Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A

ROOM 1.218

CITIES BUILT TO INCLUDE? THE THEORIES AND PRACTICE OF INCLUSION IN URBAN PUBLIC SPACE

In the last few decades urban regeneration strategies (e.g. Towards an Urban Renaissance [Urban Task Force 1999] in the space) have put particular emphasis on the rejuvenation of the urban public space. In this context, urban public realm has routinely been portrayed in more abstract social scientific accounts as under threat from various social forces. These include the perceived 'disneyfication' of public space (Sorkin [ed.] 1992), its increasing securitisation (Ruppert 2006) and declining levels of participation in public life (Sennett 1974).

Against this backdrop, this themed session will explore both practical and theoretical approaches to dealing with issues of social inclusion and public space. Fostering social inclusion in public space is important, it has been suggested, because it can enable casual, everyday social contact between different ethnic and age groups (Young 1990) and the generation of 'weak ties' that provide for the accommodation of social differences (Watson 2006). In this vein, and in the spirit of the conference theme, public space can become a site for rendering personal causes, identities and subjectivities public; or at the very least a site for experiencing, even if just visually, inter-personal difference.

Amidst a raft of influential accounts of public space that forecast its demise, this session aims to examine the ways in which policymakers, planners and urban denizens themselves have the potential to create and nurture inclusive public spaces. The analyses of these processes will also shed light on the tensions, challenges and contradictions involved with creating socially inclusive cities and public life.

'The Great Meeting Place': Regeneration and Social Inclusion in 'Bradford Beach'

Sirriyeh, A., Manning, N.
(Keele University)

Recent accounts of urban space note pervasive trends which undermine public spaces: privatisation, commercialisation, securitisation and homogenisation. While we accept the broad sweep of these analyses, this paper will introduce a case study of Bradford's City Park which, to some extent, seems to run counter to prevailing tendencies.

City Park is a new urban space with a central interactive water feature in the centre of Bradford (West Yorkshire, UK). The park was being planned as the financial crash hit and was then built and developed in the post-crash period. It opened in March 2012 and despite some on-going criticism, the site has drawn thousands of people to the heart of Bradford.

In 2013 we undertook a research study to explore how the park is used, experienced and perceived by different groups. We argue that commonly accepted principles of urban regeneration structure who has the right to the city and what activities are pertained to be acceptable. In particular, post-industrial city regeneration is often centred around appeals to commercial interests and investment and to attracting creative classes into the city. City Park displays some elements of these models of recovery. However, we found the development also presents a unique regeneration pathway which deviates from renewal projects in other northern UK cities through its offer of a more socially inclusive route to regeneration. We consider the opportunities and challenges in this development and ask to what extent such an approach is being, and can be, replicated or shared in across other settings.

Re-materialising Public Space

Watson, S.
(Open University)

A dominant tradition in sociology and urban studies sees public space and the public realm as a site of debate, contestation, encounter and social interaction among human actors. In much discussion of the public realm and public space, the city is dematerialized, it has no physical substance or solidity; rather it appears as

a container, where matter, objects and infrastructural elements are 'blackboxed' into invisible infrastructure. More recently scholars have explored the technological and 'natural' governance of the city, while others have developed a socio-material view of publics which foregrounds the constitutive role of different objects and materials in making up,

separating, allowing and limiting different publics. This paper builds on these arguments to look at how changing technologies, practices and spaces in relation to mundane objects and materials of everyday urban life co-produce shifting borders, boundaries, margins, inclusions and exclusions in the city.

Erasing, Mobilizing and Inviting: Producing the 'Inclusive' City

Wallace, A.
(University of Leeds)

This paper attempts to sketch some of the key dynamics of 'inclusivity' and the contemporary city. It starts from the premise that post-crash and mid-austerity, urban

welfare systems have been further hollowed out and a range of social conflicts have come to the fore across European cities reinforcing structural and corporeal vulnerabilities. In light of this, various citizen relationships and networks are being pressed into the service of improving and securing urban life. Government projects seek to build 'cohesion' within and between communities, 'nudge' programmes encourage individuals to make 'pro-social' choices, whilst planners and architects design 'out' threatening behaviour from public space and design 'in' a range of opportunities for 'authentic' and nourishing sociality. The paper traces some of the roots of these contemporary expressions back to a range of 'therapeutic' urbanist agendas which fixate on citizen relations (e.g. North American functionalism and communitarianism, 'New Urbanism', behavioural economics) and discusses the ramifications of an 'inclusive' city built around 'our' relational capacities.

Right to the City (If You Want It): Marshall Berman and the Pleasures and Pains of Inclusive Public Space

Millington, G.
(University of York)

This paper examines how the work of Marshall Berman illuminates our understanding of the pleasures and pains of public space. Berman's distinctive Marxist Humanist position—developed in major works such as All That Is Solid Melts

Into Air (1982) and On the Town (2007) as well as a number of lesser known short articles—expands upon Marx's maxim that the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all. Berman insists that inclusive urban space is a fundamental human right, albeit a right that can only be established through struggle. Three discussions from Berman's work are foregrounded here: first, his emphasis on the importance of urban imaginaries in understanding the inclusive potentials of a public space such as Times Square; second, his reading of creativity as struggle in the Bronx during the crisis-ridden 1970s; and third, his affirmation of the perils of confronting 'unknown human spaces with no limits at all' (Berman 1982: 114). The key contradictions or tensions emerging from these discussions will then be worked through Orhan Pamuk's (2015) novel about one man's life in Istanbul, A Strangeness in my Mind. Pamuk was one of Berman's favourite authors but he was not alive to read this remarkable book. The purpose of this final exercise is to identify or point to how the contradictions of public space identified by Berman may be resolved or deferred through practice and/or happenstance, focusing in particular on the interface between subjectivity (or internal life), the public life of the city and time. In this sense the public spaces of the city can only be animated through the revelation of secrets, or the appearance of elements that usually remain hidden

Inclusive Place, Inclusive Space? Exploring the Contextual Dimensions of Public Realm Use on London's South Bank

Jones, A.
(London School of Economics)

There is growing interest in the development and study of design processes, practices and policies for the creation of inclusive public outdoor urban environments, in particular when it comes to fostering the inclusion of young people. In this developing area of practice and research the emphasis is on how approaches

to the design of public realm can impinge upon how inclusive that realm is perceived and experienced as being. Drawing on a 4-year ethnographic study of the use and production of public realm in and around an assemblage of arts institutions in London known as the 'Southbank Centre,' in this paper I explore the role of place in fostering inclusive space. Specifically, I consider the relationship between the civic purpose of the Southbank Centre and its related 'accessibility' – not only physical accessibility, but also socio-economic, policy and cultural dimensions of accessibility – and the social in-/ex-clusivity of the local public realm. Underpinning this paper is the argument that urban public space cannot be treated as a vessel existing in isolation from its social and institutional context; rather, such space serves 'city publics' (Watson 2006; Iveson 2007) whose relation to the material form of the city is structured by their use of, access to and experience of its constituent social and institutional forms.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

NEW URBAN PUNITIVENESS

Everyday Evictions: A Political Economy

Paton, K., Cooper, V.
(University of Liverpool)

In austerity Britain, evictions have become more punitive and have reached record highs with hundreds occurring daily. Not only are evictions indicative of an economic downturn, they are the outcome of housing financialisation where policies which actively support housing as a financial asset rather than a social provision are pursued. In this paper we frame the contemporary rise of evictions in the aftermath of the financial crash and subsequent austerity in relation housing financialisation of which welfare reform is a critical part. We demonstrate how evictions are actively endorsed by the state through a swathe of policy interventions and welfare reforms that, for the poor, increase the risk of eviction, housing debt and homelessness, while securing accumulative wealth for owners and investors in the private rented sector as well as the bailiff industry. We identify this as being tantamount to state-led eviction. We advance Harvey's notion of accumulation by dispossession to accumulation by repossession to account for today's active 'eviction industry' premised upon transferring wealth to private sector meanwhile transferring (and profiting from) the economy of debt and risk to the individual.

Personal Responses to the Housing and Planning Act (2016)

Humphry, D.
(University of East London)

The Housing and Planning Act, passed in May 2016, launches a multi-faceted attack on social housing, accelerating the shift from public to private housing provision in England and Wales. The Act therefore marks a crucial turning point for the hollowing out of public welfare provision, at the same time as it imposes equally rupturing change on the personal lives of thousands of people whose homes, communities and futures will be destabilised and even destroyed. Drawing on primary narrative, visual and observational data collected in London during 2016, as the policy progressed from Bill to Act, this research investigates how residents, activists and local stakeholders have thus far responded. Due to be implemented in April 2017, the research indicates the deep anxieties already felt. The most immediate impacts of the Act include forcing councils to sell off public housing stock, forcing London households earning over £40,000 to pay market rents, and ending secure lifetime tenancies. This means fewer genuinely affordable homes in the city, an increase in insecure private renting, and the eviction of residents from their homes and neighbourhoods, effecting wide-scale demographic change. This audio-visual presentation will give voice to the multiple ways that people feel threatened by the Act, and visibility to the lives that are under threat. As people expressed fear of losing their homes, jobs, social networks and mental health, far from current housing policy promoting personal security and social mobility as claimed (David Cameron 2016; Marcus Jones MP 2015), this early evidence indicates the reverse.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 3.205

Vicarious Value: The Social Significance of 'Turning Over' North Staffordshire Ceramic Ware

Leach, R.
(Keele University)

This paper examines the 'material culture' of the practice of turning over pottery in people in or from Stoke-on-Trent and North Staffordshire – that is, I attempt here to make connections between this practice and wider social and cultural contexts, focusing on the role local ceramic ware plays in shaping everyday lives and affording social and cultural ordering. Previous work identified that the hidden heritage of working class consumers constitutes a core part of regional identity practice and local heritage culture 'unauthorised heritage discourse'. (Leach, 2016; Smith, 2011; Waterton , 2011). This paper however explores the broader sociological explanations for turning over and is an insight into the role that 'local' ceramics play in personal, domestic and regional social and cultural structures.

The empirical work demonstrated that turning over pottery has a deeply significant and prevalent place in the local identities of N Staffs residents, and that it plays a key part in refreshing their stories of locality and belonging. Further, the research demonstrates that the symbolic, haptic and ordinary properties of local ware are part of regular ritualistic and habitual practices of renewing local and familial identities. Theoretically, this research contributes further to the understanding of local and domestic material cultures, surfacing further critical debate on the nature of value in re-circulated, antique and vicariously 'used' goods. The particular acquisition of vicarious value in the practice reminds us that consumption is more nuanced that simply exchange and ownership.

Theorising the 'Social Aesthetic': How Classical Music Practices Reproduce White Middle-Class Identities Among Young People in the South of England

Bull, A.
(University of Portsmouth)

This paper draws on data from an ethnographic study of young people playing in classical music groups in the south of England to explore the links between white middle-class identities and the practices required to produce classical music. Against earlier approaches in the sociology of music this paper not only explores the social relations around the music, but asks how these social relations can be heard in the music itself. I therefore contribute to post-Bourdieusian debates on culture and inequality by describing a way of understanding the aesthetic through the practices that it requires. In order to do this, I examine four ways in which classical music reproduces bourgeois identity. Firstly, it has particular modes of sociality with a relatively high degree of formality and organisation and clear boundaries around participation, as opposed to studies of working-class music-making which describe a more dialogic, informal mode of participation. Secondly, it reproduces the historical and contemporary modes of embodiment of the white middle-classes. Thirdly, an imaginative dimension of bourgeois self-hood can be read through examining this classical music scene. This encompasses the imagined futures of the young people in my study, the socially valued identity associated with classical music, as well as fantasies of order and control. Finally, linking these three strands together, the aesthetic of 'getting it right' provides the rationale for these processes of sociality, embodiment and imagination.

The Hangover of Empire: Post-Colonial Conviviality and Melancholia in 'Real Ale' Discourse

Smith, D.
(Anglia Ruskin University)

The relation between beer and belonging, at national and regional levels, is well established. Drawing upon ethnographic materials sociologists have uncovered the affective investments and desires which circulate around the representations of ale and British identity, notably how these narratives of belonging are hedged around with legitimate criteria of membership which demonstrate racializing and classed points-of-view. In this paper I explore the discursive construction of 'real ale' in the context of the craft-beer Renaissance to demonstrate how 'real ale' discourse makes affective investments in narratives of Empire and colonialism. It will be argued that by collating the narratives of 'real ale', from what makes 'real ale, real', to different styles (bitter, mild, stout, etc.), and contemporary fashions around 'craft beer', the struggle for recognition which real-ale campaigns for also develops a political mythology which feeds wider affective investments in neo-imperial thinking and neo-racialisation. By looking at how mythologies circulate around a non-human object – beer (water, hops, barley, yeast) – the paper shows through myth-analysis, in the tradition of Barthes and Lévi-Strauss, that in the efforts to make 'real ale' real they walk a tightrope between post-colonial conviviality, as an expression of the living context of ordinary multi-culturalism in British society, and melancholia as a deeper, psychological condition of indistinct senses of loss and unfocused desire. The central textual case will be accounts of 'IPA' (India Pale Ale), a drink which draws together the craft-beer renaissance, 'real-ale' struggles for recognition, and the neo-imperial mentality.

Class Identification and Lifestyle: A Cross-National Analysis of 30 European Regions

Reeves, A.
(London School of Economics)

Social position and lifestyle are closely associated. But, to date, much less is known about the relationship between lifestyle and class identification; which is both how people describe their position in the social hierarchy (e.g., working-class or middle-class) how people view the social hierarchy (e.g., what proportion of people identify as working-class). Using data from 30 European regions I explore three questions: 1) does class identification predict lifestyle, i.e., cultural practice, 2) does this association vary across countries, and 3) does variation in the extent of working-class identification at the country-level predict cross-national differences in cultural practice? Over and above other socio-demographic controls, people who identify as middle-class are more active cultural consumers than those who identify as working class. Yet, the size of the gap between the self-identified middle-class and working-class varies across

countries and is negatively correlated with the extent of working-class identification at the country-level. In fact, when more than 65% of the population identify as working-class (and therefore largely rejecting middle-class identities) the gap between people who identify as middle-class and those who identify as working-class disappears. Class identities are associated with cultural practices, but this relationship is not consistent across countries and is sensitivity to how those class-specific identities fit into the broader system of social hierarchies.

Environment and Society
ROOM 2.219

Environmental Habitus: The Intergenerational Transmission of Environmental Behaviours in Cross-National Comparison

Katz-Gerro, T., Greenspan, I., Handy, F.
(University of Manchester)

Recent scholarly attention finds that individuals' pro-environmental orientation is related to their parents' pro-environmental values, attitudes, and behaviours. This research takes environmental behaviour into the family domain, and proposes to investigate the links between environmental behaviours of three generations to measure the impact of cultural and economic contexts on intergenerational transmission of environmental behaviours.

Our main theoretical heuristic is the notion of environmental habitus, arguing that a pro-environmental stance may run in the family, not necessarily because individuals follow the imperatives of the environmental movement or because they hold an environmental ideology, but because their families hold values and behavioural dispositions of frugality, modesty, or conservation that have consequences for everyday pro-environmental behaviour. Furthermore, we examine environmental habitus comparatively, asking if it takes different forms in two different national contexts – Israel and South Korea. These countries are characterized by different cultural and economic contexts, different framings of environmental issues, and different historical trajectories starting from pre-World War II and continuing up to today.

Analysis is based on focus group interviews of three generation families conducted in 2016, and draws from theories in the sociology of the family, sociology of consumption, social psychology, and environmental sociology. The findings contribute to the understanding of the determinants of environmental behaviour, cross-national differences in environmental behaviour, and the influence of intergenerational social reproduction on environmental orientations.

Talking 'bout My Generation: Exploring Domestic Energy Prosumption

Reid, L., Ellsworth-Krebs, K.
(University of St Andrews)

Microgeneration has become an important part of energy strategies, hailed as a way to lower carbon emissions (Burger et al. 2013, REN21 2016), decrease energy costs to householders by adding to the diversity of the energy supply (Staffell et al. 2015), and improve energy security (Connor et al. 2013). Research has attempted to explore the uptake or acceptance of domestic microgeneration technology (Balcombe et al. 2013, Claudy et al. 2011, Michelsen & Madlener 2016, Sopha et al. 2011), yet much of this scholarship focuses on the economic rationale for installation and does not adequately acknowledge the ways in which such technology intersects with daily domestic practices. We need to redress this oversight and ask not just about householder's 'motivations' for saving energy or investing in renewables, but instead how these activities fit with more mundane routines and concerns (Shove and Walker 2014). This paper presents analysis of solicited and unsolicited accounts of domestic energy prosumption in the UK and the Netherlands. This situated and contextual approach demonstrates the complexity and messiness of energy demand (Shove et al., 2012), and shows how technical improvements cannot be understood in isolation from everyday domestic life (Ellsworth-Krebs et al. 2015). In this paper we draw attention to the wider reality within which domestic energy prosumption practices are performed and comment on the intersection between the 'private' energy prosumption which occurs within domestic settings and the wider 'public' imaginary of what energy is for.

Re-connecting the Individual and the Whole Earth: Everyday Energy Assemblages in Times of Social and Climate Change

Dal Gobbo, A.
(Cardiff University)

In largely individualistic societies like ours, it is easy to forget that our 'private' life is irredeemably enmeshed into so-called public affairs and, more generally, the social. All the more so when we talk about those mundane habits that we perform daily as consumers, members of a family, people who work or study. In order to carry out the most insignificant as well as the most important of them, we use energy. It can be personal, or it can be food, petrol, gas, wood, the sun… more or less sustainable forms of energy. One of the imperatives of environmental social scientists is to understand how everyday energy use can become more ecological. But how to avoid thinking about energy practices as individualised matters of habit and choice; reconnecting them to wider societal and world issues? Some approaches, notably social practice theory, have tried to do so. In my presentation I will compare such existing frameworks with that I have constructed drawing especially on Deleuze and Guattari's 'assemblage theory'. I will bring some examples from my data to show how this approach allows to consider the everyday as part of wider flows of matter, power, discourses and practices that play out through desire, affects and libidinal investments. The latter, apparently 'personal affairs', become collective both in the sense of being socially driven and of being resistant, revolutionary and creative. Interacting objects, animals, humans (…) thus become the possible creators of different, and potentially more sustainable, energy assemblages and social worlds.

Understanding Household Energy Use: Methodological Considerations

Xenitidou, M., Roberts, T., Narasimhan, K., Gilbert, N.
(University of Surrey)

Understanding household energy use in the UK is crucial as energy use by households in the UK accounts for 1/3 of energy demand (DECC, 2013). Therefore, understanding household energy use emerges as an imperative for climate change. However, there are serious gaps in understanding the ways in which people use energy. Data is scattered and fragmented while epistemological and methodological concerns are often raised with regards to existing data, especially for subscribing to methodological individualism and for undermining the interplay between everyday lives and climate change.

In view of these, there seems to be a shift into employing methods that attend to everyday life practices in new ways (e.g. walking interviews, community-based approaches, monitoring devices). At the same time, traditional methods are still employed in order to produce updated large-scale, quantifiable data. We take these into account and consider insights from the three different methods we employed in order to understand household energy use: a large scale survey (N=1,004) addressed to adult household members in the UK; walking interviews conducted in 60 UK households; energy monitoring studies conducted in 22 UK households.

The paper problematizes the insights gained through each of the methods above as stand-alone for understanding household energy use. It then discusses their contribution into designing and informing an agent-based model as a methodological tool for investigating the performance and spread of energy consuming social practices among households.

Families and Relationships A
ROOM 2.220

A Second Child? The Dilemma of Grandparenting among Older Women in Urban China

Sheng, L.
(University of York)

This paper focuses on Chinese older women's attitudes towards the 'two-child' policy in China and how it shapes older women's roles in their families and later lives. On 31st December 2015, the State Council of the People's Republic of China announced the end of decades-long 'one-child' policy, and the newly passed law allows every couple to have two children from 1st January, 2016 (The Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2016). Whether to have a second child or not has become a major issue of concern, not only among young parents but also for senior members in many Chinese families. My data derives from ethnographic research among Chinese older women doing plaza dances (a collective leisure activity, usually taking place in public areas and enjoyed mostly by Chinese middle-aged and older women) in Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province. Based on my participant observation and 30 interviews conducted in the fieldwork, I will discuss how Chinese older women (and families) deal with the 'two child' policy and child rearing in the city. Through an analysis of older women's roles in their later lives, I investigate how Chinese older women's opinions reveal the tradition of 'son preference', the division of labour and the changing intergenerational relationships in today's transforming Chinese society.

Transnational Family Life beyond Borders: The Experiences of Turkish Migrants in Japan and Their Left-behind Families in Turkey

Demirkol, E.
(University of Sussex)

The aim of this study is to explore the impact of transnational migration on family life. To do this, the present research proposes to focus on the construction of family relations among Turkish transnational migrants in Japan and their non-migrant family members in Turkey. Within the scope of this research, transnational families are defined as 'families that live some or most of the time separated from each other, yet hold together and create something that can be seen as a feeling of collective welfare and unity, namely 'familyhood', even across national borders' (Bryceson and Vuorela 2002, p. 3). Family ties provide transnational migrants to develop various relations at different levels between their home and host countries. Family practices do not have to take place in one place; they are also constituted in multiple localities. Nevertheless, migrant families experience different practices than non-migrant families. Transformations are observed both within nuclear and extended families after household member/s migrate. Recent studies have provided evidence that having immigrant member/s causes observable changes in family life — i.e. changes in established gender roles, care responsibilities or emotional relations between spouses or parents and children (Bryceson and Vuorela 2002; Herrera Lima 2001; Mas Giralt and Bailey 2010; Vertovec 1999).

The Development and Display of Commitment by Different Generations and Genders in the Seychelles

Henriette, F.
(Keele University)

Seychelles is a small island country currently inhabited by around ninety thousand people. It has undergone significant changes over the past fifty years, though there is limited literature about them. The Seychellois family has been ignored as a focus of research. It must be acknowledged that whatever research has been carried out, they have mostly focus on gender studies within the educational context.

The primary aim of this paper is to discuss the development and the display of commitment by different genders and generations. This paper argues that commitment develops through the idea of a strong sense of obligation. It also argues that commitment develops because people have relationships that are meaningful to them. People are aware that others are committed to them because they know they can rely on those people. This paper also discusses how commitment is displayed by the flow of support that passes through relatives for example between parents and children. It also argues that commitment is displayed through intergenerational solidarity in the form of care provided especially for the elderly.

Seychellois have a different way of life- where life happens more outdoor than indoors. Care of the elderly remains highly gendered. In the Seychelles commitment is talked about differently, especially by the different genders and generations. There is still, nonetheless, some tension between how the different genders and generations talk about their commitments which work together with the idea of care.

Parent-consuming and Parent-child Relations in Chinese Adult Only-children Families

Lin, Q.
(University of Edinburgh)

In China it is academically believed that ideal intergenerational relationships in Chinese families balance mutual benefits among generations, and perform as a process that the parental generation foster the juvenile filial generation, and the adult filial generation support the parental generation. Based on fairness the relationships are expected to be mutual communicating and balanced fostering and supporting, as well as a kind of intergenerational exchange with equal duty and obligation. However, the family planning policy in 1907s led to a series of subtle changes in the intergenerational relationships, and the intergenerational balances suffered from some impact as well. For example, adult children turned to overly rely on parents and they who lean heavily on their parents are termed as 'Kenlao' in China, which means parent-consuming people.

Although many parents-consuming adults have grandiose aims but puny abilities, some of them are compelled to rely on their parents. With the constant increase in living cost, many young adults' incomes fail to afford their accommodations, education, and health care. With the high life pressure, their behaviour is a real portrayal of people's life in the high-price era. The dependence on the aged is not only an internal phenomenon of individuals and families, but also a social livelihood issue.

Some typical cases are filtered out of my interview data, and analysed to reveal the parent-child relationships in parents-consuming families from three dimensions: 'the formation of parents-consuming', 'the discourse and attitude of parents and children', and 'the effect on parent-child relationships'.

Families and Relationships B
ROOM 3.212

Housing and Mobility Decisions following a Breakup: Impact on the Network of Friends and Family

Aeby, G., Heath, S.
(University of Manchester)

Drawing on data from a qualitative interview study of the post-break-up relationships of 30 adults living in North West England, this paper focuses on the effects of their housing and mobility decisions on the transformations of their networks of friends and family. Indeed, breaking up from a cohabiting partner often leads to moving out, which has further implications for sociability opportunities. While shared housing may represent a step backwards in a perspective in which house ownership is the ultimate goal, it may also prove an important source of comfort. In contrast, living alone may represent a reconquest of lost freedom in a society which praises self-reliance, but it may also increase loneliness. In addition, some people may have to return temporarily to the parental home. Besides the type of housing, the place of residency is an important issue. Many couples move away from the city centre and live in suburbia or in more rural locations. Following a break-up, individuals are faced with the decision of staying in the same area or to put some distance as they often wish they could. Staying may decrease uncertainty, but it may also create unwanted encounters with the former partner and mutual friends. Leaving may allow a fresh start, but it may be difficult to create new relationships. Finally, this paper tackles the interlink between public and personal realms, as it puts into perspective housing opportunities and constraints and their impact on the everyday life sociability of individuals facing a critical life event.

The Involved Observer: A Simmelian Analysis of Aunthood

May, V., Lahad, K.
(University of Manchester)

This paper focuses on aunts, a topic that to a large extent has been ignored by sociologists. Moreover, we add to the existing theorising of everyday family life by bringing some of Simmel's classic concepts into dialogue with current sociological literature on doing and negotiating families (Morgan, 1996; Morgan 2011; Finch, 1989; Finch & Mason, 1993; Finch, 2007). Based on a textual analysis of online accounts posted on an American advice forum entitled 'Dear Savvy Auntie', we argue that Simmel's (1950[1908]) notion of the stranger – the potential wanderer whose presence is spatially and temporally unbounded – allows us to understand the position of aunts as both inside and outside the nuclear family unit. We therefore call aunts 'involved observers' who embody the double movement of distance and nearness, and of being an insider and an outsider. Furthermore, we suggest that the aunt's position as an involved observer brings to light the boundaries that exist between the 'nuclear family' constituted by parents and children on the one hand, and extended kin on the other. These boundaries are fuzzy (Zerubavel, 1991), in that they can be simultaneously rigid and permeable, which creates a need for some intricate boundary work on the part of aunts who must reflect over which boundaries they can or cannot cross, and under what circumstances.

Using Parents' Experiences to Investigate how to Prevent High-Risk Primary School Children Developing Antisocial and Criminal Behaviour

Stevens, M.
(London School of Economics)

This study followed ten families, considered 'high need' by services, over a five year period of continuing policy-making aimed at parenting. Parents had been referred for intervention because their primary-school-aged children were identified as at risk of future antisocial behaviour. The purpose of the study was to investigate how families seem to benefit in the longer term, or fail to benefit, from services' efforts to intervene. Families' use and opinions of services and informal support was discussed with parents in in-depth interviews as well as with schools and with practitioners nominated by parents as being helpful.

All the families had involvement from social workers but differed in the extent to which they had engaged with those services. Many practitioners went 'beyond the call of duty', and against the official approach of their organisation, to provide the support they thought necessary. Services' conflicting roles in support, reform or surveillance of parents appeared to undermine trust-building. Support was unevenly provided with at times a burdensome number of services involved while at others families felt unsupported. Several children who eventually found highly nurturing primary-school environments had difficulty adapting to secondary school; most eventually moved to special schools.

Key themes from the qualitative analysis were investigated quantitatively in a larger sample of children, the ALSPAC cohort study; school-age factors associated with greater likelihood of age 16-21 antisocial behaviour included poor maternal social support, mental health and opinion of the neighbourhood, parental hostility, poor parent-school communication, and children's school experiences.

Frontiers
ROOM 3.210

Relating in the Dementia Care Home: How Staff and Residents Find Ways into Intimate Encounters

Ramsay-Jones, E.
(Open University)

Two parties are generally involved in the provision and receipt of care, a dyadic encounter is assumed. Care can be found in conversation, play, through listening and bodywork. This paper seeks to understand how people with dementia, and members of staff working in the field of dementia care, construct both the relational field and also how they find ways in to caring and into intimacy during everyday encounters in a care organisation. The paper will draw from (i) psychoanalytically informed organisational observation (Hinshelwood & Skogstad, 2000) from two care home sites and ; (ii) also the actual words used by residents and staff who participated in free association narrative interviews (Hollway & Jefferson, 2000). The objective of the paper is a) an attempt to broaden understandings of 'quality' care found in national policy, from the perspectives of people providing and receiving dementia care; and b) to offer descriptive examples of the multiple ways into achieving contact with an-Other, which often relies on our capacity to 'self-fragilise' (Ettinger, 2006).

The Identification of a Cultural Trope as a Psychosocial Entity that Blames Social Workers in Cases of Familial Child Abuse and Homicide

Shoesmith, S.
(Birkbeck University, London)

This presentation offers a psychosocial reading of the responses of multiple actors to the familial homicide of 'Baby P'. From a critical realist perspective, this psychosocial approach takes Kleinian concepts, and applies them 'outside the clinic' using Ahmed's notion of the 'circulation of affect', and to explore the interaction of the media, politicians and the public, relates to Entman's ideas on the 'cascade network of activation', Davis's notion of 'mediated reflexivity' and Schlosberg's work on the media's role in holding power to account. The research analysed media reports, views posted on social media, official reports and material released through legal proceedings including 'private' views of politicians, civil servants and government inspectors. The research identifies a 'cultural trope' as a belief, a reality or a truism that blames social workers for harm to children. The cultural trope is positioned as a psychosocial entity and the product of a dynamic interaction of the denial or disavowal of harm to children by known adults especially where it involves the mother, with decades of social, historical, cultural, and political influences. The cultural trope was both the cause and effect of the responses to the death of Baby P. The interactions of the media, especially The Sun and party politics, rather than responding to public emotion, created and structured an emotional public sphere which they then sought to shut down with far-reaching effects.

A Psychosocial Exploration of Personal Troubles and Public Issues in Social Work Practices

North, G.
(University of Sussex)

A defining duty of child protection social work is to avert and reduce the risks of abuse. Laws, policies and professional standards guide social workers' practices in achieving this. However, under the surface of assessment frameworks and rational procedures lay the complex and myriad approaches individual social workers take to carrying out their day-to-day work. Public enquiries and media interest in child deaths have led to social workers becoming the designated emotional containers for society's greatest fears. This recently completed ESRC funded PhD research into social work with interfamilial emotional abuse explores the additional anxieties, chaos and uncertainty the assessment of insidious and intangible harm can bring to everyday child protection tasks. Use of a psychosocial approach to data collection and analysis illuminates the interactions and collisions between private and public worlds. The inner thought processes and emotional responses of subjective social workers are examined through in-depth interviews and focus groups. Workers with differing approaches to their work reflect on becoming and being social workers. How they each negotiate their individual role as a 'corporate parent' is explored. This paper also considers how the wider community

contributes to the shaping of child protection practices and processes. It will draw some final conclusions about the nature of mechanisms such as the law and the notion of the subjective and 'nomadic' social worker with the purpose of moving towards more effective work with child abuse.

Scaffolding Practices, Tensions and Social Change in Maternal Dynamics

Concha, N.
(London School of Economics)

The paper argues that applying a psychosocial scaffoldings lens (Jovchelovitch & Priego-Hernández, 2013) to maternal research is useful to highlight the centrality of the symbolic in understanding intersubjective support structures and decision making through 'doing difference' (West & Fenstermaker, 1995) in mothering. It is based on research looking at the psychosocial and cultural reality of the maternal transition through two temporal positions in the urban periphery of Cali, Colombia. A pre-birth (T1) and post-birth (T2) qualitative design was conducted with interviews, focus groups, field observations and vignettes with 49 young pregnant women, 21 grandmothers and 17 community and public stakeholders. At T2, 63% of the overall T1 sample was reached. Nvivo thematic coding was applied for the first-order analysis followed by a psychosocial interpretation. Unresolved tensions experienced with the unexpected arrival of the baby reflect Lawler's (2000) intergenerational dynamics constituting the maternal self. In addition, different representational fields and distrust of the generalised other is objectified in childcare provision, which further frame elastic symbolic spaces, power dynamics and social positionings. The research enabled a greater understanding of the psychosocial and cultural determinants impacting decision making processes. It calls for local evaluations of public childcare provision and the inclusion of family influencers when implementing any community-based maternal work.

Lifecourse
ROOM 3.209

SOCIO-MATERIAL & POSTHUMAN CONFIGURATIONS IN CHILD & YOUTH STUDIES: MOVING IN-BETWEEN THE PERSONAL & THE COLLECTIVE

Following a broader trend in sociology, attempts to overcome the classic dualism between the 'personal' and the 'collective' are recently taking place in childhood and youth studies. Our panel explores socio-material, corporeal and biosocial configurations through a variety of empirical data sets and case studies in primary school classrooms, online sites, urban and countryside ecology projects, restaurants and home settings in countries as diverse as Greece, UK, Germany and Brazil. By bringing in dialogue youth and childhood studies with relevant approaches such as post-actor-network-theory, socio-materiality and post-human scholarship, we ask how socio-material processes mediate the 'individual' and the 'societal' levels of analysis in in a variety of institutional settings for children and young people. What are the challenges and possibilities that post-human approaches entail for child and youth studies and (how) is it possible to assess heterogeneous bio-social and socio-material configurations for educational and policy-related purposes?

Coolness and Connectivity in an 'Inclusive' Primary School in Germany: Ethnographic Insights: Part 1

Althans, B.
(Leuphana Universität Lüneburg)

Stories about children and their learning are hardly ever told as stories which include children's and their teachers' bodies. Nor do they develop a perspective on children's learning which acknowledges the constitutive force of the nonhuman, material world. The dominance of social constructivist theories in educational science rather mediates an understanding of humans as active and intentional and/or emphasizes the constituting force of language and discourse. Both of these shortcomings are intricately interwoven. In the rejection of the intra-actions of humans, nonhumans and the material world, the materiality of the body and its performativity get lost. Following Barad's thinking that 'knowing does not come from standing at a distance and representing something, but rather from a direct material engagement with the world', our ethnographic research explores the potential of posthumanist perspectives to understand the complexities of children's and their teachers' daily practices of learning, teaching and connecting. Drawing on shared ethnographic observation in an 'inclusive' classroom of an age-mixed group in a German primary school, the presentation will explore how clothing, the bodily performance of coolness and classroom materials create physical proximity and distance in the relationship between pupil and practitioner. The authors would like to discuss how posthumanist perspectives on teaching and learning allow to understand unpredictability and change in learning events.

Coolness and Connectivity in an 'Inclusive' Primary School in Germany: Ethnographic Insights: Part 2

Huf, C.
(University of Münster)

Stories about children and their learning are hardly ever told as stories which include children's and their teachers' bodies. Nor do they develop a perspective on children's learning which acknowledges the constitutive force of the nonhuman, material world. The dominance of social constructivist theories in educational science rather mediates an understanding of humans as active and intentional and/or emphasizes the constituting force of language and discourse. Both of these shortcomings are intricately interwoven. In the rejection of the intra-actions of humans, nonhumans and the material world, the materiality of the body and its performativity get lost. Following Barad's thinking that 'knowing does not come from standing at a distance and representing something, but rather from a direct material engagement with the world', our ethnographic research explores the potential of posthumanist perspectives to understand the complexities of children's and their teachers' daily practices of learning, teaching and connecting. Drawing on shared ethnographic observation in an 'inclusive' classroom of an age-mixed group in a German primary school, the presentation will explore how clothing, the bodily performance of coolness and classroom materials create physical proximity and distance in the relationship between pupil and practitioner. The authors would like to discuss how posthumanist perspectives on teaching and learning allow to understand unpredictability and change in learning events.

Sexting in Contexts

Lee, N.
(University of Warwick)

'Sexting' is commonly understood as the sending of sexualized images and/or text through digital technology, either directly between individuals or through a social media hub. This paper asks what sexting offers as a site for examining emerging ways of living in a digital age. Attention will be given to the modes of individual and collective association available to the young within sexting and how these inform young peoples assessments of their own and others' value. Particular attention will be given to the insights that diverse young people's views and experience of sexting contexts can add to developing relational understandings moving in-between:

A. The public and the private: to what extent are the twin terms of value to young people trying to develop ways of being in a digital age?

B. Intimacy and violation: If digital communication is one way to create and foster relationships what are the dynamics that can lead to violation of that intimacy and how do relations between contexts shape experiences and understandings of this?

C. Ownership and exchange: Sexting takes place in contexts of free availability of sexualised images of bodies. How do young people negotiate their own and others value between extremes of ownership and free exchange?

Assembling the Assemblage of Young People's Appetite: Food-Place-Desire and Scarcity

Ivinson, G., Renold, E.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

This presentation is a first stab at rethinking eating from a Deleuzian perspective in which the body is imagined as a great flux and movement of matter; hence his notion of the gaseous body, which is "subject to the laws of communication of movement". We refer to a critical incident that occurred in a restaurant with young people (aged 14-19), that took place as part of a "Productive Margins" research project (ESRC ES/K002716/1) that comprises 7 co-created community based project across Bristol and the Welsh Valley regions. Our study with ten young people (aged 14-19) builds on years of ethnographic work in the ex-industrial valleys of south Wales. Through this work, we have come to shift our understandings of a range of issues such as, relationships, families, community beingness, knowing and becoming. When thinking about young people's bodies and becoming, we are concerned with the gap, the interval, the rift, which sometimes is cut off from perception and yet becomes part of what makes movement happen. In short, we argue that the trajectories available to young people are shaped by the past and the specific history of mining and steel that forged particular kinds of community beingness (Walkerdine & Jimenez, 2013). Here we turn to young people's relationships to food as we rethink appetite.

How and Why Should Children Eat Healthy? Ethnographic Snapshots into Diverse Children's Everyday Eating Practices

Kontopodis, M.
(University of Sheffield)

My presentation draws on materials from long-term ethnographic and participatory research on everyday eating practices in a variety of settings in Europe and Latin America, such as wealthy preschools, alternative urban allotment gardens, grassroots countryside movements and indigenous communities. By paying close attention to the differences in how and why children eat fruit and vegetables in these settings, I explore how distinct knowledge practices bring together 'adults', 'children' and 'things' in a variety of material-semiotic entanglements over multiple temporal layers. While biomedical and psycho-pedagogical concerns intermingle with ecological as well as broader societal issues, understandings of the 'individual' and the 'population' may shift not only from one setting to another but even within the same setting. Such entanglements may entail 'healthy' or 'diverse' children's bodies, 'individual' habits or preferences, 'fresh' fruit, 'fancy' cups, 'expensive' freezers or 'free-range chickens' as well as 'public health' guidelines and 'agro-ecological' values. If 'agency' or 'subjectivity' is understood in terms of food-eating, who or what is then the 'collective'? How is 'childhood' re-configured in this frame?

Medicine, Health and Illness A
ROOM 4.205

REPRODUCING EXPECTATIONS? PERSONAL NARRATIVES, PUBLIC DISCOURSES AND ANXIOUS REPRODUCTION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The panel introduction will outline the 'Making Parents' project that Zeynep Gurtin and Charlotte Faircloth have been working on since 2015, and which this panel forms part of, as well as provide the rational for a panel focusing on the myriad varied ways in which reproductive expectations are met, disrupted and changed in the 21st Century. Focusing particularly on "assisted" reproductive journeys, we ask how medicine, reproductive technologies and parenting cultures interact to define the experiences and expectations of contemporary (intending) parents, and how these interactions may be better understood within the broader current sociological context. Throughout, we refer both to our own empirical research (respectively on experiences of IVF, and breastfeeding and early parenting), and more widely to the work of scholars taking part in our Making Parents project to join insights from the sociology of reproduction and parenting culture studies, traditionally two distinct streams of research. Drawing on sociological theory, and in particular from the fields of parenting culture studies and the sociology of reproduction, we use normativity, gender, expertise, and stratification as lenses to understand the (real or perceived) reproductive opportunities, obstacles and obligations of parents and intending parents and offer the concept of "anxious reproduction" as part of our exploratory theorizing.

The Normative Instability of Gay Parenthood: Same-Sex Intimacy, Social Change and Reproductive Expectations

Pralat, R.
(University of Cambridge)

In Britain, gay parenthood has gained more social acceptance and government backing than could have been anticipated not so long ago, when homosexuality was regarded as a 'pretended family relationship' and gay people were often seen as a major threat to children. Currently, with non-heterosexual reproduction becoming an increasingly common element of public consciousness, the number of gay parents is expected to rise. But to what extent and in what ways are men and women who form same-sex relationships affected by this cultural shift? In this paper, I will explore the question of social change with respect to reproductive expectations, drawing on data from an interview study of a young generation of lesbian, gay and bisexual people. Interviewees' accounts suggest that, compared to normative expectations attached to heterosexual peers and to previous generations of sexual minorities, contemporary norms governing same-sex intimacy – and its relationship to reproduction – are more tentative. For many lesbians, gay men and bisexual people in today's Britain, it appears unclear what is socially expected of them – to have children or to remain childfree. Based on my interview material, this normative instability can produce a particular dynamic in the formation of intimate relationships. I will suggest that the logic of same-sex intimacy is being gradually reversed – from a condition where having a sexual identity precluded reproductive practices to one where a reproductive identity restrains sexual engagements.

Kinship Trouble across the Atlantic: Gay Fathers, Transnational Surrogacy, and Reproduction of National Values

Smietana, M.
(University of Cambridge)

Through the narratives of European, British, and US-American gay men, all of whom became fathers through surrogacy in the US, in this paper I trace their uneasy relationships to the norms of gender, sexuality, and reproduction that are dominant in their respective jurisdictions, yet which part of them transgress through transnational reproductive travel. I explore what the three surrogacy regimes which the men represent may tell us about the public politics of kinship and reproduction in their respective jurisdictions: 'commercial surrogacy' in the US, 'altruistic surrogacy' in the UK and the Netherlands, and prohibition of surrogacy, accompanied by a particularly strong feminist critique, in the rest of continental Europe. Gay fathers find themselves in complex relationships with those reproductive frames (Rudrappa & Collins, 2015), which on one had legitimized their ever-contested parenting rights thanks to recent gay marriage laws, yet at the same time states have exhibited varying approaches to gender, biology, and social class, resulting in the actual difficulties of creating gay father families. In this paper, I tackle these tensions, bearing in mind an overarching question of whether it is society that should discuss and implement reproductive justice for all, or if gay men themselves should fix or assume their historical exclusion form parenthood. I draw on my ongoing sociological qualitative research with 35 gay fathers through surrogacy in 20 families, as well as on my earlier work with 10 European gay father families through transnational adoption.

The Silence Within: Experiences of Reproductive Failure in Cross-Border Surrogacy

Moreno, A.
(Haifa Feminist Institute)

Assisted Reproduction Technologies (ARTs) has become part and parcel of contemporary lives, opening up new possibilities for relatedness in the 21st century (Franklin 2013). This is particularly the case in the lives of same-sex couples, who have become more and more involved in parenting through assisted reproduction – whether sperm 'donations' for lesbian women or surrogacy for gay men (c.f. Mamo 2007, Nordqvist 2011, Moreno 2016).

Today, three decades after the introduction of In-Vitro-Fertilization and when ART families are a common phenomenon, the research literature is ripe with analysis of the implications of ARTs, including the social outcomes and the ethical challenges these processes bring about. Yet, this literature often accepts the common-sense depiction of surrogacy as a linear process with one possible ending – the birth of a child. Most of the hardships, agony, fear and distress that arise through surrogacy procedures appear as significant part of the process, but the analytical gaze is rarely directed towards moments of rupture specifically.

My research was conducted among Israeli gay men who commission surrogacy. Through narrative interviews with parents during surrogacy processes and after, it became clear that significant emotions and deliberations that take part during surrogacy processes are eliminated from the narratives that are presented after the fact. More importantly, these moments of disappointment, sadness, anxiety and loss were found to be crucial to the actual operation of surrogacy. In my presentation I show how these emotions create surrogacy paths and paradoxically enhance surrogacy markets, through their effect on commissioning parents' choices and desires.

Medicine, Health and Illness B
ROOM 4.212

Health Research Systems as Neoliberal Technocracies: The Constitution of New Clinical Roles through Citizen Participation

Komporozos-Athanasiou, A., Paylor, J., McKevitt, C.
(University College London)

This paper focuses on developments of health research policy in the UK, which claim to refashion the ways in which funding supports science in order to produce 'higher quality', 'globally competitive' research. We examine the implications that this transition to a new institutional research environment has for health researchers. We present findings from an interview study with 20 research professionals who are under pressure to demonstrate 'citizen/patient participation' in their clinical and research work, in order to compete successfully for research income. We argue that citizen participation, rather than a means to fulfil health research's public accountability aims, serves to legitimate a set of highly sophisticated, technocratic performances. We draw on recent theorising of entrepreneurial bureaucracies

and performativity, to unveil how such performances serve to constitute uncertain and precarious professional roles, while also entrenching a new set of bureaucratic principles in the health research arena.

