view may help us to challenge our ideas about intimacy more broadly.

In the current economic climate these issues become even starker, especially for those with disabilities whose allowances from the government are being slashed and who therefore may become even more dependent on and governed by parents and carers.

McGeeney, E. *The Open University*

A Focus on Pleasure: Disgust, Comfort and Fun in Young People's Accounts of Sexual Relationships

The right to sexual pleasure has been central to the politicizing and theorising of sexuality for socially marginalised groups for over half a century. More recently this discourse of politicized pleasure has been applied to young people to critique contemporary frameworks of youthful sexuality and to advocate for more effective and holistic sexuality education and health service provision.

This paper draws on focus group data from a mixed methods study on young people's understandings and experiences of sexual pleasure. An analysis of this data will be used to explore some of the ways in which sexual pleasure is discussed, silenced and performed by young people in the group context. My analysis will focus on how concepts of disgust, comfort and fun materialise in these group spaces as ways for young people to negotiate the shifting and uncertain moral boundaries around sex, pleasure and desire. In each group, these concepts are gendered, classed and raced, producing collective accounts of pleasure and sexual morality that are uneven and uncomfortable.

The paper will use this analysis to consider whether focusing on sexual pleasure in theory and research can generate imaginative and critical spaces for understanding young people's sexual relationships.

Marques, A.C. *University Institute of Lisbon*

Sex, Love and Gender: Young Adults' Sexual Paths into Adulthood

Based on semi-structured interviews with 60 young people, aged 18-29 years old, living in Leiria, Portugal, and belonging to different social backgrounds, this communication analyses young people's sexual practices and representations into adulthood. It is argued that for the majority of young people interviewed sexuality is especially valued in relational terms, even if there is space for more individualized sexual experiences, e.g. as in the case of one night stands. Meanings and behaviours related with sexuality are diverse, multiple, complex and often contradictory. Young people tend to have several representations of sexuality, and these tend to be dynamic being able to change over time. Young people draw on different sexual scripts that exist in society (romantic, essentialist, hedonist...) according to their social circumstances and positionings, their interpersonal encounters, and the possibilities they admit at an intra-psychic level. Similarly, they don't have one or another kind of love and/or sexual relationships, they engage in different kinds of relationships through their sexual paths, in a sequential and intercalated way. However, these different types of relationships have different values for different young people and young people also have different possibilities to engage on it. Gender, educational level, sexual orientation and position towards religion tend to influence representations and practices on sexuality. Moreover, there are evidences in young peoples' stories that the sexual double standard still exists; being young women more controlled then young men regarding sexuality, even if a singular sexual standard is usually defended.

CLASS, GENDER, GEOGRAPHY

Rivas, C. *Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry*

He is More Important than the Job, because I Can Always Get A Job: Negotiating Psychological Abuse in Inner London

This qualitative study explores the perceptions, experiences and relational interactions of 20 women from inner London with current psychological abuse from intimate partners, taking into account social and cultural context. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 white British, five Caribbean and four African women. All interviews were audiotaped, transcribed, and analysed using constructivist grounded theory. Analysis included a consideration of the similarities and differences across cultural and ethnic groups. The study was underpinned by symbolic interactionism. Key issues from initial thematic analysis were chosen for more abstract concept and theory development, drawing on Smart's work on social norms, Goffman's approach to dramaturgy, and developments of aspects of Goffman's work by Hochschild and Cavanagh in particular. This has revealed, for example, how the women often had to work to make ends meet , how many of them subscribed to an egalitarian ideology, but were expected to live out traditional lives at home, and how the concept of security as something only male partners could provide affected their relationship decisions. Bearing these themes in mind, this paper considers the remedial work the women did in setting up and managing their roles, identities and experiences of abuse, drawing on three layers of relationship expectation to do so. Using these three layers, the women give the impression of the convergence of their 'public' and 'private' worlds. Findings will be related to service provision.

Scott-Jones, J.F. *Manchester Metropolitan University*

MYPLACE Project

MYPLACE is a 7.9 Million Euro EC funded project, which explores how young people's social participation is shaped by the shadows (past, present and future) of totalitarianism and populism in Europe

Conceptually, it goes beyond the comparison of discrete national 'political cultures' or reified classifications of political heritage ('postcommunist'/'liberal democratic'); it is premised rather on the pan-European nature of a range of radical and populist political and philosophical traditions and the cyclical rather than novel nature of the popularity they currently enjoy.

Empirically, MYPLACE employs a combination of survey, interview and ethnographic research instruments to provide new, pan-European data that not only measure levels of participation but capture the meanings young people attach to it.

Analytically, through its specific focus on 'youth' and the historical and cultural contextualization of young people's social participation, MYPLACE replaces the routine, and often abstract, iteration of the reasons for young people's 'disengagement' from politics with an empirically rich mapping of young people's understandings of the civic and political space that they inhabit.

In policy terms, MYPLACE identifies the obstacles to, and facilitators of, young people's reclamation of the uropean political arena as 'my space'.

The specific objectives of MYPLACE are:

1. To contextualise young people's civic engagement in regional, national and European historical contexts
2. To map and understand the process of the (re-)production, transmission and (re)interpretation of local, national and pan-European political heritage and experience.
3. To measure attitudes to, and participation, in political organisations, social movements and civic action programmes among young people in Europe and to understand how these attitudes and engagements are differentiated along lines of gender, ethnicity, class and region
4. To measure views on legitimate forms of political representation and action within the context of different democratic heritages
5. To map the range of youth activism across Europe and the ways in which young activists are networked inter-regionally and trans-nationally
6. To understand the appeal of radical, extreme or populist movements to young people and its relationship to regional, national and European political heritage.
7. To inform and assist policy and practitioner agencies to chart and evaluate the political responses to populism in the youth related policies of political parties and within young people's own activism

Bika, Z. *University of East Anglia*

Business Families: A Working Class Institution?

The character of association between family business and business kin as a measured and regulated asset rather than liability is of current theoretical and policy significance. Kinship is a network by default as opposed to friendship that might develop into a network. This study aims to show how an exchange of services and resources takes place among asymmetrically reciprocal family business parties over a long period. The notion of 'business family' is central in this paper's argumentation and it derives from an existing or former family-controlled business but most importantly, is comprised of a kin-based group of mostly family businesses. The primary material used for the purposes of this paper includes a random sample of thirty oral history interviews with top-ranked Edinburgh family business owners, five key-informant interviews and one case study of a 'business family' consisting of eight oral history interviews selected on the basis of snowballing. It is argued here that a 'business family' does not cut horizontally across class divisions but it nevertheless constitutes an effective basis for kin-based resistance to globalization and late capitalism. In this context, 'business family' emerges as a working class practice and represents an institution through which economic assistance, reduced transaction costs, charismatic leadership, information and other societal resources are exchanged vertically and reciprocally on a one-to-one basis among entrepreneurial members of working class families. It is shown that the process of 'mixing blood and business' typically transcends the boundaries of firm size but not that of class grouping.

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FAMILIES, RELATIONSHIPS, LIFECOURSE /RISK, GLOBALISATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND BEYOND ROGER STEVENS 13

CAN RESEARCH ON FAMILIES AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS HELP PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY?

The theme of families, environment and sustainability does not feature strongly enough within efforts of UK environmental research 'to develop knowledge and tools to mitigate, adapt to and benefit from climate change' (LWEC, 2011). Extensive changes will be necessary in everyday life to make society-wide efforts towards decarbonisation and more sustainable life-styles. Family relationships and other intimate personal relationships are key sites for the transmission and shaping of values, laying down dispositions and habits (family and household practices, orientations to the natural world, practices of consumption, inclinations to civic engagement and political activism). Following an event in Edinburgh Environment Families and Relationships bringing together researchers and agents with an interest in assisting shifts towards more sustainable lives, this session blends expertise on personal life and environment issues. The symposium will bring together research teams that are seeking to study how families and relationships are orienting and responding to the sustainability challenges and asks what research is most likely to be helpful? Existing efforts to enact changes towards more sustainable ways of living have thus far been found to have only limited success and are often critiqued within sociology as over individualistic. In recognition of this, we pose the questions 'how can families and personal relationships promote sustainability?' and 'how can research help?' but without either taking a narrow view of the constitution of families or assuming that their potential to contribute is confined to the domestic or personal sphere.

Jamieson, L., Rawlins, E., Cunningham-Burley, S., Backett-Milburn, K. *University of Edinburgh*

Sustainability in the Imagined Partnering and Parenting Futures of Childless Adults in Their Twenties

This paper reports on knowledge exchange work and findings of a modest research project investigating concerns about climate change, sustainability and the natural environment in discussions with young adults in their twenties about their future. Interviews explored the extent to which concerns emerged spontaneously and asked a range of direct questions about these issues. The project was a preliminary investigation of the extent to which a sense of global threats, recession, climate change and security issues, was informing the discourse of childless young people about their future. The projects was conducted under the umbrella of the Centre for Population Change and there was a particular interest in whether such themes intruded into how childless young adults were thinking about, talking about and preparing for partnering and parenting. In this context, the project was intended to complement larger scale quantitative research. The study is based on interviews with 35 childless young adults in their twenties 17 men, 18 women across a range of socio-economic circumstances and two focus groups. The project did not follow best practice and engage with stakeholders at the very outset but rather entered dialogue with interested environment campaigning organisations and policy makers with relevant responsibilities part way through the project.

Boddy, J., Phoenix, A. *University of Sussex*

Defining Sustainable Family Practices in Everyday Life

Under the National Centre for Research Methods programme a new node 'Habitual practices in everyday lives: Understanding constructed meanings by mixing methods' funded from October 2011 under the Direction of Professor Ann Phoenix of the Institute of Education. This will focus on family practices including a project on. 'Family lives and climate change: Cross-national perspectives on habitual practices' that will involve transnational families in India and the UK and look at family narratives about climate change in relation to everyday practices. This paper will look at the associated methodological issue involved in trying to understand and define sustainable family practices in everyday life and to explore the relationship between collective and individual understandings in meaningful and non-judgemental ways.