The Personal Life of 'Patient Experience': Engagement, Value and the Quest for Meaning in Evidence-Based Healthcare

Filipe, A., Renedo, A., Marston, C.
(London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

The last few decades saw the exponential growth of the involvement of patients, service users and members of the public in healthcare, particularly in the UK. Much has already been said about the benefits of and the rationale for incorporating their experience in the evaluation, governance and improvement of health services through, for example, patient experience measurements. Yet little has been said about how patients and services users themselves live and value 'patient experience'. In this paper, we address this gap by shedding light on the personal and social life of patient experience and by presenting findings from an ongoing ethnographic study of a collaborative program that brings together healthcare professionals, patients and members of the public, carers, improvement science and patient and public involvement (PPI) managers, and academic researchers. Through a critical review of the literature, participant observations within the program and in-depth interviews with its participants, we show how patients and service users critically articulate the notion of 'patient experience' and pragmatically mobilise their lived experiences of care, illness, and involvement so as to (re)claim their economic and epistemic value and to ascribe them with personal and political meaning. Drawing on these insights, we propose to look at 'patient experience' as a formation of meaning and value that is rooted in individual experience, logics of engagement and the wider demands of evidence-based healthcare.

The Limits of Weber's Interpretative Understanding

Feldges, T., Pieczenko, S.
(University Centre Grimsby)

Our conceptual paper focuses upon the sociological method of Weber's interpretative understanding. We critically assess the general possibility for the utilisation of Weber's concept of the ideal-type in non-ideal-typical situations as they are found in unusual research-settings. We take these unusual settings to be those, which do not easily cater for an idealizing abstraction of contingent particulars to develop an ideal-type, These situations are in danger of the researcher's own situated-ness contributing undue skewing influences upon the generation/utilisation of ideal-types and may thus not cater for an interpretative understanding. As an example – to make our point more tangible – we concentrate upon research regarding participants with degenerative brain-diseases such as Dementia or Alzheimer's Disease.

By assessing Weber's concept of the ideal type we argue that established ideal-types may be of little help to understand those affected when trying to model their personal troubles and how these stand in relation to the public realm. We argue that research which exceeds the boundaries of one's own horizon depends upon the precondition of developing relevant ideal-types for the specific problem in order to allow for a sense-providing interpretations. We suggest that Geertz concept of the 'thick description' appears to provide a suitable basis for the typification of ideals, suitable to do epistemic justice to the researched, while nevertheless allowing the establishment of a link to the wider public realm.

Moving towards Relational and Dynamic Thinking in Health Inequality Policy

Kelly, M., Kinmonth, A.L., Ling, T., Kriznik, N.
(University of Cambridge)

While mortality and morbidity in the UK mostly show improvements over time, inequalities in health persist driven by the patterning of the prevalence of preventable non-communicable disease. We argue that policies designed to reduce health inequalities and prevent non-communicable disease are limited by an individualistic epistemology, evidenced by the analysis of policy statements since the mid-1970s. We found substantial evidence of supra-individualistic and relational mechanisms relevant to health inequalities, not only in sociology but in history, biology, neuroscience, philosophy, and psychology. These mechanisms were sometimes expressed in the rhetoric of policy papers but rarely in policy recommendations or action. Policy documents continue to major on individual behaviour change foregrounding individual choice and responsibility despite these well-established understandings of wider dynamic influences on health. Mechanisms underlying inequalities in health are complex. While human behaviour is a major determinant of health, the assumption that it should therefore be tackled only by education and respect of individual choices has not led to reductions in health inequalities. We argue that a stronger relational approach to health inequalities will better inform policy, driving forward programmes of action which emphasise the importance of

interdisciplinary work and consider broader ways of enabling the healthy behavioural choices most people would prefer by reducing the toxicity of the environments in which we must live.

Methodological Innovations
ROOM 3.213

DEVELOPMENTS, CHALLENGES AND FRONTIERS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This special event contains four papers that are concerned with developments, challenges and frontiers in qualitative research methodology, presented by the Editors of Qualitative Research. Drawing on cutting edge methodological work that has been published in this journal and developments in their own fields and disciplines, the Editors discuss here the ways in which qualitative sociology is central to critical understandings and engagements with contemporary forms of social organisation, networks, and everyday lives. The papers thus consider the development of traditional methods and necessary innovations in tackling both the grand challenges faced by society – such as promoting and realising sustainable futures – and in adequately analysing emergent forms of digital interaction, sociality and associated data. Each paper also considers and explores the ways in which qualitative research, broadly and traditionally conceived, is challenged by emerging contours of social organization that are reconfiguring relations to the degree that existing and establish methods, concepts, and forms of analysis require stress-testing and, in some case, innovation. A number of such instances are discussed and explored throughout these four papers. Despite, in so doing, the papers highlight a number of challenges the papers also collectively signal a positive future for qualitative research and, indeed, a number of new methodological frontiers.

Mobile and Enhanced Ethnography: Movement, Local Knowledge, and Perception-in-Action

Smith, R.
(Cardiff University)

In this paper I discuss insights developed across two mobile and differently enhanced ethnographies; the first, a completed study of outreach work with the rough sleeping homeless in Cardiff city centre, and the second, a current study of mountain rescue work. Taking place in two very different settings, the two ethnographies are both concerned with the mutually elaborative relationship between movement, knowledge and perception. Drawing on ethnomethodological understandings of 'perception-in-action' I consider both how members of each team come to 'know' the terrain in which they work, but also the process of 'learning to see' as relevant to the task at hand (Schuz, 1962). Walking, then, in both cases is treated as a members' method, rather than an innovation of professional social science. Both periods of fieldwork were enhanced in different ways; the first via the use of a GPS device, the second through the use of video cameras. Asking "what does knowledge look like?", I consider the affordances of each in relation to the documentation, description and representation of knowledge in action and on the move.

New Materialism and Qualitative Methods: What and Where Is the Substance?

Dicks, B.
(Cardiff University)

This paper discusses the 'material turn' in qualitative methodology. It asks: do qualitative methods have anything to learn from 'new materialism' and its ontology? Researchers associated with this turn argue that we need to capture the entanglement of objects, bodies and ideas in practices, in a way that does justice to the agency of materials and reduces the centrality accorded to human subjects and their voices. The field of science and technology studies has been at the forefront of these debates, foregrounding the use of ethnographic methods (Latour and Woolgar 1979). So what's new, methodologically? Ethnography can, and has, been defended as perfectly able to incorporate and illuminate such entanglements (Atkinson, 2015). Similar points have been made by researchers using innovative methods in museum and archaeology studies. Nevertheless, many 'new materialist' researchers have argued that new research methods are warranted. Some (e.g. Fox and Alldred, 2014) take influence from Deleuze and Guattari to rethink research methods as assemblages of the human and non-human, animate and inanimate, material and abstract, and affective 'flows'. For others, the need is a more prosaic one, to find methods that allow us to grasp materials as agents that enact social relations, meaning there is a role for e.g. laboratory analytic techniques of materials alongside more traditional social science methods (e.g. Woodward, 2015; Klepp and Bjerk, 2012). This paper discusses a number of studies in this tradition and assesses whether these claims for a 'new' material methodology do, in fact, have any substance.

Talk, Text and Inventive Methods: Insights from Studying Energy Biographies, Everyday Energy Use, and (Energy) Systems Change

Henwood, K., Groves, C., Shirani, F., Pidgeon, N.
(Cardiff University)

Qualitative research is a craft involving conventional talk and text based methods, as well as embracing the potentials of methodological inventiveness. Considering the balance of arguments for widening the scope and shifting the focus of methodological exploration using qualitative research methods, this talk will draw upon the combination of more established and inventive ways of working that have been deployed by the energy biographies research team (energybiographies.org.uk) to investigate a key problem facing contemporary society. Where, how, when and why we use energy in the UK, and indeed worldwide, has moved from being a largely unspoken, unproblematic part of everyday life to become a significant focus of policy-making commanding media and public attention. Our focus will be on the methods used to generate and utilise primarily talk and text data, cultivated through teamwork, but involving the deployment of multimodal, temporal and psychosocial methods. How and why has this combination worked to promote engagement with, and reflection on, everyday energy usage that is usually mundane, routine, and taken for granted? In what ways have various features of the energy biographies research project proved useful in investigating contemporary and future-oriented questions about environmentally sustainable resource usage, energy demand reduction, and wider socio-technical systems change? Working through our methodological reflections on the ways in which we have designed, conducted and made public our energy biographies study, we will point to important, yet under-explored potentials for science-public engagement, including how creative research exhibits may open up intriguing encounters, speculative events and reflective spaces.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE AND ETHNICITY: INTERSECTIONALITY

Exploring Muslim Men's Lives: Gender, Age and Generation

Britton, J.
(University of Sheffield)

Evidence shows that the child sexual exploitation crisis in Rotherham has had a long-lasting, detrimental effect on community relations and a distinct impact on local Muslim men. This paper presents findings from research that explored the continuing repercussions of the crisis for Muslim men in the town. Through in-depth qualitative interviews with local Muslim men and women, the research examined how Muslim men have been affected by and have responded to the crisis in gender-, age- and generationally- specific ways. It also considered how the crisis has impacted on their familial gender and generational relations. The paper reflects on the findings in order to sketch a framework for exploring the lives of Muslim men; one that incorporates the multiple structures that impact on men's lives, whilst giving more theoretical weight to both individual agency and reflexivity and the complexity and dynamism of personal relationships.

Belonging and Identity: Inclusionary or Exclusionary Practices for Muslims with Same-Sex Attraction

Mitha, K., Siraj, A.
(University of Edinburgh)

The process of identity construction and expression is often fraught with difficulty, especially for those belonging to a marginalised 'community'. 'Double' and 'triple minority' individuals, for instance, may face their own notions of identity, belonging, and sense of self being challenged and critiqued as they seek to claim the emancipatory potential of identity and group membership. Muslims with same-sex attraction (SSA) occupy a 'double'/'triple' minority status. Though the gay rights movement has operated through a rights-based discourse, it is often ensconced within an exclusionary, neo-liberal, white-based discourse, with Other-isation occurring to those who do not occupy the hegemonic construct of a 'homosexual'. Muslims with SSA may feel excluded from the mainstream gay rights movement, where issues of interest are based on their [read: White] concerns and rights (e.g., gay marriage/adoption), rendering Muslims with SSA as inauthentic members of the LGBT 'community' (if at all). Without an appreciation of the intersectional space occupied by Muslims with SSA, they are left largely to construct their own social spaces. Using experiential narratives from British Muslims with SSA, this paper argues that queer liberation and identity politics masks an agenda of homonationalism and perpetuates a hegemonically 'White' discourse without considering the intersectionality that Muslims with SSA experience. By perpetuating an 'us vs them' discourse, the

gay rights movement perpetuates the same binary that they seek to dismantle – instead recreating it along race and religious lines.

'Leaving Religion at Home?' Intersectionality, Religion and the Everyday: Theorising Space/Place for British South Asian (BSA) Muslim Women

Bibi, R.
(University of Manchester)

Intersectionality as a practise can be used to disrupt the social structures used in binary understanding of minority women. With regards to BSA Muslim women the complex interplay of social economics, migratory history, ethnicity and religion challenges homogenous notions of 'a Muslim community'. However, although intersectionality has been used in considering multiple, 'overlapping' sites of discrimination/disadvantage the categorisation of religious affiliation remains an area yet to be explored. However, despite the fact BSA Muslim women are 'over determined' in narratives on 'dangerous' Muslims and seen as 'embodying' Islam through traditional gender roles, dress codes and practises, '…faith and religiosity remain elusive subjects for the Social Sciences…' (Silvestri, 2011, p.1230). Given that racism and ethnicity are always gendered (Brah, 1993) the additional intersection of religion presents a discourse which frames the daily lived realities of BSA Muslim women differently from their male counterparts.

This paper argues for the inclusion of religious affiliation into intersectional framework not on the basis of theology and what religion is, but on how it is 'lived' 'made' and 'experienced' in the everyday (Weber, 2014). In order to contextualise how Muslim women are considered 'subjects' in a European and British context intersectionality must pay accord to new forms of racialisation and race. Doing so highlights the mechanisms by which Muslim women are othered, and as such excluded from employment, education and social polity.

'I'm Not Half This and Half That. I'm Just Double Everything': Asexual Activists of Colour Accounts of Code Switching

De Lappe, J.
(Open University)

Code switching is a socio-linguistic term (Toribio and Bullock, 2012; Auer, 2013). Code switching occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or dialects, in the same conversation. Code switching is about understanding the grammar of each language or dialect used. In multi-ethnic societies, code switching is increasingly deployed by researchers to consider strategic transitions in hybrid identities as speakers move between conversations. Who you are sounding like is based on who you speak to (Deggans, 2013). Particularly, a series of arguments in America over the socio-cultural relationship of African American English (AAE) to Standard American English (SAE) (Wheeler and Swords, 2006; Young, 2007, 2013). My paper develops this more expansive socio-cultural definition of code switching, using data from my doctoral research on asexual activism. It focuses on asexual activists of colour who spoke explicitly about code switching as a relational strategy. It is concerned intersectionally with race, sexuality, gender, class and the presentation of the activist self. The paper considers how code switching can be considered part of the tactical repertoire of the sexual and gendered activist, an artful strategy to speak to different constituencies (Jasper, 1999). It considers issues as to 'passing' and the privileging of white asexual identities. I use participants' own accounts of code switching as enabling them to occupy multiple spaces where they felt comfortable to articulate their intersecting identities.

Discussions of (In)visibilities and the Need for Intersectionality: Cape Verdean Popular Cultural Practices in Lisbon

Stepanik, H.
(Department of Development Studies)

This presentation is based on methodological considerations undertaken during and after a six-month research stay for my PhD thesis on the performativity of 'Cape Verdean diaspora' using the negotiation of popular cultural practices in the postcolonial context of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

By exploring the practice of Batuku – presumably the oldest musical style on the Cape Verde islands – in the former colonial power Portugal, I want to open up debates regarding assumed dichotomies such as 'visible' and 'invisible'. Batuku can be considered a 'community-based' practice and is generally practiced by (working class) women in 'informal' settings at what is generally referred to as the 'periphery' of Lisbon; rendering it 'invisible' to many discussions of 'diaspora' or 'popular culture'.

In my presentation, I will stress the need to apply an intersectional approach when discussing and analysing notions of (in)visibility. Firstly, it can be argued that Batukadeiras (the women who practice Batuku) experience a threefold

exclusion or 'invisibility' (based on classed, racialised / ethnicised and gendered experiences). Moreover, this presentation aims at arguing that one should discuss assumed dichotomies such as 'visible' / 'invisible' (or 'center' / 'periphery') while keeping in mind that one person's periphery can be another person's center (and vice versa) and that what is deemed 'invisible' is often either romanticised and/or silenced as an 'Other'.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: ATTITUDES TO MIGRATION

Immigration Attitudes and Subjective Well-being

Bartram, D.
(University of Leicester)

In countries that receive significant numbers of immigrants, natives often feel that immigrants constitute a threat to their well-being; a common perception is that immigrants 'take our jobs'. A consensus view in economic research establishes that immigrants are generally a complementary labor force, not a competitive one; one struggles to find evidence that immigrants are a threat to natives' *objective* well-being in any general sense. Negative attitudes towards immigration are nonetheless common, though hardly universal.

Objective well-being is not the only form of well-being that might be affected by immigration and natives' attitudes towards it. This paper explores the connection between natives' immigration attitudes and their *subjective* well-being. Using data from the European Social Survey (with focus on the UK, Germany and Hungary), the analysis indicates that people who are more troubled by immigration are less happy than others, controlling for other determinants of happiness. The association is particularly strong for those who have experienced long-term unemployment or disability.

This confluence between attitudes and happiness patterns suggests that holding negative attitudes about immigration is a self-defeating exercise: being unhappy about immigration arguably leads people to be less happy in general. Political elites (particularly in the UK and Hungary) encourage natives to blame their (economic) difficulties on immigrants – and when politicians are then unable to resolve those difficulties the natives perhaps end up less happy than if a xenophobic narrative had not been propagated. It is then arguably the politicians, not the immigrants, who pose a threat to natives' well-being.

'Vulnerability': Rethinking Stories about 'the Refugee'

Smith, K.
(University of Huddersfield)

This paper will discuss the 'narrative of vulnerability' that is emerging in relation to stories about 'the refugee'. The UNHCR has stated that forced displacement across the world increased dramatically in 2015, with record-high numbers. Their figures show more than one million refugees came to Europe by sea in 2015 and they estimate almost 4,000 drowned. However, the right to asylum has been undermined by varying and diametric responses at a European Union, nation-state and personal level. For decades, restrictive border controls, directed toward managing the flow of refugees coming into neoliberal democracies, have become a defining feature of contemporary immigration policy. This social order has kept the consequences of forced displacement, violence and inequalities largely hidden from European publics. In a unilateral approach to the so-called 'refugee-crisis', and despite an absence of increased numbers of refugees in the UK, the UK Home Secretary set-up the time-limited 'Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement Programme' (SVPRP) for a specified number of selected Syrian refugees to come to the UK. The SVPRP is a glaring divergence from the existing asylum provision and exemplifies the latest hierarchy of rights and entitlements to emerge in relation to 'the refugee'. Increasingly a 'narrative of vulnerability' is used to underline and solidify distinctions between people who are deemed 'deserving' of protection and those who are storied as 'undeserving'. Policies and interventions have narrowed the protection space for refugees and 'the vulnerable' have become a marker for the brave new world of 'the refugee'.

Disposable Labour, Passive Victim, Active Threat: Migrant/Non-migrant Othering in Three British Television Documentaries

Vickers, T., Rutter, A.
(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper analyses representations of migration and migrants within three documentaries that were broadcast on terrestrial British television at a key historical moment, when restrictions were lifted on Bulgarian and Romanian migrants in January 2014. Responding to the suggestion by Skeggs and Wood (2011) that there has been a neglect of the reasons behind governance in recent media research, our approach recentres discussion of culture around the operations of capital that governance serves to lubricate, by considering how these documentaries are implicated in wider systems of exploitation. Our methodology responded to the richness of televisual data with a 'close reading' of the documentaries, integrating insights from Critical Discourse Analysis within a Marxist epistemology. Analysis moved from the documentaries as concrete media products, to their relationship to wider contexts including discourses of race and systems of capitalist exploitation, and from there back to a more informed understanding of the documentaries.

The discourses emerging from these documentaries are multiple and contradictory, but amongst them a coherent narrative emerges: where migrants' labour is needed, they might be tolerated; where their labour is unwanted, they will inevitably degenerate and would be better off back in their country of origin; if they refuse to leave, they pose a threat justifying further restrictions. We argue these discursive roles are a pronounced example of hyper-individualist discourse that reflects and reinforces capitalist exploitation, by constructing 'migrants' as a mutable 'other' to divide the working class.

'No Blacks!', 'Foreigners Out!', 'Locals Only': Negativity Towards Immigrant Out-groups in Northern Ireland

Doebler, S., McAreavey, R., Shortall, S., Shuttleworth, I.
(University of Liverpool)

Negativity toward immigrants is a known problem in Northern Ireland. Media reports of racist hate crimes have been so frequent that the region was even dubbed the 'race hate capital of Europe'. Its history of the Troubles, the conflict around sectarian religious-political identities, makes Northern Ireland a special case in the UK and Europe. This is routinely cited as the main explanation for the high levels of anti-immigrant negativity. But is Northern Ireland really so exceptional when it comes to negativity towards immigrants? How does Northern Ireland compare to the rest of the UK? Have attitudes towards immigrant out-groups changed over time? Most importantly, what factors, alongside sectarianism help explain the high levels of anti-immigrant negativity in Northern Ireland? This paper examines area-level and individual level correlates of negativity towards immigrants in Northern Ireland using hate crime-data at the level of electoral Wards, and survey data from 2004 to 2015. Findings: At the macro-level (electoral Wards), growing population sizes of immigrant-groups, especially of Asians and Africans are associated with an increase in hate crimes. Poverty is positively, but religious segregation negatively associated with racist hate-crimes. Negative attitudes towards immigrants have increased in recent years across all cohorts. Particularly strong increases were found for the 18 to 25 year olds, although older cohorts are more intolerant on average. Multivariate regressions found strong differences by segregation and school-type. Living in segregated areas is positively and social contacts and (religiously) mixed schooling negatively related to anti-immigrant negativity.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration C
ROOM 3.211

DIVERSE PLACES AND IDENTITIES

This special event will present five inter-linked papers from colleagues at CoDE (the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity) at the Universities of Manchester and Glasgow. Three of the papers (Harries; Shankley; Smith) will explore the nature of making, choosing to be in and understanding places – in the context of highly diverse areas in Glasgow and Manchester. Through examination of racialized inequalities and cultural capital; a consideration of the nature of how places come to be known through different methodologies and the constraints which govern where people live, these papers will open up questions of both theoretical approaches to place and the ways in which places and the people who live there are constructed. Drawing on research which is also rooted in place, three of the papers (Campion; Shankley; Pang) will also explore the impact of 'mixed-race' relationships and identities on everyday choices such as residence as well as more personal considerations of identity and self.

Understanding 'Diverse' Places

Harries, B., Byrne, B., Rhodes, J., Wallace, S.
(University of Manchester)

This paper will explore how we come to 'know' a place when a place is ethnically diverse. It will examine how different methodological approaches can produce varied understandings of place, which have implications for how a place comes to be known. This is important, because people make claims about place to legitimate action, including exclusion. Drawing on Lefebvre's work, which sees the production of space as an interaction between practice and different types of representation, the paper, arising from an interdisciplinary research project, will take one neighbourhood in Manchester (Cheetham Hill) as its point of reference and demonstrate how a multi-layered story of the area can be developed. Cheetham Hill is a super-diverse area, which has a history of shifting migrant populations. It is, therefore, often conceived and experienced as a transient space but, for many, it is a long-standing place of residence with a particular and deeply rooted reputation. The paper draws from historical analyses, local area statistics and qualitative interviews with residents of Cheetham Hill and people professionally engaged in the area. These different types of data generate different stories about a place. They are used to highlight how the different forms of knowledge are produced and how they inter-relate or conflict with each other. At the same time they also risk emphasising certain features of localities at the expense of others.

Whiteness, Ethnicity, and Residence: The Role of Ethnicity in Polish People's Residential Choices

Shankley, W.
(University of Manchester)

Polish post-accession migration has challenged our assumptions about the residential settlement patterns and processes of white migrants to the UK. However, there is little evidence that examines the role that ethnicity plays in residential decision-making. Existing literature on residential mobility is based largely on the experiences of non-white migrants and the role racism and other forms of discrimination have in shaping their decision-making processes. Polish migrants, however, are ethnically white and from a post-socialist context where ethnicity is constructed and stratified in a different manner to the UK. Moreover, our understandings of the motivations that contribute to Polish people's mobilities have often been viewed through an economic lens but this has diminished the role of ethnicity. This paper, therefore, examines the role that Polish people's ethnicity plays in their residential decision-making, using a mixed-methods approach that combines Census 2011 data with interview data. The analysis suggests that Polish whiteness appears to afford many respondents forms of white privilege where their ethnicity appears to be less constraining in terms of their residential choices, unlike non-white migrants in Britain. However, their ethnicity often fuses with other identity constructs and identifiers that restrict and constrain their decisions. Furthermore, for Poles in mixed-ethnic relationships their ethnicity and that of their partners appeared to mediate their residential trajectories. The study advances our knowledge of the role ethnicity plays in Polish people's residential decision-making and that the saliences of whiteness shifts in different contexts and is mediated by other identity constructs that can restrict residential decisions.

Taste, Class and 'Race': Thinking Through Racialised Cultural Capital

Smith, A.
(University of Glasgow)

Recent work has considered the usefulness of Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital for understanding forms of racialized inequality (e.g. Wallace 2016; Rollock 2014). This usefulness is not self-evident, given that racism is largely absent in Bourdieu's theorisation of cultural capital (although racism and its effects are addressed in his empirical studies (e.g. 1999) and in those of his close collaborators: e.g. Sayad 2004). Questions have been raised, therefore, about the extent to which analyses framed in terms of cultural capital are: insufficiently attentive to the diversity of cultural practices; underplay the ability of migrant and minority communities to contest or reframe hierarchies of cultural value (Erel 2010); help sustain a 'deficit model' of cultural competence with regard to racialised communities (Yosso 2005). This paper seeks to contribute to these discussions, drawing on evidence from a recently conducted qualitative study of the politics of space and belonging in a neighbourhood of Glasgow characterised by both considerable class and ethnic diversity. A particular strength of Bourdieu's approach is its close attention to the ways in which histories of advantage and disadvantage shape cultural practices and choices such that they, in turn, serve to reproduce unequal relations in the future. How might we retain this strength, whilst also broadening the scope of such accounts so that they are attentive to racialised inequalities both in their own right and at their intersection with class?

The Lighter, the Whiter, the Brighter, the Better? The Black Mixed Race Dilemma

Campion, K.
(University of Manchester)

Mixed race is now the broadly accepted term to describe those with a mixed ethnicity. It marks a disjuncture from terminology such as half-caste which was rooted in pathological foundations and had negative connotations for mixed race people during the interwar years, a period in which it was argued that mixing would lead to degenerative races

(Caballero, 2004). Although mixed race persons have often historically been elevated above their Black counterparts in order to maintain racial hierarchies in which Whiteness remains firmly fixed at the top, in the 21st century this elevation of mixedness has gained a new momentum. Mixed race has in fact at times been strategically promoted (Thompson, 2012) and has gradually come to be regarded as a symbol of Western multiculture and tolerance, an identity to be celebrated. In that project mixed race is afforded certain privileges. This social capital manifests itself in 'pigmentocracies,' and through the flawed construction of mixedness as 'hybrid vigor' (Lewis, 2010). The critical question is to what extent is this privilege attributed to mixedness felt by mixed race people themselves? This paper will argue that there is a mixed race dilemma unique to the mixed experience and that this arises out of tensions between mixed race as a privilege and mixed race as a burden. It situates the dilemma in themes of exoticism and fetishism, out-group privilege and in-group prejudice, identity policing, precarious positionality and family continuation.

Interrogating the Meaning of 'Difference' in 'Mixed-Race' Identifications

Pang, M.
(University of Glasgow)

'In a qualitative study that primarily explores the formation of 'mixed-race' identities in Scotland, 'I am different' has been identified as the most common phrase emerged from 'mixed-race' individuals during in-depth interviews. However, the meanings invested in the phrase varied by contexts, which also a to various degrees of significance attached to mixedness.

By drawing on empirical data generated from the fieldwork, this paper aims to discuss two different interpretations of 'being different'. In this paper, it is argued that the interpretations of this phrase are informed (and constrained) by the life experience of mixed individuals but also deeply imbued by what is perceived as social norms and values. 'Being different' hence occupies a central status in the 'mixed-race' repertoire and signifies important messages about 'mixed-race' identities.'

Rights, Violence and Crime
ROOM 4.214

Where Else Can We Live in Peace? Boko Haram Insurgency, Community Policing and Community Safety in Nigeria

Audu, A.
(University of Liverpool)

For over a decade, there has been a disturbing perception of crime problem among citizens and other stakeholders in Nigeria. Although other cases of crime such as kidnapping, murder, rape, corruption and cultism are rife, however the perception of Boko Haram insurgency among the people and government in the country has assumed a different dimension. This insurgency, which prominently started and mostly operated in the northern part of Nigeria has claimed over twenty thousand lives and has also rendered millions of people homeless. The UK Department for International Development (UK-DFID) introduced and overseen community policing initiative in 2002/2003 in conjunction with the Nigeria's Security, Growth and Justice. This initiative was designed and implemented to foster robust partnership between the police and public in order to reduce the stem of crime including insurgency in Nigeria. Despite this effort, the activities of Boko Haram insurgency have impacted negatively on the sense of peace and community safety of the African most populous country and other members of international community. In view of empirical evidence gathered in the context of qualitative research, the inability of the UK-DFID's community policing initiative to adequately address this security concern in Nigeria has been based on a number of risk factors. Thus, this paper shall focus on the impact of corruption on the efficacy of community policing with particular reference to the menace of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria.

Looking Away While They Lay Awhile Longer: The 'Discovery' of Republican Mass Graves in Spain

James, D.
(London School of Economics)

In April 2016, the bodies of 185 victims were discovered in a mass grave in a quiet corner of a small cemetery in the Spanish city of Valladolid. The victims were Republicans who had been executed outside of judicial process by Franco's nationalist troops in the Spanish Civil War. Local mayor Oscar Puente, said: 'we could not simply look away.' Yet, this is precisely what many residents had done for more than sixty years. Knowledge of the mass grave was nothing new; the existence of the grave in the cemetery had been private, if not public, knowledge since 1936. The

grave had even been marked off at one point with iron railings. The victims in this unmarked grave count among the 100,000 people who (were) 'disappeared' as part of the Civil War. So, who or what regulates the line between private and public memory? What is the membrane that inserts itself between the absence of memory of a collective and the collective memory of those (forcibly) absented? What does the ex post facto attribution of the socio-legal term 'desaparecido' (the disappeared) add – or subtract – from our understanding of how these people died and have since come to be remembered, or not, in wider Spanish society? And what place in politics, if any, should be assigned to those who lay awhile in our local cemeteries, unburdened by a state that refuses to bring its victims back into the fold through the dignity of an identified, attended and Christian (re)burial?

The Blue-Coated Anthropologist

Rowe, M., Turner, L.
(University of Liverpool)

In most police stations, on a wall over desks arrayed in different patterns, are displayed the faces of individuals. There are those that are wanted, simply arrayed. But beside them are pyramids of faces, representing tiers of an Organised Crime Gang (OCG) or associated Urban Street Gangs (USG). Displayed in a pattern akin to kinship diagrams, relationships are inferred from evidence, observations and encounters. They are classified as leading figures and as associates. What binds these individuals and these tiers is the evidence officers seek as they gather intelligence. What bonds and common interests, aside from monetary ones, tie the group together? What rites regulate the tiers and the progression from USG to OCG? What codes govern conduct that a person might transgress? And how is justice meted out in this community?

This is the task of proactive police officers, those looking for criminals rather than in emergency response mode. They gather intelligence. They make connections. They infer relationships. They interpret motives. They seek informants. Drawing on the observations of police officers, this paper will begin to explore the parallels between social science, and specifically anthropology, and the practice of policing as conducted in one urban environment. It will draw parallels between anthropology as the quintessential colonial discipline and the policing of metropolitan urban communities.

Telling Stories: A Narrative Approach to Police Culture

Turner, L.
(University of Liverpool)

The idea of "cop culture" has long been invoked as an explanation as to why police officers behave as they do and how their behaviour might be changed. The origin of this key idea in the sociology of policing has been traced to a coincidence between concerns about violent and discriminatory police conduct and shifts in intellectual fashion precipitating a turn towards ethnography and focus on subculture. Drawing on findings from an ongoing ethnographic study of frontline police work this paper engages with some recent narrative approaches to the analysis of police, including a focus on police storytelling. The paper explores the potential of thinking through narrative as a way to advance our understanding of the social and political significance of the police institution. It concludes that studying police culture as a narrative genre (one which repeatedly proposes particular types of settings, actors and events as core elements in any individual police story) sheds new light on both contemporary police practices, and the institution more generally.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies
ROOM 4.213

'Bottom of the Barrel Rubbish Scraps of Healthcare': Recontextualising Trust in Big NHS Data

Vezyridis, P., Timmons, S.
(University of Nottingham)

In healthcare, the fight against disease and its economic burden as well as the perceived lack of citizens' personal responsibility in health management, amid the dismantling of the welfare states and the privatisation of public healthcare services, have increased expectations and promises around big data analytics from electronic patient records. This paper examines social and ethical challenges around care.data: a failed programme by NHS England aiming at developing complete healthcare datasets for secondary analyses outside the NHS. Based on an ethnographic study of research institutes that collect and analyse GP records and on interviews with GPs as well as citizens who have opted out, we argue that a new social contract of shared investment and risk between patients and

the NHS is drawn up for the assetisation and market exchange of NHS data. In the process, sustainability, governance and economic growth become the de facto social values, while privacy and confidentiality are reduced to individualistic preferences. By grounding these challenges on the everyday socio-material practices and interrelationships between citizens, clinicians and data scientists, we show why normative assumptions of size and speed, mobilised to justify a new kind of citizenship around conscribed data sharing, reappropriation of data ownership and acceptance of privacy risks, are resisted. The paper concludes by providing a pragmatic framework for understanding and navigating socio-technical and ethical challenges of big data in the context of a national health service.

Psychic Programming and Digital Self-Tracking in the Workplace

Till, C.
(Leeds Beckett University)

Employers are increasingly using digital self-tracking (ST) in corporate wellness (CW) programmes. These usually involve workers voluntarily tracking their activity through accelerometer-enabled devices and engaging in self-analysis and team-based competitions. Based on analysis of interviews and focus groups with managers and employees involved with ST CW programmes and related literature this paper demonstrates that the principle target of intervention is consciousness not bodies and the aim is an improvement in affect not health. A management discourse of 'employee engagement' claims that business success is dependent on a workforce who willingly focus their attention on productive tasks. Bureaucratic controls are seen as inconsistent with contemporary work culture therefore the task of management is to infuse work with meaning and align the goals of workers (and means of achieving them) with those of the organisation by manipulating desire and channelling attention. ST provides a route of intervention into the subjectivity of the worker as they function as 'psychotechnologies' (Stiegler, 2010) which manage the engagement of attention. Creativity, affect and desire are central to the generation of value today (Lazzarato, 2014) and particular types of consciousness are needed which fit neatly with the productive machinery of digital capitalism. ST CW initiatives are built on principles borrowed from neuroscience and positive psychology and propose that engagement with devices and platforms can maximize levels of productivity, positivity and happiness. In this analysis digital devices are thus presented as a tactic for the management of the decline in libidinal energy in digital capitalism (Berardi, 2009).

Tracking Ourselves? Imagining Users, Shaping Markets

Williams, R., Henwood, F., Weiner, K., Will, C.
(University of Sheffield)

This paper is concerned with everyday health monitoring using technologies acquired independently of health professionals. We focus on how industry and policy stakeholders envisage self-monitoring practices, and how these expectations are inscribed in products. As much of the current interest in this area focuses on digital technologies and fitness/wellness apps, we expand discussions by exploring more mundane technologies that sit squarely between the medical and consumer realms, like home blood pressure monitoring.

Sociological research to date, concerned with wearable devices and smartphone apps, focuses on how such platforms produce individuated selves, displaying the responsible qualities of late modernity's good self-tracking citizens. Proprietorial tendencies of commercial and state actors are also central in these sociological accounts (Till 2014) where the convergence of bodies and technologies may now be producing forms of 'digital biocapital' (Lupton 2016). Though such focus on discourse provides valuable insights into the political economy of self-monitoring, it is equally important to attend to the work of expectation in how these technologies are conceived and promoted.

Accordingly, we look at how self-monitoring technologies are 'scripted' (Akrich 1992) with particular users/uses in mind. We analyse a sample of texts from policy and commerce produced since January 2015, to demonstrate how these expectations have, as many envisaged futures tend to (Brown and Michaels 2003), very material implications for both health policy and the consumer self-monitoring market.

Extending Lifespan/Using Life? The Significance of Benchside Laboratory Work for Subverting Public Productivist Life-Extension Rhetoric at a Time of Ecological 'Crisis'

Gould, S.
(Cardiff University)

Biogerontology, or the biology of ageing, is an emergent scientific field in the UK and the USA that seeks to extend life in humans and to define the ageing process in relation to an underlying and malleable biological mechanism. In this presentation, drawing on a multi-sited ethnographic study of the field of biogerontology, I show, with Latimer (2014), how this way of understanding ageing and life, circulated rhetorically in public conference settings, promotes an anti-

ageing discourse of youthfulness alongside a productivist discourse of usefulness. I also show that biogerontologists value doing 'good science', which becomes part of 'boundary work' practices. I show that these stories are often replicated in the laboratory setting. Furthermore, drawing on the idea that care is an 'affectual labour' rooted in practice (Puig de la Bellacasa, 2011), I highlight the significance of observing moment-to-moment hands-on 'benchside' laboratory work with model organisms (in relation to public account giving) for capturing particular moments at which an ethics of care towards all of life (humans, animals, and planet earth) is enacted. I argue that these moments – often moments of 'being alongside' (Latimer, 2013) other life - open up space for biogerontologists to re-imagine life as something other than a resource and thus ageing as something other than a mechanism. In addition, I explore the implications of this finding for social bonds and also for the future of all life on planet earth.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A
ROOM 2.218

RETHINKING THE SOCIOLOGY OF STIGMA – PART 1

Erving Goffman's Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity (1963) transformed understandings of the social function of stigma. However, the current geopolitical and theoretical context today is a very different one than that of the post-war society which confronted Goffman in the 1950s. In returning to Stigma, fifty years after its initial publication, we will consider in what ways a re-conceptualization of stigma can assist with illuminating pressing questions of social decomposition, inequality and injustice. This panel discussion will showcase current cutting-edge sociological research on stigma across different contexts in neoliberal Britain, from Roma communities to the criminal justice system, from welfare reform and austerity to new disability rights and mad pride activisms. Panel members will each briefly present on their work, leading into a critical discussion concerning the conceptualisation of 'stigma' in sociology.

Stigmacraft

Tyler, I.
(Lancaster University)

In Ancient Greece the word stigma was used to denote marks on the skin made by tattooing, which, as now, involved the use of needles and ink. However, to be marked with a stigma meant you had been tattooed as a punishment. To be stigmatised was to have a crime, written permanently upon your skin. Records of common stigmas include 'Thief!' or 'Stop me, I'm a runaway' tattooed across the face. These degrading punishments where reserved for non-citizens, such as slaves, captured enemy soldiers or other resident aliens in the Empire. The humiliating sentence of a stigma was frequently accompanied by deportation, often a period of forced exile to a labour camp. While the concept of stigma, retains traces of this history we don't ordinarily think about stigmatization as practices of inscription or as ritualized forms of punishment. The aim of this paper is to consider the ways in which this geneology of stigma might inform our understanding of the social and political function of shaming punishments today. To this end, it proposes a new conceptual vocabulary of stigma which emphasises stigma as a mechanism of coercion, a system of valuation, a communicative terrain and a form of power-knowledge. This account of stigma focuses on the mechanisms, the mechanics, of stigma production, activation and mediation—practices that I term 'stigmacraft'.

Locating Down's Syndrome: Stigma, Disability Publics and Reproductive Medicine

Thomas, G.
(University of Cardiff)

In this paper, I examine how Down's syndrome, a genetic condition, is configured in two separate spaces: the prenatal clinic and the public imaginary. I argue that in such spaces, framed by 'motile' moments, Down's syndrome is enacted in two different and competing ways. In the public sphere, the condition is frequently sketched out as a life marked by dignity and worth as part of a 'disability public' (Ginsburg and Rapp 2015). Various forms of media and other outputs – autobiographies, blogs, websites, social networks, videos and television shows, activisms, art pieces and exhibitions, etc. – help to construct a 'Down's syndrome public' in which new social imaginaries of difference are erected and that, in turn, constitute a location for alternative engagement. Yet, in the medical setting, where discourse shapes how people come to view bodily difference, Down's syndrome is enacted subtly and, it seems, inadvertently as a negative outcome, showing how certain ways of being in the world are threatened, stigmatised, and denied. This paper, thus, by troubling the taken-for-granted category of a common yet complex condition, shows how 'Down's syndrome worlds' are made both 'inhabitable' and 'uninhabitable' at different moments.

Romaphobia: The Last Acceptable Racism

McGarry, A.
(University of Brighton)

Romaphobia is the hatred or fear of those individuals perceived as being Roma/Gypsy/Traveller which involves the negative ascription of group identity and can result in marginalization, persecution and violence (McGarry 2017). Roma communities across Europe are on the fringes of society and actively excluded by the nation and state through processes which stigmatize Romani group identity. Significantly, this paper argues that Roma are the 'enemy within' and used by nation and state-building agencies to promote ideas of the 'exalted subject' (Thobani 2007) as the benign and desirable citizen. This presentation outlines the impact of Romaphobia by examining housing segregation in two large Roma settlements in Slovakia and Macedonia. The physical separation of communities also fosters distrust and hostility between Roma and the majority; over time a lack of interaction fuels misunderstanding, stereotypes, and scapegoating. Symbolic boundaries between communities are mirrored in physical separation. The presentation concludes by highlighting attempts to foster Roma activism through Roma Pride parades across Europe which simultaneously celebrate Roma identity and challenge ideas of belonging and nationhood.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B
ROOM 2.217

Habitus as Foregrounded History: Theorising the Affective in the Formation of Classed Identity

Leaney, S.
(University of Brighton)

Bourdieu's conceptualisation of habitus provides a valuable tool in the connection of subjective experience with structural positioning. As a means to articulate the dualism of structure and agency, habitus became central in my analysis of formations of class during my ethnographic research on a British council estate. In this paper, I reflect on data collected with a group of primary school children at two sites on the estate, the school and the community centre. Through an analysis of the inter-relationality of these fields, I explore the active role the children take in the management of their embodied practice. I consider processes of distinction, disagreement and resistance in the formation of social positionings, suggesting that the affective consequences of feeling difference should be central to theorisations of habitus. I use this paper to extend Bourdieu's engagement with the question of how the social forms the body, to explore the affective consequences of this formation.

My aim in doing this is to outline a reading of Bourdieu's concept of habitus with post-structural conceptualisations of class as performative. Drawing upon feminist work with and against Bourdieu, I suggest that habitus may be helpfully (re)conceptualised as 'foregrounded history'. This foregrounding of the 'history' of habitus refers to a shift in analytic attention from continuity and regularity onto moments of rupture and change as the site of identity formation. I argue that a focus on the everyday making and remaking of classed identities may enable an analysis of the affective labour in formations of habitus.

British-Born Female Caribbean Registered Nurses: Can Group and Occupational Identity be Reconciled?

Brathwaite, B.
(Birmingham City University)

The past and present for British born Caribbean nurses (BBCN) is one of colonialism, from cultural imposition, the all-powerful British 'motherland', to nurses being asked to come over and 'help' the new National Health Service in the mid-20th Century to train as nurses. This recognises a 'power identity nexus' of white dominance and supremacy (Marsh and Macalpine, 2002, p.8). "Whiteness" propagates a negative and unequal and less powerful 'other' assumption of Caribbean women's gender, ethnic and cultural identity (Mirza and Sheridan, 2003, p. 11-12). This can have a significant bearing on the social and occupational identity of the descendants of these black Caribbean nurses. The BBCN are their daughters and granddaughters born in England.

This highlights the importance of context and identity as a social category for black nurses of Caribbean heritage in nursing, being context sensitive, a social category and a group (Tajfel and Turner 1979; Turner, Brown, and Tajfel, 1979; Turner, Oakes, Haslam, and Mc Garty, 1994). Using the social identity theory of group interaction by Tajfel and Turner (1979) there is a theoretical space to use nursing as an occupation; professionally and in the clinical environment, to conceptualising the impact that inequality between white nurse as an in-group, that is dominant and one of privilege, in 'opposition' to the unequal subordinate group of disadvantage (Powell, et al, p.508) that comes with being a member of the out-group that is the BBCN, considering their ethnicity, culture and gender.

Young People as (In)adequate Citizens: Understandings in Everyday Settings

Harragan, A.
(University of Manchester)

Young people's political participation and engagement is consistently misrepresented in public discourse. Often, their absence in political institutions is over-relied on as the source of these misrepresentations. Increasingly, literature challenges the assumptions of a homogenous body of young people, devoid of political engagement and calls for young people to be recognised as real citizens. Based on recently completed ethnographic PhD fieldwork, this paper calls into focus where young people are present. Speaking to and observing young people in a suburb of Manchester exposed some of the many ways in which they take part, in everyday settings. Their participation in various spheres of their community was supported by a number of different rationales including, most significantly, making a difference through meaningful actions. This paper seeks to examine the ways in which young people's meanings and understandings of their participation and engagement in their everyday lives, interlinks with their conceptions of politics and the political. Set against the backdrop of the 2015 General Election, the EU referendum and the impacts of austerity in the form of service closures in the community, young people's narratives of the political are weaved throughout the data. These contextual features are framed as either limitations or enablers of young people's negotiation of identities and recognition as citizens. This transition in status, for these young people, was associated with the recognition of their actions as autonomous and efficacious by themselves and others.

No One Googles an Emergency Sociologist, Do They? Towards a More Positive Interpretation of Working-Class Culture

Jones, S.
(Coventry University)

At the Conservative Conference 2012 David Cameron announced 'It's that toxic culture of low expectations – that lack of ambition for every child – which has held this country back.' In 2013 he re-asserts this stating 'Young people from working class families do not get ahead in life partly because they have low 'aspirations', further Theresa May at conference in 2016 stated:

'the Government I lead will be driven not by the interests of a privileged few, but by the interests of ordinary, working-class families...People who can just about manage, but worry about the cost of living and getting their kids into a good school.'

In the space of a few years there is a change in discourse from 'toxic' working class, to 'ordinary', but a group who are seen as 'other ' to a dominant class with aspiration and kids in a 'good school'. This paper is examines the continuing representation of working class life and culture as one of 'other' and 'lacking' and the experiences of being working class and 'just getting on with it' drawn on my ethnographic PhD research based in an estate pub where I live. I discuss the day-to-day realities of 'just getting on with it' and rather than a culture of lack, class culture in this group is pivotal to identity and survival and above all is seen as positive. My work examines the realities of perceptions of working 'classness' through people's interaction with, and strategies of dealing with, state agencies.

Sociology of Education
ROOM 3.204

QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN BRITISH SOCIOLOGY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

This session draws together four papers which have a common thread, that of quantitative methods within sociology. The research on which these papers are based are set in the context of a continuing concern and discussion about the place of quantitative methods within British sociology.

The first paper in this session places this contemporary concern in a historical context. The paper demonstrates that competing views over the value of statistics within sociology have a long standing history. The paper uses historical evidence to highlight this trend, understanding of which is crucial to understanding the position of the discipline today.

Attention is drawn to the contemporary in another paper, which presents findings of a recent investigation into current sociologists' views of the nature and purpose of the discipline. Using questionnaire data of a relatively large sample of professional sociologists, the paper will consider the role the BSA can play in encouraging a more pluralistic discipline.

Given the continuing drive to further the quantitative literacy of sociology graduates, the session also includes papers with a specific focus on research method education. The first of these considers the role that A-level sociology can play in shaping students perceptions and practices. In addition to this it considers A-level sociology teachers own attitudes and practices. The second paper presents a case study of a particular educational initiative, aimed at pre-degree students, with benefits of participation highlighted.

All these papers will contemplate how issues and phenomena presented may influence the future of quantitative methods within Sociology.

Training Tomorrow's Sociologists: The Place of A-level Sociology

Hampton, J.
(Cardiff University)

The reluctance of undergraduate students to engage with quantitative research methods and statistics training has been often documented, researched and discussed, both within and outside of Sociology. This paper sets into context this tendency to avoid 'number work', by considering the training and exposure undergraduates receive prior to their degree whilst in further education. Specifically, the paper draws on work which examines the experiences and perceptions of students who have completed A-level Sociology.

In order to better understand the perceptions and attitudes formed by A-level completers, the curriculum is examined as a whole. For the purposes of this paper, the curriculum is conceptualised as consisting of three elements: written documentation; teachers who interpret and deliver curricula; and the students who 'receive' this. Using a dynamic understanding, there are relationships between all of these elements, and those that influence them, which shape this curriculum. Whilst the intricacies of these relationships are not presented here, the attitudes and practice of teachers are. Given their instrumental role as co-constructors of the curriculum as practiced, as well as mediators between the written curriculum and students, teachers own attitudes, perceptions and experiences are key to understanding what happens in A-level Sociology.

This paper will demonstrate that the A-level Sociology curriculum is simultaneously perceived as serving multiple purposes, both pragmatic and theoretical, by both teachers and students. Given the context in which this work is framed, the paper will consider if the results found at A-level go some-way to explaining the issues raised in higher education.

British Sociology and Statistics: Historical Divides

Panayotova, P.
(University of Edinburgh)

In this presentation, I will juxtapose two very different views about the place of statistics in British sociology. One view is that statistics has a vital role to play in sociology. This view has been reiterated in most of the official reports on the state of the social sciences in this country that have appeared since the Second World War and has been supported consistently by statistically oriented social researchers who carry out sociological research but who do not readily identify themselves as sociologists. The opposing view is that statistics is not something which is essential, or indeed valuable, to sociology; a view which has most often been expressed by mainstream sociologists and one that has persisted since the beginning of academic sociology.

Both views have been continuously and simultaneously present since the early days of social science in Britain and form a persistent trend peculiar to the history of social science in this country. I intend to illustrate this with historical evidence from the 1830s-1980s. My aim will be to stress the persistency of this trend, rather than to delve into the details of its multiple manifestations during this long period. It will also be my aim to show that recognition and understanding of this trend must form an integral part of any attempt to understand and identify what British sociology is, how and why it came to be what it is and what guidance, if any, such understanding may give as to future developments and courses of action.

More Statistics, Good for Everyone?

Jones, R.
(Cardiff University)

There has been an overwhelmingly positive response to the Cardiff University Q-Step FE/School engagement work, linked to developing and promoting context rich statistical courses, across England and Wales. These courses, primarily aimed at year 12 and 13 students, are focussed on the development of a new subject area called social analytics (the scientific investigation of social processes using statistical techniques and analysis). Individuals

attending this sessions will gain practical insights into the innovative partnerships developed between universities, exam boards and schools/ FE colleges. An exemplification of the collaborative benefits will also be explored. The session will also focus on the pedagogical basis of the qualifications being created, the interdisciplinary nature and skills centred approach that has been adopted, and the educational impacts in terms of student attainment and

achievement in other subject areas. The case will be made that developing students critical thinking and conceptual understanding of statistics, can have positive impacts on many other subject areas. These positive impacts include attitudes towards mathematics and statistics, as well as educational achievement. Examples of context rich statistical worksheets will be disseminated to give the audience a greater understanding of the courses being developed.

Counting Down: The Future Marginalised Place of Quantitative Research Methods in British Sociology?

Brookfield, C.
(Cardiff University)

The failure to use, or the poor use of quantitative research methods within British sociology has led to claims that the discipline is currently not fit for purpose in respect of social explanations and influence on policy. The advent of the Q-Step programme and prior research that demonstrated the relative absence of quantitative research in UK sociology has raised questions about the nature and purpose of the discipline. This paper will discuss findings from an online survey which aimed to uncover professional sociologists' views of the purpose and direction of their discipline.

1024 sociologists completed the survey. The survey data demonstrate that a preference for qualitative research methods in the discipline prevails, particularly amongst younger researchers. Given that junior researchers seem most committed to using qualitative research methods to explore micro sociological topics, this paper will begin to consider the future direction of the discipline.

In particular, this paper will postulate whether the British Sociological Association can play a role in encouraging researchers to be more methodologically pluralistic. The survey data demonstrate that, on average, British Sociological Association members use and publish a greater variety of research methods. The analysis will also identify differences in the level of agreement that British Sociological Association members and non-members hold in regard to adjectives that best describe their discipline.

Sociology of Religion
ROOM 4.206

Towards a Theory of Rhizomatic Religion

Wanless, C.
(The Open University)

This paper concerns fieldwork conducted in Hebden Bridge around New Age and other individualized forms of religious association, in which I explore how those involved in these forms of religion and spirituality create and transmit beliefs and practices. I argue that these individuals and groups avoid top-down, hierarchical organizational structures in which members are passive and obedient recipients of knowledge. Instead they tend to form undirected rhizomatic networks of producer-consumers, which both result from and nurture a culture of radical personal autonomy. Instead of transmitting values, ideas and practices down vertical lines, transmission occurs through spontaneously generated informal communities of practice. I argue that in this way individualized forms of religion are able to transmit themselves effectively both within and between generations.

Recovery, Reintegration and Resistance: Grassroots Spirituality of the Visible Recovery Movement as Source of Hope and Network for Change

Metcalf-White, L.
(University of Chester)

The emergence of privatized spirituality and the growth of the 'spiritual but not religious' is subject to criticism for perpetuating neoliberalism, hyper-individuality, selfishness and passivity. While these critiques raise important concerns, they offer only a partial analysis. This paper draws on ethnography conducted during Recovery Month 2016 to argue that the grassroots spirituality of the Visible Recovery Movement is an important exception to that critique. People in recovery from substance use disorders are demonstrably empowered and transformed from previous states of disempowerment or powerlessness. As such, their spirituality is evidently functional and cannot therefore be subject to critiques levelled at other manifestations of 'SBNR'. In contrast, arguably, to groups like Alcoholics Anonymous that

emphasize anonymity, the Visible Recovery Movement is located socially. The goal of the VRM is not just recovery from a personal, private illness, but to engage publically with addiction by confronting stigma and social dislocation. Activities such as Recovery Walks offer credible and visible resistance to neoliberal policies that are resulting in austerity, inequality, and the withdrawal of social supports. In contrast, they advocate for service access, collective reintegration, community networks, and solidarity for social and political justice.

Multicultural Subjects, Multicultural Spaces

Sealy, T.
(University of Bristol)

This paper draws on a preliminary analysis of narrative interviews with British converts to Islam, as part of an ongoing PhD research project, to bring a different perspective to the multicultural riddle and the 'Muslim question' in Britain.

Both in popular and media discourse as well as in academic literature, Islam and Muslim retain characteristics of an ethnicized marker and a conflation between religion, culture and ethnicity. Often converts are positioned as 'double strange', decentred as no longer of the majority, but also separate from 'cultural' minority communities. Converts, however, disturb the view of Islam as an ethnic and foreign religion; neither do they fit into citizenship and belonging as it is culturalised into a centre-periphery binary. They thus serve to construct a tension between what, how and who are thought of as being 'British' and 'belongs'.

In this paper I look at how through the analytical lenses of continuity and change converts (re)construct their sense of identity and of place and belonging, and also where these are restricted. This brings a critical perspective to existing concepts in the literature based on multiple identities, the hybrid and the out-of-place social liminality through which converts are usually understood. I trace relations between the personal, including to biography and God, and the social, including local, institutional and wider societal relations, in order to suggest how conversion?'unsettles the boundaries which selfhood, citizenship, nationhood, and community are defined' (Viswanathan, 1998).

A Tale of Two Communities

Bennett, Y.
(Canterbury Christ Church University)

This paper draws on initial findings from my PHD research. This research is examining two geographically remote Scottish communities to see if they use religious practices as a way of maintaining cultural identity in the face of a changing demographic. Both communities are of a similar size, both are remote and have seen an increase in retired people moving into the area whilst younger people move away for education and employment. The communities have a very strong community spirit.

The first community is Broadbay on the Isle of Lewis. Lewis is a one hour flight from Glasgow or three hour ferry crossing from Ullapool. The community is made up of three villages, Col, Back and Gress with a combined population of around 2000. The parish church is Free Church of Scotland, a conservative presbyterian denomination.

The second community is made up of two parishes Kilmodan and Colintraive and the parish of Kilfinan. The parishes are ministered by one minister from The Church of Scotland and are made up of four villages with a combined population of around 1060. The Church of Scotland is of a more liberal denomination of presbyterianism. This community is over 25 miles from the nearest town, Dunoon much of which is single track road. There are three buses a day into Dunoon.

This paper will focus on the the ways in which people spend Sunday both individually and as a community.

Work, Employment and Economic Life
ROOM 4.204

Is Promotion Gendered? Evidence from India

Tanwar, J.
(Uppsala University)

This paper examines the determinants of promotion in the Indian context. Using Wage-Indicator web-survey data and organizational approach, the paper seeks to explore the extent to which organization level characteristics as compared to human-capital factors help explaining (gender) differences in promotion.

Since Baron and Bielby (1980) call for bringing back firms in inequality research as well as the given critique of human-capital approach for its unilateral emphasis on workers characteristics, scholars have been increasingly employing and advocating organizational perspective to study workplace inequality (see Huffman 2013; Stainback, Tomaskovic-Devey, and Skaggs 2010).

Therefore, contributing to the growing debates on the relevance of organizational perspective, the paper tested workers characteristics, human-capital, job-level and, firm-level characteristics on promotion probability. Findings suggest that although organizational factors add to explaining promotion and gender differences, the job level and the human capital characteristics remain significant predictors.

We need to however shift our attention from analyzing education in terms of number of years to the relevance of educational degrees in determining individuals' career outcomes. Further, findings suggest that the effect of working hours is gendered and remains problematic, raising questions about its regulation and voluntary nature.

The preliminary conclusion of the study suggests that the significance of all human capital attributes has not declined. While the relevance of traditional degrees has been eroding, skills and work-experience significantly enhances promotion chances. While almost all job level factors significantly affect promotion chance, not all organizational factors significantly affect promotion probability.

Expectations, Adaptations, and Subjective Wellbeing: Morphogenesis as Method

Watson, S., Olsen, W.K., Neff, D., Mahmud, S., Sultan,M., Nazneen, S.
(LSHTM)

Our research in Bangladesh shows that subjective wellbeing is embedded in a morphogenetic and dynamic situation, based on survey and interview data. We theorise the situation based on conflicting survey data and interview data, Drawing on an expanded sociology of labour and economic life perspective. We triangulate and, as a result, we innovate at the level of theory.

First we expose the clear desirability bias in our survey data on 'subjective well-being'. People generally report being relatively satisfied with their lives, but this belies a complex lifeworld.

Secondly, we theorise based on interview data about the ongoing reality of multidimensional well-being and capabilities. Here the fishing area of southern Bangladesh offers much more active engagement in market- and expenditure-saving work for women than in the north of the country.

We test this hypothesis using time-use diary data. Methodologically we innovate by using a retroductive method of logic in our interpretations. We also rest these upon theorising a morphogenetic (change-causing) cycle.

This paper uses data from 2015-6 about rural labour markets in Bangladesh. We present results using both standard mixed methods and innovative methods. We have time-use diary data and 90 interviews translated into English from the original local languages, all focusing on women's work and how families decide on work timings. These data are brought into correspondence with survey data from the same set of 450 rural Bangladeshi Households.

These findings reflect an ESRC DFID research project on Gender Norms, Labour Supply and Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh and India.

How the Work of Women is Affected by Norms About Gender Roles in India and Bangladesh

Olsen, W., Dubey, A., Loynes, N., Mishra, A., Neff, D., Singh, S., Watson, S., Zhang, M.
(University of Manchester)

In response to a decline in Indian rural women's formal labour supply, this paper explores attitudes and norms about gender in northern central states of India alongside Bangladesh. Covering five states of India: Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Chattisgarh, we explore attitudes using a sociological concept of a social norm favouring women's autonomy, against which an individual's attitude may vary toward a more, or less, egalitarian approach. We discover a positive association of more egalitarian attitudes of women to them working. In spite of doubts about the accuracy of measurement of remunerated work, we show two findings. First, this region of India has social norms which are less favourable to women's equality with men than any part of Bangladesh. Second, that attitudes within the area vary sufficiently for women's agency to be both possible, and even encouraged, vis-a-vis their array of different kinds of work both inside and outside the home and farm. Poor women often work without wanting to. We conclude with suggestions for how to explore social change in this phenomenon of social heterogeneity of attitudes. We used the Demographic and Health Survey data (in India, National Family and Health Survey) alongside the smaller World Values Survey.

Beyond the Social Centrality of Work and Post-Work Conditions: Creative Labour's Experience and Reaction to the Crumbling of Meaningful Employment in the Cultural and Creative Industries

Tse, H.L.T., Smith, A-P., Chan, J., Liu, G.
(The University of Hong Kong)

In response to the worldwide prestige and optimism of creative industries as a new promising pillar of global economy, the primary aim of this government-subsidised public policy research was to advance the understanding of the changing conditions and meanings of work in the creative workforce in Hong Kong. While referencing Hesmondhalgh and Baker's (2011) ethnographic study on creative labour in the United Kingdom that (re)conceptualised quality of creative works beyond traditional criteria such as wages and working hours, we also sought to investigate the actual experience and agency of different types of creative workers: how do they differently cope with the increasingly troubling contradictions between a persistent centrality of work in an advanced capitalist society and the crumbling of stable and satisfying employment (Frayne, 2015).

By comparing the case in Hong Kong to the state of creative labour globally, this 18-month research drew on ethnographic methods encompassing 70 semi-structured interviews, informal dialogues and observations. All aimed to provide an overview of the reality of creative industries in Hong Kong, which intricately interplays with other underexplored and nuanced factors such as the immeasurability of immaterial labour; romanticisation of creative work; a declining sense of moral agency, social recognition and occupational pride; opportunities and threats derived from technological advancements; ambivalent views towards post-materialism, capitalism and neoliberalism; globalisation; and the structural containment-outsourcing of 'creative risk' within CCIs-to Asia, for enriching the literature on sociology of work and employment in Asia, also informing the future policy directions.

Tuesday 4 April 2017, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 2

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 1.218
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 1.219
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space C	Room 3.211
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 3.205
Environment and Society	Room 2.219
Families and Relationships A	Room 2.220
Families and Relationships B	Room 3.212
Families and Relationships C	Room 2.217
Frontiers	Room 3.210
Lifecourse	Room 3.209
Medicine, Health and Illness A	Room 4.205
Medicine, Health and Illness B	Room 4.212
Methodological Innovations	Room 3.213
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Theatre B
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Theatre A
Rights, Violence and Crime	Room 4.214
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 4.213
Social Divisions / Social Identities	Room 2.218
Sociology of Education	Room 3.204
Sociology of Religion	Room 4.206
Work, Employment and Economic Life	Room 4.204

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 1.218

NEIGHBOURHOOD PUBLIC SPACE AND BELONGING

Competing Claims of Belonging in a Diverse Latin American Neighborhood

Ramirez, C., Stefoni, C.
(Universidad Alberto Hurtado and University of Manchester)

Patronato is a diverse neighbourhood in Santiago, Chile. During centuries, a changing population has been making a place for themselves there though settlement, entrepreneurship and multiple territorial landmarks. Unlike other diverse city places, this Latin-American neighbourhood is neither located in a global city, nor its influx of immigrants has been perceived by the 'local' population as changing an original 'native' or 'homogenous' social landscape. Patronato was indeed founded by 'others' (including poor Spaniards and indigenous people in the XVIII century). Nowadays Patronato is commonly recognised (and exoticised) as 'Santiago's cosmopolitan neighbourhood'. Ancestries that include Palestine, Syria, Korea, China, India, Peru and other Latin American countries converge there. This analysis focuses on Palestinians, who came to the neighbourhood in the 1940s, and Koreans, who did so in the late-1970s. Experiencing an upward social mobility, these groups have progressively leaved Patronato as place of residency. Yet, both keep interacting there through key positions in business, mutual experience of place-change and daily conviviality with a wider milieu. Based on participant observation and interviews, this paper reflects on their competing claims of belonging to Patronato. These competing claims, I argue, are made by interlacing this neighbourhood's trajectory with their own personal and collective stories of mobility (spatial and socio-economic), and by creating new boundaries, particularly through distinctions between 'old' and 'new migrants'. Their declared positions will be contrasted with those actually enacted daily in the place. This intervention turns our attention to processes of diversification and migration taking place in Latin-American local urban places.

'Pertinencia' and the Paradox of Public Space in the Private City: The Case of Bogotá, Colombia

Hellmer, E.
(University of Glasgow)

Based on 14 months of qualitative doctoral fieldwork on public space and citizen participation in Bogotá, Colombia, this paper explores the concept of pertinencia (a sense of ownership, or responsibility) to analyze the publicness of public space, asking: to whom and to what does public space 'pertain'?

Bogotá is a city that, through both formal and informal development processes, has been largely constructed by and for private actors and interests, leading to what many claim to be a lack of pertinencia. Although the precise nature of this varies across Bogotá's conflicted history and fragmented geography, the private nature of the city remains a constant, and a key factor in the city's title of 'city of all, city of no one.'

Recent municipal administrations, particularly those of Enrique Peñalosa, have used public space reclamation and expansion as a corrective for this perceived deficit in pertinencia, using internationally promoted discourses of right to the city, inclusivity and democratization as justifications for a variety of interventions. Yet while the government promotes increased citizen culture through quantitatively and qualitatively expanding the city's public spaces, most of the city's development remains private, and citizen participation in planning has largely remained a chimera. Thus, exploring various examples of public space interventions (state-led and citizen-led), I argue here that efforts to expand good citizenship by improving or expanding public space represent superficial or partial attempts at actually 'democratizing' the city, and reveal a paradox in contemporary planning and governance practices, which conflate individual responsibility with collective benefit.

Negotiating 'Porous' Space: Urban Rituals and Neighbourhood Conflict in the Historic Centre of Naples

Trifuoggi, M.
(Goldsmiths, University of London)

In his portrait of Naples, Benjamin evokes the porosity of the volcanic rock which many buildings of the historic centre are made of to describe its precarious mixture of private and public space. This paper examines the relationship between the social and the built environment of Naples through an ethnography of the everyday use of urban space in one notoriously 'porous' area of the city, namely the Spanish Quarters. The paper focusses on a neighbourhood

conflict centred upon the organisation of the yearly feast of San Antonio Abate, which unauthorised celebratory bonfire is contested by several residents as dangerous and inappropriate. The significance of the case study is two-sided. Firstly, the young who are engaged in the preparations for the bonfire must fulfil several tasks like the collection of combustible items (typically old furniture), the individuation of a spot where to store them, and the repression of sabotage attempts (by public authorities or rival neighbourhoods); these tasks underlie the development of a 'street habitus' intertwined with the spatial logic of the neighbourhood. Secondly, the conflict over the legitimacy of this urban ritual designates the neighbourhood as a space of contention wherein multiple actors assert, negotiate, and contest acceptable and non-acceptable uses of urban space; this struggle points to the emergence of a 'street field' organised around the sub-cultural capital of the local community. The analysis of the case study is followed by a discussion on: 1) the relationship between habitus and place; 2) the intersection of informality and urban governance.

Demystifying Lakemba: Immigration, Diversity, and Expressions of Difference in a Sydney Neighbourhood

Hamid, W.
(Macquarie University)

This presentation looks at a 'controversial' space within Sydney, Australia. The Lakemba neighbourhood is usually stereotyped by the media as a Muslim enclave. This serves as an intersection to explore and illustrate the emerging diversity of this space. While Lakemba includes elderly Anglo and Greek Australians residents, it is increasingly gaining popularity with other newer migrant and refugee communities. Reports from the state's newspaper and comments made by the readers is used as a starting point to illustrate the rising sentiments against Lakemba and those who live there. Through the everyday lived experiences of the various people who live and work in Lakemba, this presentation seeks to understand whether the ethnic diversity found within Lakemba is actually reflected in the urban form of this space. By understanding the nuances of living in this urban/suburban space, this presentation seeks to explore if flexibility exists for expressions of cultural difference in the city of Sydney.'

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND MATERIALITIES

What Time is This Place? The Contested Times of Urban Change from Barcelona to Doha

Degen, M.
(Brunel University)

Urban renewal has become central to the reinvention of cities in late modernity. Much research has analysed the spatial impact of the redesign of places, less attention has been given on how experiential and temporal dynamics underpin the spatial refurbishing of urban space. This has often led to a 'fixity' of space in the analysis of urban regeneration, with studies focusing on a moment in time, rather than viewing urban redevelopment as a long term and historical process and place-making as a temporal practice. Drawing on the work by Henri Lefebvre and Barbara Adam I argue that we need to attend more closely the multiple temporalities that underpin interventions of urban change. In particular, this article explores how temporalities of planning, the material environment and of everyday life interact to create a unique sense of place. Focusing on different case studies from the redevelopment of el Raval in Barcelona to Doha in Qatar, and comparing and contrasting place-making practices from long term residents, visitors and architects, I suggest that diverse temporalities converge and/or conflict in urban regeneration processes across the experiential level to produce a particular sense of place. Indeed, underpinning urban change are a multiplicity of sensory-temporal modes which operate at different speeds and intensities.

Competing Discourses of Belonging and Temporality on a Modernist Housing Scheme

Lewis, C., May, V., Hicks, S.
(University of Manchester)

This paper explores the interplay of temporality and physical space in diverging discourses of belonging and temporality at Claremont Court, a modernist housing scheme in Edinburgh which was designed in 1958 by Basil Spence, a key figure of post-war architecture. We examine how residents' varied concerns about creating a sustainable future for the building and its inhabitants are underpinned by competing notions of past and future, which in turn lead to hierarchies of belonging. Furthermore, we focus on how the building itself is imbued with different, at times competing, temporalities. One of these comprises the nostalgic memories that are evoked by particular physical aspects of the building, such as the balconies and the shared courtyard, which help activate past senses of belonging.

But the history of the building is also the cause of some discontent as a result of Claremont Court becoming a listed building in 2011 due to its local significance as an example of post-war modern architecture. The act of listing places the building in an 'a-temporal' register, as it must be preserved in a timeless state for communities yet to come (Bell, 2011). While some residents express an interest in returning the building and their home interiors back to the 'original' design, others are reticent about the listing status, perceiving it to be a burden of responsibility and antithetical to progress. The paper concludes by arguing that attending to the interplay between temporality and the built environment deepens understandings of belonging.

Architecture as Spatio-Temporal Fix: Studying an Urban Capitalist Development

Jones, P.
(University of Liverpool)

This paper situates architecture vis-a-vis the spatial and temporal dimensions of contemporary urban capitalist accumulation strategies. Understanding architecture as an element of spatio-temporal fix - a conceptualisation most commonly associated with David Harvey - theoretical analysis addresses its centrality for reconfigurations of time and place so central to political-economy. Architecture's dual status as both fixed capital and symbolic commodity are crucial to understanding its social logic; to mangle a quote of Harvey's, capital is always in motion, and something of that motion is architectural.

Liverpool One illustrates this contention aptly; a retail and residential development owned and controlled by a private landlord on a 250 year lease, it occupies 500,000 sq metres of central urban space bordering a 'regenerated' dockland waterfront site that was crucial to the city's historic wealth. While the twenty-nine architects' firms working on the Liverpool One site did not design in a standardised aesthetic, their work nonetheless provided the basis for key elements of the developers' claims concerning time and space to be substantiated and 'emplaced'. Drawing from conceptualisation associated with Harvey's work, this architectural production is positioned as centrally-implicated in accumulation strategies associated with reconfigurations of temporality and urban scale.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space C
ROOM 3.211

GRASSROOTS PARTICIPATION AND PRACTICES

Democratic Evaluation as Public Sociology

Silver, D.
(University of Manchester)

Back & Puwar (2012) identify the need for a new political purpose for sociology and ask us to consider 'learning new strategies for telling about society and for affecting and persuading audiences'. This connects with Burawoy's (2005) call for public sociology. This paper will introduce a new research framework of democratic evaluation as a contribution to this debate.

Evaluation of public policy is a political project, through which the relationship between the politics of poverty in the UK and dominant evaluation approaches is apparent. It is in response to this that a new approach to evaluation is presented, which is rooted in everyday life and radical democracy. This seeks to document everyday injustices and their causes, evidence the impacts of social action in autonomous claimed/created spaces (Gaventa, 2006) and draw on these to inform imagine alternative city futures 'from the margins'. This is accompanied by a methodological orientation, which is inspired by a DIY approach to sociology that is collaborative, captures the textures of everyday life and connects to structural inequalities.

This paper will discuss research in Manchester and Salford that has tested out different methods to inform the approach, including photography & storytelling with 'everyday people' on daily struggles & support; questionnaires with people who use foodbanks to reveal context using qualitative comparative analysis; socio-biographical interviews on social support over a life history emerging from mini-ethnography of cooking classes at foodbank; and a short film of local mums project.

Exploring the Methodological Potential of Artful Sociological Practice

Warr, D., Taylor, G.
(University of Melbourne)

The encroaching dominance of neoliberalism suggests there are tough challenges in fostering a sociological imagination to understand contemporary social scenarios. Zygmunt Bauman argued that neoliberalism has forged conditions in which it is increasingly difficult to dispute its social and political claims in ways that present possibilities for transformative political action. This pushes sociologists to develop new kinds of intellectual strategies, conceptual tools and representational strategies that promote possibilities for social understanding and action in struggles for social justice. In this paper, I discuss the potential of fusing sociological and arts-based practices to explore and analyse complex circumstances of socioeconomic marginalisation. Drawing on a recently completed project, I suggest how art offers imaginative resources, experimental practices and expressive possibilities for cultivating an action-orientated sociological imagination.

The research-art project focused on problems of poverty stigma that affixes to low-income neighbourhoods and was sensitive to its local effects. It combined excursions to galleries with workshops that provided opportunities to experiment with photographic, conceptual craft, installation, text and walking-as-art activities. Adapting walking activities inspired by the Situationists' concept of the dérive and the artist Richard Long's 'textworks', the project valued residents' phenomenological site-specific knowledge, and explored sociological ideas including relationships between place and personal and social identities, and experiences of belonging and social solidarity. In concluding, I consider the promising potential of this experimental methodology while offering some cautionary comments on the potential, and limitations, of arts projects to address the pressing issues of widening inequalities and their complex and multiple effects.

Engaging with Public Services in a Disadvantaged Neighbourhood

Hastie, C.
(Coventry University)

The relationship between public services and those whom they serve has huge capacity to affect the way in which social change occurs and the efficacy of policy interventions. Born originally in a desire to better understand marked inequalities in the way that accidental fire is distributed through society, and conceptualising this as an inequality in the delivery of fire prevention interventions, my research explores the relationship between people living in one disadvantaged neighbourhood in the West Midlands and the public services that they use, or do not use. I uncover a range of barriers that serve to discourage many living in the area from accessing or engaging with services. These barriers include disillusionment, a sense of feeling judged, a fear of adverse consequences and a lack of awareness of the services available.

Building on these findings I highlight ways in which access to public services may be restricted by the taken-for-granted assumptions of service providers, thus perpetuating social inequalities. I argue that a necessary, although not necessarily sufficient, prerequisite for effective dialogue between services and those that they serve is the existence of space for dialogue which is perceived as being safe. In an area characterised by multiple, heterogeneous communities, many different spaces will be needed to ensure dialogue with the widest range of people. There are implications for the organisation and delivery of public services, and for the way in which multiple agencies interrelate and cooperate.

The Local Life of Civil Society

Mann, R., Dallimore, D., Davis, H.,, Eichsteller, M.
(Bangor University)

In this paper we present a framework for researching civil society at the local level. The last decade has seen growing interest in the way civil society is being reconstituted through state interventions and transnational networks which link the local to the global. We argue that the effects of these dynamics 'on the ground' within different localities is not so well understood and there remains a need for research on how civil society relates to local terrains. Drawing on biographical interview and local field data collected at a North Wales research site, we elaborate an analytical framework for capturing civil society in and through local communities. At a general level, this entails delineating local civil society in terms of its components and linkages. Four inter-related components of local civil society are identified: i. sites of participation; ii. groups and organisations; iii. actor-networks; and iv. events. We then extend our focus to consider the linkages between local civil society and wider civil society and the local state. We argue that in-depth accounts of civil society 'on the ground' can help to illuminate wider questions concerning social change as well as the local politics of civil society in the UK today. The research presented is based on an ongoing project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council as part of the WISERD Civil Society Research Centre.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 3.205

Revisiting the Personal, Political and Cultural from a Feminist Disability Studies Perspective

Houston, E.
(Lancaster University)

Feminists have long challenged the traditional split between personal and public realms; it has been argued that personal dimensions of oppression need to be recognised as politically signifiant. Taking this knowledge forward, feminist disability studies scholars have argued for a greater recognition of personal aspects of disablism within the social model of disability approach. Carol Thomas (1999) uses the term 'psycho-emotional disablism' to highlight how people are not only disabled by material barriers, rather, inter-personal interactions can lead to oppression on emotional and psychological levels.

In my presentation, I aim to critically extend Thomas' (1999) concept of psycho-emotional disablism by highlighting the ways in which cultural representations of disability can impact on an individual's subjective wellbeing. In doing so, I will particularly focus on the representation of disabled women in a sample of UK and US advertisements. By including the reactions and views of disabled women, in response to the ads, I hope to illustrate how cultural representations are navigated in complex ways by the people they are supposed to represent.

An overarching goal of my presentation is to demonstrate how cultural representations must be considered on the same wave as public and political representations of marginalised groups, specifically disabled women. It is my argument that the experiences of oppression and lives of marginalised peoples can be better understood by examining the impact of culture.

Running towards Change: Offering New Possibilities for Older Women

Kerr, C.
(Glasgow Caledonian University)

The spread of neoliberal policies within the UK from the latter half of the 20th century has shifted the responsibility of health and well-being from the state to the individual with expectations for older adults to continue to be physically active in their later years in order to age 'successfully' and ensure that they are not a burden on society. This approach treats older adults as a homogenous group who have the opportunity to be physically active irrespective of any inequalities of gender, class or ethnicity which remain in later life. The promotion of physical activity in later life is a shift from the early 20th century when retirement was considered to be a time for rest and relaxation. By applying Bourdieu's concept of habitus and considering how the performances of bodies are impacted by historical attitudes, this paper uses a phenomenological approach to embodiment. It considers the ways in which historical discourses around both gender and ageing might deter older women from running in public places while also allowing for the ways in which the lived experiences of women who do run might have the potential to challenge such discourses. By running in public places they are both challenging stereotypes about the activities that are suitable for older women's bodies and also presenting an alternative image of the capabilities of such bodies, and what it means to run like a woman, in a way that could prompt social change.

Belonging and Inclusivity in Men's Roller Derby

Fletcher, D.
(University of Sheffield)

The focus of research into trans athletes is often on transwomen. Relatively little space is given to transmen and non-binary athletes. This may be because assigned female at birth (AFAB) athletes are not considered to have an 'edge' over their fellow competitors, and so, in those terms, are less controversial. Indeed, in November 2015, The IOC agreed 'those who transition from female to male are eligible to compete in the male category without restriction'.

In seeking to redress that balance, it is important to foreground the experiences of trans athletes themselves; to explore how they can find spaces to belong in what is still a very gendered sporting landscape, and what that belonging looks like in practice. It is also fruitful to consider the experiences of cisgender teammates; to understand the ways in which they strive to become more supportive and understanding of trans athletes. This paper explores some of the ways in which contact sports, whilst still gendered, can be inclusive, focusing on the rapidly growing sport of roller derby. Drawing upon ethnographic field work, which incorporated participant observation, interviews, and document analysis, I explore members' experiences of inclusivity, in particular, one member's experience of

transitioning from playing in a women's team to playing in a men's team, and the strategies employed by both them and their teammates to foster a sense of belonging.

Reflexivity and Narrative for Exploring Women's Football

Themen, C.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

In this paper, I examine the use of narrative interviews to explore women's experiences of playing football. The paper is based on PhD research conducted at the University of Liverpool, which examined debates around gender and the production and re-production of conventionally practised masculinities and femininities in English football. Drawing on this research, I use one narrative interview as the empirical basis for this paper, in order to examine researcher positionality and reflexivity as a research tool that engages both researcher and research participants. Reflexivity and the idea of 'productive prejudice' (Gadamer quoted in Prasad, 2005) underpins the method of open interviews to situate the research and draw on participant's experiences for the purposes of understanding claims (regarding gender) made by dominating knowledge paradigms (Harding, 1991:149). I begin by looking at my role within the field and consider my position as a researcher as the basis for explaining the research design, highlighting the importance of the subject position of both the researcher and researched for articulating a critical narrative. Given the marginal position of women in English football, the research design prioritizes dissident voices by adopting a subjective ontology. Embedding reflexivity in the design of the research in this way creates the narrative of one women's experiences of playing football to produce a critical account of gendered cultural practices in football.

Environment and Society
ROOM 2.219

A Comparative, Multi-level Analysis of the German and UK Low-Carbon Electricity Transitions (1990-2015): 'Unleashing New Entrants' Versus 'Working with Incumbents'

Geels, F.
(University of Manchester)

This paper makes a comparative analysis of unfolding low-carbon electricity transitions in Germany and the UK between 1990-2015. Renewable electricity has increased substantially in both countries, reaching 30.1% and 24.7% respectively in 2015. The paper will show that both countries followed very different pathways, which differed substantially in terms of:

1) technologies, mainly small-scale in Germany (solar-PV, biogas and small onshore wind), and large-scale in the UK (large onshore and offshore wind parks, biomass conversion of coal plants)

2) implementing actors, mainly new entrants in Germany (farmers, citizens, municipal utilities) and mainly incumbents in the UK (Big-4 utilities, project developers)

3) policy and governance frameworks, mainly long-term, stable support policies for new entrants in Germany and fluctuating auction and trading policies that favoured incumbents (because of risks and administrative complications).

To provide deeper explanations of these patterns, the paper uses the Multi-Level Perspective to analyse not only the various green niche-innovations, but also existing regime technologies (coal, gas, nuclear) and incumbent actor coalitions. It will be shown that the German electricity regime was seriously disrupted by the Red-Green government (1998-2005), which introduced policies that 'unleashed new entrants'. The UK regime, in contrast, remained fairly closed, leading to a 'working with incumbent' pattern. Consequently, the German transition followed a substitution pattern, where the rise of renewables and new entrants is causing major problems for incumbent utilities. The UK transition, in contrast, followed a transformation pattern, based on a gradual reorientation of incumbent utilities towards renewables (while keeping new entrants at bay).

Governance of Systems of Social Practice for Sustainability

Graham, J.
(University of East Anglia)

With sustainability an ever more pressing goal for society, there is growing recognition that a social practice based approach could be beneficial in providing new ways to address sustainability. To date, there has been relatively little work on how practices are governed with a prevailing view that while individuals carry practice, governors are still

behave as rational actors. This research fills that research gap and looks at, not governors, but governing practices. Social practice theory and reflexive governance are used together in a theoretical framework to map the governing interactions between practices. The approach uses an ethnographic case study involving interview, observation and documentary analysis of a residential building at a UK higher education institution as a starting point to map the practices associated with design, construction, management and occupation of the residence. The goal is to identify governance relationships between practices and to find where sustainability is placed, generated, and interacts with this system of practice.

Preliminary results suggest that sustainability influences on the system occur primarily during the design phase. As the project progresses, practices are governed through processes of element curation and co-ordination in time and space. Cycles of reflexive governance practice, visioning, implementation, observation and adjustment play a key role in the project at several different scales. This work has implications for those involved in sustainability applications, construction and project management allowing a greater understanding of ways that sustainability is embedded in practice, what it can mean and how it can be encouraged in the future.

Analysing Energy Demand Governance

Butler, C.
(University of Exeter)

In recent years, energy demand has been highlighted as problematic both in terms of the need to achieve reductions for low carbon transitions, and issues of affordability and access. Academic research and theory has highlighted the ways that government policies, strategies, and processes across wide-ranging areas of policy, from health to work and the economy, shape everyday practices with significant implications for energy demand. This work brings focus on the role of governance in shaping energy demand far beyond what might traditionally be characterised as 'energy' policy. This paper will use qualitative interview data with actors involved in policy-making and/or policy implementation and documentary material, to present an analysis of welfare and employment policy as an important area of policy that has implications for shaping energy demand issues. The talk uses this policy area to highlight four different ways that non-energy policy has implications for energy issues, needs, and associated vulnerabilities. These concern: 1) direct forms of influence from other policy areas that influence energy needs and the nature of contemporary energy issues; 2) contributions to wider governance goals and cross-departmental agendas; 3) the shaping of long-term trajectories of social and material change that influence what is possible or not within energy policy, as well as constituting needs for energy; 4) the significance of framing and agenda setting outside of energy policy that influences what is conceived as possible. The paper concludes reflecting on the implications of the analysis for the governance of energy demand to meet contemporary challenges.

Accommodating Diverse Expert Perspectives in Consensus-Based Environmental Knowledge Production

Montana, J.
(University of Cambridge)

Inspired by the perceived success of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the recent establishment of an expert panel for biodiversity in the United Nations system was catalysed by an ambition of building scientific and political consensus for biodiversity governance. However, the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is also intended to improve on the work of the IPCC by involving a greater diversity of experts in its processes. Described by scholars in science and technology studies (STS) as the democratisation of knowledge, this 'opening up' of expertise is an emerging trend in environmental knowledge production more generally. This paper examines how the pursuit of consensus and diversity, as seemingly contradictory commitments, have been converted into practice in the case of IPBES. Based on an extended period of ethnographic organisational research and in-depth interviews, this paper traces how these commitments were translated into situated practices through processes of negotiation and closure. In the case of IPBES, one particular solution to accommodating diversity in consensus-based knowledge production appears to offer hope of achieving 'unity in diversity', but it also raises the political stakes of participation in environmental knowledge production.

Families and Relationships A
ROOM 2.220

All in the Family? Measuring Family Capital across Ethnic Groups in Britain

Galandini, S., Lessard-Phillips, L., Smith, M.R.
(University of Manchester)

Families are deemed to play a major role in shaping processes and outcomes of social inclusion (or exclusion) of ethnic minorities. They are indeed fertile contexts in which a wide array of economic and non-economic resources can be generated and have an impact on young ethnic minorities' pathways of inclusion into various spheres of life (Belcher et al. 2011; Marjoribanks, 1992). The term capital is often used to refer to these resources (e.g. financial, social, cultural or human) and the concept of family capital has been suggested as a tool to represent all these stimuli and emphasise the context (i.e. families) in which they are rooted (Gofen 2009). Yet further research should be carried out to explore how this all-encompassing concept can be empirically operationalised. The paper aims to contribute to this debate by constructing a dynamic and multidimensional measure of family capital. More specifically, we focus on families in Britain and explore (1) how family capital is structured and which forms of capital it entails; (2) and whether this structure varies across ethnic (majority and minority) groups and family types as well as over time. To do so, we draw on panel data from the Millennium Cohort Study (2000-2015), which collects information about children and their parents, and we primarily use exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. By providing a clear operationalisation of family capital, the paper contributes to our knowledge of this concept and hence supports further empirical research on the influence of family-based resources on social inclusion.

Women's Narratives of Economic Abuse and Financial Strategies in Britain and South Asia

Chowbey, P.
(Sheffield Hallam University)

The objective of the paper is to 1.) Extend the current conceptualisation of economic abuse by incorporating diverse perspectives from South Asian women in Britain and South Asia and 2.) Present a typology of financial strategies by women to economic abuse. Using a constructivist grounded theory approach, 84 married women with dependent children from South Asian backgrounds were recruited through community networks in Britain (Pakistani Muslims n-23; Gujarati Hindus n-12), India (Gujarati Hindus n- 26) and Pakistan (Pakistani Muslims, n-23) for in-depth interviews. Women's narratives revealed economic abuse which included those recognized in current literature: 1.) Preventing the acquisition of economic resources; 2.) Preventing the use of resources; 3.) Refusing to contribute; and 4.) Exploiting women's resources and/or generating economic costs; and two unique abuses: 5.) Exploiting women's customary marriage gifts including jahez/dahej, meher, wari and streedhan; and 6.) Jeopardising women's long-term finances, for example, through transnational investments. In addition, the results reveal four financial strategies employed by women in dealing with economic abuse: A.) Material, B.) Confrontational, C.) Mediational; and D.) Developmental strategies. This paper incorporates diverse perspectives to the globally pervasive but under-studied phenomenon of economic abuse. It challenges the common perception of South Asian women as submissive or victims by western feminists and policy makers by demonstrating women's resistance to economic abuse through their financial strategies.

Inequity in the UK Child Welfare System: The Translation of a Personal Trouble into a Public Issue

Mason, W., Brady, G.
(University of Sheffield)

Ongoing UK research has established significant associations between social advantage/disadvantage and children's chances and experiences of involvement with child protection systems. In England a child's chance of being on a child protection plan (CPP) is 10 times higher in the most deprived 10% of areas compared with the least deprived 10% of areas. This suggests that, as with health and education, child welfare is a matter of inequality. Child maltreatment, however, is largely framed as a problem of failed parental responsibility, with little attention paid to the impact of structural conditions - like poverty - on parenting capacity. This raises multiple questions about the relationship between deprivation, the practice of social work and the experiences of children and families within child protection systems.

This paper reports emerging findings from a Nuffield Foundation funded (2015 – 2017) research project. Using an integrated methodology six case studies were conducted in child protection services across England and Scotland. These case studies focused on the interplay between families' social, economic and material circumstances and the decision, by children's services, to intervene where there were child protection concerns. Our empirical data show how

the intersection of political, economic and systemic factors can bear upon professional practices in ways that individualise family suffering and fail to address the centrality of social and environmental conditions within social work. The paper contributes to an emerging body of research that aims to reframe child welfare as a site of inequality.

The Impact of Financial Interdependence on Personal Relationships in Low-Income Britain

Alexander, E.
(London School of Economics)

Faced with unreliable and often insufficient income from precarious employment and diminishing social security payments, people on low incomes across Britain are often forced to look elsewhere for financial support. People regularly draw on their family and friends to help cover shortfalls and to tide them over in emergencies. This financial dependence frequently leads to strain on personal relationships and can weaken people's already stretched support networks.

Interviews conducted with 200 social housing tenants on financial management strategies in 2013-2014 showed that close to three quarters of interviewees relied on regular financial support from family and friends to cover their basic living costs. Fifty in-depth follow-up interviews in 2016 showed how vital people's close personal relationships are in developing resilience against financial strain. However, over-reliance on family and friends for such support often lead to stress, anxiety and the breakdown of relationships.

Interviewees in need of financial support were keenly aware that their family and friends were often not much better off financially than they were. Asking for money (between £5 and £300) or in-kind support (such as food parcels, cooked meals, donated clothes, and free or subsidised lodging) often had ripple effects across networks of low income people who had to go without necessities themselves in order to provide support to a friend or family member in need.

This paper will explore the ways in which precarious employment and reforms to social security have a direct impact on the vital support networks of people on low incomes.

Families and Relationships B
ROOM 3.212

Personal Troubles Made Public: Men's Online Discussions of Lifestyle Changes in Response to Infertility

Hanna, E., Gough, B.
(Leeds Beckett University)

Reproduction can be seen to be a highly personal and private domain of family and intimate life, however the advent of internet spaces for those who experience infertility or delayed conception has created opportunities for 'communities of practice' to emerge for those with similar in/fertility experiences. Thus internet forums can offer public settings for personal troubles, and within such spaces social discourses around reproduction and healthy lifestyles are highly evident. In this paper we then discuss how online forums are used by men in relation to seeking lifestyle advice in relation to their fertility challenges. Drawing on qualitative thematic analysis of an men's board on an online infertility forum we discuss how forum posters demonstrate and share lay knowledge and (mis) information around lifestyle and fertility; the desire for 'quick fixes' for fertility improvement; and the importance attributed to 'commitment' in relation to making lifestyle changes in order for couples to achieve pregnancy. We then seek to examine how such online spaces tie to public discourses around medicalisation and individualistic approach to health improvement as well as what men's online engagements can tell us about the social construction of reproductive masculinity (Daniels, 2006) within modern society.