Venn, S., Burningham, K., Christie, I., Gatersleben, B., Jackson, T. *University of Surrey*

'Moments of change': Exploring the Transition to First-time Parenthood or Retirement as a Point at which to Influence the Adoption of Sustainable Practices

The 'moments of change' hypothesis suggests that lifecourse transitions, such as having a first child or retiring, can trigger changes in household economy, energy consumption practices, leisure activities and social networks. It has been suggested that these transition points are likely to lead to changes in a variety of aspects of everyday life such as energy use, travel, leisure, and purchase of consumer goods, all of which have environmental implications. In addition, lifecourse transitions may be a point at which individuals consciously reflect on the lifestyle they want, and are able to have. However, the 'moments of change' hypothesis is currently lacking strong empirical evidence

and recent policy directives are therefore seeking to explore the variety of ways in which such transitions are experienced, their impact on everyday life, and the circumstances in which sustainable practices are likely to be adopted.

This paper contributes to this demand for empirical evidence through an exploratory longitudinal qualitative study of 80 men and women from different socio-economic backgrounds making the transition to parenthood (n=40) and transitioning through retirement (n=40). In-depth interviews are taking place on 3 separate occasions over a 2 year period through the relevant transition period, in four diverse locations in the UK. Additionally, respondents are being asked to complete daily journals of their everyday practices and behaviours for seven days following each interview, as well as a lifestyle and values questionnaire after the first and third interviews. Research supported by the ESRC, Defra and the Scottish Government (2010-2013).

Christoph Grillo, C., Neri, N. *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro*

Resistance Homicide in Rio de Janeiro: A Research on the (Non)investigation of Police Killings

According to the official data, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, over ten thousand people were killed by the police in the last 10 years, in situations initially described as legitimate defense. Those deaths are registered at police stations as “resistance killings”, and, supposedly, should be submitted to the same investigation processes devoted to any other homicide. As the case is reported by the policemen involved in the killings, who state to have acted within law, the investigations should be held to unravel the homicide circumstances and evaluate the legitimacy of their conduct. However, our research results have showed that these cases normally lack material evidence and testimonies to unveil its dynamics, so the policemen’s version of facts prevails and determines the case dismissal. It has also been observed that moral evaluations concerning the victims – and specially his past involvement with illegal activities – occupy a center role in the case processing along the Criminal Justice System.

The study to be presented was coordinated by Professor Michel Misse and developed in the Center of Studies on Citizenship, Conflict and Violence of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. It consisted of analyzing how the inquiries and processes concerning “resistance killings” are conducted by law enforcement agencies, including the Police, the Prosecution and Criminal Court. The research methods applied were: participant observation in the above mentioned institutions; interviews with policemen, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges and victim’s relatives; documental qualitative analysis; and the processing of official data.

Cliquennois, G. *Facultes Universitaires Saint-Louis*

Development and Conflicts between Inmates' and Victims'right to Life in France

Most evolutions in French prisons are probably linked to the appearance of inmates’ and victims’ rights. Right to life has been the most important right that has been broadly developed over a few decades. This paper shows the contradictions and the oppositions between these two rights by drawing and emphasizing on how protection of victims’life and suicidal prevention in French prisons have both become a public issue and even a new paradigm. Inmates’ right to life is thwarted by victims’ life protection which has been increased by French recent regulations in the name of protection of victims’ life, risk and principle of precaution. These developments deeply impact decision-making of the judge responsible for setting the terms and conditions of sentence who has to decide which one of this right to life is most important by balancing each right as we show on the basement of interviews and non-participant observations conducted over a period of eight months in two French prison. The rationalities of risk that endorse inmates and victims right to life and which are quite opposite (principle of precaution for victims rights to life on the one hand, risk management for inmates rights to life on the other hand) have an effect on hierarchy between lives of victims and lives of inmates. The results of our study should provoke a re-evaluation of sociology of human rights by pointing out the effect of rights to life on prison policies and sentencing.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY

Walby, S. *Lancaster University*

Ray, L. *University of Kent*

Mark of Cain: Shame, Desire and Violence

Violence presents a paradox for social theory. There is evidence that violence is universal in all in human societies and deeply embedded in everyday life. However, in sociology written mostly from the standpoint of relatively peaceful social spaces, violence often appears exceptional, and a product of breakdown of integrating social institutions and conventions. Norbert Elias persuasively identified growing thresholds of repugnance towards violence with the transition to modernity, although understanding the balance between formalization and informalization poses some critical questions about his thesis. Further violence is or can be 'difficult' as Collins argued and is socially and spatially differentiated. The discussion begins with these issues as a means of opening a broader discussion of theories of violence, which are developed through a critical analysis violence in social theory. It is argued that we need to engage with a wide range of empirical and theoretical work to develop a multi-layered theory of violence and emotionality that operates on several analytical levels - including the body, the gendered self, social rituals and performances and social structural contexts.

Cudworth, E. *University of East London*

Killing Animals: Towards a Posthumanist Sociology of Violence

Talking about non-human animals and the profound difference of 'species' has proven difficult for sociology, a discipline whose boundaries were historically constituted around the designation of an arena - 'the social' – which was defined as exclusively human. Whilst sociology has broadened its subjects, objects and processes of study, it has held fast to this conception of the social as centred on the human. Influential voices have argued for the radical configuration of the discipline and a sociology which acknowledges the way we are co-constituted with a range of non-human species as part of the condition of life on this planet. Sociology continues however, to produce work on the body, on work, or on the 'family' which assumes that all bodies or workers are human and that we dwell in single-species households. This paper argues for the inclusion of non-human animals in the sociology of violence. It focuses on the institutions and processes through which non-human animals are subjected to different forms of violence, in particular, mass killing. The practice of killing animals is routine, normative, institutionalised and globalised. The scale of killing is historically unprecedented and the numbers killed are enormous. The paper argues that this killing of non-humans raises sociological questions around inequalities and intersectionality, human relations with other species and the embedding of violence in everyday practices.

Schuster, L. *City University London*

Deportation and State Violence

Since 2007, the number of deportations from the UK has exceeded 100,000. Reports by NGOs and monitors, together with research conducted by a number of scholars in transit and deporting countries, have documented some of the physical violence meted to people by state officials and private contractors employed by the state in the course of deporting them from EU states. In this paper, we describe the nature of the violence meted out, before arguing that such violence is the inevitable outcome of the institutional violence enshrined in migration systems more generally, systems that perpetuate discrimination and racism.

Dona, G. *University of East London*

Global Modernities, Partial Connections and Ethnic Violence

The pacifist stance of western modernity that shaped the development of Sociology and Ethnic Studies marginalises socio-political violence or construes it as an exceptional phenomenon. This paper introduces the concepts of 'global modernities' and 'partial connections' to examine the historic alternation of peaceful and violent ethnic relations in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

Here, the formation of ethnic relations is premised on the overlap of ethnicity and class that challenges western sociological assumptions about the independence of the two categories. Partial connections among European and African modernities are apparent in the sanctioning of ethnicity in identity cards during the colonial period, the

consolidation of ethnic membership to define the new political (ethnic) citizen after independence and the instrumental use of ethnic categories to influence evolving peaceful and violent social relations.

In the Great Lakes' country of Rwanda, the government's recent decision to legally prohibit any reference to ethnicity on the grounds that it (and Ethnic Studies) constitutes incitement to violence is accompanied by the creation of new social categories that make indirect reference to ethnicity reliant on the country's recent history of genocidal violence. The paper concludes that violence is best understood as the 'dark side' of global modernities and calls for it to be mainstreamed in Ethnic Studies and Sociology.

Molinari, B. *University of Genoa*

The Civic Service into the University: A New Form of Voluntary

Volunteering in Italy has deep roots, it is a phenomenon that transforms in to a dynamic reality constantly evolving into a variety of explicit forms with different connotation values.

The objective of the paper is to highlight the different connotations that the Civil Service acquires in the Italian context in comparison to the role developed towards the University institutions, particularly in comparison to the studies of the university in Genoa.

According to the findings of this study, the CS would play a supporting role in determining the educational and working life of young people participating.

Those young people who have the opportunity to conduct a "trial period" will acquire proper skills, which the university will recognize through the allocation of credits. conducting such a path, which in some ways is very similar to work environment , triggers a greater awareness with respect to their personal skills and how these have been useful during the development of the service. Carrying out the CS during your time at university also may allow you to reroute your path of study and possibly modify the curriculum. In fact young people are given the opportunity to choose the path of service in a workplaces completely different than their path of studies, or they can attempt to try a workplace in the proximity of their studies.

In this way they build an ongoing dialogue between the institutions of the community service and the university, where young students are the protagonists of the realization of their own skills, they create personalized courses in institutions large enough where they risk losing their own individuality.

Addison, M., Taylor, Y. *Newcastle University*

Placing Research: 'City Publics' and the 'Public Sociologist'

This paper raises questions about who becomes the proper subject for (non)academic attention in a time when 'city publics' might be positioned as democratising and open or, conversely, as curtailed and shaped through specific and pre-determined economies of value and use. The use of the city and its residents are echoed in regeneration politics and objectives, attached to and brought forward by specific 'regenerative' subjects, now deemed 'resilient' and capacitated. Such rhetorics of inclusion and measurable impact are echoed within ideas of a 'public sociology', which the engaged researcher should practice as she re-engages differently located spaces and subjects. Here, questions are raised about the place of a 'public sociology' as part of a 'city publics', where understanding local disseminations and disparities is important in considering where different users, interviewees and indeed researchers are coming from. Having situated the fieldwork site, we initially focus on the expert advisory group and their constructions of the project's' 'use-value'. We then consider the background 'shadows' in and out of 'expert' space, as a trailing presence of research intentions and trajectories. Ideas of public sociology – as with an open 'city publics' often assumes that all users are interested, willing to hear and appear as equal members of a 'community'. In contrast, the experience of engaging a user group may involve dis-engaging the research-researcher-researched and here we provide disruptions to a straightforward 'travelling through' research space as we talk through our research methodologies. We present professional and personal reflections on research experience as well as interpretative accounts of navigating fieldwork.