Father Involvement in Movies and in Life

McNulty Norton, D.
(Deakin University, Melbourne)

In their recent paper (2014), Fagan, Day, Lamb and Cabrera argue that the 'father involvement wars' of the 1990's – the debate concerning the conceptualisation of paternal involvement along traditional (gendered and essentialist) versus non-gendered lines—is now over. Reviewing the findings of a number of studies, they maintain that both in the nature of tasks undertaken and of time spent, there is convergence between fathers and mothers in the performance of parenting activities in North America and Europe, and that there is therefore no justification for using different descriptors for fathers and mothers in studies related to assessing parenting behaviors or the effects thereof.

While this indicates progress toward a 'social ideal of father as coparent' (Craig, 2006, p. 261), an exploration of Hollywood family films of the past two decades reveals a different emerging construction of father involvement– one which, though both gendered and essentialist, also challenges the traditional construction of the fathering role. I consider how this populist construction of father involvement may be reflected in various studies of how 'coparenting' is performed/undermined and the coparent model subverted.

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Migrant Father's Caring for Children's Present and Future Life: Narratives of Protection and Support

Roll Bennet, P.
(Department of Education, Stockholm University)

In contemporary western society migrant fathers are at risk of being portrayed as either dominant and oppressive or as neglecting and not taking part in children's care. Research about migrant parenting are predominately focusing on migrant mother's experiences and migrant fathers care and attention are rarely foregrounded. This presentation will illustrate migrant father's narratives about family life and work in the new country and their thoughts about how to influence children's present and future life. The findings are drawn from a sample of six interviews with fathers having a migrant background living in Sweden. The presentation will focus on the prevailing theme of upward mobility and how fathers try to help their children to reach this. Identified strategies are to talk to the children about the importance of school and future studies, and to pay attention to the child's own interests and plans. Additionally, the fathers are clear that children should not end up in hard work as they themselves have done.

Cultural Hindrances to 'Involved Fathering' in the Context of SPL

Kerrane, B., Banister, E.
(Lancaster University)

The traditional view of fatherhood with its sole breadwinner discourse is now contested (Williams, 2008), with greater involvement by fathers in childcare and family life encouraged, and potentially legitimized in the UK, by the recent introduction of Shared Parental Leave (SPL), wherein employed parents can divide up to 52 weeks of leave between them in their child's first year. Drawing on in-depth interviews with twenty-five fathers who have taken SPL, our findings focus on men's experiences when taking primary responsibility for their infants, which has hitherto been primarily associated with the practice of mothering. We first develop men's notions of what involved fathering means to them, second we explore how men's fathering projects play out with respect to family, work and childcare experiences. Despite primarily positive experiences, many of the men in our study saw themselves positioned as 'trailblazers' and 'advocates' of SPL yet alongside this they experienced several obstacles to their adoption of a fully involved caring role. There was evidence of men feeling excluded, for example from certain activities, consumption contexts and social groups. We feed into debates concerning the emergence of a 'new fatherhood' (Dermott and Miller, 2015); SPL provides a timely context in which to explore perceptions of fatherhood and potential structural shifts. While SPL clearly reflects and signals changing attitudes and ideals, we question whether the policy in its current form is able to inform the changing in fathering practices as it was originally envisaged.

Families and Relationships C
ROOM 2.217

Families Raising Readers and Non-readers: Connecting Private Practices and Social Inequalities

Swift, C.
(Lancaster University)

This paper is concerned with the role that the family plays in raising both readers and non-readers, and its implications for the reproduction of social and educational inequalities. In order to theorise the gendered, classed, and inter-generational nature of reading in the home, I draw on the concepts of habitus and symbolic capital, and understand literacy as a social practice.

I found that the family was central to the development of young people's relationships with, and emotional responses to, reading, with much of this work being carried out by mothers. Consequently, their experience of reading in the home was shaped by their gender and their age in relation to any siblings, as older daughters took on this 'mothering' role. Families who viewed reading as more than an academic activity were most successful in fostering positive reading identities and relationships with reading. However, where reading in the home was solely aimed at developing basic literacy skills, reading with parents stopped sooner and the young people had more negative emotional connections to reading. This presented a significant barrier in the educational field and limited perceptions of possible future selves.

Acknowledging the role of the social in acts of reading and learning highlights the implications of private literacy practices for broader issues of social justice and equality. Most significantly, these findings problematize attempts to redistribute cultural capital through education, challenging the broader neo-liberal agenda and promises of social mobility through access to an elite culture of which certain young people have been deprived.

Haunting: How Can Visual Research 'Outputs' Alter Perceptions of Stigmatised Young People's 'Home' Lives?

Wilson, S.
(University of Stirling)

This paper draws on a project examining 'belonging' with care-experienced young people, and specifically on an excerpt from a filmed interview with a care-leaver produced at the end of the project to illustrate its findings. The film highlights the significance of material culture to the participant's experience and imagination of his circumstances and future possibilities in a small, ill-furnished council flat after leaving care. In particular, it points to his sense of 'dis-orientation' and of the futility of engaging in the 'work of inhabitance' there through discussion of his own (accomplished) drawings. The presentation will analyse this film as an attempt to highlight visually such experiences and imaginations and to accomplish what Avery Gordon describes as 'haunting'. It is argued that the film does so through its foregrounding of a 'complex' rather than passive or exclusively vulnerable personhood. However momentarily, the film troubles prevalent individualised social imaginations of disadvantage, while communicating something of the 'structure of feeling' of such circumstances, and the sense that these circumstances can be changed. The film's use of a non-anonymised interview also suggests the possibility that contemporary regimes of governance, including through ethical discourses, may be invested in the non-visibility of and non-haunting by such disadvantaged 'private' circumstances. At the same time, other options for creating 'anonymised' visual haunting are discussed in the light of a concern to avoid the possibility that an expectation of such films might lead to the kind of stigmatising exposure of private circumstances more often experienced by the marginalised.

'I Now Have My Family and My Future': The Significance of a Relational-Biographic Understanding of Youth Transition

Cresswell, C.
(University of Birmingham)

Life stories evoke a portrayal of rich accounts of individual experience. These stories shape representations, and act as a touchstone to our pasts, present and future orientation. For care-experienced young people, the life script is malleable to stereotypical representations relative to those of 'mainstream' youth. Current conceptions of 'youth' and the 'transition to independence' compound these issues. Youth is highlighted to be a distinct phase of the life course ascribed to normative age categories when young people transition to independence. The concept of 'transition' is understood to reflect planned steps towards adult status highlighting young peoples' decision making. The meanings young people ascribe to their transition experiences are silenced, as is the importance of their sense making of family and kin.

The paper draws upon empirical research that derived young peoples' life story accounts through a facet methodology (Mason, 2011), this was underpinned by ethnographic practice that sought to derive the facets ascribed to transition. The findings traced how this process of recalibration of what represents 'family' may influence independent sense making. In doing so, the research contests the contemporary relevance of persistent sociological debates on 'structure' and 'agency' as representing sole mediators of young peoples' futures, and the linked notion that these futures can be neatly planned through policy imperatives. So to unravel these theoretical and policy themes, the paper will discuss how a relational-biographic framework for understanding transition holds significance to youth study.

Being a Sibling at School: The Importance of Birth Order, Ambivalence and Proximity upon Young People's Educational Journeys

Davies, K.
(University of Sheffield)

The generational and domestic proximity characterising many young people's sibling relationships places siblings in a unique position to influence one another's educational experiences and trajectories. Drawing upon qualitative interviews and focus groups with young people, this presentation demonstrates the importance of sibling relationships in shaping their experiences of and orientations towards education. Contributing to literature about the socially embedded nature of young people's educational journeys, the paper highlights the ways siblings can influence and support each other at school, demonstrating the inequalities, ambivalences and complexities inherent in the experience of being/having a sibling at school and exploring how birth order can affect the vantage-point through which one's journey through the UK education system is viewed.

Frontiers
ROOM 3.210

COMEDY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE: TOWARDS A METHODOLOGY OF FUNNY (BSA/SAGE SOCIOLOGY PRIZEWINNER EVENT)

This event celebrates the success and impact of research published in Sociology, the flagship journal of the BSA. Continuing the tradition of previous events, the event will showcase the 2016 prize winning paper by Cate Watson (University of Stirling) which makes the case for the power of humour as a rhetorical, and above all methodological device in sociology. While glimpses of a sociological imagination are commonplace in the use of humour in literature and popular culture, sociology has tended to eschew such approaches as 'not serious'. Sharon Lockyer, Director of Brunel University London's Centre for Comedy Studies Research (CCSR) will respond to the paper.

The event will give delegates an opportunity discuss the case for a sociology which embraces being funny and to meet with Sociology authors and members of the Editorial Board. We will also announce the winner of the 2017 Sage Prize for Sociology.

Watson, C.
(University of York)

Lockyer, S.P.
(Brunel University)

In response to Cate Watson's presentation entitled Comedy and Social Science: Towards a Methodology of Funny, this presentation provides a critical reflection on the opportunities and limitations proffered by humour as a social science methodology. In addition, it questions the extent to which humour and laughter have been (and will be) considered acceptable and suitable topics for academic research in general, and social science research in particular, in the past and present and future through analysis of the fluid social, political and cultural status of humour.

Lifecourse
ROOM 3.209

Provisional Childhood: The Personal Responsibilization of American Children from the Antebellum Era to the Present

Javidan, P.
(London School of Economics)

In what ways is the age of austerity eroding modern Western childhood, and what is the sociological significance of this? Juvenile justice, compulsory education, protection from labor & sexual exploitation and social services have defined childhood in the modern era. The age of austerity under neoliberal regimes is materially and ideologically eroding these by increasingly waiving children into the adult criminal justice system, particularly African American and Latino children, cutting social spending while privatizing public education, and equivocating on issues of sexual and

labor exploitation. This paper explores childhood historically from the antebellum period to the present, identifies the Social Darwinian ideological roots of personal responsibilization in this context, and discusses how both the construction and erosion of childhood has been raced, classed, and gendered. It argues that the increasing extension of personal responsibilization to children is occurring in conjunction to increasing socio-economic inequalities, which requires burdening those simultaneously identified as society's most vulnerable—children—with its conditions and outcomes. As the lessons of history that brought about juvenile justice, compulsory education, protections from labor & sexual exploitation and social services are being unlearned, these developments would seem to threaten a return to the Gilded Age (1870s-1900) of extreme inequalities for which the dominant ideological explanation was Social Darwinism, and the answer was 'bootstraps' self-help, originating from rags-to-riches tales of children having to make their own way in the world through capitalist smarts and honest hard work.

The Sociology of Generations and Class Analysis

Woodman, D.
(University of Melbourne)

An influential position in the sociology of youth and young adulthood is that a focus on generational change obscures class continuities. This position was established in the 1970 by sociologists attached to and influenced by the subcultures approach developed out of the Birmingham School and continues to shape debates in youth sociology today. Scholars highlight that the resources to succeed in the economy and more broadly within contemporary society are unequally distributed and central to the reproduction of inequality, as they have always been. Drawing on examples from the Life Patterns study, a 26-year mixed-methods longitudinal study of Australian youth, I argue that class and generational approaches can be integrated. While discussions of generational change can blind us to inequalities, they also have the potential to highlight the ways that old inequalities, including class privilege, are being made anew in new conditions. In particular, the presentation will show that tracing the interaction of economic, cultural and social capital remains essential to understanding contemporary manifestations of class, but that the interaction between the three is different in significant ways to that theorised by Bourdieu in the context of 1970s France, partly because the French context was unique, but largely due to social change. In particular, access to economic capital is becoming more important to utilising cultural capital.

Watching the Watched: Technology, Protection and Care in a Day in the Life of Jasmine

Thomson, R., McGeeney, E.
(University of Sussex)

In 'Strange dislocations: childhood and the idea of human interiority' Carolyn Steadman explores the figure of 'the watched child', capturing her fascination for an emergent class of intellectuals and experts in the 19c, coinciding with a new kind of subjectivity and 'human insideness'. As we move deeper into a digitally saturated culture, the figure of the watched child continues to hold fascination and incite boundary making/breaking. In this paper we draw from an ESRC funded study into the micro-temporalities of young people's lives. In a tradition of case study research we focus on Jasmine, a young woman and new mother, living in foster care and attending a Pupil Referral Unit. As a 'vulnerable' young person in the care of the state, Jasmine and her child are subject to surveillance and their social media practices are circumscribed as part of 'child protection'. By following Jasmine on an ordinary day and documenting the mundane practices of her and those around her we develop an account of the dense relationship between practices of public display/recognition and practices of intimacy/care. We suggest that the collapse of context brought about by digital culture creates potential for new kinds of 'publics' and 'privates' at odds with traditional understandings of professionalism and protection. Researchers are also implicated in 'watching the watched', drawn into modes of governance, and perhaps, new modes of subjectivity.

Medicine, Health and Illness A
ROOM 4.205

Curious Connections: The Relational and Personal Life Significance of Donating Egg and Sperm

Nordqvist, P.
(University of Manchester)

In reproduction, the public sphere, law and policy intimately connect with, change and shape personal troubles. This paper regards the change in policies on reproductive donation in particular, and more precisely the ending of egg and sperm donor anonymity in the UK in 2005. This shift in policy from secrecy to openness has the potential to drastically

alter the relational landscape in which egg and sperm donation is situated. Donor conceived individuals can now seek contact with their donor when they reach 18 and so donors are likely to need to deliberate on how to manage these relationships within the context of their own personal lives. Yet we know very little about how donating impacts on donors' everyday relationships. With this paper I seek to outline a conceptual frame for situating donating within networks of relationships, understanding it as a practice that resonates in meaningful and powerful ways within personal lives. My elaboration is intended to be provisional at this stage; it is designed to paint a field of vision through which the relational dimensions of reproductive donating comes into view. I identify four dimensions of personal life, namely 1) 'living' genetic connectedness and 'genetic thinking', 2) family and time, 3) negotiating family relationships and 4) intimacy, sexuality and privacy and I suggest that important answers about donating may be found in exploring these issues.

How Simultaneous Advancements in Antiretroviral Treatment and Assisted Reproduction Affect Gay Men Living with HIV

Pralat, R.
(University of Cambridge)

Two significant shifts have been taking place in Britain with regards to gay men and their intimate lives: more gay men become parents in the context of a same-sex relationship, and an increasing number of gay men are living with HIV. Both shifts are closely related to developments in medical sciences and practice - assisted reproductive technologies open new possibilities for gay men to have children, e.g. via surrogacy, whereas advancements in antiretroviral treatment enable HIV-positive people, more than half of whom are gay men, to live longer and in a much better health than not so long ago. This paper will present preliminary findings from an interview study Men's Attitudes to Intimate Life (MAIL), in which gay men living with HIV in London were asked about their views on parenthood. I will shed light on the extent to which a gay male identity and HIV-positive status shape these views and inform the men's considerations about their intimate future. Particular attention will be paid to the men's understanding of possibilities enabled by medical technologies. Does the fact that the risk of infection is significantly reduced when on treatment matter when it comes to reproductive rather than sexual relationships? Does the prospect of living longer prompt questions about parenthood or is having children a consideration that is too inconceivable for men who are both gay and HIV-positive? The paper will address these questions alongside implications for healthcare provision and information.

Medicine, Health and Illness B
ROOM 4.212

The Ambiguity of E-Cigarettes: E-Cigarettes as Boundary Objects

Tamimi, N.
(Brunel University London)

This paper explores the perceptions of e-cigarettes held by e-cigarette users, stop smoking advisors and as expressed through key official documents in Great Britain between 2010 and 2015. This South East England based qualitative case study draws on three thematically analysed datasets: 15 semi-structured interviews with e-cigarette users; 13 semi-structured interviews with stop smoking advisors; and 56 key official documents addressing e-cigarettes.

The paper will draw on the Boundary Objects Theory and discuss how e-cigarettes as boundary objects can function as both translational and facilitative objects. The data exhibited a high level of ambiguity regarding e-cigarettes' status, efficacy and potential health and social risks. E-cigarettes' flexibility allowed for divergent interpretations to co-exist. It is due to the disagreement and different social meanings allocated to e-cigarettes that the boundary objects have formed. As translational boundary objects, e-cigarettes facilitated the emergence of new links, thus enabling people from multiple social worlds and different conceptions, of nicotine, smoking and e-cigarettes, to work together without consensus. Furthermore, as facilitative boundary objects, e-cigarettes facilitated the acceptance and adoption of practices of harm reduction. The data also showed a potential for social change towards a socially acceptable recreational use of nicotine that mimics smoking. Therefore, e-cigarettes allowed for the emergence of a new social phenomenon where the boundaries between medicinal and recreational nicotine are reformed.

Between Risk Factors and Health Outcomes: An Ethnographic Panel Study of Eating and Physical Activity in Households with Children Aged 0-4 Years

Karasaki, M., Veltkamp, G., Bröer, C.
(University of Amsterdam)

The "first 1000 days" of a child's life are now constructed as a critical period for the child's development. The nutritional status during this period has been linked to a risk of both childhood and future adulthood obesity. While public health research tends to focus on behavioural and structural factors and how they lead to particular weight outcomes in children, there is an underdeveloped understanding of how these 'risk factors' play out in embodied practices and lived experiences of everyday eating. (First time) parents also experience the first thousand days of life as a critical phase. They have to learn quickly how to care for and feed their child, while juggling everyday life demands such as paid employment and other social and household responsibilities. This study asks how parents and children develop practices of eating and physical activity while negotiating: bodily needs, desires and aspirations; parenting tasks and responsibilities; and health norms, risk, inequality and stigma. We assume that these negotiated and relational care practices set a future health trajectory and constitute the mechanisms through which social, structural, environmental and behavioural factors affect health. Drawing on Horlick-Jones (2011) and Lupton (2012), this study investigates inter-embodied health competence: a relational and distributed capacity that parents and children develop in responding to health and pragmatic concerns in the unfolding of their everyday lives. Using data from recurring interviews, we show how the development of this competence weaves together structural forces and embodiment in shaping different modes of knowing and acting.

'I Wouldn't Change to be Anything Else': Poor Health and its Problem for Personal Identity in Gypsy and Traveller Community Accounts of Health

Forster, N.
(University of Edinburgh)

Traveller Communities are noted to experience significant inequalities in health and access to health services. Gypsies and Travellers occupy a position on the margins of society and portrayals of Traveller Community lifestyles as 'other' within popular media regularly serve to reinforce the exclusion of these groups. Existing research on Traveller Community health has tended to prioritise consideration of how Gypsies and Travellers speak from a position of belonging to their particular ethnic or cultural group, offering concrete and universal claims about Traveller Community health beliefs and practices. Little research has examined how accounts of Traveller Community health are socially produced, or the ways that wider identities may intersect with identity as a Gypsy or Traveller in health narratives. This paper reports on the findings of ongoing PhD research using poststructuralist informed narrative methodology and involving interviews with Traveller Community members and health practitioners. This approach enabled attention to the ways that societal discourses create limits and possibilities for expressions of Traveller Community health identities, as well as how practitioners and Traveller Communities worked within these discourses to present accounts of themselves and each other. Findings illustrate a key identity tension for participants as they sought to personally reconcile competing public health discourses which on the one hand advocate the moral imperative of health and on the other portray Gypsies and Travellers as unhealthy by definition. The ways that participants engaged in the restor(y)ing of health identities inscribed by dominant discourses will also be described.

Methodological Innovations
ROOM 3.213

Using Creative Methods to Go beyond Common-Sense Understandings of 'Aspiration' and 'Potential'

Rainford, J.
(Staffordshire University)

Certain terms have become ubiquitous within education such as 'raising aspirations' or 'potential'. These two concepts form the basis of much work to widen participation in higher education. This focus on the need to raise aspirations is also in spite of a growing body of research that challenges the existence of a poverty of aspiration (i.e. Allen and Hollingworth, 2013; Archer, DeWitt and Wong, 2014). This paper will examine how creative and visual methods may offer a way beyond the rhetoric to understand how practitioners make sense of these policy terms in their everyday practices.

Drawing on the emerging findings from my doctoral research, this paper will explore some of the ways in which integrating visual methods such as the use of Lego and drawing into interviews have acted as an 'enabling

methodology' (Gauntlett and Holzwarth, 2006) in order to allow the participants to express their understandings of these concepts in a more nuanced way. Therefore, I will argue for the value of creative methods to help us delve beyond repetition of common-sense understandings of concepts.

Drawing and creative tasks are often used in research with children, they are not so widely used with adults. This paper will also highlight some of the challenges of adopting creative methods with adults, especially with those who do not see themselves as 'arty', and possible ways of mitigating these challenges through the framing of the types of tasks chosen.

The Art of Everyday Life: Sketching as Method

Heath, S.
(University of Manchester)

In situ, observational sketching is a little used method in sociology, despite the broader visual turn. Yet it is an approach which captures the immediacy of the world through an intense process of concentrated seeing, whilst also capturing something of the atmosphere of a time and place as experienced by the artist. Throughout the academic year 2015/16, the Morgan Centre for Research into Everyday Lives at the University of Manchester played host to urban sketcher Lynne Chapman as a Leverhulme Trust Artist in Residence. Lynne is a UK correspondent for the global 'Urban Sketchers' movement, a network of artists whose stated mission is to 'see the world one drawing at a time', and whose commitment to capturing not just the beautiful and the striking but the prosaic and the mundane has brought a new edge to the art of sketching. Lynne's objectives for the residency were to capture a year in the life of the Morgan Centre and to hone her sketching skills in new contexts. Our objectives were to learn to sketch and to explore how we might use sketching in our own research. This paper will provide an overview of what we have learnt from the collaboration and how we are now taking sketching forward in our own work. Many parallels emerged between our respective crafts, not least in our approaches to understanding and interpreting the social world. Our biggest lesson, though, has been discovering the potential that sketching offers for new creative spaces for thinking.

Researching Place, Belonging and Atmosphere Using Architectural and Sociological Methods

Lewis, C., May, V., Hicks, S.
(University of Manchester)

This paper explores the possibilities of using innovative, mixed qualitative methods for understanding place, belonging and atmosphere and how these can be developed through interdisciplinary approaches. Drawing on a study about Claremont Court (built 1959-62), a post-war social housing scheme designed by Basil Spence in Edinburgh, we discuss the methodological potentials of combining sociological and architectural approaches to place. In public and policy narratives, 1960s modernist housing such as Claremont Court is labelled 'a failure' and associated with fragmented communities, antisocial behaviour and urban decline. But little is known about the lived experiences of residents in such housing schemes. To address this gap in the literature, our research combines architectural methods, including drawing surveys of dwellings and detailed plans of communal areas, with sociological methods, including biographical, walk-along and photograph elicitation interviews, and activity diaries, in order to explore residents' sense of belonging. This paper will explore what these methods can tell us about the ways that residents' sense of place and belonging are linked with spatial atmosphere, suggesting that seemingly similar spaces can have very different atmospheres due to minor differences in layout, construction and use. In the conclusion, we discuss the possibility of widening the scope of qualitative research methods to incorporate architectural approaches to the built environment.

Samples, Scales and Timing: Constructing a Conversation Between Qualitative and Quantitative Longitudinal Data Sets

Ostergaard, J., Thomson, R.
(SFI, The Danish National Centre for Social Research)

The purpose of this paper is to discuss how 'we do casing' when we sample for qualitative lifecourse interviews based on a questionnaire used in a quantitative longitudinal life course study. The term 'casing' was originally formulated by Ragin (1992) with the intention of shifting the debate from a discussion around the reliability and validity of cases in research to a debate about 'how, when and why do researchers envoke cases' (Ragin 2013:523). The argument is that empirical researchers always case their evidence in order to reduce complexity, increase specificity and contextualise their analyses. We will use this starting point to discuss similarities and differences in how we do casing in qualitative and quantitative data (Abbott 1992) when the same individuals are interviewed over time. We conclude that there are many similarities in 'doing casing' when constructing quantitative and qualitative data sets, and this becomes obvious when the same individuals are participants in both types of studies. Furthermore this insight point to

the advantages of directly linking studies of large-scale N and small-scale N and thus conducting research with two eyes (Thompson, 2004). However, in pursuing this goal it is important to disentangle the process of sampling from the actual process of analyses of linked quantitative and qualitative data sets. Empirically, the paper is based on reflections arising in relation to sampling 60 young people (aged 19/20) from a longitudinal cohort study (6,000 children) for the first wave of a qualitative longitudinal study focusing on young people's transition to adulthood.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE, ETHNICITY AND MIGRATION: BREXIT

Brexit Means Brexit Means Go Home

Bhambra, G.
(University of Warwick)

The concepts we use in political debates, matter. The shape of those concepts – that is, the ways in which they are configured in relation to the highlighting of particular histories and the silencing of others – matter. They matter because, in the process of shaping, people become bodies in, or out, of place and their movements facilitated (as citizens) or constrained (as migrants) as a consequence. This paper is prompted by the fall out of the British vote to leave the European Union. The referendum was less a debate on the pros and cons of membership than a proxy for discussions about race and migration; specifically, who belonged and had rights (or should have rights) and who didn't (and shouldn't). One of the key slogans of those arguing for exit from the EU was: 'we want our country back'. The racialized discourses at work here were not only present explicitly in the politics of the event; they are implicit in much social scientific analysis. Populist political claims are mirrored by an equivalent social scientific 'presentism' that elides proper historical context. In this paper, I discuss the importance of understanding Brexit in the context of an historical sociological understanding that would enable us to make better sense of the politics of the present.

Anti-Racist Social Work and the Challenge of Whiteness: Brexit, Neo-Liberalism and the Future of Social Work Education

Rajan-Rankin, S.
(University of Kent)

Social work has existed and operated in precarity, vulnerable to shifts in neoliberal social policy agendas. Anti-racist social work predicated on a long tradition of anti-oppressive approaches, has been informed by race theory and radical approaches which emerged in the 1980s. Recent years have brought back in focus old rivals, conservatism, neoliberalism, austerity, welfare retrenchment and insecurity. Substantial and far reaching consequences of Brexit and Theresa May's 'hard line' invoking Article 50 in 2017, bring far reaching consequences for both anti-racist work and reconfiguring existing conceptions of the 'Other'. Where black politics and movements around black rights have dominated the impetus for anti-racist social work, a more complex mix emerges now, with images of 'white privilege' giving way to 'hierarchies of whiteness' and racialized understandings of the white 'Other' informed by the politics of race, class and nation. This paper unpacks the historical and contextual frames which have informed anti-racist and black social work activism, and considers how recent political shifts call for a wider lens, accommodating new forms of white precarity, within the overarching value base of social justice. This paper puts in center stage a reframing of why and how 'whiteness' matters in social work education and practice, balancing anti-racist work and the representation of black rights, with the urgent need to problematize and explore racialized whiteness and white privilege. Wider implications of Brexit racism, immigrant 'Othering' and exclusion are also considered for social work practice.

Deep Yearning for an Old Europe: Cosmopolitanism, Multiculturalism and Brexit

Demir, I.
(University of Leicester)

It is timely that whilst European policy-makers, politicians and social scientists abandoned multiculturalism, cosmopolitanism gained renewed attention. The recent juxtaposition of cosmopolitanism against multiculturalism (e.g. Beck, Delanty, Glick Schiller) is perplexing

given that multiculturalism, in its aspiration to dethrone the idea of national homogeneity, to equalize power relations, and to enhance the claim-making capacities of the silenced is essential for a cosmopolitan order. Resistance to both cosmopolitan values and multiculturalism is in fact a deep yearning for an old Europe and thus is a resistance to those

who challenge Europe's self-understanding. My paper will examine these in the context of contemporary issues over difference in Europe and discuss how the political (and academic) backlash against multiculturalism simmering over the last decade can help us situate some of the debates which arose during Brexit.

More in Common? Blood, Belonging, Political Assassinations and Distant Suffering

Jones, H.
(University of Warwick)

On 16th June 2016, British MP Jo Cox was assassinated in the street. Cox was a campaigner for Britain to remain in the EU, and for refugee rights. Her attacker was reported to have shouted slogans of the far-right, anti-immigrant, racist and nationalist group Britain First. Cox's husband described her death as 'a political act', and promoted a message from her maiden speech to Parliament: 'we have far more in common than the things that divide us'. This all took place in a context where people were dying every day attempting to reach expected safety in the UK, while many UK residents were made to feel increasingly unsafe or unwelcome.

EU Leave campaigners attempted to silence discussion of the politics of Cox's death in the days and weeks that followed. Less shockingly, but perhaps more dangerous because of that, the use of #MoreInCommon as an anti-racist slogan invoking her life and death produces a particular form of non-confrontational politics which does not seem to address the causes of this crime, and its significance.

This paper will consider whether having things 'in common' can be enough to counter a politics of hate. I will discuss the ways that commonality and difference have been constructed in the racialized politics of nation, through the lens of a queer politics of connection that does not rely on commonality versus division but seeks ways of reimagining traditional nationalist tropes of blood and belonging in non-essentialist ways.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: HOME, SPACE, PLACE

Making the Extra/ordinary Streets of Usadan: Fragments of Migrant-Ethnic Presence and Participation in Seoul

Shin, H.E.
(Cardiff University)

This paper traces and critically discusses different registers of international migrants' presence and participation in the production of 'Usadan', an emergent and highly contested area in one of the most ethnically diverse parts of Seoul, South Korea. Against the ethnic lens, methodological nationalism, and Eurocentric perspectives still prevalent in theorisations of migration and urban transformations, two central assumptions form the starting point of the research: firstly, that neither the urban, space or place nor central categories such as ethnicity, race, and culture can be taken as self-evident and bounded, even less as neutral entities; and secondly, that current migrant dynamics, including the everyday practices and experiences of international migrants, are closely interrelated with broader socio-spatial transformations in the context of uneven global networks of power. Public and semi-public spaces materialising on the streets of Usadan serve as anchor points for my ethnographic inquiry into the notion of migrants 'worlding' cities (Ong 2011; Roy 2011), i.e. of migrants as active contributors and participants in city-making against a global horizon. This translates into a focus on the everyday, at times quiet and at other times dramatic interactions and processes in which migrants alongside other actors produce and negotiate both (across) space and difference. At the same time, I seek to trace their connections and emerging configurations across different scales of place-making and belonging, especially vis-à-vis efforts by the authorities to position the city of Seoul in a global capitalist economy, rendering the streets of Usadan both ordinary and extraordinary.

Lives in Transit: Return Migration Experiences, Belonging and Questions of Identity

Cena, E.
(Edge Hill University)

Following the social and political turmoil in many countries after the recent economic crisis, many migrants regarded a return to their 'homeland' as the best solution in the midst of uncertainty. Adding to the literature on return migration, this research investigates a group of migrants, not previously studied extensively, whose return to their country of origin was triggered by the lingering economic crisis in Europe, particularly in Greece. The research explores the

experiences of return migrants and their children in Albania by focusing on how they (re)construct their belonging, and the ways their identity is impacted by these changes. Return migrants (aged 30-50 years) and their children (aged 7-18 years) participated in this research (n=51). Qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews with respondents aged 13 years and above, augmented with focus groups and family case studies. This research was conducted in two waves, with the intention to follow-up return migrants and their children. Data collection reveals the manner in which adults facing economic hardship, a lack of opportunities and cultural differences are needed to transcend within these difficulties that create barriers to their belonging. The research documents further that their children frequently face unwelcoming attitudes and stigmatization by the wider community and their peers, instigating feelings of being foreigners and migrants for the second time. Entangled in between these adverse experiences and a simultaneous quest to belong, for many – Albania may not be the final destination of their migratory journey.

Do You Feel at Home Here? The Cultural Politics of Home in Kings Cross and Tottenham

Ward, I.
(King's College London)

My research is interested in exploring the multiple connections between a personal understanding of home, the changing neighbourhood and city space and the national imaginary of the homeland. The concept of the home as a space of safety and belonging is mobilised in political and media rhetoric and yet the politics of the homeland is of a racialised and uneven citizenship. The changing demands of immigration policy in the UK have not only drawn on an emotional tie between place and identity in who is granted right of abode 'here' and who must 'go home' (slogans on home office deportation vans) but has also entered the home in the everyday bordering of the 'right to rent' legislation. Simultaneously the changing materiality of the city through regeneration projects, which fragment existing communities and redefine who has a right to belong, draws on the belonging and security of the private space of home in promoting home ownership. I take a place based approach by exploring ethnographically, through interviews and with visual methods how these geometries of home are manifested, negotiated and embodied in the areas of Kings Cross and Tottenham in London. These are areas that have historic migrant populations who have settled and reshaped them but which are undergoing fast material and demographic changes. How are established communities experiencing these changes and logics of home? How are contestations over meanings of home and belonging manifested and how do people affected in different ways come to understand home?

Social Anchoring: - From Theory to Application

Grzymala-Kazlowska, A.
(University of Birmingham)

The paper will use the concept of anchoring, defined as the process of finding significant footholds and points of reference which enable migrants to recover their socio-psychological stability and security in new life settings, to explore how complex adaptation and settlement processes among Polish migrants in the UK could be facilitated. The proposed concept moves our thinking beyond the prominent yet limited notions of identity, integration and social networks as well as linking adaptation, settlement, security and stability. The paper adds to the prevalent understanding of adaptation and presents a more comprehensive approach to 'settlement' (understood as reaching a state of stability) than the integration approach. It emphasises, on the one hand, the psychological and emotional aspects of establishing anchors and 'settlement' and, on the other hand, tangible footholds and structural constraints. Its added value lies in the fact that it allows for complexity, simultaneity and changeability of anchoring and the reverse processes of un-anchoring to be included, thus helping in the analysis of adjustment to increasingly complex, super-diverse, transnational and fluid societies as well as giving an opportunity for the development of practical applications to facilitate adaptation to change and life in an age of mobility and insecurity.

Rights, Violence and Crime
ROOM 4.214

The Role of Credibility in Constructing the 'Victim of Trafficking' Status

Tangen, J.
(De Montfort University)

The UK government claims human rights approach underpins their policies to tackle human trafficking (Home Office, 2007, 2011). The decisions of front-line workers about the eligibility of individuals to access the rights afforded to 'victim of trafficking' highlights their role as street-level bureaucrats and moral entrepreneurs as they assess claimant's

credibility (DuBois, 2010). Street-level bureaucrats have the ability, both in technical skill and legal-administrative authority, to make judgements about the people they encounter and their entitlement to rights, protections and services afforded by the UK government (Hupe & Hill, 2007). If an individual claiming the status 'victim of trafficking' does not provide a credible performance of their claim, it is likely to be dismissed (McKinnon, 2009).

Adapting a framework for evaluating the credibility of international human rights NGOs (Gourevitch & Lake, 2012), this paper examines the role of credibility at the nexus of individual claims of human trafficking victimhood and public institutional concerns about border security, migration and criminality. The framework critically examines tensions between the priorities and interests of state agencies are discussed; risk and virtue in narratives of victimhood; evidence and the external validation of claims of victimhood; and the necessity of performing the correct steps when making a claim for human rights. Individuals identified as 'victims of trafficking' may find the personal troubles narrated in their claims are transformed in the official narrative of their experiences constructed through records of their institutional journey.

Chilcot and 'the Politics of Regret'

Manning, P.
(University of Bath)

Sociologies of memory, human rights and cosmopolitanism have suggested we live in an age of public 'regret'. Indeed, the willingness of political authorities to disclose failings, abuses and criminality that occur under their watch has been cast as reflective of reconfigurations in state sovereignty itself. This paper offers a provisional examination of the Chilcot report to critically reflect on the traction and workings of a 'politics of regret'. The invasion of Iraq in 2003 is widely recognised as a disaster. The loss of 179 UK services personnel, over 100,000 civilian deaths, and the political destabilisation of the wider region ensued; in 2009 Sir John Chilcot was tasked with 'learning the lessons' of the build up, invasion and aftermath. The report was authorised on epistemological premises that are indigenous to a wider landscape of human rights mechanisms that are thought constitutive of a 'politics of regret'. These seek to know and ameliorate experiences of violence and suffering and that the Inquiry could extract and produce objective and apolitical knowledge within its remit. Yet, while the Iraq Inquiry foreclosed some ways of thinking about the invasion (i.e. legal culpability) just as others were enabled (i.e. offering condemnations of key state apparatuses and figures), it did so through specific thematically and temporally disaggregated knowledge about the past, with important effects. I argue that closer scrutiny of the Chilcot report can help us rethink a 'politics of regret', illustrating how regret operates ambivalently to both maintain and challenge power.

Excluded from Formal Dispute Resolutions Systems: Analysing Individual and Collective Experiences from the 'Most Vulnerable and Marginalised'

Miller, H.
(Kingston University, London)

The UK justice system is in crisis. Ongoing state retrenchment has resulted in the raising of barriers to formal dispute resolution systems for the most vulnerable and marginalised communities in the UK (seeking accessible and affordable advice and/or legal representation on issues such as: debt, employment, housing and welfare benefits). This so-called 'austerity in the legal justice system' is largely the outcome of government cutbacks and the overburdening of legal aid, duty solicitor and bro bono schemes. The unambiguous message from various multi-agencies is that there is an urgent need for innovation!

This paper presents preliminary findings from a current research project. The project is in collaboration with the British Institute of Human Rights (who have been a pioneer in promoting and upholding human rights in the UK, and are widely recognised as one of the leading providers of human rights training and consultancy to the public sector).   The project seeks to respond to this pressing social problem by investigating two key areas: (i) those excluded from dispute resolution systems, and (ii) alternative options to formal dispute resolution systems. The paper will present empirical data collected from the first round (based on a pilot study in Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames, London). Data emerges from over 45 in-depth interviews and 12 focus groups with multi-agency professionals, civil society based groups and vulnerable and marginalised community groups and individuals. The study embeds a strong sociological approach to the study of rights.

Rights at the End of Life: Widely Used but Differently Understood

Young, S.
(Kingston University)

This paper illuminates the importance of a sociological understanding of rights in an end of life context demonstrating how and for what purposes a range of social actors interpret and utilise a discourse of rights. Recent proposals and

debates to legalise assisted death in the House of Lords (2014) and House of Commons (2015) illustrate how rights are often oriented towards achieving legal recognition, but rights are also negotiated implicitly through a discourse of liberty, dignity, vulnerability and human suffering, both inside and outside institutions.

Post-modern changes in the management of health and illness in UK society and the widening prevalence of a rights discourse that is reflected in public policy provision for end of life care suggests that this is an accessible discourse that resonates with the public. Social actors including Dignity in Dying as an organisation that campaign to legalise assisted death are utilising the discursive expansiveness of rights to influence attitudes towards death and dying and challenge the legal status quo. Articulating end of life issues as rights has made death and dying more visible and facilitated public engagement on an issue that for many was perceived as taboo or private.

An emerging or new 'right to die' identifies the dying or seriously ill as vulnerable individuals, a rights discourse applied in an end of life context has the potential to extend the scope of existing liberty rights and enhance the agency of the dying.

Patient Choice as Illusion: The Deviance of Choice in End-of-Life Care in the United Kingdom and New Zealand

Winnington, R.
(The University of Auckland)

Death is a reality of life as we will all die. Despite this inevitability, death in the twenty-first century remains unwelcome and has been sequestered into the enclaves of medical practice as a means of quelling the rising tide of fear it provokes. Using a narrative analysis approach to examine online social media commentary of personal experiences, this research explores the reality of patient choice at end-of-life in the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Specifically I examine the selective collaboration between medicine and law as a means of subverting the individual who attempts to disrupt the contemporary accepted norms when dying but simultaneously maintain control of those patients compliant with the medicalised 'good death' and is contextualised within the human rights framework.

My research suggests that patient choice when dying is an illusion in practice, despite individual choice being considered an essential component in clinical decision making. I highlight that those seeking the right-to-die disrupt the normative compliance expected in the doctor/patient relationship, thus, positioning them as deviant and other. I suggest that there is a potential weakness in the construct of medical power and is evidenced in the selective reliance upon law when clinical decisions are challenged by the deviant individual. Finally, I suggest that although the equity in the doctor/patient relationship remains unbalanced at present, the right to choice at end-of-life remains a potent prospect as we reflect upon the needs of the self-centric individual within contemporary Western societies.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies
ROOM 4.213

Privacy in the Smart Home: Discretion, Ambiguity and Digital Data

Goulden, M.
(University of Nottingham)

Technologists' visions of the smart home are premised on a domestic setting in which pervasive sensing provides algorithms with effective omniscience. At the same time, fearful of distrustful consumers shunning such systems, policy makers are legislating for the creation of new models of personal data management. These models seek to give individuals control of their data and the accessing of it, as well as the tools to understand it. In this way the digital traces generated around our activities become visible to us. In the shared space of the smart home however, the subject of personal data is not an individual, but is rather the setting itself. This has potentially radical implications for the ability of members of the setting to observe one another's activities. The capacity to observe others, and conceal from them, are key dimensions of the enactment of moral ordering within a setting. As Simmel (1906) observed 'If there were such a thing as complete reciprocal transparency, the relationships of human beings to each other would be modified in a quite unimaginable fashion'. This talk will report on a study of how these new affordances for domestic monitoring are managed by members of the setting, and how the claims made by all-seeing-sensors are negated by locally situated knowledge. Particular attention is given to how discretion and ambiguity are used in neutralising the challenges this new observability poses for the existing moral order.

Have Mobile Devices Changed Working Patterns in the 21st Century? A Time-Diary Analysis of Work Extension in the UK

Mullan, K., Wajcman, J.
(University of Oxford)

It is commonly claimed that ubiquitous connectivity is eroding the boundaries that once separated work from other aspects of life. Mobile devices in particular enable people to perform work-related activities anytime anywhere. Surprisingly, however, we know little about how much people nationwide use digital devices while working, and specifically about the extent to which mobile devices facilitate work extension. In this paper we investigate changes in work extension during a period of dramatic technological change, and explore the relationship between work extension and the use of mobile devices. We use two nationally representative UK Time Use Surveys (2000-01 and 2014-15) which provide information on paid work throughout the day, and, for the latter survey only, device use throughout the day. We find a significant increase in the incidence of work extension on working days in 2015 compared with 2000, and we find that work extension is significantly associated with longer total working hours. However, as the proportion of individuals reporting work extension is relatively small, the impact on change in paid work hours overall is negligible. With respect to work extension and mobile device use, we find a significant positive relationship suggesting that mobile devices are facilitating work extension. More generally, however, the use of mobile devices while working is concentrated among professionals and managers, and it is a relatively small proportion of this group on any given day who report work extension. Future work should explore the implications of these results for subjective feelings of time pressure.

What We Don't Want to Know About Teenagers Online

Davies, H., Eynon, R., Pinkerton, L.
(University of Oxford)

As their time is increasingly colonised by extensions to the school day and their public presence continues to be problematized, teenagers are being pushed back to their homes, where many will remain domicile well into adult life. Consequently, digital spaces are becoming a crucial means to young people develop their identity as they transition to adulthood. Simultaneously, teenagers are being watched, controlled, and warned by anxious by parents and authorities. They are also politically burdened with the expectation they will become investible units of human capital that will fill the jobs of the future and produce growth. We may be reassured that we can teach young people to conform to our expectations.

In this paper we present the findings from an in-depth qualitative study of teenagers (from a range of socio-economic backgrounds) in two schools in the UK. Through 50 interviews with 13-18 year olds we examine how (if at all) and why young people exercise agency by adapting to, challenging, or subverting existing adult normative socio-technical cultures and expectations. Practices explored include: avoiding monitoring and control, bypassing/circumventing age restrictions and parental controls, testing boundaries, managing parental anxieties, being provocative, inventing/managing multiple identities, dealing with contamination and intrusions – including advertising and educational initiatives, using backdoors such as proxy sites and onion routers, dealing with threats and engaging with misinformation. Identifying young people's counter-normative practices helps us critique the construction of young people as 'homo œconomicus' - saviours of our economy.

The Loneliness of the Hyper-Connected Age: Individualism, Social Media, and the Destruction of the Social Self

Holohan, S., Featherstone, M.
(University of Oxford)

As their time is increasingly colonised by extensions to the school day and their public presence continues to be problematized, teenagers are being pushed back to their homes, where many will remain domicile well into adult life. Consequently, digital spaces are becoming a crucial means to young people develop their identity as they transition to adulthood. Simultaneously, teenagers are being watched, controlled, and warned by anxious by parents and authorities. They are also politically burdened with the expectation they will become investible units of human capital that will fill the jobs of the future and produce growth. We may be reassured that we can teach young people to conform to our expectations.

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Social Divisions / Social Identities
ROOM 2.218

RETHINKING THE SOCIOLOGY OF STIGMA: PART 2

Erving Goffman's Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity (1963) transformed understandings of the social function of stigma. However, the current geopolitical and theoretical context today is a very different one than that of the post-war society which confronted Goffman in the 1950s. In returning to Stigma, fifty years after its initial publication, we will consider in what ways a re-conceptualization of stigma can assist with illuminating pressing questions of social decomposition, inequality and injustice. This panel discussion will showcase current cutting-edge sociological research on stigma across different contexts in neoliberal Britain, from Roma communities to the criminal justice system, from welfare reform and austerity to new disability rights and mad pride activisms. Panel members will each briefly present on their work, leading into a critical discussion concerning the conceptualisation of 'stigma' in sociology.