Richter, A., Spracklen, K *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Cultural Policy, Eventization and Subcultural Use of Leisure Space: A Case Study of A Northern City

Leisure researchers have identified the creeping commodification and privatization of informal leisure spaces (Bramham and Wagg, 2009; Spracklen, 2009). Cultural geographers have provided strong critiques of cultural and economic policies that encourage the gentrification of urban spaces in the name of regeneration or wealth-creation (Chatterton and Holland, 2009; Richter, 2010). In this research project, we wish to explore the impact of privatization and neo-liberal cultural policies on leisure spaces, what we term eventization: the transformation of those spaces from sites of alternative counter cultural and subaltern identity work into sites of passive consumption and hegemonic control. Eventization describes the replacement of free, informal leisure with commodified and corporatised events, carefully managed by private companies and public-sector policy-makers. This transformation of leisure spaces sees a rejection of active (subcultural) alternative identities and communities – anarchists, left-wing/Green) activists, metalheads, punks, Goths, as well as the already marginalised minority ethnic groups and the working class – in favour of passive 'metropolitan' consumers. In this project, we use a city in the North of England as a case study to explore the historical development of policies and strategies that have changed the urban landscape and its alternative sub-cultures in this new age of austerity. As well as examining the policy

creation and the consequences of those policies, we have interviewed twelve older (30+) members (or ex-members) of the alternative scene in Leeds (punks/Goths, left-wing/Green activists and anarchist) to see how the eventization of leisure spaces in Leeds has led to the change in these sub-cultures.

Schels, B., Achatz, J., Fehr, S. *Institute for Employment Research, Germany*

Stabilizing and Destabilizing Factors of Youths' Psychological Health: The Role of Parents' and Partner's Resources

The study explores the stabilizing and destabilizing factors of the psychological health of 15- to 29-year olds. Extending previous research on the mediating influence of familial networks, this study investigates in health inequality depending on parents' or partner's resources. The main assumption is that youths report a poor psychological health status when they cannot cope with insecure life circumstances. Insecurity may either be a matter of the youths' social status (financial, labour market, qualification) or the status of other members of the household. Social support that helps to cope with unsecurity may be given in the household as long as the further members are in a comfortable situation. But invidual life circumstances may additionally be affected by unemployment or low levels of education of the further members in the household and furthermore reduce the youths' psychological health status. The stabilizing and destabilizing factors in the household may vary if youths are still living with their parents or have started an own household or household with a partner. The aim of the study is first to describe the individual psychological health status of youths living in different household contexts. Second, the study analyses the connection between the parents' or partners' employment status and qualifications on the youths' psychological health status. The analysis is based on the third wave of the German household panel 'Labour Market and Social Security' that certainly focuses on households in risk of unemployment and deprivation. The sample for the analysis consists of about 3.000 15- to 29-year-olds. Psychological health is measured by the sf-12 instrument.

Perkins, J., Perkins, H.W., Craig, D.W. *Harvard University*

Risks Associated with Distorted Perceptions of Body Weight Norms among UK Youth

This study examined the power of norms in predicting UK students' body weights and self-images. It further distinguished between actual peer weight norms and perceptions of those norms as potential influences. The association between perceived peer weight norms and personal weight status (BMI index category) was examined controlling for actual contextual weight norms. The study also examined how self-assessed personal body image varied by perception of the peer norm. Surveys were conducted in years 5-10 in a Greater London borough attending 12 schools in Spring 2010 (n = 2286) and attending 14 schools in Spring 2011 (n=3918). Students' perceptions of the weight norm for same sex peers in their year in their school are compared with the aggregate self-reports of weight for these same sex and year cohorts in each school as well as aggregate self-reports of students' closest friends.

The majority of students either overestimated or underestimated peer weight norms by more than 5%. Overestimating weight norms was associated with a greater risk for being personally overweight and underestimating norms was associated with being underweight. Moreover, misperceiving peer weight norms was associated with incorrect self-assessment of body image. Both perceived weight norms and actual weight norms of closest friends and of the larger peer group (based on the mean of self-reported weight) were strong predictors of BMI among males and females compared with demographic factors. Pervasive misperceptions of peer weight norms may contribute to unhealthy body image beliefs and help perpetuate inappropriate weight-related behaviors or unhealthy weight status.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 15:15 - 16:45

METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ROGER STEVENS 08

Crow, G.P. *University of Southampton*

Methodological Innovations in Community Research

This presentation reports the findings of research into how the concept of community has been operationalised in empirical research across the world in the 21st century. Researchers have continued to be innovative in the methods that they have used, and also in the combinations of methods that they have used, in order to capture contemporary community. The field is characterised by great and growing diversity in terms of the methodological traditions drawn upon, from new forms of ethnography (such as online and collaborative ethnographies) to social network analysis, from participatory methods to documentary analysis, from interviews to visual analysis, from surveys to discourse analysis, from autobiography to comparative case studies, and from narrative analysis to multiple correspondence analysis. But the most striking thing is the inventiveness with which methods from across this range have been combined in innovative ways in many studies, in an effort to capture and convey the many-sided character of community relationships. The presentation will highlight contrasting examples of these innovative combinations of methods, before considering the implications of this development for analysis of data and representation of findings.

Dhanda, R. *University of Strathclyde*

An Innovative Community Engagement Project

Community groups are often critical of the academic researchers approach of the research process, the criticism is exemplified well in the following statement, 'dissertations and PhD thesis over the years, have gathered dust while the students have moved on and the community have been none-the-wiser about the research for which their collective contributions was essential'. It is clear that an innovative approach is required to bring social research within the reach of community workers. A discussion between the researcher and community groups has led to ideas and new approaches to explore, and subsequently a collaborative proposal was successful in obtaining a ESRC Small Knowledge Exchange grant.

The community engagement project involves working across boundaries of sectors, disciplines and organisations, and involves collaboration between community groups and academic researchers. An advisory group, consisting of community members and academic researchers has been set up; members from community groups have suggested some avenues to foster community engagement. A seminar series is viewed as useful place for the exchange of information; a forum where social science can be translated for non-academic audiences and to enable community members and researchers to generate knowledge which is co-produced. A researchers network has been set up to facilitate the interchange of information about the neighbourhood, research methodologies and insights. This is an on-going 12 month project which started in October 2011, an interim report on the work in progress of this collaborative community engagement work could usefully inform sociologists of innovative research processes and practices.

Eda, H. *London School of Economics and Political Science*

From 'Community-Based' to 'Community-Owned': A Case Study on Critical Participatory Action Research Methodologies

Despite the emergence of participatory action research (PAR) and community-based participatory research (CBPR), the gap between the academia and grassroots communities remains wide and inadequately addressed. As a former intern of a grassroots research organization, DataCenter, in Oakland, California, I will examine DataCenter's radical approach to PAR/CBPR and explore the possibilities for building stronger relationships beyond this gap. To what extent do our current understanding and practices of PAR/CBPR really favor grassroots communities? What are the models of action research that address the unequal power relations between the academia and grassroots communities? How can PAR/CBPR projects be employed by marginalized communities for leadership development, movement building, policy change, and empowerment? How could we ensure the communities' ownership of not only the research process but also the research products and dissemination strategies? Guided by these questions, I will analyze DataCenter's organizational philosophy, ideology, and vision and draw on brief case studies of their research projects with a Californian indigenous tribe, domestic worker's organizations, and a group of school-age youth in inner Oakland. I will then discuss such themes as epistemological hegemony, research oppression, community expertise, research as transformative tools, and ownership of knowledge. I will argue that the concept of 'community-based' research does not take into account the issues of research products and ownership, and propose a 'community-owned' model of action research. Implications will touch on the roles that the academia should play in this model to cultivate long-term relationships with the communities in solidarity for change.

Roach, C. *The University of Alabama, USA*

"Going Native": Aca-Fandom and Methodological Experimentation in Popular Romance Studies

For the past four years, I've engaged in a qualitative study on the professional community of writers of popular romance fiction. This genre dominates mass-market fiction, with world-wide billion dollar annual sales and a huge readership--and authorship--of mostly women. In this abstract, my interest is methodological and auto-ethnographic: how I, as an academic who engages in "ludic reading" of romance fiction and who also has sociological interest in the genre, may best negotiate insider-outsider tensions and draw on both these perspectives to study the genre. The paper sets out methodological parameters for negotiating this position of the "aca-fan" (Jenkins). I push the concept of aca-fandom further, however, through the practice of seeking also to become a romance writer in order to more fruitfully study this community. Thus, I outline an experimental methodological approach to the academic study of popular romance in which I seek to occupy simultaneously the position of researcher (the academic), ludic reader (the fan), and aspiring author (the romance writer). My goal is to gather rich experiential data that goes beyond a traditional outsider/objective/academic perspective and incorporates a potentially deeper but not unproblematic insider/subjective/writer-fan perspective. In so doing, I theorize the aca-fan in the context of romance writers and develop a participatory and performative methodology for its exploration. I experiment with and reflect critically on the alternative self-reflexive tradition of "observant participation" and "performative ethnography" (e.g., Ellis, Gergen, Tedlock, Wacquant, Whitehead). The potential gains and risks of this methodology are considered through field research examples.

WORK

Dawood, Q. *University of Kwazulu Natal*

Muslim Madams and their Maids: The Maid's Place in the Madams Space

Relationships between madams and maids have been the subject of various South African works, detailing the lives of domestic workers and their daily struggles. This study however aims to turn the focus on the madam and questions the complex intimacy at work between the two. It is this intricate association between 'madam' and 'maid' as well as the context of the home, which creates a site for a unique personal relationship that extends beyond the constraints of the working contract. There exist three central themes around which my research is based – intimacy and distance, the contradictory site of the home and the religious influences at work within it as well as the concept of gender as a divergent or unifying catalyst between madam and maid.

This poster focuses on 'the Maid's place in the Madam's Space', one of the chapters of analysis and discussion of the research project. This pertains to the second chapter of qualitative results gathered from 20 in depth interviews with Muslim madams, two focus groups and 5 key informant interviews with domestic workers. Included in the poster is the examination of the maid's role in the madam's home, the Islamic influence on the domestic worker's workspace and personal space, negotiation between public and private spaces within the home and finally, the apartment block as a site for tensions between madams. These factors play a crucial role in assessing the relationship between madam and maid and have already uncovered a plethora of factors which have otherwise been overlooked.

My research contributes to the existing literature exploring the relationships between madams and maid and highlights further avenues for research. It confirms that there exist notions of privacy, social boundaries and ultimately, a rather personal negotiation of space, which transcend the strict parameters of the employment contract. The extents of these are key to examining the consequent tensions or friendships which emerge from this type of informal employment.

Fehr, S., Achatz, J., Schels, B. *Institute for Employment Research*

Is the German 'Work Opportunity' Workfare Scheme Effective for Participants with Different Family Background?

The study evaluates young people's participation in active labor market programs in Germany. Policies for young people aim at a rapid integration into employment or training to prevent long-term benefits dependency. Therefore recent labor market reforms introduced a large scale workfare program called 'work opportunities' to activate welfare recipients and improve their employment prospects. But the success of young people's participation in those programs might depend on their familial situation. So we ask, if their impact on young women and men with different familial backgrounds differs.

Using administrative data of the German Federal Employment Agency and Propensity Score (PS) matching, the study examines the employment outcomes of a participation in work opportunities. Effects are analyzed for 18 to 30 year old unemployed recipients of basic income support. According to PS matching a comparison group of welfare recipients was selected who are not participating in 'work opportunities' but who are similar to the participants with respect to key characteristics that determine the individual's employment prospects. The impact of participation is then estimated by comparing the integration into employment and vocational training of the participants with that of the selected comparison group.

Results show that 'work opportunities' are on average not effective in enhancing the employment outcomes of young unemployed welfare recipients. But the program significantly raises the likelihood of young mothers with partner and children in finding a job.

Olufayo, O-O. *Ekiti State University*

The Forms and the Incidences of Menial and Hazardous Activities among Nigerian Youth: Case Reports from the South West

The Nigerian situation presents a paradox. With a landmass of over 924,00 square kilometers playing host to several natural resources such as Iron ore, gold, natural gas, crude oil etc. Nigeria crude oil alone has an estimation of about 32billion barrels while liquefied natural gas is estimated at 174trillion. Nigeria untapped bitumen is believed to be the second largest in the world while the country ranked the sixth largest producer of oil at OPEC.The above when compared with the country's population of about 125million people is considered a blessing

but unfortunately, we are daily celebrating an economic doldrums, crippled infrastructural development, health hazards, collapse of the educational sector, a decay national ethics, demoralized youth faced with a risky future, ethnic militias, all of which further compound our problem of national integration. The study major aim is to examine the forms and incidences of youth employment in menial and hazardous jobs in the south western part of the country.Qualitative and quantitative methods were employed in the collection and analysis of data. Data from the secondary source was gathered from relevant ministries and governmental agencies.The primary data was also sourced through two main techniques viz: the questionnaire and the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), which addressed issues relating to the causes, forms and incidences of youth unemployment and the consequences on the nations development.Findings revealed youth intransigence towards governmental policies as it is believed to be anti progressive to their plight. The study however made some suggestions towards youths empowerment in the country.

Kerr, E., Garforth, L. *University of Leeds*

Remaking the Lab: Sustaining Science in the Contemporary Academy

Drawing on ethnographic studies of two bioscience laboratories, this paper explores what members of the lab did, individually and collectively, to bring it into being as a coherent entity in different institutional contexts. The paper considers the multiple transitions that were encountered and enacted in these processes, focusing in particular on two key aspects of transition. In the first section we will explore the movement of actors in and out of the team, including the constructions of core actors within the team and instances of mis/alignment between individual career trajectories and the trajectory of the lab. In the second section we will explore their various efforts to achieve a key position for the laboratory in local, national and international networks, exploring the selection and exchange of findings, methods and materials that this involved as well as the ethics and values of the laboratory more generally. Throughout we are interested in the various kinds of articulation work that these activities involved, and in who orchestrated and conducted this work. We are also focused upon the different forms of capital involved in these processes - in particular the generation, distribution and destruction of academic, scientific and symbolic capital therein (after Bourdieu). The paper ends with some reflections on the implications of our findings for understanding how sustainability in science is achieved, and at what cost.

Bulpin, K. *University of Sheffield*

D-I-Why? Learning Identity through DIY Approaches to Synthetic Biology

The engineering design ideals of the BioBrick initiative in Synthetic Biology promise a reworking of biology as both discipline and material that will obviate the more artisanal 'tinkering' practices of biologists working to manipulate organisms. This objective crystallises around the creation of standardised genetic parts that are expected to facilitate the rational design of novel biological constructs oriented towards industrial modes of production. However, current practices in synthetic biology have been described as more akin to ‘kludging’. Kludging and tinkering are no strangers in sociological accounts of scientific work, with examples of scientists taking a more 'do-it-yourself' approach in contrast to the tidier, decontextualised descriptions of scientific method.

This paper presents an ethnographic study of a team of undergraduate students participating in the 2010 International Genetically Engineered Machine (iGEM) competition in synthetic biology. I use the concept of 'DIY biology', so intimately entangled with the field of synthetic biology, as a lens through which to look at the localised co-production of identities and practices in an iGEM team and how this connects with the broader rhetoric of the field. The paper will explore how ideas of ‘'DIY' and 'self-sufficiency' are variously positioned in questions of legitimacy over the role, training and identity of a professional scientist and more specifically, a synthetic biologist. Commonly tied to notions of austerity, what are the possible implications of 'self-sufficiency' in the laboratory for the kinds of scientists and science which are produced?

Herman, C., Morton, P., Butcher, J. *The Open University*

Changing Discourses in Women and Science Policy: Responding to Austerity in Gender and SET

The issue of 'women in science' has been a recurring theme in government policy both in the UK and the EU (and indeed globally) for several decades. While considerable research has been done about the problem (Barnard et al 2010), most initiatives during the 80s and 90s tended to be localised and there was little attention to this within broader science policy despite intermittent funding most often linked to labour market concerns. However, in the UK the UKRC was set up and funded in 2004 as part of the government’s science and skills strategy (Greenfield et al, 2002) which for the first time gave substantial centralised and high level funding to support entry, retention and progression of women in science, engineering and technology (SET). Yet this support has been short lived - with government funding for the UKRC now being phased out as part of public sector cuts there is an increasing emphasis on 'mainstreaming' and this presents questions about what the future gender equality landscape may present for women in SET in the UK and how to respond to this. Using examples from policy documents and reports, the paper will discuss changing policy discourses that have addressed women, science and technology and considers how public spending cuts might impact on the continuation of policy and practice in this field.

Pereira, M.D.M. *University of Leeds*

(Re)Shaping Epistemic Boundaries and Hierarchies in Times of Austerity: The Case of Women's and Gender Studies in Portugal

Research on contemporary transformations in the governance and funding of science and higher education has found that such transformations have had impacts not just on the processes of knowledge production, but also on

definitions of what is proper knowledge. It has shown that as universities in a range of countries see their core teaching and research funding reduced and come under growing pressure to expand and diversify their sources of income, profitability gains importance as a criterion of evaluation of knowledge. In many contexts, this has resulted in quite sudden changes in longstanding discourses about which fields of inquiry produce valid knowledge and are worthy of space in research centres or university curricula. In this paper, I examine how epistemic boundaries and hierarchies get (re)shaped in times of austerity, drawing on ethnographic research in Portuguese academia and focusing on women's and gender studies (WGS) as a case-study. I show that against a backdrop of change in scientific and HE policy, the recognition that WGS has financial value (i.e. can attract much-needed student fees and research funding) has dissuaded Portuguese scholars from publicly questioning its epistemic value, a questioning that was common and widespread until very recently. However, in university representatives' official speeches, this transformation in discourses about WGS is described as motivated only by epistemic factors. I analyse excerpts from interviews and speeches to examine how this link between pecuniary profitability and epistemic status is downplayed, thus maintaining a framing of universities as institutions concerned with knowledge, rather than profit.

Karamanidou, L. *City University*

The Immigration Discourse of a Greek Extreme Right Political Party

This paper discusses how a Greek extreme right party, the Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS) constructs immigration and asylum in parliamentary debates since their election in 2007. Employing Critical Discourse Analysis supplemented by the use of NVivo qualitative software for the analysis of parliamentary documents, it combines qualitative and quantitative insights. The paper first provides data on written and oral questions submitted and debates initiated by LAOS, and discusses the findings in comparison to similar activities by other parties. Secondly, it examines the dominant themes in LAOS discourse of immigration – focusing on constructions of criminality, illegality and difference - and main argumentation strategies employed by its MPs. The paper argues that while LAOS has adopted a more negative view of immigration and its impact on Greek society, and a more exclusionary and discriminatory discourse towards immigrants, some of the dominant themes in their constructions of immigration have been shared by other political parties, especially before the election of LAOS to the parliament. Finally, the findings are discussed in the context of extreme right politics and discourses of immigration in Europe.

Romero Reche, A. *University of Huelva*

Political Humour as an Element of Social Cohesion in Spain

Conflicting national identities are a recurring theme in the Spanish political debate and a key element in the configuration of ideological cleavages and discourses about national coexistence. In terms of popular culture, such conflict has been traditionally managed through stereotyping and jokes, producing several regional trends of ethnic humour which address both each national group's definition of normality and its conception of the others.

The emergence of regional media and, particularly, regional television channels in Spain, has favored a process of formal sophistication for these traditions of ethnic humour, which have gradually become self-reflective (and, hence, often self-ironic), ellaborating increasingly complex discourses about their own working and establishing a constant interplay with opposing traditions. These formal discourses are then incorporated to the popular traditions that feed them.

This paper presents the first results from a research project on the effects of political humour, particularly humour about conflicting national identities, on social cohesion in Spain, analyzing how audiences from different national communities (Basque, Galician, Catalan, Andalusian, etc) react to humorous media representations of national identities and the discourses that are built around these when discussing them.

Kumral, S. *Johns Hopkins University*

Extreme Right Popular Support and Violence in Turkey: A Case of Ethnic-Political Division

This paper aims to explain the rise of extreme right violence in Turkey – mainly targeting unprivileged social groups such as ethnic minorities and political migrants - which is accompanied by high levels of electoral support. This pattern of concurrent rise of extreme right violence and electoral success of extreme right parties in Turkey in the last decade marks a radical difference from previous periods where extreme right violence and electoral support did not go hand in hand. Furthermore, this pattern does not fit the general pattern of extreme right politics in many European countries, where electoral success of extreme right parties is highest where extreme right violence is low. We argue that 'Socio-Economic Competition and Deprivation' and 'National and Cultural Identity' theories which dominate European extreme right literature are not sufficient to explain the dual rise of extreme right electoral support and political violence in Turkey. Based on the 'Theories of Political Competition', derived from the power-threat hypothesis of ethnic and racial discrimination and violence, we hypothesize that the main mechanism behind this dual process is political mobilization of Kurdish migrant population in the Western cities of Turkey. The pattern of increasing popularization of extreme right violence indicates the significance of tensions rising from ethnic-political divisions in the society.