Madness, Distress and Refusing Anti-Stigma Campaigns

McWade, B.
(Lancaster University)

Mental health anti-stigma campaigns imagine stigma as produced by 'myths' about mental illness circulated within media-culture; myths which can be dissipated through the dissemination of 'the facts'. Those who engage in anti-stigma work have a professional interest in promoting the tenets of liberal 'psy' discourse about mental health and illness: that mental health conditions are illnesses like any other, and that acceptance that one is ill and engagement with a regime of mental health treatments will result in the recovery of a former healthy self. Statistics like '1 in 4 people will experience a mental health problem in any given year' are central to high-profile campaigns that incite people to share their stories within a particular narrative framework as a primary mode of taboo-breaking. A counter narrative to this, proposed by mental health service-user/psychiatric survivor activists, is that 'psy' discourses are themselves stigmatizing and strongly implicated in the reproduction and entrenchment of social inequalities. Instead anti-anti-stigma activists draw attention to the epistemological and structural violence which underpins 'psy' discourses, the biomedical model of mental illness as individual deficit and neoliberal ideals of healthy, flexible 'worker-citizens'. They recover their stories from co-option and call-out those behind anti-stigma campaigns as 'sucking off the stigma'. This paper will consider the ways in which resistance to the inclusive politics of anti-stigma is challenging the ways in which mental health law, policy, services, professionals, patients and media medicalise, individualise and depoliticise madness and distress.

Haunted Futures: Stigmatised Motherhood

Morriss, L.
(Lancaster University)

The paper will discuss the complex stigma faced by mothers who have had one or more children removed by the Family Court. Thus, these mothers do not have their children living with them and may not have any contact with them; for example, if the children have been adopted. These women live in 'moral quarantine'; with the stigma and shame of being judged to be a profoundly flawed mother. The grief, trauma and loss they experience following the state authorised removal is complex: their child has not died but still exists elsewhere. In narrative interviews, the mothers describe how they live for the future when their child reaches adulthood and contacts them. They may buy Christmas and birthday presents and write letters to their child in preparation for this moment of reunification. Of course, this may not ever happen. In the paper, I will argue that the women exist in a haunted state of suspended motherhood.

Place Revisited: Class, Stigma and Urban Restructuring in the Case of Glasgow's Commonwealth Games

Paton, K., Mooney, G., McCall, V.
(University of Liverpool)

In this paper we explore how class is reshaped and mediated by neoliberal urban restructuring, of which the processes of gentrification and territorial stigmatization form critical parts. We focus on the contemporary interrelation of class and urban restructuring by looking at the local lived experiences of the 2014 Commonwealth Games (CWG) in Glasgow's East End. This high-profile regeneration effort in a deprived working-class neighbourhood reveals much about the functions of neoliberal financial capitalism, austerity and contemporary class formation. We show that gentrification and territorial stigmatization work in tandem within urban regeneration policy interventions as a punitive strategy for managing poor populations. This involves land value and (de)valuing of people and creates new localized class inequalities and insecurities. Our research highlights that in the face of national level cuts and commodification, residents' local relations and support become essential social, economic and political resources. Yet, paradoxically, at the very same time, their local attachment to place is devalued, stigmatized and is at its most precarious. This exposes the coercive elements of the neoliberal class project; a distinct urban class inequality of our time and therefore, we suggest, a critical direction in class analysis.

Politics, Policy and Poverty Propoganda

Shildrick, T.
(Leeds University)

Over recent years poverty has re-emerged as a political and popular topic of conversation. This is, in part, due to the dramatic rise in the use of food banks and the emergence of so called 'poverty porn' (exemplified by programmes such as Benefit Steet). As the numbers of people in poverty increase, as a deliberate consequence of punitive policies and the impact of austerity measures, stigmatisation of those experiencing poverty or in receipt of welfare has also increased apace. This paper illustrates how sustained and critical work is being done by those in political power, with the aid of a right wing media, to manipulate and deliberately distort the terms of the discussion. Poverty and welfare receipt are now almost universally presented as social problems that are self-inflicted and important issues such as in-work poverty are rendered largely invisible and the voices of those experiencing poverty are rarely heard. This paper brings together empirical data collected with people experiencing poverty along with political and policy discussion to illustrate the huge disconnect between the lived realities of poverty and popular and political representations. Through the use of examples, this paper will show how the deployment of rare, fictitious and at times, downright fantastical examples can be ratcheted up at critical political moments in order to garner popular support for policies that are not only punitive and unfair but that also represent a sustained and brutal attack on working class lives and opportunities.

Sociology of Education
ROOM 3.204

CONSTRUCTING THE HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT AND GRADUATE

Education, and in particular higher education (HE) is often constructed as the great equaliser of life chances, and an important vehicle for social mobility. However, within the contemporary landscape – with an increasingly global 'higher education market' and the repositioning of higher education as a private (rather than public) good - traditional forms of inequality arguably appear magnified. This special session brings together work from four different research projects, investigating what it means to be a contemporary HE student or graduate in England and East Asia, and how these roles are being transformed through particular policy pressures. Overall the session seeks to explore the following broad questions: What does it mean to be a student in HE today? How does the conception of the HE student differ from policy to practice? How does the discourse around education and meritocracy construct some young people as 'failures'? In a contemporary context of increased tuition fees and debt, how are young people navigating the graduate labour market? What are the mechanisms through which graduates today become identified as 'ideal' and 'employable' candidates? To what extent are inequalities of class, race and gender being reproduced through these contemporary constructions of students and graduates? To what extent do we see variation across different national contexts?

The Choices and Aspirations of Higher Education Students in England

Brooks, R., Abrahams, J.
(University of Surrey)

Within a climate of increased university tuition fees, students have arguably become increasingly constructed as 'consumers'. For example, in England, the recent radical changes to HE funding are predicated upon the assumption that prospective students will: see a degree as a private investment (rather than a public good); be prepared to accumulate significant debt in order to acquire it; and actively 'shop around', comparing institutions and courses to

secure the 'best' possible education (BIS, 2011). However the extent to which contemporary students understand their role within the institution and how this compares to policy constructions is yet to be fully explored. This paper draws upon early data collected as part of the five year European Research Council-funded 'Eurostudents' project to explore the extent to which there is congruence between these constructions in policy and amongst students themselves. We focus in particular on constructions and narratives of 'choice' and 'aspiration' of higher education students in England. Firstly, we analyse the ways in which decision-making processes are constructed in contemporary policy documents, including the white paper Success as a Knowledge Economy: Teaching Excellence, Social Mobility and Student Choice (DBIS, 2016), which provides the basis for the Higher Education Bill currently passing through parliament. Secondly, we consider the extent to which these constructions are shared by students themselves, using data from focus groups in a diverse sample of higher education institutions. We explore whether students contest these constructions and/or offer their own alternatives. A key aspect of our analysis – across both the policy documents and focus groups - is the extent to which differences between students (and associated structural inequalities) are acknowledged and addressed.

Biopolitics and the Construction of the Unexceptional Student: Some Geographical Reflections on Transnational Education in East Asia

Waters, J., Leung, M.
(University of Oxford)

This paper deals directly with the question of how contemporary students are 'constructed', with a focus on biopolitical processes. In East Asia, children's education has variously been described as an imperative, as a fever and an obsession amongst the populace. It is given a status, arguably, that is unsurpassed in any other geographical context. Specific technologies, that include high profile public examinations, serve to create particular subject identities, separating the successful from the unsuccessful student. These student identities have far-reaching and potentially profound implications; individuals are often perceived of as having failed 'morally' as well as academically. In this paper, I consider what options are available for individuals who have 'failed' to access higher education in the conventional way, drawing on research from one particular project on transnational education (TNE) in Hong Kong. We consider the extent to which students' identities and subject positionings are constructed through TNE and the extent to which they are able somehow to disrupt this, offering, in the process, a form of political resistance to dominant 'meritocratic' ideologies.

'I Need to Take a Gap Year After Graduation to Look for a "Normal" Job': Constructions of Graduate Futures in a Climate of Higher Fees and Higher Debts

Vigurs, K., Jones, S., Harris, D.
(Staffordshire University)

For English higher education students, the 'gap year' is historically conceptualised as an amassing of wider life experience, often overseas, during a twelve-month period between the completion of A-level studies and the first year of a university degree. However, in a recent qualitative study that investigated the decision-making of final year undergraduates, the 'gap year' metaphor was being re-appropriated to capture something different: a period following graduation in which new graduates aim to take low-paid work or 'ordinary' jobs, take stock of their financial situation post-university, and attempt to save money and/or repay urgent debt. It may be that the increasing costs of debt-based forms of higher education payment coinciding with growing precarious employment has contributed to such a construction of a possible graduate future. This paper explores the experiences and decision-making of students that spoke of planning a post-graduation 'gap year' prior to attempting to enter a career. It examines the different roles of a post-graduation 'gap year' for different types of students and discusses a range of structural and individual factors at play. The perceived necessity and value of 'in-between phases' of employment for new graduates is discussed in relation to the construction of graduate transitions.

'Talent-spotting'? Inequality, Cultural Sorting and Constructions of the Ideal Graduate in Elite Professions

Allen, K., Ingram, N.
(University of Leeds)

Graduate employability is an enduring imperative in Higher Education and prominent policy drive. It has also been central to national social mobility agendas and the current policy discourse of 'fair access to the professions. High-status occupations are disproportionately composed of those from socially privileged backgrounds and inequalities within graduate transitions and earnings, related to social class, gender and ethnicity, remain stubbornly persistent. While much work on graduate transitions (including our own) has focused on the experiences of students and graduates themselves, this paper turns the spotlight on graduate employer practices. Specifically it exposes the ways

that graduate employers' constructions of the ideal and employable graduate reproduce inequalities in access to 'top jobs'.

Using Bourdieusian concepts of 'Social Magic' (1992) and 'Institutional Habitus' (Burke et al 2013) we demonstrate how graduate recruitment and selection practices operate as mechanisms of cultural sorting and exclusion which mitigate against the achievement of more equitable higher education outcomes. To do this we present a critical discourse analysis of the recruitment material of top graduate employers and demonstrate that, despite espousing values of meritocracy and inclusivity, recruitment and selection practices privilege a certain type of student: one who is able to mobilise particular valued forms of capital, who is aligned with particular universities and who has particular orientations to their future. Through an emphasis on the 'skills' and personal 'traits' such as resilience, self-confidence, polish and passion, tacit processes of cultural sorting occur where youth, whiteness, middle-classness and maleness are privileged.

Sociology of Religion
ROOM 4.206

Does Security Increase Secularity? Evidence from the British Household Panel Survey on the Relationship Between Income and Religious Service Attendance

Storm, I.
(University of Manchester)

Economic development and increase in material security has been suggested as primary causes of secularisation in the West. For example, Norris and Inglehart (2004) argue that under insecure conditions, humans have a need for authority and predictability, which makes them more likely to hold religious beliefs and participate in ritual. So far, the empirical literature has largely supported the relationship, but further evidence is needed. The recent economic recession, and the current financial insecurity faced by many households in Europe both increases the relevance of such questions, and the availability of data to address them.

Using data from a British panel study covering the same individuals from 1991 to 2012, we examine a) whether changes to household income can incite individual religious change, and b) whether religion can buffer against the stress of economic insecurity. The main trend in Britain is that of religious stability or decline, and income change does nothing to reverse this trend. Increases in household income are associated with religious disengagement, but income reduction has no effect on religious attendance. However, religious activity may still act as a 'buffer' by improving and maintaining life satisfaction in the face of economic loss.

Talking to Strangers: Community, Democracy and Religion in Contemporary America

Smith, A.
(The University of Warwick)

This paper focuses on recent writings by the US political theorist Danielle Allen as well as sociologists and scholars in religious studies writing in the tradition of American Pragmatism, to consider how making social relations the focus of democratic practice can be politically transformative. I illustrate by drawing on ethnographic fieldwork I have conducted, with the support of the Leverhulme Trust, amongst moderate-secular political and religious activists engaged with grassroots Republican Party politics in the greater Kansas City metropolitan area. For political moderates, advocating civility, dialogue and reason matters little if one does not also talk to strangers, therefore putting the practice of such values to the test. I use several examples of those who have 'reached out' to their political 'other,' including a pro-life evangelical Christian challenged to rethink his politics after he befriended GOP moderates who, like him, supported public funding for education. Other moderate Republicans, who have worked with the National Education Association and other teacher unions, have since been inspired to champion better pay and conditions for workers. Labor unions have reciprocated that support, endorsing some Republicans for state offices over their Democratic Party rivals. The paper concludes by considering the work of Mainstream Coalition, which has struggled to reject partisanship between Democrats and moderate Republicans in its own ranks as part of its pursuit of democracy as a social-moral project (rather than understood as a narrowly political concern).

Religious Tribunals and Localised Self-Governance: The Case of the Muslim Arbitration Tribunal

Al-Astewani, A.
(Lancaster University Law School)

Religious tribunals have existed in Britain for hundreds of years. Since their inception, they have complimented the services provided by the English legal system by offering localised religious services tailored to particular religious communities. Islamic Shariah tribunals are a novel phenomenon in the arena of religious tribunals, with the first such tribunals only emerging in Britain in the 1980s. This conference paper will seek to explore the novel phenomenon of Shariah tribunals in Britain with reference to one particular case-study, the Muslim Arbitration Tribunal. The Muslim Arbitration Tribunal has become one of the most prominent and developed British Shariah tribunals and so represents an ideal case-study. The paper will analyse the emergence, nature and function of the Muslim Arbitration Tribunal from a socio-legal perspective, and will then use the case-study to reassess the role which localised self-governance should play in the modern English legal system.

Work, Employment and Economic Life
ROOM 4.204

Who Gets What? Negotiating Workplace Benefits After a Cancer Diagnosis

Remnant, J., Moffatt, S., Bambra, C., Exley, C.
(Newcastle University)

This paper examines the impact of a cancer diagnosis on social contracts in the workplace. Taking a multi-perspective approach, it focuses on interview data from 14 employees with cancer, 10 employers, 5 healthcare professionals and 7 Macmillan Cancer Support staff.

This study explores social contracts between employees and employing organisations. Their narratives demonstrate how perceptions of obligations and entitlements encompassed by these social contracts differed in the event of employee sickness. Employees were effectively categorised as 'deserving' or 'undeserving' by their employers based on the fulfilment of subjective obligations. In most instances this categorisation had material implications relating to sick pay, redundancy pay and reasonable adjustments in the workplace. It suggests that a false dichotomy of deserving and undeserving has been absorbed into workplace and organisational culture.

This paper shows how the employment biographies of employees with cancer were disrupted as a result of their cancer diagnosis. The disruption was alleviated or compounded on the basis of how fair they perceived their post-diagnosis support to be from their employer and the level of security afforded to them in terms of health and finance. It highlights the moral imperative to move away from the stigmatising division – un/deserving - that does not benefit employees with cancer, or create a consistent incentive for them to return to work. There is a need for employers to revisit sickness policies and review discretionary elements to organisational sickness provision, especially relating to legal workplace requirements.

Measures of Coldness, Flashes of Warmth: Notes on Comfort and Distance within Everyday Workplace Relations

White, P., Finniear, J.
(Swansea University)

This paper examines how comfort is crafted and secured through mundane workplace practices. We take comfort as 'other' to forms of embarrassments and associated discomfiture that shape conduct (Goffman, 1956), instead showing how the strengthening effects of comfort may guide social activity, rather than preclude it. Comfort is tacitly addressed within sociological literatures as a means of describing the creation and maintenance of social order (Bauman, 1987). However, rather than a position of stasis, comfort is worked through relations and manifest through (im)material display (Hurdley, 2015), it is lived, felt, embodied. We trace how relations between co-workers of themselves provide a form of commitment independent of the organisation (Meyer et al., 1998) and how abstractive systems, such as performance measurement may hold similar comforting functions in terms of granting legitimacy for managerial decisions. Comfort works to draw people and things together (Miller, 2008), yet when secured, those small gestures of kindness work to reinforce distance from those not privy to such warmth. We contrast the cold comforts (cf. Corbett, 2013) of performance measurement (Porter, 1995), with the warmth of close working relations; social relations that are laboured into the workplace irrespective of position or status. Rather than seeking to moralise proximal-distal relations or coldness-warmth, we examine what such everyday social relations accomplish and how they can be read as forms

of resistance or distance. We suggest that comfort acts as an ambivalent yet potent frame for understanding the accomplishment of workplace relations through flashes of warmth, coldness and proximity.

'All My Pas have Sixth Senses': Negotiations Between Physically Disabled People and Their Workplace Personal Assistants

Brooks, J., Graham, K.; Maddison, J.
(Sheffield Hallam University)

When a physically disabled person receives support from a workplace personal assistant (PA), they must come to a shared understanding about rules and boundaries. These may be formalised in a written contract (hours of work, holiday pay), but more often they are informal, unwritten, and negotiated over time. These unwritten rules govern the interactions in this semi-private, semi-public space that the disabled person and PA occupy together within the wider context of the disabled person's workplace.

The PA must be physically present in the disabled person's workplace, but in order to perform their duties effectively, they must at times become 'invisible'. How do they do this and still remain 'an extension of me but also their own person'? Their job is to facilitate the work of the disabled person, so they have no autonomy over their own work, and both disabled people and PAs talk of PAs having almost a 'sixth sense', an implicit knowledge of when to interact with colleagues and when to stay silent, when to offer help and when to be still.

In this paper we will present the findings of an 18 month study exploring the role of the workplace PA. We will discuss the emotional labour of providing personal care within the professional context of the disabled person's workplace, and the identity work that both disabled person and PA must do in order to maintain professional boundaries within their relationship and in relation to others in the workplace.

Entrepreneurial Working Subjectivities on the Margins: Value and Exchange in Urban Spaces

Gerrard, J.
(University of Melbourne)

This paper draws on qualitative research on the experiences of men and women who work selling homeless street press across three cities: Melbourne, San Francisco and London. The sellers – or vendors – of homeless street presses, such as The Big Issue (Melbourne and London) and Street Sheet (San Francisco) have become common sights in cities trans-nationally, and mark a contemporary iteration of informal and marginal economic activity for those otherwise excluded from the mainstream and formal employment market.

In this paper, I outline the ways in which these street presses constitute an important form of (informal and marginal) work, with strong affective dimensions, and which rest upon the contemporary dynamics of the work ethic. In the analysis presented, I suggest that this work practice is premised on the value not only of the product (the newspaper or magazine), but also of the exchange itself: the interaction between buyer and seller. Focusing in particular on the moment of exchange, the findings of this research reveal how vendors negotiate complex aspirations, expectations, needs and desires: expectations to be willing to talk about themselves and their 'personal story' with potential buyers; aspirations to move away from the stultifying experience of poverty; a need to generate income; and a desire to connect socially with 'the public' and be a worker. Amidst these needs and desires, vendors cultivate entrepreneurial work practices premised on the performance of an 'authentically' homeless and 'deserving' self in public, on street corners.

Tuesday 4 April 2017, 15:30 - 17:00
PAPER SESSION 3

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Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 1.219
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Families and Relationships	Room 2.220
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Lifecourse A	Room 3.209
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Medicine, Health and Illness A	Room 4.205
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Methodological Innovations	Room 3.213
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Theatre B
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Theatre A
Rights, Violence and Crime	Room 4.214
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 4.213
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Tuesday 4 April 2017, 15:30 - 17:00
PAPER SESSION 3

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
1.218

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURES

The Octopus in the Room: Manchester and the Spatial Logics of the New Metroland

Martin, D.
(University of York)

This paper takes a critical perspective and long view on discourses about the Northern Powerhouse, and the pivotal role of Manchester in framing the fictive economic geographies of projects such as HS2. To understand such discourses, we need to probe the ways in which London is implicated politically, economically and imaginatively in the positioning of Manchester in particular, and other Northern English cities more generally. To do so, I draw on sources from the early 20th Century, such as Patrick Geddes's 'Cities in Evolution' and William Clough-Ellis's 'England and the Octopus' that satirised and cautioned against the 'tentacle growth' of London into the Home Counties, in search of feeder territories for its professional classes – Metroland, as these suburban areas were to become known. In light of the present-day situation, where London's urban professionals are increasingly being squeezed out of the capital's housing (but not labour) markets, should we not analyse contemporary discourses such as HS2 and the Northern Powerhouse against the grain? Should we recognise these initiatives as following the same spatial logics as Metroland, whilst ventriloquizing narratives of increased economic and political autonomy for the North? In this paper, I argue that we should perceive the strategic future role of cities such as Manchester as primarily dormitories for a displaced metropolitan class who, for reasons of habitus, desire city living and yet are unable to achieve this within the city Jonathan Raban once considered 'soft', but we might instead think of as slippery.

The Taming of Toxic Flows: Industrial Port Enclaves, Sinks, and Infrastructures

Mah, A.
(University of Warwick)

This paper examines the complex ecology of the port-industrial system, bringing together interdisciplinary debates in urban, environmental, and science studies about the importance of materials in political economic life. Focusing on Rotterdam and Antwerp, the two largest ports and petrochemical clusters in Europe, this ethnographic research explores tensions between fixity and flow of toxic materials. Global industrial ports are hubs within complex logistics networks and integrated industrial complexes, at the intersection of material flows. However, they are also securitized enclaves, operating like city-states, with their own governance structures, border controls, fire brigades, medical staff, contractor villages, advanced systems technologies, and military defense strategies. Due to agglomeration economies and the logistics of shipping transport, ports and integrated industrial complexes go alongside each other, but few studies have considered industrial and port spaces together. This research seeks to address this gap, showing how global industrial ports manage and contain their toxic seepage through the use of advanced systems expertise. They deploy systems technologies including: tightly controlled borders; waste storage and sinks; and IT and logistical infrastructure. The port and industrial authorities work together to allay concerns about pollution, health and sustainability in adjacent port communities and across global supply chains.

Fractured Modernity: State, Nature and Infrastructure in the Mexico City Water Supply System

De Coss Corzo, J.A.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

In this presentation, I will explore the material tensions between the project and the process of supplying water to Mexico City through the Lerma System, which was built between 1942 and 1951, at the height of the Mexican post-revolutionary regime.

To explain the contrast between project and process, I will present some preliminary findings obtained through fieldwork in the Lerma System. In the first section - the project -, I will frame the Río Lerma Sump as an assemblage, constructed through the analysis of infrastructure, archives, and participant observation in site. The sump was once the end point of the system, before water was distributed to Mexico City. Now it lays dry, in an effort to preserve a Diego Rivera mural that is painted inside, and which used to be underwater. In this sump, water is presented as a

natural, social, and political object that is embedded in the Mexican post-revolutionary state's utopia of social justice and progress.

Findings regarding the process of bringing water to Mexico City were obtained through ethnographic work carried out with the Mexico City Water System workers, in particular those who are located in Lerma. The story to be told is one of improvisation, lack of resources and unpredictability. The process of bringing water to Mexico City stands many times at odds with the state's modernist dream. Instead of order and progress, one instead finds broken pipes, old valves, and looming chaos. A far less coherent intertwinement of state, nature and technology can be observed.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

MEANINGS OF HOME

'Cosy Room in Charming Flat': The Constructions of Home and Non-Home on Airbnb

Pechurina, A., Kajoranta, K.
(Leeds Beckett University)

The presentation explores the construction of sense of home on a peer-to-peer renting service Airbnb, one of the most popular tourism accommodation websites.

The analysis specifically focuses on meanings and symbolisms of homes and homeliness within the context of the sharing economy. In addition, it explores the ways in which these homes are represented and constructed by their hosts through online advertisements on a website as well as through home décor, organisation and styles and the arrangement of material objects in the rooms.

Presenting a property as somebody's home and offering a chance to live 'like a local' constitute the distinctive features of the claimed Airbnb experience (AirBnB, 2015). Using a photographic work of Ken Kajoranta (http://www.kenkajorantaphotography.com/) this project brings to question whether the advertised local experience and sense of being at somebody's home promote a particular type of 'Airbnb' home culture and hospitality rather than an 'authentic' living experience. The study aims to highlight important issues in relation to understanding of contemporary perception and constructions of the sense of home in the context of high mobility and migration; cultural diversity and community life.

The presentation will outline the main argument of the study and some preliminary results.

How Would You Like to Live in House Where People Work?

Byrne, D.
(Institute of Technology Sligo)

A residential care centre is a complex space where the spheres of private home and public work space overlap and, as Peace and Holland (2001) suggest, 'homely residential care' may be 'a contradiction in terms'. This paper draws on empirical research conducted in residential care centres for young people in Ireland. The study used a mixed methods approach consisting of focused ethnography in five centres, a survey of ninety-two workers and photo elicitation. It explores how institutional regulations may conflict with the State regulated aim to provide a 'homely' home. It evaluates how workers manage that conflict. The findings are situated in the broader literatures of the sociology of food and the sociology of home and show that food plays a key role in helping the workers to fulfil their duty to help the young people to feel cared for in the centres and to 'feel at home'.

Feeling at 'Home' in the Private Rented Sector (PRS): Using Mixed Methods to Explore Different Facets of 'Home'

de Noronha, N.
(University of Warwick)

This paper integrates a number of insights from interviews, the English Housing Survey and census data to explore the ways that people in the PRS feel at 'home'. It shows that the PRS is the least desirable tenure in England, that housing costs in the PRS contributed to relative poverty, particularly for lone parents with dependent children. Households living in the PRS were more likely to face material disadvantages through housing deprivation and poorer quality accommodation than in other tenures. It shows how relative poverty affected different household types,

identified the nature of the material disadvantages they faced and the spatial variation that reinforced the need for policy to be sensitive to local conditions (Theseira, 2013; Alakeson and Cory, 2013; Pearce, 2013).

However the focus on financial and material disadvantage may overshadow the more positive emotional, cognitive and social aspects that emerged from the interviews with people living in the PRS. Hiscock et al. (2001) suggested that living in the PRS could lead to a lack of ontological security because of the insecurity and status associated with the tenure. Living in the PRS had mixed effects on emotional, cognitive and social aspects of feeling at 'home'. Engaging with everyday experiences of living in the PRS provided insights on the constraints faced and the compromises made between preference and the availability of affordable housing. The strongest insights came from the ways that participants understood and adapted their home-making behaviours to deal with the structural constraints they faced in accessing housing.

'I Can't Really See a Reason Why You'd Want to Live Anywhere Else': Belonging, Place and Identity in the 21st Century

Bennett, J.
(Durham University)

We are all, to some extent, where we come from. Belonging in place is a part of feeling at home in the world. This sense of rootedness is often seen to be at odds with the possibilities of a 21st century individual lifestyle and strongly correlated with being a member of the working classes who, almost by definition, stay put geographically as well as socially. If geographic mobility is seen as being necessary for social mobility (Savage et al, 2005) it seems that continuing to be rooted in place is incompatible with an upward social trajectory and the prospect of a more prosperous future for the next generation.

A longitudinal study of families from Wigan, in North West England, shows how narratives of place and class contextualise social mobility over three generations of 'ordinary' families. Following the lives of young people from GCSEs to the start of their careers demonstrates that upward social mobility is available to families who have remained geographically immobile. Despite the potential for a socially mobile family member to feel adrift from their family and roots, the data show that where a strong place identity exists this can trump differences of social class to provide a shared belonging to place across both generations and social classes. Rather than precluding the concept of individual choice and reflexive identities in a liquid modernity, these narratives are used to valorise the old-fashioned identity of staying put, whilst moving away becomes part of 'fitting in' with a bland modern identity

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 3.205

From Parents to Children: Nutritional Distinctions in the School Canteen

Oncini, F.
(University of Trento)

Eating practices have long been recognised as cultural elements through which social stratification manifests itself. Authors have highlighted how discourses on taste, healthiness and girth are means of social class distinctions, and contribute indeed to the reproduction of social positions. Drawing from this literature, in this article I present the results of the fieldwork in three Italian primary school canteens for showing the ways through which dietary concerns and eating practices are used by both parents and children as means of distinctions. First, using 47 in-depth interviews with mothers and fathers, I outline how parental discourses on familial nutritional conduct differ depending on their social position. I differentiate between an 'economic distinction' based on the expenditure for quality food and a 'cultural distinction' based on the food choices they make. Second, I present the strategies that parents use in order to transmit particular competences that mould the nutritional habitus of their children. Third, I draw from the field notes and the conversation I collected while eating at the school canteen for showing how the nutritional distinction is already recognizable among primary school children. Although all children interiorize general rules of thumb regarding the 'right' nutritional conduct, children from higher social origins are more prone to correct their peers when they believe they hold wrong convictions about food. Moreover, they often underline the beneficial aspect of healthy food for a normal 'growth' towards the adult life.

The Social Divisions of Eating Out in English Cities, 2015

Paddock, J., Warde, A., Whillans, J.
(University of Manchester)

Tuesday 4 April 2017, 15:30 - 17:00

PAPER SESSION 3

This paper examines social differentiation of the practice of eating meals away from home in contemporary Britain. It reports results from a study of eating out based on a survey and interviews in London, Preston and Bristol in 2015. It focuses on the breadth of exposure to varieties of restaurant types and cuisine styles in order to address debates about distinction, cultural omnivorousness and cosmopolitanism, with special reference to the effects of gender, age, ethnicity and class on culinary taste. The paper uses regression analysis of survey results to reveal social differentiation in practice. The meanings of the measured differences are explored using follow-up in-depth interviews with strategically located households. The data reveal the social and symbolic significance of variety of experience in visiting commercial sources for meals and degrees of familiarity with diverse ethnic cuisine. We also examine the norms and conventions of commensality, especially events and companions, to indicate the determinants of the social organisation of restaurant meals. We make brief comparison with results from a similar study in 1995.

Young People and Food in Hard Times: Understanding Food Poverty Among 11-15 Year Olds in Low Income Families in a London Borough and a Coastal Town

O'Connell, R., Brannen, J., Knight, A.
(UCL Institute of Education)

Families and Food in Hard Times is a comparative study of food poverty in three European countries: Portugal, the UK and Norway. It adopts a mixed methods, embedded case study design. In addition to secondary analysis of international and national data, qualitative interviews are being conducted with 45 young people aged 11-15 years and their parents in each country, in an urban and non-urban area. A subsample of young people and their parents are being followed up using additional, visual research methods. Drawing on family case studies from the UK qualitative data, and taking food poverty as the outcome variable, the paper considers the factors that explain similarities and differences between young people's experiences that include diets of poor nutritional quality, insufficient quantity of food, shame and social exclusion. At the macro level these causes include economic recession, so-called austerity measures, increasing conditionality, a highly marketised food environment, fragmented food policy and a discourse of individual responsibility for health. At the meso level, the local jobs market, the availability of food, including food aid and school food, public transport, and formal and informal support networks are important. And at the micro level, migration status, household income, competing essential household costs including debt, housing conditions, intra-household resource distribution and customary food practices all help explain why young people in low income families eat as they do - or do not. The conclusion considers what we may learn about how to address food poverty among children and young people in the UK.

Food, Myself and I: The Classed Nature of Food in Contemporary Society in the Context of Convenience Food

Benker, B.
(University of Bristol)

My presentation discusses the public and personal in the context of the current food crises in the U.K's individualised food culture. The link between personal and public is felt on an individual level but ricochets up and magnified in wider society, and it is centred around the food that we eat - is it good enough?

Food and adequate nutrition has become the individual's responsibility, amid rising food prices, falling wages, growing food insecurity and increasing numbers of recorded preventable, diet-related diseases - the individual has failed to eat adequately; and it has become a public health discussion.

The data for this presentation comes from data collected for a previous project and additional interviews carried out post-research. The research reveals a distinct, and clashing food culture in both the working and middle classes, that are increasingly incorporating convenience food into day-to-day, usual consumption.

The presentation will contextualise food in Bourdieu's work, as a form of status in the cultural war facilitated by the habitus' of differentiated class backgrounds. This perspective sees food as a form of cultural comparison, which is partly facilitated by the judgements made on others - which in turn requires us to compare ourselves.

The presentation discusses the question: What are we to do about food in the context of these tensions? The presentation will suggest several options, including roles for future food research and suggestions for individuals as well as the academic community.

Environment and Society
ROOM 2.219

Why On Earth Did I Buy That?! A Study of Regretted Consumption Practices

Roberts, T., Skelton, S., Hope, A.
(University of Surrey)

To date much of the research into consumption practices has focused on the environmental consequences of over consumption. These studies predominately explored the social and economic factors which have led to the emergence of societies addicted to excessive consumption, but little has been written specifically about regretted consumption.   If governments and international organisations are to meet targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emission it will be necessary to both reduce the amount and type of 'stuff' we consume. Reducing regretted purchases (which according to Skelton et al. 2016 have been made by 82% of people in the Great Britain) could be the first step in changing the overall dynamic of consumption patterns. This paper takes the findings from a self-reported survey on regretted purchases and a series of walking interviews around people's homes to explore the extent and nature of regretted purchases of electrical goods. By combining the qualitative and quantitative data we develop a typology of regretted consumption and explore the underlying decisions which lead up to such purchases.

Exploring Meat Consumption and Changing Diets in the Everyday Lives of Middle-Class Urban Chinese People: Sustainability, Food Safety and Health

Browne, A., Zhu, D., Mylan, J.
(University of Manchester)

Today China consumes approximately one third the world's meat. Increasing global meat production exerts considerable environmental burden on par with energy use and exceeding mobility, while links between 'over consumption' of meat and the occurrence of non-communicable diseases and obesity are increasingly identified by health professionals. Dietary guidelines suggestion reductions of meat have been proposed by Chinese government in 2007 and 2016. This paper draws on a series of semi structured interviews with middle class urban consumers about meat consumption, sustainability and everyday life in urban China. Quantitative surveys highlight that the amount and type of meat consumed exhibits patterns along lines of income, class, region and urban or rural lifestyle. This qualitative study highlights the contradictions and variety of meanings that are shaped by and embedded within, social relationships, and infrastructures of provision, across different contexts of daily life- eating at home or out, eating alone, feeding guests or the family. We find that 'reduction of meat consumption' or 'non imposed partial vegetarianism' is entering the repertoire of reflexive attempts to alter food consumption. Those consumers trying to reduce their meat consumption more often explain their actions as a response to trust in quality, and less as a response to environmental concerns. However, meat reduction is largely tied to the body: health, fitness and beauty. The analysis contributes to debates around sustainable consumption, highlighting the importance of the dynamics of everyday life to explaining stability and change in population level patterns in consumption.

Sustaining the Environment and Maintaining Family Life: Priorities in Conflict in Early Motherhood?

Burningham, K., Venn, S.
(University of Surrey)

This paper explores where modes of consumption activity, which might be deemed sustainable, emerge in the everyday doing of family for first time mothers and how constructions of sustainable consumption align with or are challenged by the everyday priorities of early family life. Our approach is informed both by recent practice approaches to sustainable consumption (e.g. Shove and Spurling 2013) as well as by longstanding work on family practices (e.g. Morgan 1996) .

The paper draws on longitudinal qualitative research (Neal and Flowerdew 2003) with new mothers who were interviewed on several occasions before and after giving birth. Interviews focused on how everyday life and ordinary consumption shifted or remained stable over this period with sustainability only being explicitly discussed in the final interview.

Our research indicates that sustainable modes of consumption were adopted when they were in synergy with the over-riding project of doing family and were explained in terms of priorities of care, thrift or health rather than sustainability per se. Participants largely constructed sustainability as an ideal at odds with the reality of maintaining everyday family life. Sustainable consumption was conceptualised as individualised moral injunctions for specific behaviours, failure to enact these was explained in terms of more pressing demands associated with the role of

mother. We suggest that there is a need for the development of more relational and positive discourses of sustainable consumption which align sustainable living with the creation and maintenance of family life.

Reducing Meat Consumption: A Qualitative Study of UK Consumer Experiences

Mylan, J.
(University of Manchester)

Environmental scientists and sustainability-oriented NGOs increasingly present the reduction of meat production as a key aspect of a sustainable food system. Responsibility for this transition is attributed to western consumers who are urged to reduce, replace and eat 'less but better' meat. Unlike vegetarianism however, we know little about why people attempt to reduce the amount of meat in their diet, or the challenges encountered in doing so. Drawing on twenty in-depth interviews with meat eaters who aim to reduce the amount of meat they eat, this paper explores consumers' motivations for, and experiences of, reducing of meat consumption in the UK. Findings suggest that motivations extend beyond individuals' ethical stance toward environmental issues or animal welfare. Rather, efforts to reduce meat eating are explained in relation to ideas around nutrition and vitality of the body; concerns about the conditions of meat provision; past experiences in shaping tastes for food; and the personal relationships and routine activities through which meals prepared and eaten. The findings are interpreted in relation to debates around and the role of consumer behavioural change in achieving sustainability, highlighting how the socially and materially embedded nature of relationships between the 'production' and 'consumption' of food has consequences for understanding processes of 'sustainability transition'.

Families and Relationships
ROOM 2.220

The Naturalization of Motherhood Within Marriage: Its Implications for Well-Educated Chinese Women

Xie, K.
(University of York)

As a result of the Only Child policy implemented in 1979, daughters born into urban households have benefited from unprecedented educational investment from their families due to the lack of competition from other siblings (Fong, 2004). Simultaneously, Neo-Confucianism with its discourse of filial piety was adopted by the party-state to tackle population risks. This ideology reinforced the heterosexual family as the main welfare provider, and aimed to restrict the influence of individualism (Qi, 2014). The 1980s' only child generation raised under this ideology has now reached the age of marriage, pregnancy and establishing a career. My PhD research investigates how gender affects the lives of China's privileged daughters: well-educated women from urban China born in the 1980s' only-child generation. I carried out semi-structured in-depth interviews with 42 participants, including 11 men. In this paper, I will illustrate how, in spite of their unprecedented access to education, this group of women continue to face gender inequality arising from stereotypes around women's primary responsibility towards their family. I will analyse the existing discourse regarding the responsibilization of female pregnancy, as illustrated in my participants' accounts, to uncover the naturalization of motherhood within heterosexual marriage and the dilemmas this creates in women's personal lives. Through highlighting struggles silenced and internalized within women's intimate family relationships, I aim to reveal how individual women bear the cost of maintaining social stability for an authoritarian regime in an individualized economy.

Families Under Surveillance: Adoptive Parents in the Transition to Parenthood

Palmer, C.
(Cardiff University)

Adoptive families from their conception are subject to the surveillance of social work professionals. The private nature of family life becomes a public concern, as prospective adopters are required to prove that they are worthy candidates to parent a child. The transition to parenthood can be a challenging time for all parents, but adoptive parents need to learn their new role with the additional pressure of being subject to scrutiny from professionals.

In addition to being assessed through the professional lens, adopters may be subject to additional attention from their communities, as previous research has indicated that adoptive families experience stigma as a family form. This research focuses on families who have adopted older children, and therefore may struggle to 'pass' as a normative

family, potentially increasing the extent to which they are stigmatised. This paper considers issues of how family lives are lived under scrutiny and pays particular attention to family practices and displays of family.

Qualitative narrative analysis was carried out on in-depth interviews with parents from fourteen adoptive families of older children (aged four and over) to explore their experiences of the transition to parenthood. All families within the sample were interviewed approximately nine months after having an older child (aged four or over) placed in their family home.

The Experiences of Birth Parents Who Have Had a Child Adopted from Care: A Life History Perspective

Lewis, S., Barrett, H., Brady, G., Kwhali, J.
(Coventry University)

The majority of adoptions in England and Wales involve children who are removed from the care of their birth parents by the intervention of the State. Adoption severs the ties between the child and their birth parents and transfers parental responsibility to the adoptive parents. Adoption is therefore an arena where personal troubles become public issues. However, the voices of birth parents have been relatively neglected and marginalised within adoption discourse. Government policy in England continues to promote adoption as a form of permanency. This accords with a neoliberal emphasis on the individual without recognising the ways in which the lives of marginalised people are constrained by social factors.

This paper is based on PhD research which is currently in the final stages, and the presentation will provide an overview of the initial issues emerging from the research. The research uses a life history approach to explore the experiences of birth parents who have had a child adopted from care, within the context of their life history. Life histories were created collaboratively with twelve birth mothers and two birth fathers, using a range of methods including life history interviews, timelines, and the use of photographs and objects for elicitation.

Highlighting the experiences of birth parents, and how adoption can be viewed in the context of their life histories, will therefore have implications for social policy, as well as raising wider questions about the role of policy in contributing to and potentially exacerbating social inequality.

Transitions in Pregnancy and New Motherhood: Changing Nappies and Changing Subjectivities

Morgan, M., Mannay,D., Grant, A., Gallagher, D.
(Cardiff University)

As a subjectivity, motherhood is a felt experience, but also one which is socially constructed and vigorously policed and regulated; and both pregnancy and motherhood are increasingly subjected to a raft of public surveillance. Based on understandings that the social 'other' relationally shapes subjectivity and self-understandings, this presentation explores changing subjectivities during pregnancy and new motherhood. The presentation draws from a study that aimed to better understand issues of health and wellbeing in pregnancy for 10 women living in disadvantaged communities in south Wales. The women were interviewed at two time points using a range of creative participatory research methods as visual ethnography. Moving between the public and the personal, the paper focuses on the changes to bodies, practices and family relationships, how they are lived and experienced, and the consequences for identity. The paper highlights the importance of subjective experience in expanding current knowledge, and makes suggestions for better supporting the transitions of pregnant women, new mothers and their families.

Frontiers
ROOM 3.210

GLOBAL FUTURES AND EPISTEMOLOGIES OF THE SOUTH: NEW CHALLENGES FOR SOCIOLOGY

A Sociology Journal Event

Chair: Gurminder Bhambra

This session is related to the special issue organised for Sociology on 'Global Futures and Epistemologies of the South: New Challenges for Sociology'. It takes stock of the progress that has been made within sociology over recent decades to become a more globally oriented discipline and discusses the new challenges for the future that emerge as a consequence. From its inception, classical sociology was primarily concerned with the European origins of processes of modernity that were to become global. There was little discussion of how the global might be understood in terms of processes not directly identified as European but nonetheless contributing to modernity; for

example, colonial settlement, dispossession, enslavement and other forms of appropriation. The challenge for sociology has been to take into account these other processes and to rethink its core categories and concepts in light of newly understood alternative formations of the global.

A Decolonial Imagination: Sociology, Anthropology and the Politics of Reality

Savransky, M.
(Goldsmiths, University of London)

While the recent proliferation of sociological engagements with postcolonial thought is important and welcome, central to most critiques of Eurocentrism is a concern with the realm of epistemology, with how sociology comes to know its objects of study. Such a concern, however, risks perpetuating another form of Eurocentrism, one that is responsible for instituting the very distinction between epistemology and ontology, knowledge and reality. By developing a sustained engagement with Boaventura de Sousa Santos's work, as well as establishing possible connections with what has been termed the 'turn to ontology' in anthropology, in this article I argue that in order for sociology to become exposed to the deeply transformative potential of non-Eurocentric thinking, it needs to cultivate a decolonial imagination in order to move beyond epistemology, and to recognise that there is no social and cognitive justice without existential justice, no politics of knowledge without a politics of reality.

Resisting Piratic Method by Doing Research Otherwise

Tilley, L.
(University of Warwick)

The reconstruction of sociology into connected sociologies works towards a truly global and plural discipline. But if undoing the overrepresentation of European epistemology in sociology requires a deeper engagement with epistemologies of the South or worlds and knowledges otherwise, how can we ensure that such engagements do not simply reproduce colonial forms of appropriation and domination? Here I consider means of resisting extractive, or 'piratic' method in sociology research by drawing lessons from recent debates around geopiracy and biopiracy in geography and the life sciences. The core claim of this article is that any decolonial knowledge production must involve a consideration of the political economy of knowledge – its forms of extraction, points of commodification, how it is refined as intellectual property, and how it comes to alienate participating knowers. Against this I suggest a relearning of method in an anti-piratic way as a means of returning our work to the intellectual commons.

Marx and the Global South: Connecting History and Value Theory

Pradella, L.
(King's College London)

This article interrogates Marx's critique of political economy in the context of the global South and southern epistemologies. It first traces the contradictory roots of a non-Eurocentric conception of history within Adam Smith. Recovering Marx's silenced sociologies of colonialism in his writings and notebooks, it then shows that Marx incorporated colonialism and imperialism into his analysis of accumulation. The antagonism between wage-labour and capital needs to be understood as a global tendency, encompassing a hierarchy of forms of exploitation and oppression. Marx's support for the Taiping revolution (1850–64) played a crucial, albeit often ignored, role in his theorisation. It allowed him to recognise the living potential for anti-colonial struggles and international solidarities, thus breaking with Eurocentric accounts of history. The article concludes that it is crucial to sociology's global futures that it reconnects with the critique of political economy, and actively learns from the anti-imperialist South.

Lifecourse A
ROOM 3.209

YOUTH

Non-Traditional HE Students, Personal Identities and Life-Course-Trajectories

Lohmann-Hancock, C., Morgan, P.
(University of Wales)

This paper explores the personal identities of non-traditional students within the HE Sector by focusing on the Widening Access agenda within 'Hard to Reach' groups. This study considers the voice and lived experience of such

students; allowing for the development of institutional action for student success and improved life-course-trajectory (Tinto & Pusser, 2006). The participants within this study have varied and challenging life experiences; these students would not traditionally be expected to flourish at university. Connections between identity and learning have been explored by a range of theorists including Erickson (1968), Côte and Levine, (1988), Marcia (1980), Bronfenbrenner (1989) and Lave and Wenger (1991) with Holland (1998) exploring the 'reciprocal interplay between identity and context' within schools. This allowed educators to consider how they, as teachers, shaped the context and impact upon the student's identity. Analysis allowed the central themes to emerge from the data; including comparisons between the interviews and questionnaires (Glaser & Strauss, 1967). The initial results from this study indicate that the 'personal lived experience' has influenced degree choice in a positive way. 'I was homeless; this degree discusses homelessness'; whilst also highlighting barriers to the confidence of learners as individuals. 'I was homeless; I don't deserve to be on this degree' or 'people like me don't go to university'. In addition, the position taken by the educator, where they see the lived experience of the learner as a 'resources', allows for explicit exploration of associated generic issues during lectures building confidence and ownership in students.