Cole, M., Stewart, K., Williams, M. *The Open University*

Heteronormativity and the Co-constitution of Homophobic and Speciesist Oppression

This paper expands on a conceptual model of oppressive hierarchical relations (Stewart & Cole, 2009) which focuses on the foundational role played by two inter-related social processes: the differential ascription of levels of subjectivity on the one hand, and the invisibilisation of the experiences of oppressed groups on the other. The model has been primarily applied to speciesist human-nonhuman animal relations in Western societies (see for instance Stewart and Cole, 2009), but has also been used in the context of hierarchies of 'race' and gender (Cole and Morgan, forthcoming 2011). In this paper we explore the relevance of this model to the co-constitution of speciesism and homophobia, by examining the enforcing of heteronormativity on both human and nonhuman animals.

This analysis includes a consideration of how 'deviant' sexualities are both invisibilised and objectified in both material and discursive terms, with violent consequences for non-normative humans and other animals. The paper therefore analyses how speciesist and homophobic hierarchies both recall and reinforce each other, for instance through the heteronormative control of the reproductive processes of 'farmed' animals on the one hand, and 'animalizing' discourses of homosexuality on the other. These processes normalise violence against oppressed Others and habituate 'toleration' of differential levels of harm. The paper therefore makes a novel contribution to forging intersectional analyses of hitherto isolated topics of social science investigation.

Pai, E-Y. *University of York*

Lesbian's Negotiation of Heteronormativity in Taiwan

Drawing on individual sexual stories, this paper considers how Taiwanese women acknowledge same-sex attractions whether or not they had previous heterosexual experiences. Heteronormativity made some women question their female identity when realising the feeling towards same-sex. Participants who did not have previous hetero-experiences frequently talked about 'feeling different' in an early age, while those who had such experiences developed varied strategies for struggling with heteronormativity when 'changing sexuality'. This paper discusses three strategies through which present lesbian identified women make sense of their sexualities and their discontinuous pasts and pre-lesbian (or bisexual) selves and embrace a change in identity. Strategies used by those who had previous heterosexual experiences are: Making this particular woman an exception, rather than generalising same-sex attraction, often involving a denial of lesbianism in the first place; Claiming that they have chosen an unconventional lifestyle when entering their first same-sex relationships also helps to ease the gap between their current lesbianism and heteronormative norms they might have adopted before; Looking for self-justifications (a comfortable understanding of oneself) and adolescent symptoms follows a period of time of emotional conflicts and self-questioning.

Knight, R., Shoveller, J., Robert, R., Cunnigham-Burley, S. *University of British Columbia*

Targeting the Essentialized 'Other'': A Critique of Sexuality Interventions and the Uniformity of Risk-based Social Divisions

Policy and programming interventions frequently target populations based on socially defined characteristics (e.g., ethnicity; gender; sexual identity). This approach is a cornerstone within public health – whereby particular groups are deemed vulnerable to illness because they share social characteristics that render them 'at risk'. We use a Foucauldian approach to reveal how power relations and the contingent nature of 'rationality' unfold under this rubric. We explore the assumptions that are explicit (and implicit) within policy discourses related to sexuality interventions (e.g., HIV/STI control) in the UK, US and Canada to identify how essentializing the 'other' and assuming a uniformity of risk within social groups can be used to justify targeting as a taken-for-granted action. Our analysis details the processes through which profiling and targeting socially defined groups essentializes 'risky' identities as the targeted 'Other' - distinguishing them from those assumed to be at 'low risk'. Thus, a hegemony within public health is (re)produced, privileging actions that identify, monitor and 'correct' risky behaviour among social 'others' (e.g., the gay community). Assuming that risk is distributed uniformly within social groups dampens considerations of agentic practices and perpetuates stereotypes (e.g., that all gay men are at high risk and that monogamy is a rarity in gay communities; that married heterosexual couples are at low risk for HIV/STIs). We explore how conditions of austerity may enhance the likelihood that interventions are targeted toward 'high-risk' social groups in an effort to enhance efficiency, thereby stifling nuanced approaches and ignoring the socially divisive impacts of these approaches.

Simpson, P. *University of Manchester*

Negotiating Heterosexual Worlds: Alienation, Ambivalence and Agency

This paper examines narratives produced in interviews with 27 midlife gay men in Manchester concerning negotiation of heterosexually defined spaces – 'heterospaces.' Its argument is threefold. First, midlife gay men can be differentiated by heterosexuals in ways that compel a self-censoring of everyday practices via body management tactics that 'de-gay' the self. Homophobia (rather than ageism) was narrated as limiting expression of midlife identity and ways of relating (Moran et al 2004). Second, informants differentiated themselves through involvement in more intellectual pursuits with heterosexual friends from younger and peer aged, ghettoised 'scene queens.' But, friendship with heterosexual men could require denial of inequalities and the reinforcement of homophobia through moral and epistemic claims to difference from 'militant' gay others. Third, however, 'heterospaces' could offer freedom from the ageist 'gay gaze' and were thus narrated as enabling expression of 'authentic' aspects of the self and ways of relating. Informants commonly mobilised 'ageing capital' and 'technologies of the self (Foucault 1979) that could temporarily 'queer' heterospaces through confident, age-inflected performance. Such freedoms are attributable to the development of self-esteem with age and the more recent tolerance towards sexual difference. They are expressed in men's moral and epistemic claims to the ordinariness of homosexuality and its rightful inclusion within wider sexual citizenship (Weeks 1998). Such accounts of heterospace mark limits to the view of Moran et al (2004) that the threat of symbolic and physical violence from heterosexuals structures the social experiences of those seen as sexually different.

Sin , I.L. *University of Edinburgh*

International Education at the Doorstep: Exploring the Privilege and Deprivation of the 'Other' Foreign Student

This paper draws upon the preliminary interview findings of my PhD research exploring the distinction practices of young, middle-class international students pursuing UK tertiary programmes in Malaysia. Feelings of inferiority based on the perceived lower economic and social exchange values of their cultural capital, compared to those of Malaysian students studying onshore, that is, physically in the UK, were evident. Onshore students were labelled socially snobbish and having unrealistically high expectations of the material and status rewards of UK education. Yet, the participants desired sameness with them, admiring their direct experiences of a perceived superior academic, social and cultural environment in the UK. However, the participants also established social distance by citing their own positional strengths in the graduate labour market: flexibility, humility and better access to local knowledge and social networks. I argue that UK international education offered outside the UK, where Malaysia represents the biggest market, is an arena where the more modest foreign student middle class experience and negotiate both relative privilege and deprivation.

The paper contributes to an emerging research area which extends Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital to include Western international education undertaken for social mobility by the middle class from Asia. It challenges one-dimensional notions of overseas students as elite, educational consumers necessarily crossing national borders for an international education. Essentially, it gives visibility to academic and social differentiation within hierarchical modes of tertiary education in the rapidly expanding global academic marketplace.

Lin, P-Y. *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Logics of Educational Exploitation

In this paper I extend Glenn Rikowski's 'labour power theory' by asking: 'who are the labourers producing labour power in education?' David Harvie has focused on the role of teachers' labour; on the contrary, I argue that the role of students' labour in education should be considered, within the process of producing labour power.

I call the students' labour 'schooling labour', to signify the passive meanings of 'to be educated'. Moreover, I found under the pressure of improving the qualities of labour powers for capitalist accumulation, there will be an inner logic to expand and intensify schooling labour; as a result, schooling labour will not be free activities or consumption of pleasure, but be alienated process for students.

I argue that following Marxist labour theory of value, schooling labour also produce the use value (productivity) and exchange value (premium wage) of labour power; however, it hasn't produced surplus value yet. The production of schooling labour is embodied in the labour powers, and it would be used in the commodity production process to intensify wage labour and to produce more surplus value.

Moreover, owing to the effects of schooling labour on increasing surplus value, 'educational exploitation' emerged. I tried to distinguish two main mechanisms of educational exploitations.

(1) by improving the qualities of labour powers to increase the capacities of producing surplus value;

(2) by the tendencies of 'expanding educational costs', 'inflations of graduates', and 'global auction' to lower the value of skilled labour power.

In conclusiom, I would integrate the logics of educational exploitation with the ideas of Marx, to broaden Marx's theory of surplus value.

Pathak, D. *South Asian University*

Social Imagination of Death and Religiosity: An Interpretative Reading of Maithili Folksongs

Steering clear of the platitudes of Hinduism 'from above' and 'from below', of Brahmanic- Sanskritik and of Subaltern- Vernacular, this paper seeks to understand the notion of religious notions fluidly employed by the folk. The expression of latter is present in the folksongs from a linguistic-cultural region Mithila in North India. It underscores folk philosophy and thereof imagination of death and dying which brings about a more grounded and practical version of Hinduism. While in the folk-design women assume a predominant role, men are swayed by it too. Hence, it is not a simplistic notion of women's resistance that characterize the critical discourse on patriarchal society. Mithila presents fodder for rethinking the almost taken-for-granted category of Hinduism. however, it is beyond the binary oppositions of great and little tradition, classical and folk, and this and other worldly. The logic of everyday life discloses a philosphical anchorage of the folk even in modern times.

Erhard, F. *Universität Leipzig*

Images of Afterlife in a Functionalistic Approach: Empirical Findings

For Niklas Luhmann death generates the paradox of an assured knowledge and lack of assured knowledge at the same time. That is, the end of a life is imaginable, but one can not know when and how death will occur. Also death can not be experienced, since the stream of consciousness simply breaks off with its occurrence. Yet, a consciousness is able to think beyond its own close and to communicate about it. That way it opens up the transcendent sphere of afterlife, which hence is an object of imagination and not of experience.

For Luhmann it is the social function of religion to provide a perspective for relating the sphere of everyday life experiences with the sphere of a possible afterlife. Due to such a functionalistic understanding of religion it is necessary to include into 'Afterlife' also concepts of a possible immanent life after death (e.g. re-birth).

Following these ideas I argue that the contents of the belief in afterlife are determined by the experiences made in this world. Individuals pick up the interpretational patterns offered by religious traditions and scientific mainstream knowledge and adapt them in the light of everyday life experiences. My presentation will exemplify this approach by the means of group discussions during a research project at the University of Leipzig. It shows that the prospects on what comes after death are strongly connected to one's social position and the perception of one’s expectations and limits in this world.

Bergelt, D. *Universität Leipzig*

'A job is alright but what most women really want is a home and children': Approach of a Path-dependent Explanation of the Gender-gap in Religiosity

For a long time the sociology of religion has been 'gender-blind' (Woodhead). Today it is mostly accepted that there is a correlation between gender and religion. As one can see in many empirical studies, it seems like an almost worldwide fact that women are more religious than men.

There are different research approaches trying to explain the gender-gap in religiosity. From a sociological point of view, there are especially two interesting approaches: One explains the gender-gap in religiosity by the gender-specific socialization (e.g. Kesckes) and the other one refers to the fact that the gender-gap is a temporary phenomenon, which will disappear with an increasing modernization (e.g. Ingelhart and Norris).

In fact, there was a decrease in women's religiosity after the end of Word War II, which seems to relate to their increasing integration into working life. However, even in so called modernized societies the gender-gap does not vanish but sometimes gets even bigger.

In my presentation I will first examine the phenomenon of the persistence of the gender-gap, and then identify possible explanations. My analysis will be based on data and calculations from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and The European Value Study (EVS). Using this quantitative data I argue that primarily factors of societal modernization processes require a change in social values, and influence the gender-gap regarding religiosity. That is measured for example by the approval of certain gender norms and assignments as I suggest in my heading.

SUBJECTIVITY, LIFE AND TECHNOLOGY

Kampouris, M. *University of Edinburgh*

Theorizing Technological Change as a Series of Ever-Changing Simple and Complex Social Phenomena

This paper aspires, via a critique of complexity theorists' approaches to technological change, to develop an understanding of the speed and orientation of technological development. Complexity theory suggests that performativity and disproportionality between causes and effects characterize socio-technical reality. Under this perspective, our knowledge claims for the latter can only be modest and local, whereas technological development can be understood in terms of the expansion of globally integrated networks and global fluids. This analysis posits that complexity theory's ontological position in favour of a determined complex being not only renders void its appeal to epistemological modesty, but in addition opens it up to the criticism of being relativist and vague. This paper supports an alternative approach which describes socio-technical phenomena as entities susceptible to change, the cause of which can either be human radical creativity or forces entirely independent of human control. The perseverance of change means that the being of social phenomena is not determined and need not be described as solely 'simple' or 'complex'. Therefore, complexity should be treated as the explanandum rather than the explanans of social scientific approaches to technological change, whilst performativity would be encountered only in the specifically subject to humanly induced change dimension of socio-technical reality. Hence, the paper will propose that a better understanding will emerge of the continuities and discontinuities in technological change if we acknowledge the contribution of human creativity to the latter.

Krause, J. *London School of Economics*

Reconceptualising Sociology as a Life Science, Broadly Construed? Social Theory, Philosophy and the Bifurcation of Nature in the Age of Austerity

Although the cuts bite deep all across academia, the so-called 'natural' and 'life' sciences have proved consistently more successful in attracting funding than scholars in the social sciences have. Social theorists in particular seem to find it difficult to argue against a view that considers the life sciences as dealing with fundamental or real questions whereas the sociologist's subject matter is somehow derivative of elementary processes that do not actually constitute 'hard facts'. This paper aims to sketch a way out of this dilemma. By drawing on the 'process philosophy' of AN Whitehead, it investigates how sociology and social theory can make a stronger case for their research vis-à-vis funding bodies and the interested public if they dispute the ontological division between the 'natural' and the 'social'. It takes seriously Whitehead's claim that it is a fundamental error to conceptualise nature as essentially 'bifurcated', i.e. split in two: as that which is only discernible to the physicist on the level of particles, and that which pertains to the level of appearance in a distinctly human realm. In particular, this paper asks how social theorists and philosophers ought to construe subjectivity in a world where process, not matter, is primary and a neat division between the material and the mental does not apply. It shows how 'subjectivity', 'subject' and 'object' will turn into fuzzy concepts that are material in character but which do not aim to reduce subjectivity to the level of biology. Ultimately, it argues that social theory will only be able to meet the challenges posed by the reductionists in the life sciences if it tackles the question of subjectivity right on the level of ontology.

Meloni, M. *University of Nottingham*

Compassionate Neuro-Darwinism: The Making of a New Ideology in a Time of Crisis

In this paper, I will map the emergence of a constellation of authors who, drawing from cutting-edge disciplines like neuroscience, primatology, moral and evolutionary psychology, are trying to convey a new understanding of nature and a new picture of human sociality with significant consequences for social theory. If the nineteenth century found in the vocabulary of biology the repertoire of competition and survival of the fittest that was particularly suitable to the exigencies of its 'unrestrained capitalism' (Ricoeur, 2000), today, after the totalitarian experiences of the twentieth century, and in the middle of an unprecedented financial crisis, a proliferation of 'books about sympathy, empathy, cooperation' (Brooks, 2011), for which 'greed is out, empathy is in' (de Waal, 2009), pushes us to find among animals and in our brain those 'signs of sympathy and sociability' from which a new ethics can be rebuilt.

The intent of my paper is to catch the emergence of this new ideology in its making, delineating its profile both in terms of content - the celebration of the good-natured (de Waal, 1996) character of human beings and evolutionary process – and method – the use of science (neuroscience and evolutionary biology in particular) as a new foundational vocabulary for moral and political theory, an increasingly appealing choice for many social and political theorists, especially after the ideological disillusions of the twentieth century (Meloni, 2011). Through this process

of 'moralization of biology' (Meloni, in preparation), scientific naturalism takes the political form of a new secular community of hope.

Fox, N. *Universty of Sheffield*

Sociology Without a Human Subject, Or, How to Do Sociology with a Chainsaw

Despite its disciplinary concern with social institutions, networks and processes, much sociology implicitly acknowledges humans as agentic subjects. A growing interest in embodiment and identity strengthens this humanistic tendency, particularly in studies of gender and sexuality, health and illness, social stratification, work and employment, education and religion. Research methodologies frequently use individualistic methods such as surveys and interviews to gather data, and may report individual utterances as 'evidence' of social processes.

This paper argues for an alternative, ecological approach. Using an ontology deriving variously from the work of Deleuze and Guattari, Manuel DeLanda and Bruno Latour, the key concept and unit of analysis becomes the social assemblage. In this ontology, assemblages of relations between bodies, things, social institutions and ideas shape an impersonal and undirected, yet creative and experimenting desire.

I will show how phenomena such as creativity, sexuality, health, consumption, and social identity (considered within a humanistic sociology as attributes of bodies, albeit manifesting within a social context), are more productively understood as assemblages of social and material relations, confluent with and territorialising desire.

This ecological approach requires the abandonment of traditional ideas of agency and structure. Agency is no longer an attribute of an embodied subjectivity, but an outcome of the assemblage/desire confluence, while assemblages themselves are remarkably structure-less, often coalescing fleetingly around desiring, with elements that simultaneously contribute to many different assemblages. I conclude with some reflections on the ethical consequences of taking a chainsaw to sociological humanism.

Friday 13 April 2012 at 15:15 - 16:45

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RECESSION

Li, Y. *Manchester University*

Ethnic Employment in Hard Times

This study examines the employment situation of ethnic groups in Britain and the USA in the last forty years (1972-2011), especially during the hard times (economic recessions). Using data from the General Household Survey/Labour Force Survey for Britain and the Current Population Survey for the USA with around 10 million records, we can find detailed patterning of ethnic employment in each of the forty years covering several important recession times. Focusing on working-age groups (16-64 for men and 16-60 for women), we find clear trends of ethnic disadvantage, ethnic hyper-cyclical unemployment, ethnic penalty, and ethnic scarring effects associated with hard times. The Blacks were always found to be more likely to have higher unemployment rates in both countries, followed by the Hispanics in the US and the Pakistanis-Bangladeshis in Britain. There are also important social changes happening in society, with ethnic equality becoming more apparent for the US women since the mid 1990s and for British men since the early 2000s. The youngest cohort, particularly those from certain disadvantaged ethnic backgrounds and resident in diverse and deprived areas, were especially hard hit during peak times of unemployment and such scarring effects were clearly visible during the next rounds of recessions. A great deal of work needs to be done before true equality in ethnic employment can be achieved.

Warren, T. *University of Nottingham*

Gender and Economic Life in the UK: Subjective Evaluations of Economic (In)Security in an Age of Austerity

The current economic crisis was predicted to have a gendered impact, affecting women and men in different ways. Drawing on a British Academy funded sociological research project into the consequences of recession in the UK, this paper will explore gender inequalities in economic life. Rather than focus on objective indicators of economic inequalities, it looks instead to subjective indicators such as expressed feelings of economic in/security. Whilst men overall experienced higher levels of job loss than women in previous recessions, women were seen to carry the heavier emotional burden of job loss and economic insecurity within a household context. Analysing data from the British Household Panel Survey and its successor Understanding Society the paper will identify any gender differences in expressed feelings of economic insecurity in this current age of austerity, and it will consider whether certain groups of women and men have fared better or worse in the UK context.

Moriarty, J., Hussein, S., Stevens, M., Manthorpe, J., Cornes, M. *King's College London*

Cutbacks and the Care Sector: Employers' Perspectives on the Impact of the Recession on Employment in the Care Sector

Media coverage of the collapse of Southern Cross and the abusive care practices in Winterbourne View have heightened longstanding concerns among policymakers, campaigners, and the general public about recruitment and retention in the care sector, now a major employer in the UK labour market. This paper uses data from face-to-face interviews with over 70 employers which comprise part of an ongoing multi-method longitudinal study of the Adult Social Care Workforce funded by the Department of Health. Interview participants include employers in the public, private and third sector and range from large multinationals to owners of small 'mom and pop' care homes. Emerging analysis of these interviews reveals how local retail and factory closures may lead to a spike in applications to work in the care sector and the challenges faced by employers in ensuring that applicants have the required personal qualities and levels of training. At one level the care sector can be seen as countercyclical in that the demand for care has been increasing; at another level, cuts in public expenditure have reduced the levels of profit that the sector can expect to receive as local authorities seek to reduce the fees they pay to providers. The data also shows the potential power of the labour force in giving and withholding their labour, not through means of collective bargaining, but through individualist practices such as choosing to work or not work certain shifts or leaving one employer to work for another.

Takeda, H., Ishiguro, K. *University of Tokyo*

'Shining Jobs': Young Japanese Women and Work in an Age of Austerity

How are individuals who possess less economic resources and a lower degree of human capital surviving when the national government implements austerity policies and corporate restructuring is progressing? The paper

considers this question by examining narratives and stories of young female sex workers as well as advertisements of sex-related work circulated in Tokyo by employing discourse analysis.