Youth and Youthfulness as a Product of Contemporary Labour

Farrugia, D.
(University of Newcastle, Australia)

This paper describes the reorganization of the relationship between young people and work in order to locate youth as a product of the social organization of employment, and in order to position the quality of youthfulness as a product of contemporary labour. In the sociology of youth, dominant approaches to young people and work are focused on understanding the impact of increasingly precarious employment conditions on young people's biographical trajectories through the labour market. Work and employment are thereby approached primarily in terms of their impact upon another more privileged object, that is, youth as a transitory stage in the life course. In contrast, in this paper I position youth itself as a product of the biopolitics of contemporary employment, suggesting that work is a critical means by which subjects are positioned and governed as young. In this context, the paper suggests that the increasing significance of young labour to particular economically critical parts of the service economy encourages a rethinking of the notion of youth and youthfulness. In particular, the paper argues for the relocation of the quality of 'youthfulness' – from an attribute of young people, to a product of contemporary labour itself. Youth and youthfulness are therefore theorized as products of the social organization and practice of labour, rather than a stage in the life course or a quality of 'young people'.

How 'Liquid' is Youth Mobility? Social and Cultural Structures in the Narratives of Young Italians Living in the UK

Varriale, S.
(University of Warwick)

Studies of intra-European migration and youth mobility have interpreted such international movements as characterised by personal rather than economic motivations (Recchi 2015), fluidity, temporariness (Engbersen 2015) and the search for adventure and self-discovery (Krings et al. 2013). The notion of youth is central to this narrative, as it has been argued that it is especially young, educated European citizens who pursue these forms of liquid mobility (sometimes aided by EU initiatives such as the Erasmus programme). This paper argues that such liquidity has significant limitations, and that it is fostered by a desire for 'stable' social structures and cultural scripts. Drawing on an ethnography of Italian migrants living in London and the West Midlands, I show that their narratives of free movement are informed by normative expectations about adulthood and middle class life, which include finding 'stable' jobs in line with one's own educational qualifications, and becoming able to create an autonomous family. The latter means securing enough economic resources to buy a house, raise children and give them the same economic and cultural opportunities that respondents experienced via their families (e.g. the possibility of studying or travelling abroad). From this standpoint, liquid mobility emerges as a strategy to secure 'solid' social positions, especially in a context which is experienced as precarious and uncertain. Moreover, it is a strategy bounded to deep-seated narratives about the youth-adulthood transition, which frame the early thirties as the time when one has to 'settle' and gambling with mobility becomes too 'risky'.

Divergent Transition Patterns: Labour Market Entry Sequences of School Leavers in Germany

Achatz, J., Jahn, K., Schels, B.
(Institute for Employment Research of the Federal Employment Agency (IAB))

This study explores school-to-work transitions in Germany aiming at achieving a richer understanding of the complexity of labour market related transition patterns of individuals during five years after ending compulsory school. The analysis takes a closer look at the relevance of so-called transition measures for labour market entry sequences

of young adults. The term transition measures refers to a parallel system of transition alternatives, that was institutionalised additionally to the standardised vocational training system of firm-based or school-based qualification routes.

The significance of alternative routes for the school-to-work transitions is a controversial issue. While programmes intend to improve prospects of low-skilled youth on the training and labour market, critics point out risks of resulting in long-term subsidized careers or discontinuous employment trajectories in subsequent years.

As a theoretical starting point it is assumed, that there is a social polarisation of rather smooth transition patterns dominated by vocational training and subsequent employment periods on the one hand and more discontinuous and fragmented transition patterns dominated by repeated training periods within the system of transition alternatives as well as unemployment and marginal employment on the other hand. By applying explorative methods of optimal matching and cluster analysis on administrative data of the federal employment agency, individual trajectories of youth under the age of 21 have been grouped for the period from 2008 to 2013.

Lifecourse B
ROOM 2.217

The End of the Beginning: A Sociological Analysis of Death at Birth

Smidova, I.
(Masaryk University)

Little is known about perinatal death in the Czech Republic. The presented work-in-progress Czech fieldwork is conceptually inspired by studies from the British context. It brings insight into the changing mode of approaches to mental health and relations between the private and the public, individualization and privatization of death and thus contributes to the discussion on how personal troubles may become public issues, the core topic of the conference.

The research study thematises gendered character of the experience (Komaromy 2007, Earle et al. 2009), the institutional setting and symbolic context of such 'inappropriate' event, and acknowledges social structure differentiations (Howarth 2007). The Czech Republic represents a very secular, post socialist country, with top ranking medical care in biomedical standards. Nevertheless, issues of death, bereavement and associated rituals have been displaced to the very edge of both social policy and public debate, and shared individual experience. The author explores a diversity of empirical material from her ongoing qualitative inquiry.

The presentation concentrates on perinatal loss representing a very specific and extreme recess in the displacement of death respect. For example, the rules and practice for burying bodies, when these are often treated as biological waste and disposed accordingly. The appeal to 'healthy population' infiltrates medical professional instructions directed authoritatively to parents concerning treatment of embryos with congenital diseases or 'defects incompatible with life', which forms the atmosphere for dealing with death itself.

Recovering Normal: A Qualitative Study Examining the Notion of Recovery from Grief Following Bereavement

Pearce, C.
(The Open University)

This paper explores the way in which 'recovery' from grief following bereavement is framed and managed in contemporary UK society. In grief and bereavement research 'recovery' is a contested and often controversial term. Yet dominant theories of grief, drawing from psychological studies, divide grief into 'normal' and 'abnormal' forms and present 'normal' grief as a linear, staged process with a defined endpoint: often described as recovery. In this paper I draw upon qualitative data gathered during my PhD research to present how recovery from grief is negotiated in UK policy and practice. From my research I found that what constitutes recovery in policy and practice is often ambiguous. Yet there are various political and cultural 'discourses' that set guidelines for the bereaved person, highlighted by what happens when bereaved people 'deviate' from the normal course of grief. Through an analysis of contemporary UK government health care policy I show that within a political, economic and social climate that emphasises resilience, autonomy and 'happy' citizens, grief has been framed as something from which to overcome, where the persistence of grief becomes an economic and social burden. Further, from interview data gathered from bereavement care practitioners, I describe how recovery is defined in bereavement and mental health care as the responsibility of the individual, and yet paradoxically something that requires expert intervention. In closing I suggest that grief, and its recovery, while commonly understood as a private emotion, is increasingly framed as a public problem.

Understanding Decision Making at End of Life

Smerald, G., Ardill, J., McGee, A., Holland, J., Hay, C., Flude, C.
(Macmillan Cancer Support)

Many people living with a terminal cancer diagnosis do not make end of life decisions and have these recorded so they can be acted upon. When decisions are made, and recorded, these can often be around their funeral and will rather than their treatment and care. Existing research on decision making at end of life is largely focused on the professional perspective. In contrast, very little is known about the lived experience of people with a terminal cancer diagnosis.

This study offers a new perspective on the largely unconsidered reality of patient experiences in end of life care in the UK. In adding to the existing knowledge about end life services, it highlights the importance of research which combines an empathetic human angle with rigorous analysis of the systems and services which shape their experiences. In so doing, it sheds light not only on the reality of decision making for people affected by cancer, but also the complex relationship between personal and institutional variables, the significance of communication, and the social organisation of experience and patient journeys.

Ethnographic methods were used to capture the experiences of ten people living with cancer with a terminal diagnosis. The ethnographies were spread over four months to identify the issues and decisions people encounter over time. These findings will be triangulated with a study of the professional and system perspective of end of life services taken over five sites in the UK.

Death, Dispute and Difference: Experiential Accounts of Recently Bereaved Carers

Mulrine, S.
(Teesside University)

Health inequalities are entrenched across the life course. Epidemiological evidence indicates that geographical and socio-economic inequalities are correlated with mortality rates. On average in Teesside in the North East of England, the site of this research, a male can expect to live 17.4 years less than another male living in a neighbouring ward. Yet despite the epidemiological evidence there has been little investigation of the lived experience of dying and bereavement. This research seeks to explore the differences in experience for those from a range of socio-economic or social class backgrounds at end-of-life and into subsequent bereavement.

Findings from repeat, in-depth interviews with 13 bereaved carers will be drawn upon to illustrate the variation of experience for those from divergent communities and backgrounds. Illustrated by the findings it is evident that end-of-life and grief are complicated by many care, familial and non-death issues. Competing and intersecting phenomena complicate the experience of the participant. The data suggests mental health issues, domestic violence, educational attainment and material disadvantage are just some of the additional obstacles. Participants perceive this and their relative positionality can effect death rituals, familial discrepancies and interactions with healthcare professionals. Utilising the concepts of Bourdieu this paper will explore how normative expectations of appropriate behaviour may be particularly acute at end-of-life, leading to symbolically violent reinforcement of class based differences and distinctions. This can lead to difficulties accessing support to provide care at end-of-life and manage grief and bereavement post-death.

Medicine, Health and Illness A
ROOM 4.205

An Unravelling of Professionalism? Reflections on the Impact of Progressive Change on Characteristics Which Define Contemporary Medical Professionalism

Spooner, S.
(University of Manchester)

This paper explores medical career perspectives as reflected in the accounts of doctors whose careers began at the time of Freidson's seminal publications, in which he expounded defining characteristics that he had observed in medical professionalism. The paper draws on interview data gathered during 2009-10 from doctors who graduated in 1983 before dispersing to pursue diverse NHS careers across the UK. Their self-directed narratives explored experiences of NHS work during a 25-year period which was marked by layers of continual change; organisational, medical, social, political and personal. Situational Analysis mapping identified themes and connections which shaped development of professional identities but also challenged successful professional performances.

Doctors described organisational structures which placed constraints on effective application of a clinical mentality by limiting patients' access to services. They reported the emergence of external regulatory processes in response to an increasing distrust of self-regulation. These, and other changes, affected professional authority and autonomy to the extent that they perceived a fundamental shift in how contemporary medical professionalism could be enacted. Stories of disruption and disengagement revealed that doctors had become unhappy passengers during this transition. While some retreated into selective preservation of specific professional ideals as a defensive strategy, others articulated private uncertainties about dissonance between ideal and actual professional performances. Using a Bourdieusian framework, I argue that, habitus developed in the shadow of Freidson's definitions, has not easily adjusted to changes in how medical professionals are expected to perform, and that theoretical understanding of contemporary medical professionalism warrants reconsideration.

A Comparison of the Equity-supportiveness of Organizational Cultures of (Public) NHS Organizations and (Private) Social Enterprise (SE) Providers

Patnaik, A.
(University of Huddersfield)

Theory: New Public Management (NPM) has been the most influential paradigm in public administration in the last three decades. NPM-driven ideas such as provider competition, privatisation and patient choice have resulted in increased interest from recent UK governments in Social Enterprises (SEs) for delivering public health services. NPM-based changes have been criticized for creating inequitable provision of healthcare and increasing unjust health inequalities. It is worth asking whether equity for patients is promoted equally effectively by public (NHS) organizations and private SE providers.

Research Aims and Methodology: A mixed methods approach was employed. The quantitative strand used a survey to compare the equity-supportiveness of NHS and SE organizational cultures [124 respondents (68 NHS and 56 SE staff) from 21 organizations (12 NHS and 9 SEs)]. The qualitative strand used semi-structured interviews with 27 SE staff members to examine organizational changes in SEs and the impact of these changes on equity in service provision.

Findings: By achieving better alignment with organizational values, reducing bureaucracy, speeding up decision-making, giving staff more autonomy and responsibility, encouraging initiative, risk-taking and innovation, involving staff more actively in strategic decision-making, and making better use of technology, Social Enterprises are promoting equity to an equal or greater degree than public (NHS) organizations. However, the SE model (currently limited to community healthcare services) remains unclear and problematic, suggesting caution in its use by larger NHS acute Trusts.

Embodied Learning, Professionalism and Identity in the Practice of Physiotherapy

Wainwright, E., Norris, M.
(Brunel University London)

Physiotherapy is one of the largest health care professions and an understanding of the body lies at the heart at its capacity to effectively manage and help people with physical dysfunctions and disabilities. The interactive and inter-subjective nature of physiotherapy practice requires that clinicians attend not only to the quantitative, as derived from prognosis and diagnostic measures, but also to the qualitative in the form of the psychological, social and emotional effects of the practice of physiotherapy care (Nicholls and Gibson, 2010; Shaw and Connelly, 2012). In line with this, there is a need to better understand the practice of physiotherapy and extend understandings of the body beyond biological and physiological boundaries to encompass the idea that the body is (in part) socially constructed. Nicholls and Gibson (2010) have challenged physiotherapists' longstanding affinity with a biomedical view of the body, arguing that more diverse and inclusive approaches are necessary that take heed of how cultural, social, economic and political forces all shape how the body is viewed, experienced and used. This paper will draw on sociological understandings of the body informed primarily by Merleau-Ponty to explore physiotherapy as an important form of body work (Wolkowitz, 2006) in contemporary health care. Taking a step back from the workplace, the paper gives attention to the learning of physiotherapy; that is a focus on the body-to-body encounter through touch (Paterson, 2007), tactility and movement, the performativity of professional identities (Butler, 1990), and necessary embodied discipline (Foucault, 1977).

Citizen's Advice Services as Buffer Between Constraints of State Agencies and Disadvantaged Individuals: A Realist Investigation

Hodgson, P., Lhussier, M., Dalkin, S., Forster, N., Carr, S.
(Northumbria University)

Individuals in receipt of advice services may be those experiencing disadvantages and difficulties navigating state systems, which are often viewed as providing inequitable resources. The inability of individuals to access and understand such systems can play a significant role in widening inequalities. However, there is a limited amount of evidence on whether and how advice services are effective in addressing needs and inequalities in such marginalised individuals.

This paper draws on client interviews from an ongoing realist evaluation of the impact of a Citizen's Advice (CA) service on health in the North of England. In exploring participants' experiences of the advice received and its impacts on lifestyle, behaviours and needs, CA was depicted as acting as a buffer between clients and the state. Without this support, official agencies were perceived as a deliberate barrier to accessing resources individuals were entitled to and additional contact viewed as likely to result in increased scrutiny and the removal of existing support. Bhabha's Third Space (2004) facilitates understanding of this relationship by characterising it as a contact zone (Pratt, 1991) between the state, as dominant hegemon, and client, as individual and marginalised Other. CA advisors, drawing on elements of trust (Hurley, 2006), enter into this space on the client's behalf, allowing this power dynamic to be redrawn and clients' needs to be better considered within individual, social and political contexts. This points to the importance of buffering linkages between state agencies and marginalised individuals if inequitable social arrangements are to be challenged.

Medicine, Health and Illness B
ROOM 4.212

Conceptualising Health Service Bricolage: Service Provider Perspectives

Bradby, H., Phillimore, J., Padillo, B., Knecht, M., Pemberton, S.
(Uppsala University)

Using a diversity sample of adults from 8 highly diverse neighbourhoods in 4 countries with contrasting welfare regimes (Germany, UK, Portugal, Sweden), this comparative study maps the complex patterns through which people navigate orthodox and informal services, combining, leveraging and avoiding hindrances to meet their healthcare needs. Sampling for religious and linguistics minorities alongside the majority, semi-structured interviews with residents (n=160) and service providers (up to 80) in X different languages, plus observations in the neighbourhood are analysed for patterns of bricolage, whereby people re-purpose existing resources (material, social and information-based) to solve health and healthcare problems. The study avoids constructing essentialist arguments in terms of homogenous group characteristics such as ethnicity or immigrant status by including a range of different types of immigrant (asylum seekers, long-standing and newly arrived immigrants) and minority. Furthermore orthodox statutory medical services are considered in the same analysis as alternative and/or informal approaches to healing. This paper describes service providers' perspectives on bricolage in superdiverse areas to solve their clients' healthcare problems, including commonalities and contrasts across national migration & welfare regimes. Providers own bricolage strategies to meet deficiencies and shortages that they identify as associated with the neighbourhood are described, together with the extent to which providers recognize and even support neighbourhood residents' patterns of bricolage.

An Investigation of How 'Supported Self Care' is Perceived and Communicated by Healthcare Community Members in the North East of England

Huang, M.
(Northumbria University)

In light of the NHS's Five Year Forward View that sets out to promote a greater self care support in primary care (NHS 2014, Hibbard and Gilburt 2014), this paper aims to investigate how the concept of 'supported self care' is perceived and communicated by members (especially older members) of a healthcare community in the North East of England.

The study consisted of two parts. Part One was a small-scale questionnaire survey administrated at a healthcare event that examined participants' evaluation of the healthcare and wellbeing support and services accessible in their local area. The survey results show the participants were generally satisfied with the healthcare services at their GP surgeries and the communication with their GPs. However, the survey also reveals that few participants seemed to

have fully embraced the concept of 'supported self care', and many reported not having discussed self-care related issues with GPs or other healthcare professionals. These aspects were further explored in Part Two of the study, where focus group discussions were conducted with a total of 29 participants from the same healthcare community. The focus group results are analysed for the participants' views on relevant medical knowledge, health behaviours and support networks required for effective self care. The study also discussed how the participants' experiences in communicating with (primary) healthcare professionals about self care may influence their health behaviours and health outcomes.

Understanding Enactments of 'Community' in an Empowerment Initiative: Implications for Considering 'Scale' in Public Health Evaluation

Reynolds, J.
(London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

The 'community' has become a key site (literal and conceptual) for interventions targeting health inequalities, with continuing emphasis on the importance of empowering the 'community' through participatory and engagement strategies. However, the conceptual complexity of 'community' poses challenges for understanding how and for whom an intervention brings about change. Its fluid scalar dimensions – where 'community' begins and ends – raise questions for the public health goal of producing transferable evidence from the local level to inform health improvement at the population level.

This paper draws on ethnographic explorations the social, spatial and material relations of 'community' as enacted through the delivery of an empowerment initiative in two disadvantaged areas of the UK. I describe the processes that contributed to ongoing and shifting constructions of 'community' boundaries, and the varying forms of positioning and relating between the individual and the collective that unfolded with the delivery of the initiative. I consider the implications of these enactments for conceptualising and operationalising the scale of 'community'; both as an analytical unit for aggregating and measuring the health impacts of an intervention, and as a contextual system against which to interpret the mechanisms of effect of 'community' empowerment strategies. The multiple, fluid and often contested relations of positioning inherent in enactments of 'community' challenge the assumed stability of scalar hierarchies underpinning attempts to generate transferable evidence of 'what works'. Thus, they highlight the value of more localised accounts of 'what happens' as knowledge relevant for public health decision making.

Methodological Innovations
ROOM 3.213

Qualitative Interviews as a Collaborative Space: Lessons from Visual Research Methods to Encourage a More Participatory Approach

Grant, A., Mannay, D., Morgan, M.
(Cardiff University)

The use of visual methods in qualitative research has been of considerable interest in recent years. One factor involved in the move towards the wider use of the visual is an attempt to reduce researcher power and control in the interview context. However, introducing visual techniques does not necessarily facilitate more equal power relations. In this paper we describe our experiences of undertaking research with pregnant women and new mothers using a range of visual and creative approaches, including timelines, emotion stickers, collage and sandboxing. The use of visual methods enabled participants to lead in interview conversations and changed the power relations in these studies; but the individual preferences of participants and the role of the researcher altered the dynamics of each encounter. In particular, the presentation focuses on activities that were undertaken collaboratively, with both researchers and participants using creative techniques to illustrate and share their maternal experiences. Through our reflexive account, we discuss the practicalities of these creative and collaborative processes and the ways in which they shaped the data produced and enabled differential relationships in the fieldwork.

Creative Photography and Social Research: Visualising the Senses

Heng, T.
(Singapore Institute of Technology)

Photographs presented in social science research are overwhelmingly mundane – they purport to expose emotions, interactions and values that even thick description cannot do, but when presented in journals and books, are often relegated to being descriptive illustrations. Those that do express a deeper ethnographic value are still treated as

addendums to text. How do we deliberately move away from these descriptive archetypes? This paper explores the methodological possibilities of the intersection of creative practice paired with a sociological imagination, and how abstract photography, defined here as photographs whose primary purpose is not to describe or illustrate, but to surprise and evoke the sensorial experiences of the photographer to the reader, can be used to transmit and communicate the sensual textures of participant observation.

In the Public Eye: Children's Images, Experiences and Identities in Visual Culture

Fink, J., Lomax, H.
(University of Huddersfield)

This paper takes as its starting point the proliferation of images of children on social media, focusing on growing concerns in Britain about contemporary practices of posting family photographs on sites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter and the implications of a child's life being visually recorded in this way. It is estimated that, for example, some parents will have posted over 1,000 photographs online by a child's 5th birthday but, at the same time, little is known about how children experience having a visual online identity created and curated for them (Ammari et al, 2015). However to interrogate notions that children are passive recipients of such visual identities, we reflect on two forms of visual data. The first are press photographs of us as children, through which we illustrate how they were created by adults to visually frame our respective childhoods in and for 'the public eye' but also how we can use them to read our own identities as working-class girls. We then examine a selection of iconic images from The Guardian's 'That's Me in the Picture' series to consider how these images are understood by the children featured as records of exceptional or mundane aspects of their childhood and as opportunities to celebrate or commemorate their sense of self, then and now. The paper thus seeks to trace how, when the child's voice is brought into the analytical frame, images of childhood in the public domain can be understood as more than presentations of children by adults.

The Researcher within the Collective

Newman-Earl, E.
(University of Essex)

'Patch Life; Army Wives Behind the Wire' investigates Army Wives living within, the militarised environment of an overseas British Military Garrison. The complexity to this project is that I am an Army Wife, living behind the very same wire as those researched, thus my positionality is both Army Wife and researcher, falling into both insider and outsider categories. I belong to the 'ascribed status group' (Phillips, C. & Earle, R., 2010, p. 361) inhabiting the military stratigraphy of Army Wife, understanding the nuances of daily life. A further complexity to acknowledge is my paid role within Welfare Support, potentially positioning me as a representative of the Chain of Command by the wives I wish to interview. Therefore, both my roles as researcher and Welfare Support renders me outside the codified and defined environment of 'Army Wife' resulting in being both a known but also a potentially intimidating unknown.

Inhabiting a 'multidimensional subject position' (Phillips, C. & Earle, R., 2010, p. 361), imparts 'distinctive assets and liabilities' (Phillips, C. & Earle, R., 2010, p. 361) enforcing an alertness to my position's multidimensional element. I cannot deny my position, acknowledging that I have brought my 'own baggage and agenda to the research interview' (Clarke, 2006, p. 1165). This paper considers the importance of reflexivity of these multidimensional elements, including any potential conflict of interests, especially at play during fieldwork and analysis. Furthermore, it considers the possibility of 'influenc[ing] someone else's biographical narrative' (Clarke, 2006, p. 1165) or indeed the research findings themselves.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE AND ETHNICITY: POLITICAL PROTEST AND ACTIVISM

Boycotting Beyonce: Policing, Protest and Racism in 'Post-Race' America

Winter, A.
(University of East London)

In recent years, we have seen an increasing number of examples of police and vigilante violence against Black people in America, and the emergence of Black Lives Matter. There have also been counter-protests such as Blue Lives Matter and police boycotts. There has also been a revival of the KKK partly in opposition to BLM and in support of accused police officers. This occurs in a context that, since the election of Obama, has been called 'post-race'. A

notion that is often dependant on defining racism through the KKK and Southern Sheriffs, juxtaposed with examples of individual Black achievement (Obama), and ignoring less visible forms of structural racism and inequality. This ongoing institutional racism within the police and revival of organised racism should provide the clearest evidence against the notion of post-race America. Yet, they have not. This paper will examine police counter-protests in both the post-race and wider historical context, arguing that they are not only underpinned by the post-race notion that racism no longer exists and thus accusations of racism are equally or more offensive than racism itself, but are part of a racist backlash that delegitimizes anti-racist protest and legitimises racism. Moreover, far from being a response to a new set of conditions, like police racism, police political activism around the issue of racism is not new and has taken the form of boycotts, involvement in and support for racist movements and suppression of anti-racist movements, as well as the enforcement of racist laws and practices.

Racialization, Minority Activism and the Threat of Separatism

Keskinen, S.
(University of Turku)

During the last decade, retreat from multiculturalism and othering narratives of Muslims and non-western minorities have characterized media and political discussions in many European countries. Racialized minorities have been framed as problematic outsiders claimed to separate themselves in 'parallel societies' and enhance illiberal cultures. Simultaneously, profound changes have occurred in conditions for political action. Neoliberal political rationality implies an emphasis on individualization and entrepreneurialism, but has also brought fore a call for civil society actors, such as NGOs and political subjects seen to embody diversity, in the public sphere.

This presentation examines minority activism in which people mobilize on basis of their racialized position in the society rather than on ethnic group membership. Based on interview, observation and media data gathered in Sweden and Denmark, the presentation explores the different choices that activist groups have made regarding organization and participation, as well as the motivations and effects of different strategies. Several newly established networks and social media platforms especially in Sweden have adopted separatist strategies, restricting participation and commenting on the platforms only for women and transpersons and/or racialized minorities. These sites have become extremely popular among the younger generation of racialized minority persons. However, in the (white dominated) public sphere, these groups have been harshly criticized and perceived as a threat. Simultaneously, other minority activist groups promote inclusionary strategies that provide space for differently racialized minorities and majority members, and seek for ways to deal with the rising tensions and power relations.

Black Power: Over There and Over Here

Narayan, J.
(University of Warwick)

The history of the US Black Power movement and its constituent groups such as the Black Panther Party has recently gone through a process of historical reappraisal, which challenges the characterization of Black Power as the violent, misogynist and negative counterpart to the Civil Rights movement. Indeed, scholars have furthered interest in the global aspects of the movement, highlighting how Black Power was adopted in contexts as diverse as India, Israel and Polynesia. This paper will highlight that Britain also possessed its own distinctive form of Black Power movement, which whilst inspired and informed by its US counterpart, was also rooted in anti-colonial politics, New Commonwealth immigration and the onset of decolonization. Existing sociological narratives usually locate the prominence and visibility of British Black Power and its activism, which lasted through the 1960's to the mid 70s, within the broad history of UK race relations and the movement from anti-racism to multiculturalism across Europe. However, this characterization underplays and neglects how such Black activism and its conjoining of explanations of domestic racism with issues of imperialism, global inequality and democracy. Through recovering this history the paper seeks to bring to a fore a forgotten part of British history and also examine how the history of British Black Power offers valuable lessons about how the politics of anti-racism and anti-imperialism should be united in the 21st century.

Are Ethnic Associations a Springboard or an Obstacle for Mainstream Political Involvement?

Borkowska, M.
(University of Manchester)

By examining the role of co-ethnic organisations, this paper aimed to contribute to the understanding of existing differences in mainstream political mobilisation among South Asian and Black Caribbean communities in Britain. The presented analysis was based on the case study of Bangladeshi and Caribbean organisations in Birmingham and Oldham.

Empirical studies often reach inconsistent conclusions about whether or not co-ethnic organisations facilitate political integration. Certain characteristics of organisational networks, such as density and interconnectedness of organisations, have been pointed out as possible explanations of why some ethnic organisations create greater opportunities for mainstream political involvement than others. This paper argues that an important factor that contributes to understanding the inconsistencies of empirical evidence, largely omitted in quantitative research, is the substantive nature of ethnic activism. The case study presented in this paper demonstrates that Bangladeshi and Caribbean organisations often have very different goals, which in turn, impacts the way their engage in politics. It shows that Bangladeshi community organisations are predominantly characterised by instrumental goals and pro-mainstream orientation, whereas Caribbean organisations are characterised by expressive goals and anti-mainstream orientation. Further, the paper argues that the existing differences can be primarily attributed to: the historical legacy of the diaspora, initial conditions and expectations of early immigrants, interpretation of the existing group's disadvantage, and the role and meaning of group identity. The study provides evidence that agency of the actors is equally important for explaining the role of ethnic civic activism as a structural characteristic of organisational networks.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: DIFFERENCE AND DIVERSITY

'They Were Moved Like Cattle': Rethinking Post-Colonialism and Power in Social Work with Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Kakela, E.
(University of Strathclyde)

Rising number of asylum seekers and refugees confronts social workers not only with cultural differences, but also with the effects of displacement, diaspora and historical and contemporary violence. Within the current context of increasing global migration, austerity and related fortress mentality, social work is faced with a new challenge to defend the rights of service users who are experiencing the effects of oppressive structures and policies. As a result of UK's harsh immigration policy, asylum seekers experience structural oppression in form of restricted access to knowledge, resources and societal participation. Drawing on a mixed methods study on social workers' experiences of the effects of increasing multiculturalism and diversity in Glasgow, this paper advocates an inclusion of structural and global perspectives into today's cross-cultural social work. By investigating social workers' approaches for settling cross-cultural conflicts, the discussed study has illuminated a need to explore the possible colonial continuities in displaced migrant service users' lives. The findings suggest social work with ethnic minorities no longer only requires attentiveness to cultural diversity, but also to the ways in which global contributes to local structures, policies and practices. By presenting evidence of the challenges front-line professionals face in their efforts to facilitate these service user groups' societal participation, the paper encourages an application of post-colonial theory and the inclusion of subjugated knowledges in today's social work with ethnic minorities.

Social relations, material conditions and public dialogue in a superdiverse neighbourhood

Bynner, C.
(University of Glasgow)

There is now a vast literature demonstrating geographical variability in the outcomes of migration at a local level. Few studies have attempted to explain the factors that underpin this variation (Phillips & Robinson 2015). Of those studies that discuss causal factors, three themes have emerged. First, inter-group social realtions are influenced by socio economic conditions. Second, the diversity of the established population influences local responses to new migration. Third, outcomes are influenced by how the neighbourhood is understood and represented in the narratives of local people. This article draws on evidence from an ethnographic case study of a superdiverse neighbourhood in Glasgow where long-term white and ethnic minority communities reside alongside Central and Eastern European migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and other recent arrivals. The evidence comprises local data and documentary evidence, participant observations, qualitative and walk-along interviews with residents and local organisations. This study found that historical material and physical conditions have a strong influence on everyday interactions and the nature of public dialogue on issues of 'diversity' and 'community'. The potentially positive effect of the local histories of diversity are drowned out by the material and physical impact of neighbourhood decline. These findings call for greater attention to the long-term processes of city level and neighbourhood change, the nature of housing deprivation and the influences of these processes on the ability for communities to negotiate differences and overcome divisions.

#WeAreScotland: Commendable Inclusiveness or Self-Congratulatory Delusion?

Liinpaa, M., McBride, M., Mullen, A.
(University of Glasgow)

Immigration dominated the Brexit debate, which culminated in a Leave vote. We have since witnessed an increase in reported hate crimes across the country. Whilst it would be erroneous to propose Brexit caused racism, it seems this political climate encouraged the expression of deep, long-held racist views. October 2016 saw the trending of #WeAreScotland, whereby people shared their views and experiences of Scotland being a welcoming, open, and inclusive place. Whilst appealing, such narratives risk obscuring and rendering invisible the historical and contemporary racism and racist violence experienced by black and brown Scots, the Irish, Roma, and other minorities. Whilst there are stark rhetorical differences between the stances of the UK and Scottish governments on such issues, the extent to which these elite rhetorics are borne out at the level of everyday experiences remains contested (McCollum, Nowok, and Tindal, 2014). There is a persistent national narrative in Scotland which sees itself as more progressive, more inclusive, and more welcoming than other parts of the UK (and specifically, than England), as conceptualised in the ''there's no problem here' syndrome' (Donald et al, 1995). This is exacerbated by the continued 'amnesia', as Tom Devine calls it, surrounding Scotland's role in British colonialism and slave trade. A peculiar quality of the Scottish context is thus not the absence of racism, but the persistency and vigour with which this alleged absence is professed. This paper critically interrogates the 'mythologisation' of Scottish inclusiveness and the continued framing of race as a mainly 'English problem'.

Practicing Diversity in London: Third Sector Organisations Managing Migrant Women's Complex Needs

Vacchelli, E.
(University of Greenwich)

Migrants as carriers of diversity have been the focus of studies that look at social cohesion in Western capitalist cities and the paradigm of diversity and super-diversity has, in recent years, replaced multiculturalism. Ethnicity-based clustering no longer provides an adequate analytical lens for understanding the complexities of urban diversity. On the contrary, their depiction emphasizes an increasing acknowledgment that there are 'different kinds of differences' (Berg and Sigona 2013). Whilst public narratives of urban diversity are celebrated as a marketable good, at policy level 'diversity' is used for managing integration. Academic research points to the shortcomings of this quasi-normative paradigm (Anthias 2013) as it contributes to obscure persisting social inequalities and calls for more research in this field.

London can be considered as a microcosm for a superdiverse society- yet, despite several efforts are made at a local level, public services are often unable to cater for refugee, asylum seeking and migrant women's multiple and intersectional needs. Two recent small scale studies use the example of community-based access to mental health care to show how third sector organisations – such as for instance women voluntary and community groups and refugee organisations play a central role in catering for complex, evolving and multi-layered needs of migrants. This paper draws on empirical research conducted with a range of third sector organisations in London to show how diversity is experienced and managed on the ground – and highlights the vital role of community and voluntary organisations in addressing migrants' increasingly diversified needs.

Rights, Violence and Crime
ROOM 4.214

SOCIOLOGY OF RIGHTS

State and Corporate Opposition to the Indian 'Right to Food Act': Stoking Fears of Undermining Economic Growth

Bailey, S.
(University of Essex)

Over the past two decades, sociologists have produced an important body of work on the ways in which social actors are using human rights to effect social change. Less attention, however, has been paid to the opposition such groups face, for instance, from states and corporations. 'Opposition to human rights' is an important area for investigation as it will likely produce insights into the reasons for the widespread non-implementation of human rights. In light of this, this paper examines the main arguments advanced by opponents of India's 2013 'right to food act'. The paper argues that the opponents of the act successfully stoked fears that that the fiscal spend required for the act would undermine

economic growth and as a result thwarted some of the key goals of the proponents of the act. The paper concludes by arguing that the experience of these activists supports Diane Elson's call for social policy to be integrated into rather than 'added onto' macroeconomic policy.

Governing the City Through Human Rights: Barcelona and Religious Freedom

Grigolo, M.
(Nottingham Trent University)

There has been an increasing interest recently in the relation between human rights, law and cities. Part of this debate is being organised around the notion of human rights city. This paper offers a critical analysis of why and how local governments engage with human rights and these become a tool for governing communities in the city, using the case of Barcelona and local policy on religious freedom. From a post-structural perspective, the paper shows how human rights both empower and control the most recent and informal religious communities of the city. On the one hand, the discourse of the universality of human rights offers a venue of recognition and access to rights to communities which tend to be excluded in the state practice of religious freedom. On the other, human rights open one channel for identifying and knowing the communities, and for monitoring their presence in the city via interventions on particular tensions between the communities and certain sectors of the local government as well as people living in neighbours where the communities establish a place of worship.

Global Kids Online: Researching Children's Rights Globally in the Digital Age

Stoilova, M., Livingstone, S., Kardefelt Winther, D., Byrne, J.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

Developments in internet governance as this relates to children's rights tend to be mainly protectionist, led more by anxious media headlines about online risks than by children's enthusiasm for online opportunities. These tend to compartmentalise policies for protection and provision or participation rather than recognise their interdependence and too often developing policy and practice in advance of the insights to be gained from constructing a robust cross-national evidence base (Livingstone et al., 2015). To redress this situation, we propose a framework and methodology for researching children's digital rights globally.

Drawing on an ongoing international research project, Global Kids Online, this paper examines the theoretical and methodological challenges of conducting global research on children's rights in the digital age at a time of intense socio-technological change and contested policy development. Arguing in favour of critically rethinking existing research frameworks and measures for new circumstances, we report on the experience of designing a research toolkit and piloting this in four countries on four continents. We aim to generate national and cross-national insights that can benefit future researchers and research users concerned to build a robust evidence base to understand children's rights in the digital age. It is hoped that such experiences will prompt wider lessons for the unfolding research and policy agenda.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies
ROOM 4.213

Malthus, Materialism, and Microbiopolitics: Bedbug Beagles and the Ethico-Epistemics of Populations

Hollin, G., Giraud, E.
(University of Leeds)

In this talk we examine the capacity of feminist science studies to think with and about populations, turning to a case study that poses particular difficulties: bedbug beagles used for pest-control purposes. This case is used to address interrelated issues that have emerged with Donna Haraway's (2016) call to 'make kin not babies' and the recent turn to the microbial, fungal and insectoid within feminist and morethanhuman scholarship.

Scholars have consistently seen bodily encounters as generative of 'partial affinities' that both hold potential for ethical and epistemic transformation and create space for mutual understanding and care. The latent revolutionary potential in this fleshy, anatamo-politics of individual bodies is thus contrasted with the remote, statistically oriented, biopolitics of the population (Lorimer, 2015). Bugs, however, complicate narratives that insist on bodily interactions as a starting point for radical forms of epistemics and ethics. Engagements with bugs are often fundamentally shaped by their multitudinous nature; 'not a one-to-one but a one-to-many encounter' (Beisel, 2010: 47) which enforces an engagement with 'microbiopolitics' (Paxson, 2008). Through an examination of bedbug-beagle relations we flesh out barriers to 'making kin' and to realising the situated modes of ethics that have been called for by feminist science

studies. We suggest that these barriers need to be addressed in order to craft responses to the anthropogenic problems that are being grappled with by this body of work.

Sensors, Senses, and Sensory Ethnography: Developing Robotic Tools for Cochlea Implant Surgery as Sensed Practice

Stephens, N.
(Brunel University London)

Cochlea implants are medical devices used to aid the hearing of profoundly deaf people by electrically stimulating the inner ear. The implants are surgically inserted in an operation that can, and often does, further damage the ear. This paper reports ongoing ethnographic work conducted with a laboratory focused on developing robotic tools to improve cochlea implant insertion. It details the laboratory as a multisensory space, and articulates how sensory material is rendered sensible - as in both perceptible and comprehendible - through the socio-material accomplishment of scientific practice. The paper is attentive to the enactment of a sensory realm achieved through the prioritising and boundary work within that realm. In this understanding, the sensory realm includes sensory forms of diverse types (experiential, symbolic, non-human) that are co-produced with the broader sensory imaginaries that are used to interpret and shape them. Importantly this focus on imaginaries allows for the inclusion of sensory and interpretative input that extends physically and temporally beyond the laboratory buildings. A key theme is the role of technologies as sensitising devices that, as part of broader socio-material constellations, enact specific sensory realms.

Life Methods, or: What was the Social?

Fitzgerald, D.
(Cardiff University)

What would it mean for the sociology of the twenty-first century to be reconstituted as a science of life? What if questions of vitality, and animacy moved to the intellectual centre of the sociological discipline – not as a reduction of sociological method to biological data, but as an experimental drift of sociological method into the transactions, circulations, and extensions of organic life?

It is well-known that 'the social' has achieved a new salience in many parts of the 'postgenomic' life sciences – as scholars of, inter alia, epigenetics, social neuroscience, and microbiomics, analyse how biological development gets torqued by social and political life. Despite such developments, attention to this novel frontier remains a niche concern within mainstream sociological thought. Even in methodological laments about the discipline's future, and associated calls for more 'live' sociologies, questions of *life itself* remain strangely absent.

In this paper, I argue that the sustainability of the sociological enterprise, in a postgenomic era, hinges on this question – that a lively sociology must be, at least in part, a lifely discipline too. I argue this point by thinking through a case that has long been central to both sociological and biological thinking – the commotion, stress, and restlessness and hubbub of urban life. I ask: can we begin to re-think the city as a space in which we could gain some empirical, theoretical, and experiential purchase on about the complex ways in which bodies, histories, and spaces get entangled in one another?

Social Divisions / Social Identities
ROOM 2.218

TROUBLING MUSLIM YOUTH IDENTITIES: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES

This symposium presents research on Muslim Youth Identities in the four different historical and socio-political contexts of Pakistan, Senegal, Nigeria and Lebanon. In each context the case study research explored youth identity formations with specific reference to intersecting discourses of nation, religion and gender. The research was carried out with the support of local researchers through female and male focus group discussions and our analyses were informed by feminist, poststructural and postcolonial theorists (e.g. Butler, Hall, Foucault, Said). We provide a counter to the stigmatisation and misrepresentation of Muslim youth within the media by privileging youth voices and their shifting discourses of allegiance and difference. We acknowledge the interpenetration of the global and the local but emphasise the ways that youth identities are constructed within particular contexts and the contingencies of their local social relations.

We begin with an introductory overview of the multi-country research project and its theoretical and methodological approaches. This provides the platform for the following four papers that present cross country analyses. These present in turn, an analysis of Muslim youth identity constructions as an enactment of global cosmopolitan citizenship; the historical cleavages in Muslim youth identity discourses in multi-religious states; a theoretical and methodological critique of the representations of agency among Muslim women and finally the symbolic importance of gender to youth assertions of their national and religious identities.

Gender Symbolism and the Expression of National and Religious Identities

Dunne, M.
(University of Sussex)

In this paper we explore the ways that gender is instantiated in youth discourses of national and religious identity. We discuss how in public assertions of their religious identities, especially in more socially heterogeneous local contexts, Muslim males in particular invoked strong gender distinctions to express their religious belonging. Their performance of their masculinities instantiated a singular, incontestable religious imaginary in ways that rendered them indivisible. Their religious identities pivoted on emphasised articulations of gender differences and hierarchies. The masculinist discourses of religious identities expressed through regulatory proclamations of what was constructed as 'proper' Islamic codes also reflected the infusion of the global in the local. This provided the platform for the exercise of masculine certainty and authority which also infused claims to national distinction. Within some focus groups, the gendered religious imaginary closed the discursive space for more plural interpretations of social and religious practices and produced a form of 'competitive' Islam. These expressions of masculine and religious certainty necessarily positioned females as subordinated, revealing the symbolic and material importance of women to religious belongings. Interestingly, this worked to flatten the significance of intersecting ethnic and locational differences which infused the very contexts in which youth produced and performed their identities.

Understanding Agency Differently: Female Youth's Muslim Identities

Durrani, N.
(University of Sussex)

This paper explores how Muslim youth enacted a form of global, cosmopolitan citizenship, disrupting dominant Western discourses associating them with alienation and radicalisation. This paper draws on our recent research into Muslim youth identities to consider theoretical and methodological issues in our engagement with gender and Muslim women's agency. All too often Western constructions of Muslim women portray them as subordinated and without agency, at the same time as essentialising gender relations. Mahmood's (2012) analysis of the religious practices of the 'women of the mosque' in Egypt helpfully disrupts these facile associations. She points to the limitations of modern understandings of the self, and in particular their associations of agency with autonomy. She signals instead the need to attend to the ethic of the self through which one might seek to transform oneself, and how this may involve agentive and agonistic work on the self to cultivate 'submission' to the will of God. Our analysis takes up the paradoxes of Muslim women's submission, subordination and agency in our data, pointing to the different ways female youth assumed, negotiated, contested and resisted subordinated identities. We further discuss the limitations of our research approach and the kind of data which this produced. In particular, we problematize how the agonistic and agentive work on the self that is implied in the cultivation of a particular religious ideal could readily be flattened and rendered invisible in the public forum of a focus group discussion and what kinds of spaces and engagements could have been more productive for a richer portrayal of Muslim women's agency.

Muslim Youth as Global Citizens

Crossouard, B.
(University of Sussex)

This paper explores how Muslim youth enacted a form of global, cosmopolitan citizenship, disrupting dominant Western discourses associating them with alienation and radicalisation. National and international policy-makers have shown interest in youth citizenship for some time and global citizenship has now become an international priority within the Sustainable Development Goals. Our exploration of Muslim youth as global citizens engages with recent research into Muslim youth identities with respect to nation, religion and gender, in four nation-states of the Global South. More specifically, we consider how different Muslim youth's strong affective commitments to the religious community of the 'global Ummah' might enact distinctive forms of global, cosmopolitan citizenship. This framing through their religious is clearly different from modern (secular) understandings of cosmopolitanism. However, a key similarity was the priority Muslim youth attached to peace, given that all strongly disavowed any association of their own form of Islam with violence. We also discuss how for these youth, their cosmopolitan citizenship was not 'post-national'. Youth's strong religious allegiances mostly did not displace but instead sat alongside their identifications with

their nation. We further discuss how appeals to any 'universal' cosmopolitan project work to silence local social relations (such as ethnic, gender, sect or class differentiations) and how all such claims are simultaneously bound up with youth's struggles for positioning within their nation. We stress therefore the importance of attending to local social relations throughout our analysis of youth identity constructions and their constitutive others.

Nation and Religion in Multi-Religious States

Fincham, K.
(St Mary's University)

In this paper we focus on the production of Muslim youth identities within multi-religious states. Using case study research in Lebanon and Nigeria we discuss the historical specificities of their state formations to trace how this has produced internal cleavages within the respective nation states and how these have shifted over time. We discuss how the agglomeration of different ethnic and religious groups in the formation of these states has produced internal fractures that are constantly revivified by youth in their identity discourses. Our focus in this paper is on the ways that youth identity discourses are constructed at the intersections of religion and nation. Using a comparative analysis across these two country contexts, we explore the ways that youth articulate their own identities with reference to internal others within their nation. More specifically we examine how religious differences both between Muslims and Christians and amongst Muslims intersect with the national imaginaries in complex and contradictory ways. We highlight the different ways that their allegiances shape and threaten the internal cohesion of the nation.

Sociology of Education
ROOM 3.204

Social Class Within a College in the Mass Society: Japanese Application of British Bourdieusian Approach

Aizawa, S., Morita, J., Takeuchi, M.
(Chukyo University)

While many researches in sociology of education focuses on analyzing the difference between students who attend college and those who do not, scholars today pay more attention to the great diversity and difference within a single college, given the fact that tertiary education is now more universal in many countries. This paper, based on a quantitative data composed of survey data among students in a college/university with relatively great variance within, examines the role of social class differences within a college in Japan. According to cross tabulation, variables of parental economic capital, parental educational capital, and parental cultural capital have unique impact on students' economic capital, students' educational achievement, and students' cultural activities. Also, students' educational achievement in the final year of compulsory education has a positive significant effect to cultural capital and academic performance in the college, contributing to individuals' social class positioning. The research employs methods of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (Benett et al 2009) and Latent Class Analysis (Savage et al 2014), as well as supplementary qualitative interview surveys, drawing a social class map within a college.

'Imposter Syndrome' as a Public Feeling

Breeze, M.
(Queen Margaret University)

What happens when we re-think 'imposter syndrome' in academic labour as a public feeling? What can imposter syndrome tell us about who gets to know what, about what, and how? This paper responds to these questions, situating feelings of imposterism in relation to 1) knowledge production, and 2) participation, marginalization, and stratification in higher education. I draw on emotional narratives of the feelings associated with imposter syndrome in the particular context of early career transitions; sensations of not belonging, feeling that ones' competence and success are fundamentally fraudulent and inauthentic, the conviction of having somehow 'tricked' students, colleagues, peer reviewers, and publishers, and the fear that it is only a matter of time before this is discovered. 'Imposter syndrome' is popularly framed as an individual – personal – problem, but this paper argues that this is a misrepresentation. Building upon precedents from feminist sociologies of emotion, and queer affect studies, and when we situate imposter syndrome in the context of an increasingly competitive and insecure academic workplace, the social and structural conditions of participation and knowledge production in early career academic labour come to the fore.

Playing the Game? Women Doctoral Students and Career Savvy

Handforth, R.
(Sheffield Hallam University)

This paper draws on the emerging findings of my doctoral research, which explores the career aspirations of women doctoral students. The doctorate is often perceived as the start of an academic career, and there is fierce competition between doctoral students for academic jobs. I examine how participants acquired tacit knowledge about academic career development, and how they utilised this to develop career-related skills during their doctorate. The concept of career savvy extends Parry's use of savvy, describing the kinds of tacit knowledge doctoral students need to succeed in their studies. Career savvy is used to highlight participants' career awareness and agency in seeking out career development opportunities.

Research has argued that academia may be perceived as a 'game' with covert rules, and one in which some are better placed than others to understand them. Academia is not gender-neutral; studies have noted that women are less likely than men to receive support in acquiring skills related to developing an academic career. Further, there is considerable disparity between institutions in the provision of formal careers advice for students. Thus individuals' differing levels of career savvy are shaped by structural factors such as gender, and the culture of their institutions.

Drawing on data from interviews and research diaries, and using a narrative methodology, I argue that the concept of career savvy is key to understanding how individuals negotiate their career development during the doctorate, and allows insight into how some may be better placed than others to play the game of academic career-hunting.

Sociology of Religion
ROOM 4.206

'Why are We Talking About Religion?' Exploring Non-Religion and Existential Cultures Primary Schools

Shillitoe, R.
(University of Worcester)

Collective worship has been a compulsory feature of maintained schools in England and Wales since the 1944 Education Act. This legal requirement has caused decades of confusion and controversy, with many questioning its educational suitability and appropriateness within an increasingly diverse society (Hull, 1975; Cheetham, 2000). With organisations and policymakers calling for collective worship to be abolished, coupled with the wider place of religion in schools coming under increasing media and political scrutiny, attention to this under researched topic is timely. However, relying on political rhetoric and legislative guidelines, such discussions often fail to address the everyday lived reality of religion in schools and how children encounter and experience practices such as collective worship.

Using ethnographic research from a range of primary schools which foregrounds the agency of children, this paper will explore the salience of both religion and non-religion in collective worship. In considering children's experiences of collective worship, I consider how existential cultures are expressed through such rituals (Lee, 2015). I explore the material and embodied dimensions of collective worship and the moral commitments that are mediated through such acts. In doing so, I argue that an approach to religion in schools which also accounts for non-religion and existential cultures can help us to move beyond some of the adult-centric assumptions which dominate this discourse and transcend the essentialised ways in which both childhood and religion are understood in such contexts.

Beyond the Now: Towards a Sociology of Meditation

Arat, A.
(Lancaster University)

While the practice of meditation is often considered to lie at the heart of Buddhism, it is also deemed the element most detachable from the tradition itself (McMahan 2008). While studies of meditation through the frameworks of Buddhism, Hinduism, or indeed any other religious tradition remain vital, I argue that the present literature has overlooked the true sociological significance of this paradox more generally. This paper begins by tracing the modern trajectory of meditation, starting with its position within various new religious movements in the latter half of the twentieth century, through to its more recent co-option by the spiritual-but-not-religious, and finally the emergence of the contemporary milieu of mindfulness. While the current ubiquity of mindfulness meditation is typically identified as the latest culmination of the secularisation thesis, I illustrate how a closer look into the discourse and practice of mindfulness on the ground potentially signals a turning point in the 'epistemic capacity' of the building block of modernity - the secular (Caputo 2001). In the end, I conclude by highlighting some of the main challenges and opportunities arising from such developments for the sociology of religion in particular, and the discipline as a whole (Taylor 2007).

The Belief in Afterlife in Contemporary Society

Jakoby, N.
(Institute of Sociology / University of Zurich)

While we are immersed in a controversy over the secularisation and individualisation of religion, 'believing without belonging', or a 'spiritual revolution' in contemporary society, we observe a stable belief in a life after death over time. There has also been an increase in such beliefs among the younger generations. On the basis of International Social Survey Programme data (ISSP 2008, Religion III, GB, Switzerland), the presentation analyses beliefs in afterlife, including the Christian narratives of heaven and hell as well as unconventional beliefs such as reincarnation, Nirvana and the belief in the presence of ancestors. Moreover, a comparative analysis provides insight into cross-cultural differences in the belief in an afterlife. It examines the social distribution and sociodemographic correlates and links them with key variables of religiosity/religiousness. The results will be discussed in the light of sociological theories of identity (Giddens) and contemporary analyses in the sociology of religion.

Mangge Rituals of Miao Minority in South China: Performance, Meaning and Function

Li, Y.
(University of Heidelberg)

Miao is a mysterious and ancient minority in China , which has many rituals of witchcraft and nature worship. Some Miao people hold rituals for healing and chasing off spirits. Mangge is a typical and mysterious rituals of Miao. In this paper I am studying a case of Mangge Pohui Ritual in South China. I draw my attention to performances, meanings and functions of this ritual in today's society and try to find out how ancient rituals of religion influence the modern society. The research is the only research of Mangge Rituals of Miao minority recently in China and will be useful for the researchers who are interested in rituals of Miao and the Miao minority. This research based on the short-term field work in a Miao village in 2016.

Theory
ROOM 3.212

Epistemologies of Desire: Sexuality in Sociological Theory

Brossard, B.
(The Australian National University)

What role does sexuality play in sociological theory? In this presentation, I will first propose an analytical review of the way in which sexuality has been integrated (or not) to the social world's functioning by the main research trends in social sciences. Sexuality has been conceived either as an intimate phenomenon apart from 'general' social life, as a sort of energy source influencing (positively or negatively) work and family life, as a media for the embodiment of social norms, as a cultural script or as a form of capital, as carrying a potential thread to the social order leading to emancipation, and so forth. Second, this review will allow me to untangle underlying issues regarding the epistemological grounds on which sexuality have been theorized. In other words, on what theoretical hypotheses, methodologies and definitions has sexuality been conceptualized in social sciences? This presentation will thus conclude by providing a synthetic table reviewing the different 'epistemologies of desire' reported and the associated assumptions, as well as a more personal standpoint on further possible developments in this research area.

Dis/abling Practices, Inclusive Differences and the Social

Schillmeier, M.
(University of Exeter)

By introducing the concept 'inclusive differences' of dis/abling practices this paper suggests that dis/ability is the outcome of historically specific, embodied human and non-human configurations fabricated within the conduct of everyday life. Inclusive differences draw attention on emerging social realities that question the attempt given by exclusive perspectives that try to divide analytically, conceptually or politically 'disability' a priori into an individual (natural) bodily impairment or a purely socio-cultural attributed and societally produced disability. Applying the concept of inclusive differences, neither the domain of 'individual' nor 'society' can function as a disability's self-explanatory force. Rather, inclusive differences highlight the social processes that make up the different enabling and/or disabling

scenarios of societal realities. Drawing on the practices of people with visual disabilities this paper rethinks our understanding of the 'social'.

Working Towards a Sociology of the Face in Everyday Life

Wright, E.
(University of Nottingham)

This paper is based on research in its early planning stages, concerned with adding to sociological knowledge of the face. The author is seeking feedback on the proposed study, hence this public paper. Despite the face being 'the prime symbol of the self' (Synnott, 1993: 73) and 'face-to-face interaction' being the 'most important' social experience (Berger and Luckmann, 1967: 43) the central argument of this paper is that sociology of the face itself is underdeveloped. Whilst the sociology of the body proliferates, and theories of face-to-face interaction are central to the discipline, these two knowledge bases rarely converge to analyse the social contingency of the face. Historically, social theories of the face have reflected unsatisfactory social reality. Myriad contemporary theories of embodiment have, however, suggested that the body is socially produced, questioning rather than reflecting unsatisfactory social reality. Scant available literature – mostly abstract, critical theorisation – implies that such theories of embodiment bear special relevance to the face. This is further suggested by empirical research from patient contexts concerned with facial reconstruction surgery. However, robust knowledge of mundane, recurrent practices undertaken towards the social production of the face is absent from the canon. It will be suggested that empirically-driven, inductive, qualitative research will allow for further recovery of the social foundations of the face. An exploratory study design, drawing upon Crossley's (2005) reflexive body techniques and various methods concerned with capturing the minutia of the everyday, will be debated as a means to produce such unique and contemporary knowledge.

Modernity as Creation: Social Change and the Ideal of Autonomy

Mouzakitis, A.
(University of Crete)

Taking as its starting point the later writings of Castoriadis and especially his claim regarding the possibility of radical socio-historical creation premised on the imaginary, this paper aims at questioning the possibility of developing an understanding of social change and modernity that responds to the problems generated by the structure vs agency debate, while placing emphasis on the possibility of individual and collective autonomy. Having sprung in philosophical discourse as a central concept and demand of emancipated reason, autonomy is a key-component of the modern "social imaginary" (Charles Taylor), or a "core imaginary signification" of modernity (Castoriadis). Apart from playing a crucial role in the very emergence and shaping of modern social and political thought, autonomy has proved pivotal in the emergence of the modern notion of the 'subject', in both its individual and collective manifestations. In social theory this diremption was often expressed through the conceptual dichotomy between individual and society, which ultimately led to methodological and ontological implications that came to inform the agency vs structure debate. Since Castoriadis's conception of the social-historical was developed in sharp contrast to structuralism, functionalism and even Luhmann's anti-essentialist systems theory, this paper focuses on the affinities and differences between the perspective developed by Castoriadis and the aforementioned approaches, as well as the perspectives developed by Giddens, Archer and Bourdieu and Ricoeur. Finally, emphasis will be placed in the various links between the concept of autonomy and the demand for collective and individual emancipation promoted mainly by Marxist variants of social theory.

Work, Employment and Economic Life
ROOM 4.204

Blacklisting! Personal Troubles of a Construction Milieu to Public Issues of Work in a Capitalist Society

Fawbert, J.
(Anglia Ruskin University)

In the 1970s I worked as a carpenter contracting in the construction industry. On several sites I was elected by fellow trade unionists to represent them as their shop steward and convenor. My 'personal troubles of milieu' started in the early 80s when I found it increasingly difficult to find work, despite having been praised by site managers for my high standard of work and productivity. In 1982 I went to university to read sociology and I subsequently pursued a career in academia.

In 2009 the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) raided the offices of The Consulting Association (CA) and seized files that were being used by 44 companies to blacklist 3,213 building workers for trade union activity. In 2013 I

received a letter from the ICO informing me that I was the subject of one of these files. I joined the 'Blacklist Support Group' to seek redress and to campaign for a full disclosure of the facts. It has since emerged that the police, the government, the judiciary and the security services had been involved in this conspiracy with construction employers.

This exemplifies '… the idea that the individual can understand his own experience… only by… becoming aware of those of all individuals in his circumstances. In many ways it is a terrible lesson. In many ways it is a magnificent one' that 'personal troubles of milieu' are frequently 'public issues of social structure'; in this case the structure of capitalism necessitating a co-ordinated ruling class war against organised labour.

'We Just Want Fairness and Respect': Political Identification in a Time of Self-Interest and Invisibility of the Collective

Hansen, L.L.
(Roskilde University)

At the same time neo-liberal discourses, regulation and economic thinking challenge solidarity and make the ground for solidarity action. Political identification is the subjective dimension of solidarity and it makes up the linkage between the individual and the collective. Political identification develops from feelings of injustice, empathy, wishes to connect and longings to belong. But it needs both narratives to identify with and places for action to develop.

The paper will discuss how we can theoretically understand political identification today, how political identification is produced, reproduced and challenged among cleaners, of which most are migrant women, on the Danish labour market, and it will discuss the relations between political identification, collectiveness and trade unions.

The paper builds on research funded by the Danish Research Council for Society and Business. Data is produced from 2013-2016 and consists of interviews with trade union leaders, activists and cleaners in mainly in hotels and hospitals, and network leader (34 persons in all); fieldwork in the trade union 3F, at organizing activities, in migrant networks and in workplaces; one memory workshop with female trade union leaders and officers; and one research circle with trade union leaders, officers and activists of different gender, age and ethnicity as well as from different jobs and unions. The workplaces in the research are organised; this means that there is a collective agreement, yet, not all workers are union members and not all workplaces have a union representative/shop steward.

Whistleblowing: Personal Sacrifice and Public Interest

Sheaff, M.
(University of Plymouth)

Whistleblowing' is disclosure of wrongdoing within an organisation by one of its members, usually an employee. UK law provides protection to whistleblowers through the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. This is on the basis that individuals should not suffer damage for personal actions taken in the public interest. Despite this statutory protection, whistleblowing can produce very detrimental personal consequences.

'Whistleblowers' have been variously portrayed as troublemaking malcontents and as selfless heroes. Previous research has focused upon personal characteristics of whistleblowers, and upon features of the workplace setting in which whistleblowing occurs. Whistleblowing, as an act of personal sacrifice, represents a contrast to the individualism of acquisitiveness. This paper draws connections between the personal and the public by examining organisational obstacles encountered by whistleblowers, and the resources (both personal and public) used to resist these.

The use of Auto/Biographical methods to explore experiences of whistleblowing provides a further linking of the personal with the public. Data are drawn from several sources. These include reactions experienced by the author after raising concerns in a former role as a NHS Non Executive Director, in-depth interviews with whistleblowers who met significant negative personal consequences (for health and employment), and biographical accounts such as diaries and memoirs provided by other whistleblowers .

In focusing upon personal action performed in the public interest, the paper concludes by considering resources that may facilitate resistance to organisational obstruction, even when this results in personal loss or harm

'Personal Troubles' and the Individualisation of Workplace Conflict: A Comparative Workplace Case Study

Kirk, E.
(University of Bristol)

This paper examines the formulation of workplace grievance as 'private troubles'. Data are drawn from comparative workplace case-studies, varying in their degrees of trade union organisation as well as the nature of work. These

variations mirror the historical sweep of changing workplace characteristics and representative arrangements over the last half century, from organised manufacturing towards unorganised service work. As trade unions have declined, managements have sought increasingly individual, unmediated relations with workforces. Conflict has been fragmented; troubles remain 'private' matters, rather than being collectivised into public issues of social structure that transcend particularistic interests. However, the formulation of these personal troubles have also been shaped by shifting discourses, and the spread of legal norms accompanying the juridification of employment relations. Data are drawn from interviews with 59 workers, trade union reps and HR managers as well as observation of union conferences and secondary analysis of campaign literature, magazines and company policies. The paper uncovers the 'public issues' underpinning individual grievances, explaining how their formulation varies as they are expressed via different institutional avenues (i.e. either the individual grievance procedure or the collective bargaining machinery). It also deciphers how the matters that trouble people at work have subtly altered with the changing nature of work and managerial regimes. Whereas workers used to aggregate discontent and express it in bargaining demands for higher pay or control over the labour process, now they largely raise defensive grievances and appeals against aggressive performance management, often featuring discourses of individualised 'bullying' by management.

Wednesday 5 April 2017, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 4

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 1.218
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 1.219
Culture, Media, Sport and Food A	Room 3.205
Culture, Media, Sport and Food B	Room 4.212
Environment and Society	Room 2.219
Families and Relationships A	Room 2.220
Families and Relationships B	Room 2.217
Frontiers	Room 3.210
Lifecourse A	Room 3.209
Medicine, Health and Illness A	Room 4.205
Medicine, Health and Illness B	Room 3.212
Methodological Innovations	Room 3.213
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Theatre B
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Theatre A
Rights, Violence and Crime	Room 4.214
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 4.213
Social Divisions / Social Identities	Room 2.218
Sociology of Education A	Room 3.204
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Sociology of Religion	Room 4.206
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Wednesday 5 April 2017, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 4

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 1.218

VIDEO METHODS: EXPLORING SPACE, PLACE AND RHYTHM

This special session brings together sociologists who are using video methods as part of their research practice in various ways – ranging from ethnographic documentary to participatory video and time-lapse – in studies of spaces and places. The session explores the potentials of video methods in rendering the relationship between people, places, and things in new ways thus enriching our understanding of social and spatial processes.

Using Video Methods to Explore Rhythm

Lyon, D.
(University of Kent)

In recent years, there has been growing interest in video methods in the social sciences, in particular for exploring urban space and mobilities. At the same time, Henri Lefebvre's Rhythmanalysis (1992 [2004]) project in which he sought to perceive space and time together has attracted renewed attention. Whilst Lefebvre did not provide a systematic methodology for rhythmanalysis, he positioned the body as central: 'to grasp a rhythm, it is necessary to have been grasped by it', he argued (2004, 27, emphasis in original). In fact he was skeptical about using tools beyond the body to apprehend rhythm: 'no camera, no image or series of images can show these rhythms' (ibid., 36), he wrote. Yet his insistence that 'the rhythmanalyst calls on all his senses' (ibid., 21) chimes with stances adopted by researchers who seek to tune into the environment using visual and sensory techniques in immersive ethnographies today. In this paper, I discuss the capacity of video methods for exploring rhythm. In particular, I present the example of a montage of time-lapse photography and sound to document, show and analyse the everyday rhythms of Billingsgate, London's wholesale fish market. I consider what this form of montage does to render social life and to immerse viewers in the rhythms, space and atmosphere of the market. As such, video is put forward both as a means of showing the social and an analytic tool for making sense of it.

Portrait of a League: Belonging, Embodiment and the Materialities of Bowling

Jackson, E., Lee, A.
(Goldsmiths)

This paper explores the process of making a film about a ten pin bowling league in London as part of a larger ethnographic project exploring everyday multiculture and urban change. Made over the course of a 12-week bowling season we used video interviews combined with 'crane' shots (filmed on iPhone) and wide shots of the lanes, to produce a short film 'Bowling Together: Portrait of a League', alongside footage for future use in different forms – including exhibition situations, online spaces and 'vertical video' for Snapchat.

Reflecting on the film as a collaboration between a sociologist and a film-maker, we explore what film brings to our understanding of this social world. In particular we focus on 1. How video methods allow a different kind of engagement with bowling as an embodied practice of belonging that has a rich material culture (prizes, shoes, tailor-made balls, clothes) and that is both highly performative and social. 2. The potential of film to allow a different engagement and presentation of everyday multiculture. We argue that the film makes a subtle intervention through presenting the social richness of this extraordinary-ordinary place in a fast-changing urban environment.

Discordant Stories of Selfbuilding and Homemaking: Video 'Home Tours' as Socialised Artefacts

Benson, M.
(Goldsmiths)

This paper takes as a starting point the idea of 'selfbuilding'—the construction of a new home initiated by householders—as an intimate process of homemaking. It reflects on my recent research with selfbuilders in England to demonstrate that participatory visual methods offer the potential for unique insights into the production of domestic space, household relations, practices of home and belonging. As part of the research I asked my interlocutors to develop 'home tours', short videos produced on handheld cameras where individual household members showed me home from their point of view.

As I reveal such methods have the potential to reveal and communicate new depths to our understandings of homemaking and the different stakes within this. Inspired by the turn towards 'live methods' I consider the social life of these data beyond the point of data collection. Reflecting on my own experiments with using 'home tours' as a central feature of conference presentations and talks, I demonstrate the way in which these enliven modes of communication. As I argue, this is more than merely an analytical project, such 'home tours' acting as 'socialised artefacts' that communicate understanding precisely through discordance with the written text.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

SPACES OF COMMUNITY AND CARE

The Road Ahead: Exploring the Role of Place and Mobility in Contemporary Systems of Social Support

Nolas, S-M., Watters, C., Maglajlic, R.
(University of Sussex)

The paper explores the role of place and mobility in the contemporary provision of social support for vulnerable populations in advanced welfare economies. We argue that many inherited practices of social support that can be found in statutory and voluntary settings, both past and present, are predicated on a notion of people-in-place which assumes a stability of both space and time, a certain 'permanence of being', however fragile and poor that might be at any given moment. We develop this argument by examining four distinct movements in the emergence of systems of social support (e.g. the settlement movement, the women's refuge movement, youth work, and activist research). In this analysis we show how place as a built environment and as a geographical location plays an important role in the enactment of social support. We then turn our attention to the current geopolitical situation, in particular the refugee crisis, and explore the ways in which this crisis challenges received practices. We develop this argument by examining the case of forced migration, and the support systems that have emerged out of the Global Mental Health movement, and emerging welfare responses to the refugee crisis in South East England. We argue that conventional institutional places of interventions (e.g. schools or hospitals) become problematic for a population that is on the move at the same time as they lack fluidity to accommodate new arrivals. In juxtaposing mobilities and fixities the paper raises theoretical, practical and design considerations for imagining and enacting contemporary social support.

Lost Places, Resilient Spaces: An Investigation of the Deaf Community Using a Deleuze-Guattarian Framework

O'Brien, D.
(York St John University)

Over the last few years, the deaf community in the UK has, due to Government imposed austerity policies, faced cuts to and closures of their community places which are largely maintained by local councils. One such example of this has been in Bristol, where the Centre for Deaf People has been forced to close after over a century at the heart of the local deaf community.

In an AHRC funded research project which ran from 2015-2016, we explored the implications of the closure of the Centre for Deaf People on the deaf community in Bristol. Using mixed methods which utilised archive film screening, community action days and filming workshops, responses to the closure were elicited from members of the deaf community. These responses expressed regret, anger and longing for the lost place of the Centre for Deaf People and the different community and social spaces it contained. There was also growing awareness of the importance of the internet and social media as a virtual space and a way of organising and coordinating increasingly fragmented and mobile community spaces, although this was not without its problems.

Deleuze and Guattari's concept of smooth and striated space was used to interpret the findings of the research. This theory allowed us to articulate the changes from the striated, hierarchical space of the institutionally-based deaf club of the past, to the smooth space of the contemporary deaf community, with a rhizomatic nature of local operations and small groups with no central organising core.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food A
ROOM 3.205

Assemblage Thinking: The Case of Hatsune Miku

Prior, N.
(University of Edinburgh)

Assemblage thinking invites hybrid accounts of the world that refuse, in advance, to priortise people or things. It promotes the idea that objects are multi-scalar, heterogeneous and emergent. But how does the researcher operationalise these assumptions in the field? Drawing on recent research undertaken in Japan, this presentation will explore the case of the Japanese virtual idol, Hatsune Miku. Miku is a global superstar, she performs live across the world and has written over 100,000 songs. But she is not a flesh and blood actor, her voice is almost entirely synthesized and the songs are crowd-sourced by her fans. What can we learn about the borders, limits and challenges of ANT and its associated concpets, in this case? What kind of object is Miku, what ontological questions does she raise for sociology and where does this thinking lead us?

Recovering in Ruins: Middle Age, Music Making and Legitimisation of Creative and Social Self

Miles, P.
(University of Bedfordshire)

This paper is a study of everyday life seen through the lens of music making among middle-aged men based in the English Midlands. Derby rock band The Ruins achieve 'recovery' of social life via creativity that itself nourishes rediscovered desire for personal and public 'worthiness' at an otherwise potentially fallow period of the lifecourse. Utilising ethnographic data, collected over a 30-month period 2014-16, narrative emerged that illustrated both a therapeutic, mechanistic value-functionality for the individual in musical creativity (writing, recording, public performance etc.) and resistance to 'cultural-structural' expectancies of mid-life for the ordinary citizen. A series of palpable tensions between individualistic value of The Ruins as a creative unit and the necessity of sociality to achieve such personal 'legitimacy' emerge, resulting in the band members seeking satiation of unspent ego, recognition of the inevitable need for collectivity to achieve this and the renunciation of the vagaries of youthful ambition in favour of the perception of creative performance art as something of a non-commercial life-project. Drawing on a rich heritage of musical ethnography (Finnegan, 1989; Cohen, 1991 inter alios), the emergent discourse on the 'everyday' (i.e. Highmore, 2011; Pink, 2012 etc.) and broad theories of late modernism and human capital, this paper makes sense of what it means to be artistically creative and relevant in middle age; the musicians paradoxically 'rediscover the social' to achieve a sense of individual legitimacy. What they want 'alone' cannot be achieved apart; but legitimacy achieved together, can only be truly valued alone.

'We Don't Write Our Songs For Radio': Work and Managerial Control in the Recorded Music Industry

Maclean, G.
(Edinburgh Napier University)

The 'art-commerce' relation is seen as one of the defining features of work within the cultural industries (Banks, 2007; Hesmondhalgh, 2013; Ryan, 1992). The apparent irreconcilability of artistic freedom and commercial pressures are often popularly represented as a conflict between artists and the 'suits'. Yet, few empirical studies exist that explore this apparent conflict within the labour of musicians in the recorded music industry. This paper seeks to address this gap and examines how musicians experience managerial control within the recorded music industry. This paper reports the findings from a study into the work of 'indie' musicians and consists of data collected from forty participants through thirty-one semi-structured interviews and secondary data from four group interviews. Drawing on Bourdieu's theory of Practice and 'second-wave' labour process studies (e.g., Edwards, 1979; Friedman, 1977; Ryan, 1992), this paper views the art-commerce relation in the recorded music industry as a conflict over the generation of potential exchange-values in terms of Bourdieu's forms of capital. The findings demonstrate forms of managerial control consistent with responsible autonomy, simple control and bureaucratic control (Edwards, 1979; Friedman, 1977). Rather than control based on maximising economic surplus value, music companies seek to reduce uncertainties of converting objectified cultural capital produced in the labour process into forms of economic or symbolic capital. Managerial control also depends on forms of legitimate authority in terms of both 'economic' control of the labour process and 'artistic authority' (Ryan, 1992) based on Bourdieu's notions of cultural and symbolic capitals.

Wednesday 5 April 2017, 11:00 - 12:30

Mapping Cultural Outings: Analyzing Rock Club Goers in Western Part of Switzerland with Social Network Analysis

Riom, L., Odoni, M.
(University of Geneva)

Statistic-based analyses of cultural practices stay largely centred on rigid categories (e.g. musical genre or art discipline), which do not always correspond to the polymorphous character of individual practices. Indeed the use of such categories tends to simplify tastes as an attribute and disregards the action of various actors who take part in shaping cultural practices (booking, communication, critics, friends, etc.). Thus they encounter problems when describing the complexity of cultural practices and fail to understand their processual dimension. This is in particular true for cultural outings. They have an important collective dimension and are located. Therefore the role of venues is generally not taken into account. Yet, there are important links between music and audiences.

By taking advantage of a Social Network Analysis (SNA), our communication aims to examine the under-addressed role of live music venues. More precisely, it will focus on the practices of rock club goers of Western part of Switzerland. For each of the 36 studied clubs, we gathered data on the website called Songkick about the individual who claimed having attended shows in 2015. Our analysis will allow us to understand the role of venues and their program in cultural outing practices. Moreover, we will examine the impact of spatial location on venues. To conclude, we will argue that SNA enables a better understanding of the role of cultural institution and thus could be a useful tool for cultural policies.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food B
ROOM 4.212

#Refugeeswelcome: The Role of Sport in Supporting Refugees

Doidge, M., Nobis, T.
(University of Brighton)

With millions of people seeking refuge, both inside and outside their national borders, there are many challenges in providing the necessary safety and wellbeing required. NGOs and governments rightly focus on the immediate needs of food and shelter. Yet sport also has an important role to play. It provides a cathartic space that allows refugees and asylum seekers to escape the travails of everyday life. It provides an opportunity to undertake physical activity, and sport provides a social space to meet other people. All of these can contribute to improving the mental health and emotional wellbeing of participants. Across Europe, sport is also being used to promote the integration of refugees with host communities. It provides a space to interact and be sociable, whilst also providing an opportunity to build social networks, or social capital. Yet sport is also fraught with obstacles based on skill levels, assumptions about gender, ethnicity and class. This paper seeks to address some of these questions by drawing on the work of social integration theory, social capital (both Bourdieu and Putnam) and relational sociology. It seeks to highlight the multiple questions that affect refugees and asylum seekers and suggests we should proceed with caution when using sport to promote social integration.

Elite Paralympians and Prosthetic Aesthetic

Tamari, T.
(Goldsmiths, University of London)

The 2016 Rio Paralympic Games created new star athletes, such as the New Zealand sprinter Liam Bevan Malone who won two gold medals and the Dutch sprinter 'Brade Babe' Marlou van Rhijn who won consecutive gold medals in the 2012 London and Rio. It is argued that one of the successes of the 2012 London Paralympic can be seen as helping to shift perceptions of the disabled. These events not only suggested new public possibilities for the disabled, but also thrust the debates about the relationship between elite Paralympians and advanced prosthetic technology into the spotlight. One of the London Paralympic stars, the now disgraced Oscar Pistorius, in particular became celebrated as 'the Paralympian cyborg'. This paper examines how the modern discourse of prosthesis has shifted from the made-up and camouflaged body to the empowered and exhibited body to create a new cultural sensitivity about body images – prosthetic aesthetics. It also questions how far prosthetic aesthetics provide an opportunity to successfully challenge dominant negative perception of disability. In considering these questions, the paper examines how far the dominant discourse of able-bodiedness is reinforced by the promotion of heroic Paralympian images. It also discusses the elite Paralympians' drive to perform as disabled/able-bodied in an attempt to conceal the painful fleshly body by

utilizing aestheticized non-organic body parts. Hence, the paper argues for the need to closely examine the heroic and aestheticized rhetoric, which has become associated with Paralympian disability.

Health Interventions and the Gender Politics of Food and Sport

Thirlway, F., Visram, S., Lewis, S., Sathe, S.
(Durham University)

Addressing rising rates of ill-health linked to obesity and inactive lifestyles is a key policy target across the global north. At the individual level, public health strategies promote a better energy balance i.e. eating less and moving more, but there is a gender differential whereby men engage with sport whereas women focus on eating practices (Saltonstall, 1993 p. 10). While aspects of masculinity are characterised as barriers to health (Lee & Frayne, 2008), women's close engagement with eating practices is less frequently problematized. We draw on interview data and ethnographic observations gathered as part of the evaluation of a public health intervention in North East England to investigate gendered and classed constructions of eating and physical activity. We found that structural patterns of female self-denial and male self-development were reproduced in the coding of reduced food intake as female and increased physical activity as male. Drawing on Lee and Frayne's critique of the feminization of health, we suggest that an emphasis on eating practices rather than physical activity reproduces differentials linked to gender and class inequalities. We ask whether additive strategies of increasing purposeful physical activity may be more salutogenic than subtractive strategies of limiting food intake.

Lee, E.J., & Frayne, E. (2008). The feminization of health. In D. Wainwright (Ed.), A sociology of health. London, Thousand Oaks CA, New Delhi: Sage.

Saltonstall, R. (1993). Healthy bodies, social bodies: Men's and women's concepts and practices of health in everyday life. Social science & medicine, 36, 7-14.

'You Have to Put the Mask On and Out You Go': The Meaning of Space and Place in Athletes' Working Lives

Roderick, M.
(Durham University)

Academics working in sport science have historically steered away from addressing welfare issues for professional athletes, preferring instead to pioneer sport and medical science technologies that seek to improve athletic performance (Hoberman, 1992). In addition, social scientists often make empirically weak assumptions regarding athlete workplace orientations and motivations and depict uncritically high-level sport as a glamorous and lucrative form of employment. In this paper I present initial findings from a recent British Academy research project in which an emphasis was placed on conceptual ideas related to 'space', 'place', 'identity', and 'emotional performance'. Qualitative, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 26 high profile, male and female professional athletes from seven different sports, which focused on how public recognition as a condition of work reaches beyond the workplace, impacting on athletes' identities in unintended, sometimes crippling ways. The interview data indicate that the public nature of this highly skilled entertainment work can bleed into athletes' lives and, at times, they struggle to develop a sense of who they are and what they have become, because all their work stems from others' legitimised claims to control, survey, observe and correct their working bodies. At a time when health and well-being problems are generating increasing concern and debate, I examine how athletes-as-workers attach meaning to private and social spaces in their lives, and raise identity-based questions concerning where, day-to-day, they shed the threat of exposure and be 'themselves'.

Environment and Society
ROOM 2.219

Sociological Imagination and Our Uncertain Future

Becker, P.
(Lund University)

C.W. Mills suggests that having sociological imagination entails having ability to both distinguish between and connect personal troubles and public issues. This has been a guiding principle for much sociology in the last fifty years, but is never simple and continues to challenge the discipline. Especially the increasing number of sociologists engaging in endeavours to explain, understand, and improve issues concerning the sustainability of society. This particular challenge for sociological imagination stems from the inherent forward-looking quality of sustainability, although it is

useful to study our past and present to understand our options without prejudging our choices. This focus on the future introduces a rift between current public issues, based on what society anticipates to happen in terms of sustainability challenges if not addressed, and what people experience here and now.

This paper attempts to scrutinise the relationship between the personal and the public in relation to sustainability challenges in Sweden. Linking analysis of the contemporary public discourse on mitigating and adapting to climate change with inquiry into the experiences of individuals and households provides striking discrepancies in perceived responsibility and agency. Policymakers point out the importance of changing household consumption patterns to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit climate change, while Swedish citizens are not experiencing climate change related personal troubles yet, and policy statements push responsibilities for managing increasing risk towards individuals and households without informing and preparing them for the task. Sociology has a vital role to play to bridge this rift. A task necessary for sustainability.

Welcome to the Anthropocene? Sociological Implications of an Epochal Shift Illustrated through the Climate Change Issue

Svensson, J., Poveda, O.
(Uppsala University)

This year the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) has initiated a process that, if it finally comes to fruition, will see the official declaration of the Anthropocene as the current geological epoch. In this paper we would like to discuss which consequences a positive decision by the ICS may have for sociological theory. Building on that premise, as well as on existing criticism of modernity as an adequate master narrative to make sense of our current predicament, we would like to explore possible alternatives. In our paper we suggest three core concepts as a way to start conceptualizing in sociological terms a parallel shift to which the geological community is already considering: interdependence, opacity and inertia. Our central claim is that the climate change issue illustrates how we inhabit interrelated systems (mainly the biosphere and global capitalism) that we do not fully understand and much less control. We are particularly interested in the implications of our theorization for two central concepts for modernity: reflexivity and agency. We argue that the lack of effective global measures to keep climate change within the limits of a 2 degrees C increase exemplifies the ways in which reflexivity is selectively deployed and agency stifled. In that regard, we distance ourselves from globalization theorist who rather focus their efforts on the study of processes geared towards global unity. Our approach is not about global unity through interconnections, but rather of disunity and lack of political action despite global threats.

Are National Parks Sites for Public Wellbeing, Environmental Conservation or Both? How Can the Concept of 'Interconnectedness' Help?

MacBride-Stewart, S.
(Cardiff University School of Social Sciences)

The UK Environment Act (1995) sets out the aims of National Parks to conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of national parks by the public, for both human economic and social well-being. These aims, while seemingly benign, inhabit a set of tensions present within the ecological, environmental and public health literatures, not least because such knowledges often reflect dualist tendencies (nature/culture, local/global), and the dominance of human concerns (wellness, economic benefit). This paper examines those tensions, from the perspectives of debates about recreational disturbance and the promotion of green health. Drawing from ideas about interconnectedness that draw on attempts to be responsive to the heterogeneity of actors and relationships that exist within (and between) national parks and that recognises behaviour and practices as contradictory and reflective of multiple and conflictual goals and knowledges, in this paper I critically reflect on those conceptual tools that lean towards an analysis of dynamic interdependencies in the context of a national park, for the purpose of saying something meaningful about the social and ecological tensions present in the promotion of health and wellbeing in these spaces.

Families and Relationships A
ROOM 2.220

An Everyday Affair: Deciphering the Sociological Significance of Women's Attitudes Towards Infidelity

Van Hooff, J.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

The recent academic focus and public fascination with consensual non-monogamous and polyamorous relationships (Barker and Langdridge, 2010) would suggest that dominant assumptions about the naturalness of monogamy are being contested. Yet open and polyamorous relationships remain in the minority, with the majority of men and women opting to keep their experiences of non-monogamy hidden in the form of covert encounters or 'affairs'. This paper draws on qualitative interview material with women in heterosexual relationships to examine the recent hardening of attitudes towards affairs, with infidelity remaining the lone area of adult sexual practice that is disapproved of under any circumstances (NATSAL-3, 2013). It is argued that increasing hostility towards infidelity is located in the discursive context of the 'specialness' of sex and the centrality of trust and communication to constructions of contemporary relationships, revealing wider limitations to claims about the extent to which relationships have been detraditionalised.

Chinese Female PhDs' Marriage and the Negotiation of Social Stigma

Ni, M.
(University of York)

Chinese female PhDs are facing so-called 'marriage difficulties' in the perspective of the general public and they are, to some extent, regarded as undateable and unmarriageable in Chinese society. 'Love and marriage problems' have been a widely accepted excuse to persuade women against pursuing a doctoral degree. Through a qualitative analysis of interviews with 40 Chinese PhD students, I explore how Chinese female PhDs interact with the social stereotypes. My research indicates that female PhD students do not necessarily have problems finding a partner: most of my participants were in stable relationships or were married, while others were enjoying their single lifestyle. Very few women worry about being leftover and unmarriageable, contrary to the public imagination. To further explore this issue I examine the reasons for these negative views. First of all, in the traditional and patriarchal Chinese society, the belief that women should 'marry up' still remains influential, which enables most men to exclude female PhDs from being 'wife candidates'. Secondly, the sensitivity about PhD study lasting beyond the ideal marriageable age, along with images of women with PhDs as rigid, bad looking and unsophisticated, lower their competitiveness in marriage market. Thirdly, Chinese female PhD students' requirements for potential suitors emphasize spiritual communication and compatible values instead of good economic conditions, which is deemed to be too picky and idealistic for the practical business of negotiating marriage. Finally, social media play a negative role in shaping and spreading the social stereotypes of female PhDs and their 'marriage difficulty'.

'I Told You So!': British South Asian Women's Experiences and Consequences of Choosing Their Own Partners

Sandhu, K.
(Coventry University)

Social and cultural norms prescribe how intimate partner relationships are formed within boundaries of ethnicity, faith, gender, class, sexuality and where partner choice may be situated anywhere along the spectrum from collective familial decision to an autonomous individual decision. Discourses on marriage and intimate relationships can situate South Asian women within stereotypes with emphasis on portrayals of 'victimhood', and being devoid of agency. This PhD research (in the final stages of completion) explores South Asian women's agency and negotiation in departing from the 'arranged', 'forced' marriage spectrum, choosing their own partner and then experiencing domestic abuse from the intimate partner. The power relations within the family, community and the intimate relationship itself are examined and the consequential impact on the women's' lives is discussed. The theories of Black Feminism and Intersectionality are used to critically analyse the lived experiences of South Asian women in the UK who have 'chosen' their own partners. The research is supported by feedback evidence from South Asian women and professionals of domestic violence services; all were interviewed in one-to-one interviews or focus groups.

The research further explores the link between South Asian women's lived experiences of domestic abuse from partners they have chosen and domestic abuse services in response to this marginalised group. The aim is to identify gaps in policy and service provision.

Beyond the Tip of the Iceberg: Mainstreaming Responses to Abusive Behaviour in Intimate Relationships and the Promotion of Positive Relationships

Barnes, R., Donovan,C.
(University of Leicester)

A substantial body of research has examined the physical, psychological, material and economic consequences of domestic violence and abuse (DVA). Whilst these consequences are unequivocally extensive and enduring, the provision of interventions for people who behave abusively in their intimate relationships is relatively sparse, with geography and capacity constraining the accessibility of services. Those (primarily male, heterosexual) perpetrators

who do access this provision often do so in 'crisis' conditions, when the maintenance of an intimate relationship or contact with children is perceived to be dependent on their participation in a perpetrator intervention. Yet, this approach of directing individuals to programmes to address their damaging and controlling behaviours arguably individualises and pathologises the perpetration of DVA, whilst also typically only intervening once abusive behaviours and coercive control are deeply entrenched. This paper draws on our ESRC-funded Coral Project data which included interviews with practitioners who deliver DVA perpetrator interventions and focus group data from a wider range of practitioners who work in what we term 'relationships services'. We argue that these is a need for a much more public discourse that values and promotes positive, respectful, non-abusive relationships. Moreover, rather than conceiving of perpetrator interventions as a very niche area of practice, a more collaborative approach drawing on the expertise and existing opportunities for service user contact within youth work, counselling and psychotherapy, health, education and welfare services is important in order to promote and facilitate both the desire for, and successful negotiation of, positive, equal, non-abusive relationships.

Families and Relationships B
ROOM 2.217

Sexual Intimacy in Long-Term Couple Relationships

Gabb, J., Fink, J.
(Open University)

NATSAL-3 (2013) data on sexual attitudes and lifestyles point to an increase in social tolerance around sexuality and same-sex relationships, and greater sexual experimentation for women and men than ever before. Sex survey research more generally indicates that relationship satisfaction is highest where there is congruence in sexual frequency and desire. In this paper we draw on findings from our mixed methods study to explore how couples encounter and negotiate sex and intimacy within their relationships. Findings from the Enduring Love? study point to diversity in relationship experience, but overall accounts of sexual intimacy were often highly gendered with particular circumstances (such as ageing, parenthood, and ill-health) having different adverse impacts on women and men's sense of sexual self and their experience of sex in the couple relationship. However, decline in the frequency of sex and/or diminishing sexual 'performance' did not correlate with lower levels of relationship or partner satisfaction. Indeed, responses indicate that fluctuations in desire and changes in sexual activity were seen as part of a long term partnership. Couples devised a range of strategies to engage with and/or ameliorate incumbent changes in couple intimacy over life course, including laughter, resignation, separate sleeping arrangements, and living together apart in the home. In this paper we tease out how these different strategies help to sustain the couple relationship and the emotional and economic resources that are involved in such practices.

Chinese Couples Living Apart Together

Qiu, S.
(University of York)

This paper focuses on living apart together (LAT) relationships in China. People who live separately from their partner due to external circumstances and/or personal reasons challenge the assumption that intimacy means physical proximity. There are a few western studies of LAT relationships in Britain (Duncan et al., 2014; Holmes, 2006), but this phenomenon has not yet been systematically researched in China. This original research aims to explain the meaning behind LAT relationships, and how it works in the ideology of Confucianism which stresses collectivism, and, in a broad sense, what is the impact of social change on personal and familial relationships. I conducted in-depth interview with 35 women and 4 men aged between 23 to 52 in Beijing during summer 2016. They came from varied backgrounds, such as migrant labourers, professional workers, and housewives. I found that while some of the reasons for living apart are similar to those in western contexts, others are different, the 'study mothers' for instance, who accompany and take care of their children to provide them a better living and study conditions, but at the cost of their own career development and married life. Besides, under the influence of China's socio-economic change, migrant labourers entering into urban area to make money leads some couples to live separately even if they are in the same city. LAT relationships have a variety of consequences for intimate, sexual and familial relational practices.

Love, A Frame Analysis: The Findings of an Empirical Study of Love

Hardicre, N.
(Bradford Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust)

Sociology has made three claims about why love matters: firstly, it matters to individuals and shapes their personal lives, influences the decisions they make and the actions they take; secondly, it creates networks of belonging and forges communities; and thirdly it is the proper foundation of human society and social solidarity. This latter claim proposes that love has a moral dimension because it is unconditionally and universally concerned with the well-being of the other. It is also argued that the nature of modern life undermines love's moral potential because it undermines the unconditional and universal concern for the other. Instead it is claimed that love in modern society is underpinned by the notion of choice and particularity such that modern love is conditional and exclusive. Modern love, then, it is argued, lacks a moral dimension.