The economic downturn started in the early 1990s has triggered changes in the employment practices of Japanese companies represented by lifetime employment and seniority-based promotion, and the volume of irregular workers who are excluded from the stable employment and social security benefits has rapidly increased. Young Japanese women with lower educational credentials have been affected by such shifts most significantly. In the contemporary Japanese labour market, they are unlikely to be able to access fulltime and/or permanent employment opportunities. Simultaneously, demographic and lifestyle transitions have shaken the foundation of the male-breadwinner family model, while austerity policies implemented by the national government narrowed the scope of social security provisions, generating more pressure for women to be in paid employment. All these have resulted in imposing on young non-elite women enormous pressure to desperately search work opportunities. Some of them turn to sex-related jobs, while, in response, the industry is changing their recruitment strategies. As such, the ways in which young non-elite Japanese women manoeuvre and negotiate in the current economic climate should provide us with useful insights to understand how the weak economic players are trying to survive in a time of austerity.

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TRADE UNION

Adefolaju, T. *Ekiti State University*

Global Economic Challenges: Implications for Trade Union Growth in Nigeria

Nigeria attained independence in 1960 full of hopes and aspirations to transform into a mordern nation-state. Towards this end, several Development Plans and projects were embarked upon to enable the realisation of an improved socio-economic status. The exploration of petroleum resources later provided the much-needed finance to grow the economy. However, by the 1980s, recession had crept in, leading to distortions in macro-economic policies and a short-fall in revenues accruing to the country. The consequences of these were low production output especially in the private sector as many organisations, as a safety valve, resorted to various aberrant practices such as casualisation, right-sizing and outright retrenchment of staff. The Nigerian government then introduced various reform measures which it believed will enhance the development process in the country. Notable among these reforms are privatisation, which was meant to reduce the role and size of the public sector and encourage the participation of members of the public in hitherto government-owned enterprises, and deregulation which envisaged a sustantial pull out by the State from its overbearing participation in the nation's economic activities. All these have far reaching implications on labour relations in the country. This paper thus examines the Nigerian economy and concludes that it has impacted adversely on Trade Unions ability to organise effectively.

Bhengu, S. *University of Kwa-Zulu Natal*

Workers, Wages and Livelihoods: Linking Livelihood Struggles in Workplace and Community

The paper explores a significant area of study on workers, wages and livelihoods, interrogating reproductive capacity of capitalism in post-apartheid South Africa and possibilities for class struggle on shop floor and in communities. The paper is based on ethnographic research with Dunlop workers, premised on a claim that wage income is the locus around which livelihoods (forms of reproduction) are mobilised across rural-urban divide. The paper asserts that the crisis in South Africa is not necessarily a crisis of accumulation, but a crisis of reproduction (subsistence and survival). Furthermore the paper looks at complexities in how concrete economic, political and social conditions of workers and their households as well as concrete class struggles play out on shop floor and in communities in everyday life.

Lopes, A., Hall, T. *University of East London*

Cleaning up: The Living Wage Campaign at the University of East London

The London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic games (LOCOG) and the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) has set great store by its claim to be an ethical employment and procurement policy. A report published in April 2011 by the ODA states that 82% of the workforce and 61% of the contractor workforce said that they paid the London Living Wage (LLW) rate or higher. The campaign to get LOCOG and the ODA to sign up to the LLW was led by London Citizens.This paper looks at another campaign led by London Citizens: the campaign by contract cleaning staff to get the University of East London (UEL) to sign up to the LLW. UEL agreed to pay the LLW after a brief campaign in November 2010. The LLW was implemented in August 2011. The paper charts the course of this campaign and draws on new research to account for its success. What our research suggests is that community organisers and union activists were able to organise and mobilise an ostensibly apolitical group of migrant workers. This, we suggest, bodes well for similar campaigns in the future.

Wahn, I-L. *University of Essex*

Consumer Movements in Taiwan: How the Consumer is (Re)institutionalized in Changing Political Economy

It has been 30 years since organized consumer emerged in Taiwan and almost 20 years that they helped passed the Consumer Protection Law. As a social movement that stretched from authoritative rule to democratic reforms and from economic scarcity to prosperity, it is ideal for the investigation on the institutionalization of market exchange. In this summary, the consumer movement is first contextualized in the historical transformation of Taiwan. Then, expansion and the legitimacy of the movement are explained by movement composition and their roles in critical cases. This leads to a description of the legislation process. Subsequent movement organizations and networks with other movement are analyzed to reveal the transformation as well as continuity of the movement. Finally, this essay concludes with a discussion on the challenges brought by new political economic developments.

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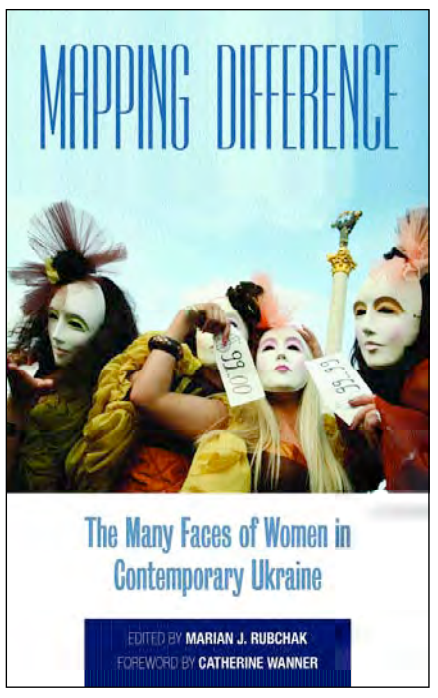

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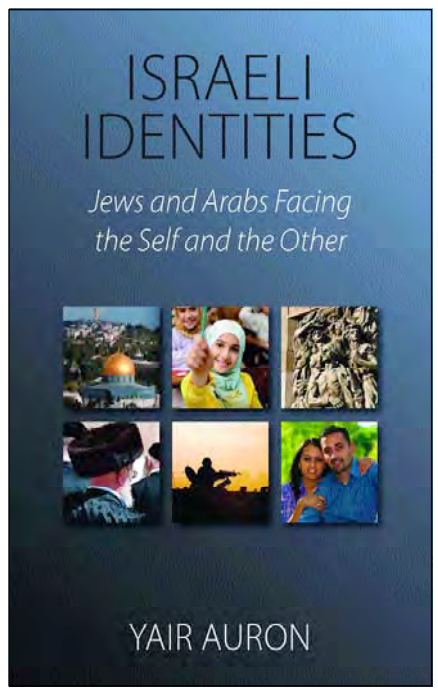

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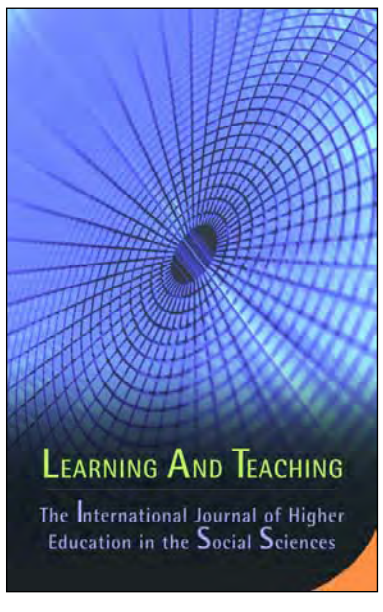

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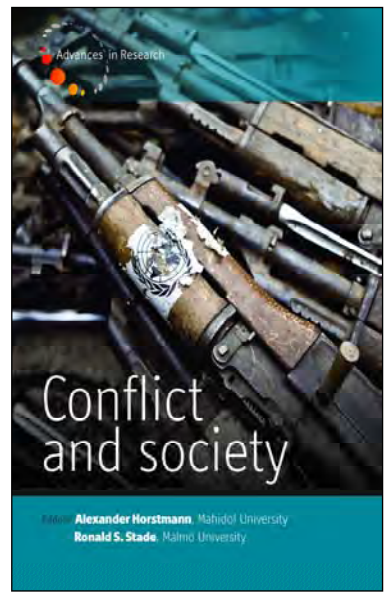

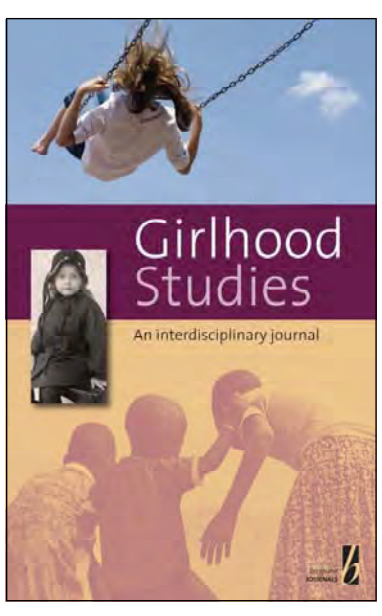

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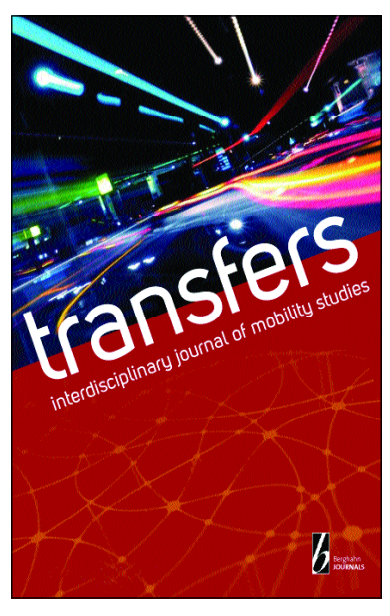

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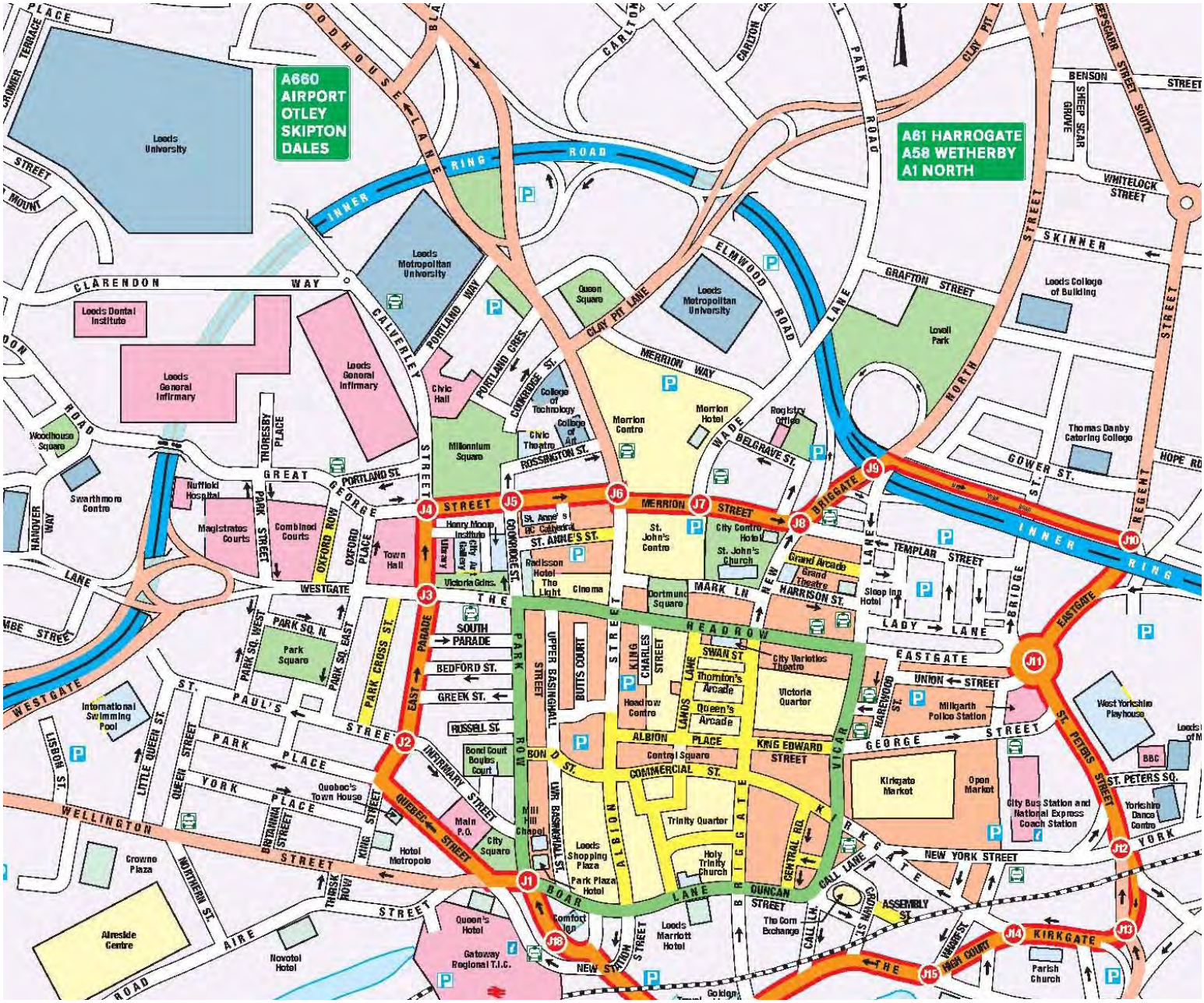

Key

- Short Stay Parking
- Long Stay Parking
- 24 Hour Taxi
- Rail Line
- City Centre Loop
- Public Transport Box
- Inner Ring Road
- Major Route
- Pedestrian Street
- Leisure & Tourist Attraction
- Open Space
- Public Building
- Hotel
- Shopping Centre & Arcade
- Educational Establishment
- Main Shopping Area
- Tourist Information Centre

City Centre Loop Junctions

J1 City Square	J10 Regent Street
J2 Bank of England	J11 Eastgate
J3 Town Hall	J12 Quarry Hill
J4 Civic Centre	J13 Crown Point
J5 Cathedral	J14 Parish Church
J6 St. John's	J15 The Calls
J7 Merrion	J16 Bridge End
J8 Grand Theatre	J17 Sovereign
J9 North Street	J18 Bishopgate

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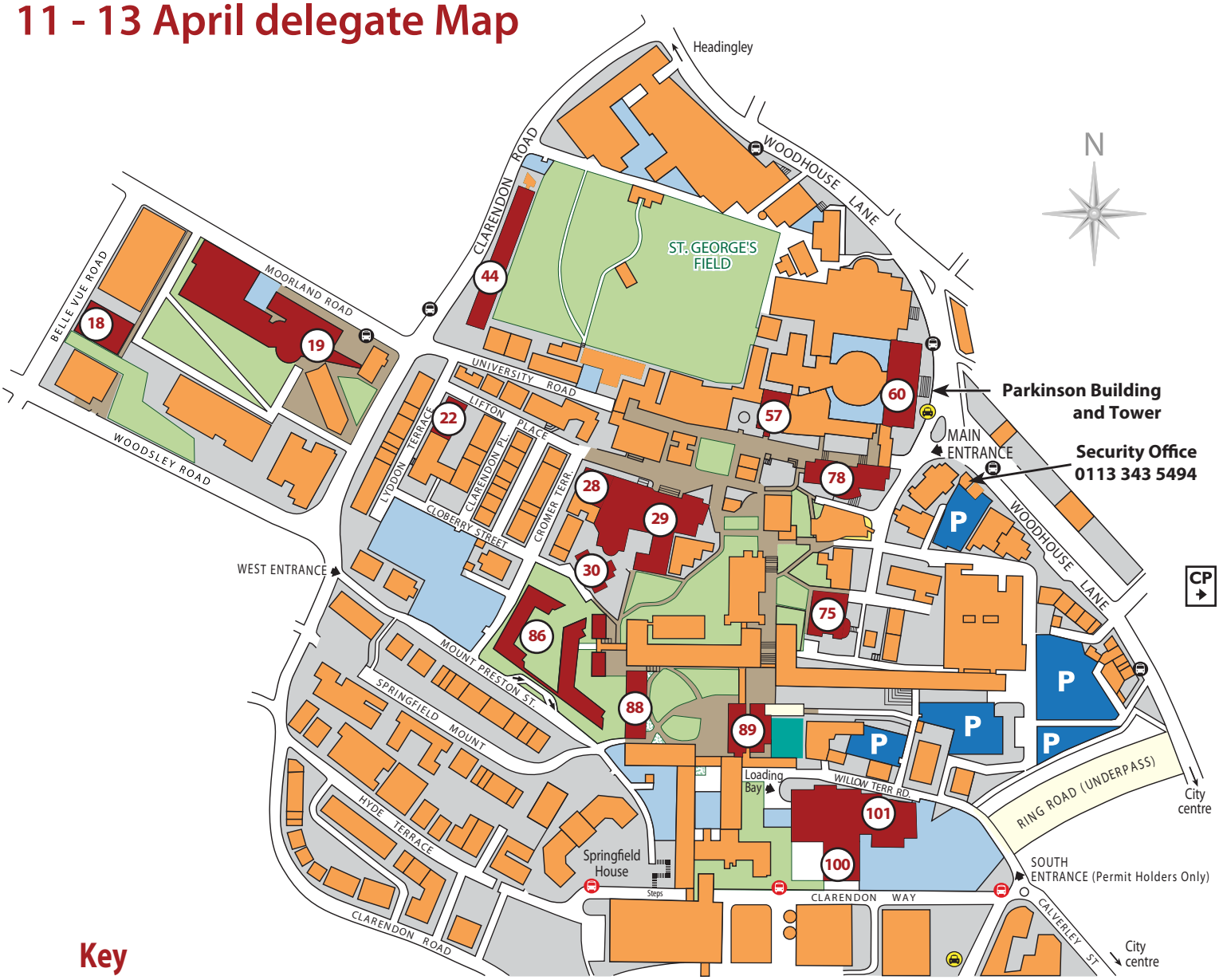
University of Leeds B.S.A. Conference 2012
11 - 13 April delegate Map



Key

Venues

Registration, Poster Sessions, Refreshments: 101
Sports & Exhibition Centre

Plenary & Paper Sessions: 101
Conference Auditorium 1 & 2

Roger Stevens Lecture Theatres 89

Conference Dinner: *Refectory* 29

Car parks

University visitors' car parks (limited access) P
Other university car parks
Public multi-storey car park CP

Other useful information

CityBus Stop
Bus Stop
Taxi Rank
Pedestrian Only Area
Lawns

All venues on campus

18. **Western Lecture Theatre**
19. **Leeds University Business School (LUBS)**
22. **Ellerslie Hall**
28. **University House**
29. **Refectory**
30. **Lyddon Hall**
44. **Henry Price Residence**
57. **Great Hall**
60. **Parkinson Building**
75. **School of Music**
78. **Michael Sadler Building**
86. **Charles Morris Hall** (Dobree House, Storm Jameson Court, Whetton House)
88. **Staff Centre**
89. **Roger Stevens Building**
100. **Conference Auditorium**
101. **Sports & Exhibition Centre/The Edge**

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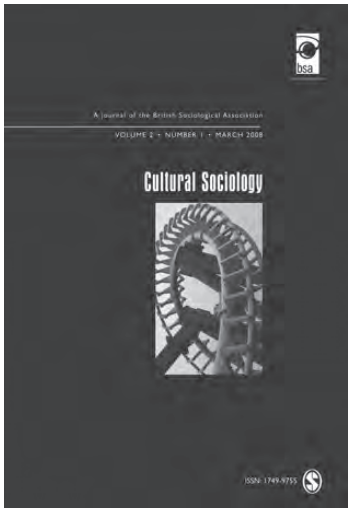

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Call For Papers

Medical Sociology Group Annual Conference 2012

Wednesday 5th – Friday 7th September 2012
University of Leicester

We look forward to welcoming you to our 44th Annual Conference.

We are pleased to announce Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State University, San Francisco and David Armstrong, King's College London have agreed to be our plenary speakers at the 2012 conference.

Papers, posters and other forms of presentation will be structured around streams that include:

1. Cancer	10. Gender	19. Mental Health
2. Citizenship and health	11. Health Policy	20. Methods
3. Complimentary and alternative medicines	12. Health Service Delivery	21. Patient –professional interaction
4. Critical public health	13. Health Care Organisations	22. Pharmaceuticals
5. Embodiment and Emotion	14. Screening and diagnosis	23. Politics of Health
6. Ethics	15. STS and medicine	24. Professions
7. Ethnicity	16. Individual, Collective and Global Risk	25. Theory
8. Experiences of health and illness	17. Inequalities	26. Open Stream
9. Evidence	18. Lifecourse - reproductive health; chronic conditions; ageing; death and dying	

We welcome abstract submissions for oral presentations, poster presentations and symposia/special events

The abstract submission deadline is 20th April 2012.
Abstracts received after this date will not be considered.

Further details and abstract submission form available from: www.britsoc.co.uk/events/medsoc and events@britsoc.org.uk

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