This paper presents the findings of an empirical study that used Goffman's concept of 'frame' to explore the shared ways in which individuals 'know' love, 'do' love and 'recognise' love so that it exists as a meaningful social concept. This paper suggests that love does shape the personal lives of individuals and creates networks of belonging. It also supports the argument that love in modern society is conditional and exclusive, underpinned by the concept of 'choice'. It does not, however, support the argument that love lacks a moral dimension because of this. Rather, it proposes that conditional and exclusive love is a means of bestowing extraordinary value to others and this is a moral action.

Legal Unrecognition of Same-Sex Relationships Legally Recognized Overseas: A Social Policy That Harms the Couple, the Workplace and the City

Suen, Y.T.
(Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Social and legal recognition of same-sex relationships has been growing rapidly. However, globally such development has been highly unequal. This paper empirically examines the consequences when same-sex couples migrate from places where their relationship is legally recognized to where it is not. This paper draws on Hong Kong as a useful case study, where same-sex marriage is not legalized, and same-sex relationships that are legally recognized overseas are not legally recognized; yet at the same time same-sex couples do migrate to Hong Kong because of its status as a regional financial hub. This paper qualitatively analyzes the experiences of same-sex couples who have migrated from US, UK, the Netherlands and Australia to Hong Kong. Inductive thematic analysis of the in-depth interviews explores their experiences before and after migration. In particular, this paper focuses on the consequences of the social policy that legally erases their relationship: material and mental consequences for the couple, the workplace, and the city. The findings have both theoretical and policy implications. Theoretically, this paper intersects migration, sexuality and globalization, and argues that social policy discussions on sexuality issues need to go global. In terms of policy and legal implications, this paper calls for law and social policy that does not recognize same-sex relationships legally recognized overseas, that harm all stakeholders involved, to be changed.

Frontiers
ROOM 3.210

Discerning the Faces of Human Traffickers in Policy and Research on Modern Slavery

Gadd, D., Broad, R.
(University of Manchester)

Political responses to human trafficking conceive a perfect storm in which the unsettling thunder of unmanaged migration is galvanised by the lightening strike of foreign slavers in our midst. Cast in an amnesia that positions trafficking as an imminent danger penetrating Western democracies, debate about modern slavery generates defensive reactions that make migration unmentionable while idealising innocent victims in need of 'rescue' from slavers whose ethnicity is deemed conducive with 'evil'. The splitting and projection entailed keeps out of public consciousness the troubling recognition that the cheap goods and border controls Western citizens desire fuel the markets in illicit migration of which modern slavery is part.

'Asylum Seekers at My Donkeys': Mediated Responses to Undocumented Migrants

Fox, C.
(University of Manchester)

Undocumented – or irregular - migrants have increasingly been the target of tough Government rhetoric and policy in the UK, with immigration repeatedly identified as a pivotal issue in the 2014 European Elections, the 2015 General Election, and the 2016 European Referendum. Within this context, the political and media discussions have become

increasingly toxic, using language such as 'swarms' and 'invasions' to capture the 'problem' of undocumented migrants travelling to Europe. This population has also been frequently linked with a criminalizing discourse, representing undocumented migrants as a risk category. Such language, accompanied by pervasive images in some of the print and social media platforms, has sought to cast many of these migrants in a negative light, whilst simultaneously idealizing other migrants as more 'ideal' or unfortunate victims of their circumstances, thus painting a complex picture of undocumented migrants in the media. This paper will discuss how 'newsmaking victimology' (Elias, 1994: 20) and splitting, coupled with projection, exaggeration and denial, has enabled the victimisation and suffering of some to be made visible and validated, whilst simultaneously excluding the harmful experiences of others.

Lifecourse
ROOM 3.209

Whose Funeral is it Anyway? Ritual Commemoration and its Personal, Pious, Participatory, Political and Public Purpose

Woodthorpe, K.
(University of Bath)

To date sociologists have typically been interested in contemporary funerals in terms of their adherence/rejection of tradition and religious custom, set against late-modern trends towards highly individualised and personalised, even celebratory, ritual. This paper seeks to extend our sociological understanding of contemporary funerary rituals at the end of a life to include their political and public dimensions alongside their performative and restorative function. Drawing on the presenter's work on funeral costs and familial obligation, it will consider whether sociologists may find mileage in returning to structural functionalist theory to examine the societal purpose of the funeral today.

Vilifying Vulnerability?: An Ethnographic Exploration of the Relations Between Bodies, Temporality, (Im)mortality, and Consumer Culture

Steadman, C., Banister, E., Medway, D.
(University of Manchester)

Our embodied lives are structured by cultural notions of time, for example linear clock time (Adam, 1995). We experience internal bodily cycles like the beating heart, alongside both involuntary and more intentional temporal inscriptions being captured upon the surface of our bodies, such as wrinkles, scars, and tattoos. Owing to our temporal and embodied existence, we are 'beings-towards-death' (Heidegger, [1927] 2010). Persons have historically striven to transcend these temporal boundaries by creating a sense of permanence for the self/others, whether through producing offspring, symbolic legacies, placing faith in religious belief systems, and/or maintaining healthy bodies (Bauman, 1992). Indeed, Western consumer culture promises people that they can master time (and the body) by engaging in various consumption practices, from anti-ageing technologies to superfoods.

We address the undertheorised relations between bodies, time, death, and consumption practices, and explore the following research questions in the context of tattoo consumption. First, how and why might persons endeavour to attain permanence for the self/others through their impermanent bodies? And second, is permanence still desired by people in 'accelerating' Western cultures? Based on interviews with 18 tattoo consumers, participant observation, and photography, we explore how participants acquired memorial tattoos to preserve personal memories of the deceased person, transfer narratives about them to others, and/or to engender continuing bonds. We demonstrate how permanence remains important to people within 'accelerating' and transient Western societies. We also foster a more open dialogue about human mortality, with the hopes of encouraging persons to value their vulnerability rather than vilifying it.

Bequeathed Identities: Encountering the Afterlife of Things

Slater, A.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

This paper shares personal experiences of loss through encounters with the everyday objects that people leave behind after death. It considers how such objects, the memories associated with them and the task of what to do with them, are bound up in ideas around identity and what they 'say' about their former owners.

In 1965, Erving Goffman suggested that individuals have 'identity kits', including clothes and other accessories, which can be used to present different identities at different times. Developing this, Saulo B. Cwerner (2001) has explored

the role of the wardrobe as the place where these 'identity kits' are stored when they are not in use. This paper applies these ideas of a storage place for identity to the objects we leave behind after death. Through two case studies it considers how a legacy of self is presented, what I call a 'bequeathed identity', that lives on after death and can differ to the identity known during life.

These ideas are explored through the lives of Beatrice and Dominic. One who grow old and curated her possessions in her fight to keep alive something of her former self through the uncertainties of dementia. The other who fought mental health issues and, losing this battle, died too young to really find himself and his place in this world. Through their bequeathed identities we learn something about them, what it is to love, lose and perhaps even find again; and ultimately something of what it is to be human.

Augmented Artefacts: Using Augmented Reality (AR) to Enhance Headstones & Other Memorials to the Dead

Wane, P.
(Nottingham Trent University)

This research demonstrates how Augmented Reality (AR) applications can enhance the experience of visitors to cemeteries and other memorials. The author has experimented with AR applications, which allows users to overlay an augmented reality image onto a physical object when viewed through a mobile phone. One of the big advantages of AR applications over other approaches, such as the addition of Quick Response (QR) codes to headstones, is that nothing needs to be added to existing physical artefacts. This is particularly valuable where the deceased had a high public profile or where an organisation might want to provide AR information. For instance visitors to Commonwealth War Graves could call up images of the deceased, war records, or information about the campaign. The author began to investigate this area following the death of his own parents in 2009. The modest cremation headstone seemed insufficient (but was all that was permitted) so the idea of using an AR application to allow family members to once again see the deceased at their burial location without having to physically change the headstone was compelling. Whether from a personal, family, perspective, or from a formal historical one, AR enriches our engagement with memorial artefacts ranging from headstones, to national monuments, to memorial tattoos. Sociological issues around memory, the role of remembrance, and the issue of contested public spaces are all raised by the use of AR to enhance physical markers. Come see images of the deceased appear when mobile technology is used with traditional memorials.

Medicine, Health and Illness A
ROOM 4.205

Exploring Gaps Between the Personal Realm of Patient Experience, and the Public Realm of NHS Wound Care

Madden, M.
(University of Leeds)

Wound care interventions are not only functional means of supporting healing or prevention, but also part of the means by which people receiving treatment complex, chronic wounds negotiate and understand their embodied selves in every-day life. What may be viewed as 'non-compliance' by a health professional may feel like a strategy of self-care or self-preservation from a patient perspective. Drawing on data generated in semi-structured interviews with patients exploring outcomes and impacts of undergoing treatment for chronic, complex wounds and data from the James Lind Alliance Pressure Ulcer Priority Setting Partnership (JLAPUP), both undertaken as part of a UK National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) funded study, Wounds research for Patient Benefit (Cullum et al, 2016), this paper explores the extent to which the personal realm of patient experience of wound care is, and is not, linked to the public realm of NHS health professionals and researchers.

Intersex Activism: Bringing the Personal to the Public

Crocetti, D., Monro, S., Yeadon-Lee, T.
(University of Huddersfield)

This paper provides initial findings from an EU funded project about Intersex, Human Rights, and Citizenship in the UK, Italy and Switzerland. It focuses on intersex peoples' accounts of the developments in contemporary Intersex activism, towards human rights claims that move away from both purely medical jurisdiction and/or identity politics. The topic of Intersex human rights is highly pertinent to sociologists, as Intersex activism is currently entering the international and national human rights spheres, and there is a dearth of research about this. This new project provides original insights into the ways that personal and social troubles are intertwined.

Historically, Intersex medical treatment is multi-layered, contradictory and problematic. Treatment for minors has been especially concerning, as medics have used psycho-social rationales as a justification for coercive surgery, combined with shaming and inaccurate diagnosis communication. Since the creation of multi-disciplinary centers and teams following the 2006 Consensus Convention guidelines, many medical centers now claim these previous issues have been resolved (or claim the surgical techniques are now 'better'). Yet, generally these clinics still do not refer new patients and families to peer groups and/or patient associations as would occur with some other medical conditions, evidencing ongoing discord between user generated expertise and medical authority. Therefore, this presentation will address different forms of intersex activism, their fluctuations between biosocial patient association forms and social movement organizations, and the varied targets of their actions, which increasingly include the general public and international policy bodies outside the medical realm.

Routines of Resistance: An Ethnography of the Everyday Care of People with Dementia in Acute Hospital Wards

Featherstone, K., Northcott, A.
(Cardiff University)

This paper will examine a key feature and challenge of the contemporary hospital: an increasing population of people with dementia admitted to acute general wards. In the UK, although people with dementia over 65 years of age currently use 1 in 4 acute hospital beds, within this setting they are known to receive inappropriate or poor care, have poor overall health outcomes, and have significantly higher mortality rates. There is an evidence vacuum in understanding the everyday organisational and interactional aspect of care that contribute to these phenomena.

In response, our detailed ethnographic study reveals the everyday routines of hospital care and its consequences for people with dementia and ward staff. This paper examines the ways in which key behavioural features of dementia becomes framed as risk that must be controlled. We show the struggle of hospital staff to fit and contain this patient group into the fixed and standardized routines and rituals of a space designed for an archetypal rational compliant patient. We show how this creates challenging cycles of struggle and conflict between staff and patients that can in themselves become engrained in everyday routines, with powerful and detrimental impacts on patients, their families, and ward staff. We show the consequences for personhood, identity, dignity, and access to healthcare.

This paper reports empirical findings of an on-going ethnography (ethnographic observation and interviews with ward staff, patients with dementia, and their families) within 5 UK hospitals (NIHR HS&DR researcher led funding).

Medicine, Health and Illness B
ROOM 3.212

Breathing in Life: Somatic Empathy, Attunement and the Sharing of Asthma 'Troubles'

Allen-Collinson, J., Owton, H., Crust, L., Evans, A.
(University of Lincoln)

This paper, based on a qualitative research project in the UK, explores the 'personal troubles' encountered in the lived experience of asthma, drawing on an approach currently under-utilised in studies of asthma: vignettes. These were used as an elicitation technique in in-depth research with 19 frequent exercisers and sports participants with asthma. We describe and evaluate this approach as deployed in relation to a sociological and phenomenological study of the lived experience of asthma, and consider how employing vignette-based research can encourage people with asthma to reflect critically on their experiences and ways of being-in-the-world. This was found to be a powerful way of challenging taken-for-granted assumptions, and stimulating consideration of behaviour change. The findings we report here cohere around some of the principal themes that emerged from our data, including: asthma as 'dys-ease' in Leder's (1990) terms, and feelings of being 'out of control'; bodily attunement and learning corporeal control; somatic empathy, and the power of sharing stories and opening up dialogues (Allen-Collinson et al., 2016). Understanding the complexity of asthma experiences can be of sociological interest, we argue, as well as of great practical value both to those with asthma and also to healthcare and exercise professionals in tailoring more effective treatments.

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'Making Yourself Emotionally Available is a Different Type of Work': The Emotional Labour of Addressing Domestic Abuse in Primary Care

Dowrick, A.
(Queen Mary University of London)

Health professionals are increasingly called upon as important actors in improving the response to domestic abuse (García-Moreno et al., 2014, Home Office, 2016). While there is an impetus change practice, relatively little attention has been paid to what providing better care to patients experiencing abuse means to health professionals and what this work looks like.

Using data from 14 interviews with GPs and observations of training sessions, this paper draws on theories of practice to explore what it is that GPs do when they undertake the work of the Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) programme (Feder et al., 2011), looking closely at what is involved in identifying, referring and providing ongoing care to patients who have been affected by abuse. I apply Hochschild's (1983) concept of emotional labour to investigate the emotion-work that GPs do to elicit and respond to disclosures of abuse.

This research extends the existing study of emotional labour into the sphere of primary care, and presents theories of practice as an alternative lens to understand the implementation of complex interventions. Taking emotional labour to be a key part of enacting new practices offers additional considerations for those seeking to make addressing domestic abuse a sustainable part of everyday practice for health professionals.

A Realist Evaluation of an Intervention for Men Experiencing Angry Emotions and/or Violent Behaviour

Markham, S.
(Leeds Beckett University)

This paper will explore a facilitator led and group-based, peer support programme intervention for men who want to reduce angry emotions and incidence of violent behaviour.

Men who experience feelings of anger and/or that behave in violent ways are limited in where they can go for support. A programme intervention designed to engage with men and improve their wellbeing has been evaluated using a realist methodology.

A realist synthesis along with intervention staff and stakeholder interviews informed candidate programmes theories regarding how the intervention is supposed to work. These candidate theories have been tested and refined with empirical data elicited from participating men, pre and post intervention, to explain when this intervention works for the attending men, in what circumstances, how and why.

Conceptualising Health Service Bricolage: Service User Perspectives

Phillimore, J., Knecht, M., Pemberton, S., Padillo, B., Bradby, H.
(Uppsala University)

Using a diversity sample of adults from 8 highly diverse neighbourhoods in 4 countries with contrasting welfare regimes (Germany, UK, Portugal, Sweden), this comparative study maps the complex patterns through which people navigate orthodox and informal services, combining, leveraging and avoiding hindrances to meet their healthcare needs. Sampling for religious and linguistics minorities alongside the majority, semi-structured interviews with residents (n=160) and service providers (up to 80) in X different languages, plus observations in the neighbourhood are analysed for patterns of bricolage, whereby people re-purpose existing resources (material, social and information-based) to solve health and healthcare problems. The study avoids constructing essentialist arguments in terms of homogenous group characteristics such as ethnicity or immigrant status by including a range of different types of immigrant (asylum seekers, long-standing and newly arrived immigrants) and minority. Furthermore orthodox statutory medical services are considered in the same analysis as alternative and/or informal approaches to healing. This paper describes neighbourhood residents' patterns of bricolage around solving healthcare problems, including commonalities and contrasts across national migration & welfare regimes. The complexity of individual problem-solving strategies and the influence of individual temperament, access to resources via social network, health condition and constraints of a structural, economic and legal nature, is considerable. The range of strategies identified in terms of seeking resources and support is described in terms of a typology encompassing all interview material.

Methodological Innovations
ROOM 3.213

It Is Not Just Listening and Typing: Reflecting on Multilingual Interview Data Preparation

Chin, T.-F.
(University of York)

While conducting interviews is one of the common methods for qualitative research, the process in which the 'raw' data is transformed prior to the analysis seems to remain under-examined. In addition, the preparation work is often homogenised as 'transcribing' and over-simplified as 'listening and typing'. With the help of previous scholarship on feminist methodology and transcription, this paper aims to unpack and complicate this process. I advocate for the perspective that data preparation is a complex decision-making proceeding which requires theoretical and methodological engagements. The discussion is based on a qualitative study in Taiwanese women's experiences of gender at work. Since semi-structured interviews were adopted to generate data in the research field, preparation work was required in order to transform the audio data into usable research material. The multi-lingual nature of the interview data and the international aspect of this study resulted in a production of transcripts which included not only transcribing but also translation, Romanisation and negotiation with the participants. The multiple tasks involved in data preparation brought me to acknowledge my multiple roles in this study. I was the transcriber, the translator and also the researcher, which led to my having concerns about the power relationships between a researcher and her participants, and reflecting upon these. This production process therefore contributed to my reflections on the relationship between data preparation, research ethics and my methodological stance in general.

Eradicating Anonymity from the Qualitative Lexicon

Tolich, M.
(Otago University)

The UK Data Archive treats the ethical concept anonymization as if it had a universal malleable practice. It does not. This presentation makes a case for deleting anonymity from the qualitative research lexicon. The UK Data Archive instructions to researchers are misleading claiming audio-visual or textual data can retain maximum content if anonymised by pseudonyms, dissolving any problematic identifying information. Promises to informants that pseudonyms can anonymise data are false. This presentation first reviews the current literature that places anonymity and confidentiality on a continuum that does not acknowledge the terms are mutually exclusive. Second, the presentation documents long line sociologists from William Whyte to Carolyn Ellis who have employed the feebleness of pseudonyms. To be ethical qualitative researchers can only offer informants what is realistic; protections are limited to de-identifying data (conjuring less surety than anonymity) and confidentiality in both its external and internal confidentiality forms. For example, attempts to disguise families or small workplaces from 'other' occupants or 'other' loved ones compromises internal confidentiality. Ethical research requires qualitative researchers to use concepts that protect their informants, not mislead them. Advocates promoting anonymization practices for qualitative researchers do so by jemmying qualitative research into a biomedical frame. The presentation has policy implications. It ends by rewriting the Data Archive's data storage guidelines for future unspecified qualitative research.

The Dexterous Researcher? Research Practice With Differently Positioned and Diverse Research Populations

Neal, S., Vincent, C., Iqbal, H.
(University of Sheffield)

This presentation explores the ways in which social researchers are able to work with a variety of highly diverse and differentially positioned participants within one research project. In an intensely competitive research funding landscape with research projects being cast on larger scales or with a range of research populations and stakeholders projects are more likely to be multi-sited and involve a range of participant voices. The presentation explores this new research terrain through the research experiences of working on an ESRC funded project investigating the ways in which friendship relations were generated across social and ethnic difference through urban primary schools located in culturally diverse and gentrifying neighbourhoods. The project involved the collection of interview material from children, parents and education professional staff and each of these distinct populations demanded an ability on the part of the researcher to 'shape shift' in order to 'make sense' and be 'readable' to participants across age, social class, ethnicity, education status, migration status, religious identity. This generated a palimpsest of data and fieldwork experience as the voices, narratives, visual maps, fieldnotes not so much neatly interact as layer over the other creating dense and fractured accounts of affective relations that happen in the intersections of personal and institutional life. Using fieldwork stories the paper addresses questions of how, in research projects that are

increasingly 'multi', social researchers engage in, elicit and do 'good' research talk with and across difference in contexts of proximate differentiation.

A Critical Note on the Typologies of Statistical Techniques in Textbooks: Toward a Better Understanding of Statistics

Nasser, R.
(Birzeit University)

A critical note on the typologies of statistical techniques in textbooks: toward a better understanding of Statistics.

In this research note I aim to identify and discuss important inaccuracies in the typologies or classifications of statistical techniques elucidated in most statistics textbooks in the social sciences, which I believe create major misunderstanding and confusion in the learning process. This inaccuracy is related to the difference between the two basic types of statistical methods: Descriptive and Inferential statistics.

Most statistics text and handbooks are organized in a way where descriptive statistics include summary statistical techniques that are typically used to summarize data when the research purpose is descriptive, such as percentages, central tendency and variability measures; while inferential statistics include techniques that are typically used when the purpose is explanatory, such as T-tests, analysis of variance, chi- Square tests, and correlation regression in order to analyze data and infer from the sample to the population (Rovai, Gordon 2012; Baker and Ponton 2013).

This is a misleading classification because it leads learners to believe that descriptive statistics are typically used when the research purpose is descriptive, and inferential statistics are used when the research purpose is explanatory where the values of one variable are calculated in light of their dependence on the values of another variable(s). This I argue is a widespread inaccuracy or simply a serious mistake. In this research note/discussion I will elaborate on this to show how and why this is not accurate.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE AND ETHNICITY: TERRORISM AND COUNTER-TERRORISM

Engaging With Unity and Diversity in the Personal and Public Realms: The Case of Post-Terror Norway

Ezzati, R.T.
(Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO))

What 'we' have in common, and what distinguishes 'us' from 'others', is important to collective identities. In academic and public debate it is common to distinguish these points of commonality and difference along the lines of ethnicity and religion. By taking a broader approach that also stresses political diversity, this paper highlights that most people do not only distinguish between 'us' and 'them', but rather between many-us-and-others. The case study is Norway in the aftermath of the 2011 terror attacks motivated by 'Eurabia' sentiments. The immediate response was national unity across ethnic, political, and religious diversity. Over time, however, diverging interpretations of the attacks and the immediate response to them emerged. The data consists of 40 semi-structured interviews about ethnic, political, and religious unity and diversity in light of the attacks. The data illustrates how individuals engage with these topics of discussion in public debate in their everyday lives, through acceptance, implementation, contestation, dismissal, and rejection. In a liberal, democratic society, it is crucial that citizens are willing to engage with public debate and with each other as legitimate opponents, across disagreements. A widespread and systematic attitude of mere acceptance, or of dismissal or rejection, can potentially harm democratic interaction. The findings indicate how the personal and the public realms are connected: people engage with topics of discussion in public debate in their everyday lives, and public debate is affected by individuals' opinions. Furthermore, they highlight existing 'unity in diversity'–and 'diversity within unity'–across ethnicity, religion, and political opinions.

Veiled Threats: The Representation of Muslim Women in the Prevent Agenda

Rashid, N.
(University of Sussex)

As Abu-Lughod writes, 'gendered orientalism has taken on a new life and new forms in our feminist twenty first century' (2013 p. 202). This paper examines this phenomena in the UK context through a critique of the UK government's engagement with Muslim women as part of its Preventing Violent extremism (Prevent) agenda. Whilst

superficially framed in terms of empowerment, such interventions reflect a narrow form of neoliberal empowerment focused on access to consumer capitalism (McRobbie 2009). The paper analyses the way in which such engagement, through a focus on religious identity alone rather than a broader more intersectional approach to Muslim women's lives contributes to a wider process of gendered racialization of Muslims. As such it feeds into new forms of gender injustice against Muslim women in the form of increasing marginalization, discrimination and racial violence. The paper will frame these developments in the context of historical continuities and global parallels in order to contribute to a deeper understanding of gender justice/injustice. Furthermore, through deconstructing contemporary constructs of 'the Muslim woman' in the UK, the paper will discuss the possibilities for greater solidarity as part of a wider anti-racist struggle.

The Impact of Counter-Terrorism Policy and Practice on Racial Politics in Higher Education Institutions

Massoumi, N.
(University of Liverpool)

Under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CTSA), it is a statutory duty for universities to prevent people from 'being drawn into terrorism'. The CTSA has a number of implications for universities' ability to perform their public functions. For example, while there are legal parallels between the universities' obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty (The Equality Act 2010) and the Prevent Duty, there is considerable variation in the ways in which universities perform these duties. In offering a comparative analysis of the response to and implementation of these two policies, this paper considers the impact of counter terrorism on the space for racial politics within higher education institutions. Critical race scholars describe racial neoliberalism as the dual process whereby 'race' is privatized while racism is accelerated. By contrast, this paper argues for the necessity to evaluate processes and practices that constitute racial politics within the public sphere. Rather than assume a 'racial neoliberal' logic to the formation of race politics, this paper asks how the 'space' of racial politics within the university has been constituted or affected by counter terrorism policy and by the responses to it of other actors. In so doing, I argue that while the prevent duty shows a policy drive to depoliticise the space of racial politics in higher education, this is in fact a highly politicised process involving a struggle between a variety of actors (counter terror practitioners, higher education actors and a variety of social movements) seeking to shape both policy processes.

Evaluating the 'Evidence Base' of UK Counter-Terror Policy: The Case of the 'Extremism Risk Guidance-22'

Miller, D.
(University of Bath)

This paper examines the evidence base underlying the UK government's Counter Terrorism and Security Act (CTSA) (2015).

In a study by civil servants at the National Offender Management Service, twenty imprisoned Muslims were interviewed about their pathways into 'terrorism'. The study was never published and remains classified. Yet it became the basis for a key element of the CTSA.

This paper explores the issues raised for sociologists about both the study itself and the way in which it has been received – its 'impact'.

Using investigative research and working with Muslim civil society actors, this paper explores

1. The question of secret research and its subversion of the evidence base in social science; and

2. the 'dark side' of the impact agenda, the way in which research within, or in collaboration with elements of, the state counter-terrorism apparatus can undermine social scientific rigour and make the exploitation of such work in the service of abuses of human rights easier (notwithstanding the caveats noted by the authors).

In the context of the debate on public sociology this is not a critique of the 'applied' and a call for pure science. Instead, the paper ends with a call for a more forensic examination of the impact agenda and outlines key measures that policy makers and academics can use to evaluate both positive and negative impact in the future – to foster the conditions for social science to protect the evidence base and avoid collaboration in human rights abuses.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: CITIZENSHIP

From the Shifting Integration to the Feeling of National Belonging in Algerian Migrants of the First Generation in Quebec, Canada

Belaidi, A.
(University of Bejaia)

My paper tries to understand the empirical meaning of the feeling of citizenship and the redefinition of identity among Algerian migrants of the first generation within a shifting integration; and how they expect to transmit their depiction for their children.

Through a qualitative study based on minute exploration of 34 detailed interviews among migrants from Algeria origin, I focus on the various ways in which these migrants combine their shifted feelings of belonging to two societies and how they make their Canadian model of citizenship and their influences on preparing their children identity and belonging. However, it seems also important to consider the position of the community from the same origin for relevant meaning. The interviews highlight the empirical reformulations of citizenship, particularly on civilian approach to the feeling of belonging. A mapping of the ordinary citizenship has been setting up among these migrants and points to the variety of the empirical in the field, and the different logics which accompany every type come out.

The migrants interviewed invent for themselves new norms of belonging to a whole, which include, go beyond, or subvert national belonging. The relationship between citizenship and identity is far from obvious for each of them. New forms of identification, unheard of or reinvented and of political action come out. The performing of their citizenship has multiple facets, simultaneously or in an exclusive way, whether they take a participative dimension (based on vote and politics), or a dimension of identity .

Citizenisation and the 'Un-Integrated' Resident

Fortier, A.-M.
(Lancaster University)

Understanding citizenship today requires different concepts, methods, and data (Isin 2015). This paper contributes to this agenda with an empirically grounded theory of 'citizenisation' that offers an understanding of how citizenship today is variously conceived of, 'made', enacted, and experienced. The paper has three sections. First, it discusses the contemporary conjuncture of different 'crises' – of citizenship, migration, and security – that enabled the rise of citizenisation measures in twenty-first century Europe. Second, the paper draws on original fieldwork material about enactments and experiences of citizenisation by different actors as they meet at different stages of citizenisation – i.e. immigrants seeking settlement or citizenship, and state and non-state institutional actors (registrars, ESOL teachers and providers, citizenship ceremony officials). By emphasising the relational and dynamic character of the work involved in 'citizenising subjects', this section shows how practices and experiences of citizenisation do not necessarily conform to institutional procedures, timelines, or excepted outcomes. Third, the paper focuses on the figure of the 'un-integrated resident' as scripted in policy and as played out in enactments of policy. It argues that new forms of conditionality and inequality are condensed in the figure of the 'un-integrated resident', which require an understanding of how old and new politics of race, class, 'insiderdom' (Bhattacharyya 2015) and belonging are constitutive of citizenship today.

Austere Citizens: Women in the UK Citizenship Test Process

Bassel, L.
(University of Leicester)

This paper explores the experiences of migrant women who are at different stages in the UK citizenship test process. I draw on qualitative interviews undertaken in Leicester and London. In contrast to existing literature that critiques these naturalisation tests as a form of exclusionary 'domopolitics' (Walters 2004) but is gender blind (see Lonergan 2016), I consider the ways intersections of 'race', gender, class and migratory career paths in the process are narrated by women of different nationalities and social characteristics. In particular I foreground experiences of 'austere citizenship', by which I refer to the interaction of the neoliberal test process with the exploitation of migrant women's reproductive labour (simultaneously commodified and privatised), which has been accentuated in the current moment of austerity measures. I argue that these experiences of 'austere citizenship' demonstrate not only the 'race', class

and gender dimensions of the citizenship test process itself but also its imbrication in a broader crisis of social relations.

Migrant Women and Indirect Exclusion from Social Citizenship

Lonergan, G.
(University of Manchester)

In recent years, we have seen increasing restrictions around migrants' access to social citizenship, in particular welfare state services. Underpinning these restrictions are racialized, gendered, and neoliberal discourses around citizenship and belonging. By limiting migrants' access to different benefits, for example, the state indicates that only economically productive and self-sufficient migrants can stay in the UK and one day become citizens. This reinforces discourses that associate neoliberal qualities with belonging.

The impact of these restrictions has been discussed by many scholars. Overlooked, however, is that many migrants may have the legal right to access a particular aspect of social citizenship, and yet find themselves prevented from doing so in practice. Over the course of my PhD fieldwork with migrant women in Manchester and Sheffield, for example, I repeatedly spoke with women who were unable to obtain adequate medical care, despite being entitled to access the NHS for free. Language barriers, a lack of knowledge regarding available services, and the oversubscription of existing services, among other factors, serve to exclude many migrant women from social citizenship. In this paper, I situate this informal, or indirect, exclusion from social citizenship within the wider context of the increasing formal, legal barriers to access. Rather than being 'accidental', or the result of personal circumstance, I argue that the indirect exclusion of migrant women from social citizenship can be linked to the same dominant discourses of citizenship and belonging that underpin the direct, legal exclusion of other migrants.

Rights, Violence and Crime
ROOM 4.214

CONTEMPORARY COMPLEXITIES IN RESPONDING TO GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Victim Compensation as Survivor Justice: The Potential Benefits and Limitations of the UK Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme in Rape and Sexual Assault

Smith, O.
(Anglia Ruskin University)

This paper will examine the potential of victim compensation to provide a source of justice for survivors of rape and sexual assault. English and Welsh responses to rape have long been critically examined, leading to many attempted improvements to the Criminal Justice System (Home Office, 2013). Despite this, little attention has been paid to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme (CICS) and the difficulties applying it to rape. To begin addressing this gap, researchers interviewed and qualitatively surveyed twenty-five Independent Sexual Violence Advisors. The findings suggest that CICS can reinforce rape myths and disadvantage vulnerable survivors, but can also be a source of validation. The paper will therefore discuss the potential benefits and limitations of using victim compensation as a route to survivor justice, linking to the overall conference theme of personal troubles being public issues.

'What's the Point? I wish I hadn't bothered': Domestic Abuse Victims Experiences of the Criminal Justice System

Bond, E.
(University of Suffolk)

Drawing on empirical verbatim data from in depth interviews from a study undertaken in 2015 with 69 victims of domestic violence; 24 professionals and 16 police officers, this paper examines the complexity of the public and the private in victims' experiences of risk. Previously viewed as a private matter, domestic abuse is a public concern and a significant social issue. As a key policing priority in England and Wales, current estimates propose that over 30 per cent of women and nearly 20 per cent of men in the UK have been a victim of domestic abuse at some point. The public cost for England and Wales sits at £15.7 billion per year and domestic abuse is a contributing factor to homicides. There are known risk factors in relation to domestic abuse yet all too often in both policy and practice risk is viewed at a 'tick sheet' exercise which fails to accurately capture the complexity of the everyday interactions in victims' lives. The data highlights the importance of the complex interrelationships between the risk factors in both

public and private spheres that need to be understood. As such these private narratives challenge the public systems designed to support victims and prevent further abuse.

Understanding the Commission Process for Sex Offending on London Railways: An Ethnographic Study of Proactive Policing Approaches

Apena Rogers, S.
(Middlesex University)

Objectives: Sexual offences in public spaces, particularly on the London railway network, are on an upward trend. There is, however, relatively limited research on the offender characteristics or crime analysis identifying routine behaviour to increase knowledge on how these crimes are committed.

Aims: The aim of the current study is to understand how British Transport Police (BTP) officers proactively police sexual offences and explore how this contributes to identifying offender behaviours, utilising script theory as a crime-specific approach to examine the commission of sexual offences on London railways.

Methods: Using a qualitative approach, ethnographic fieldwork observations and semi-structured interviews were undertaken to determine the context in which BTP officers undertake their proactive policing duties in relation to detecting sexual offences. Grounded theory as a chosen methodology enables in-depth analysis of the data and the generation of a model taking into account a number of different concepts and theories relating to the cognitive and procedural aspects of criminal behaviour.

Results: Final data collection and analysis are ongoing, results will be available at the time of the conference.

Conclusions: This paper will present findings and discuss the implications in relation to providing guidance for the successful application of crime prevention policies. It is anticipated that an increase in the availability and analysis of crime-specific data in the form of sex offending scripts, will draw attention to the fuller range of possible intervention points for situational crime prevention measures to be implemented on London railways.

'Facing Uncomfortable Truths about Domestic Violence Provision': Being Pro-Perpetrator to be Pro-Victim

Temple-Malt, E., Briggs, A.
(Staffordshire University)

For several decades, significant investment and provision has been made for victims fleeing domestic abuse. It may be unpopular to say, but this approach is clearly not effective in reducing amounts of domestic violence given current statistics stubbornly remain at 1 in 4 women experiencing domestic violence and around two women a week continuing to die at the hands of abusive existing or ex–partners. Moreover, high proportions of those fleeing abuse return to, or form new, unhealthy and violent relationships. Turning attention towards the perpetrators of domestic violence there are also concerns about the effectiveness of interventions being used to reduce and eliminate offending behaviour. This paper presents findings from a recent study that explores improvements that could be made to domestic violence services that are presently being commissioned in Stoke-on-Trent. Following 16 interviews (professionals who work with either perpetrators or victims of domestic violence and perpetrators involved in rehabilitative programmes) we call for greater investment to be made into addressing root causes to perpetrator offending behaviour. Specifically, we recommend setting up psychological services for perpetrators of domestic violence where there are mental health issues and/or past unresolved trauma from historical child abuse. We also found that more preventative work is advisable to educate children on how to conduct healthy relationships. Our research challenges inequalities within current provision that are heteronormative and indicate signs of institutional racism. Improving male perpetrator services and healthy relationship education for children are more likely to effectively reduce domestic violence offending and victim rates

Women, Intimate Partner Abuse and Economic Inequality

Towers, J.
(Lancaster University)

This paper explores the question: is women's relative poverty related to being a victim of intimate partner abuse (IPA) or is it better understood as a reflection of being female?

The links between IPA and economic inequality have long been theorised, but are complex, interrelated and remain contested. A body of evidence, especially from surveys, suggests that women in abusive relationships are poorer than those in non-abusive relationships. However, what if a common feature of survey design significantly impacts on the likelihood of finding such a relationship?

Using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), this paper explores the relationship between IPA against working-aged women and economic inequality. Whilst women responding to the CSEW report IPA over the past 12 months, data about their socio-economic status is collected for the day they are interviewed. In a small number of sweeps, the CSEW asked those who disclose IPA whether they are still in the abusive relationship at the time they are interviewed: in 2008/9 eighty percent (80%) of working-age women disclosing IPA in the past 12 months had left the abusive relationship at the time they were interviewed. Thus, does data collected by victimisation surveys better represent those who have exited an abusive relationship rather than those currently experiencing abuse by an intimate partner? If so, this could have profound implications for our understanding of the relationship between women, intimate partner abuse and economic inequality.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies
ROOM 4.213

Culture's Influence on the Form and Content of Empirical Knowledges

Marlor, C.
(University of the Fraser Valley)

Scholars of various academic traditions have debated over whether and how the process and context of scientific knowledge-making influences the scientific knowledges produced by these processes. Most (though definitely not all) support some sort of claim that scientific knowledges are constructed, yet exactly what this means in regards to the form and content that these knowledges take is often unclear. Instead, emphasis has often been on describing how knowledge-making processes are socially contingent, with the assumption that contingencies inevitably impact the form and content of knowledge. Largely missing from these accounts are comparisons between groups of knowledge-makers' processes and how differences in these processes impact the knowledges created. Comparisons that do exist offer useful but limited insights (e.g. Knorr-Cetina's excellent study of Epistemic Cultures is a comparison between scientists studying substantially different empirical phenomena, making it impossible to know whether it is the knowledge-making processes or the phenomena being studied that impact the forms and contents of the knowledges the scientists produce). The goal of this paper is to begin exploring how the form and content of empirically-based knowledges can differ when practitioners employing culturally-distinct knowledge-making processes create knowledge about the same underlying empirical phenomenon. Specifically, the paper makes comparisons between 2 groups of scientifically-trained and 2 groups of Indigenous practitioners' knowledge-making processes and how these respective processes influence the form and content of the knowledges they create about clams. The comparisons are based on ethnographic data collected by the author.

Making Bio-objects Mobile

Morrison, M.
(The University of Oxford)

In recent years a number of large-scale projects to mass produce and disseminate large numbers of human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSC) have emerged in different parts of the world including Europe, the USA, and Japan. The stated aim of these projects is to make hiPSC available to the wider scientific community as standardised tools for translational research. HiPSC, as with other dis-embodied cells and tissues can be understood as 'bio-objects' – that is as biological objects whose value and status is configured through a range of more-or-less stable institutional relationships (Vermeulen, Tamminen and Webster 2012). A smaller body of recent work has also demonstrated that the value of biological and non-biological entities is also closely entangled through these institutional relationships. Using the case of hiPSC circulated by these emergent large-scale biobanking projects, this study explores the largely 'backstage' work that is involved in making these bio-objects mobile across institutional, sectoral and even national boundaries. This entails a journey from participant-donated biological sample to frozen vial of reprogramed pluripotent stem cells which can then be shipped to a distant (or local) laboratory and defrosted, cultured, used in experiments, transformed, and shared. The empirical data will focus on the complex intertwining of biological materials with non-biological entities such as labels, consent forms, pathogen testing certificates, databases and freezers that is required to enact particular configurations of hiPSC as bio-objects that can successfully make each of the boundary-crossing steps in this journey.

Designing Futures: Targeting Red Blood Cell Products

Hale, R., Kent, J., Meacham, D.
(University of the West of England)

The demand for blood is declining in the UK but the targeting of red blood cell products to address unmet need is a focus for current research. This paper explores the emerging technology of red blood cell manufacture which has been seen as 'adding value' to donated blood. We discuss findings of a qualitative study to investigate attitudes towards red blood cell manufacture or 'synthetic blood'. We analyse focus group and interview data and discuss views about the prospect of red blood cells being cultured at scale to treat patients with rare blood groups, Sickle Cell Anaemia and Thalassaemia. Although the technology is in early stages of development, it is seen by some as a potential market leader for stem cell therapies and of national importance for the UK Blood Services. We consider what kind of future is envisaged by the scientists, policy makers, patients and publics which will deliver these red blood cell products? Our analysis reflects on current assessments of regenerative medicine and synthetic biology within the field of transfusion science.

Making Geographical Knowledge in Eastern Tibet

Hu, S.
(University of Edinburgh)

The Tibetan landscape has been contested with multiple interpretations, the study presumes that different knowledge systems of the landscape imply different social orders of spatial governance. The project aims to understand how spatial knowledge systems are developed in Tibet. Landscape is not merely a set of things inhabiting in the physical space, it is a set of identified objects and phenomena---rocks, trees, species, floods and earthquakes---calculated by quantity and quality, by frequency and degree. They are things represented in front of human cognition, thus objectified in knowledge taxonomy, with human beings classified and recognized in certain relations to the objectified things.

The presentation focuses on the geographical work of Illustrations of Tibet. In 18th century, the Qing Empire (China) dispatched appeasement officials to eastern Tibet, these officials began their mapping practices and articulations of the land of Tibet. Such mapping practices used Western coordination systems, labeling longitude and latitude, yet in lack of a commonly accepted topographic sign system, mountains and rivers were vividly painted.For the Imperial scholar Huang Peiqiao (Illustrations of Tibet, Xizang tu kao, 18th century), his articulations of geography implies another methodology to legitimately produce geographical information: poems, anecdotes, myths were all compiled together with physical descriptions of the landscape. In contrast to the modern way of conceptualizing spatial information, physical descriptions did not hold a prominent position in 'legitimately knowing' the place, all the poems and anecdotes were viewed as having adequate evidential weight to account for geography.

Social Divisions / Social Identities
ROOM 2.218

Limited Gains: Chinese Rural-to-Urban Migrants' Upward Social Mobility and Subjective Wellbeing

Zhao, Y.
(University of Manchester)

During the past three decades, China has witnessed a massive scale of rural-to-urban migration, with the number of migrants totalling 261 million. In spite of various disadvantages, a certain proportion of the rural migrants have achieved upward social mobility. Yet very little is known of the extent to which their migration experience and career advancement have influenced their quality of life as lived and perceived, in other words, their subjective wellbeing. Based on the Chinese Urbanisation and Labour Migrants Survey, which was conducted in 2012 and had a national representative sample for both the overall population and migrants, I examined the effects of upward social mobility on subjective wellbeing among three social groups: local urban residents, rural-to-urban migrants, and local rural residents. I found that the wellbeing level of the rural-to-urban migrants was significant lower than the other groups even with the same destination class position and mobility trajectory. Further analysis suggests that the discrimination in resource allocation was a key factor explaining the mismatch between the occupational upward mobility and the lack of enhancement in wellbeing. I concluded that the rural migrants face double barriers in pursuing a happier life: the competition in the labour market for which they were poorly equipped plus the institutional barrier, i.e. 'citizenship penalty' that still plays a very important part in many aspects in everyday lives. Without further social change on the latter, rural migrants' personal striving for a higher occupational position would have rather limited gains on the level of wellbeing.

From Middle Strata to Middle Class: Political Discourse and Class Culture in Contemporary China

Miao, Y.
(Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University)

This paper explores how state discourse affects middle class culture and formation in contemporary China. It examines three key areas identified by the Chinese Communist Party as crucial in fostering the growth of a desirable middle class: economic development, social stability, and civility. Using official documents and qualitative data, this paper analyses the consequent policy impact on China's emerging middle class culture, and how the dominant class discourse is consumed and reproduced.

First, this paper discusses how the emphasis on rapid economic development and policies encouraging the growth of urbanisation and consumerism have resulted in a class culture that heavily stresses economic capital and conspicuous consumption. Furthermore, propaganda and censorship, through defining the political function of the middle class as 'social stabilisers', have encouraged middle class conservatism.

More recently, as the CCP intensifies its civility/civilisation campaigns, traditional 'virtues' such as filial piety and modern 'human qualities' (suzhi) are juxtaposed against each other in the making of the new 'socialist moral exemplar'. Such emphasis on self-improvement and moralism has effectively legitimised stratification between the middle class and those still aspiring to be, as it redirects attention away from structural reasons of inequality and instead shifts the blame onto the individual.

By monitoring, guiding and constructing the economic, social and cultural lives of the urban affluent, China's state-driven growth of the middle class thus presents an interesting case in how political discourse and resultant public policies can shape, influence, and transform class culture as a whole.

Hong Kong Is Not China: An Insane Cry, or an Evolving Issue?

Chu, R.W.C.
(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

While the mobilizations of Scottish Independence and Brexit have aroused extensive discussions in Europe, a similar sentiment in the phrase of 'Hong Kong is not China' is gaining momentum in the former British colony, and now a peripheral city of China, Hong Kong. Notwithstanding over 90% of the population is ethnic Chinese, the clashes between Hong Kong locals and Mainland Chinese intensified since the emergence of the Umbrella Revolution, witnessed again by a heated debate in a recently held forum. The four newly elected lawmakers and hundreds of floor participants, who attended, in the eyes of the pro-institutional camp, should all be regarded as belonging to one anti-institutional wing to start with. In a short period of time, the non-establishment faction has sharply differentiated themselves by what is meant to be self-determination, which ironically is an under-studied topic among Hong Kong academics because of the rapid evolvement in the political arena of Hong Kong. This paper tries to identify three different approaches on the address on self-determination: the first promotes a kind of Hong Kong nationalism based on civic rather than ethnic feature as opposed to descent and genealogy stand, the second centers on the right to self-determination for all citizens regardless of their ethnic and cultural origins, and the third stresses on the right to self-determination through constitutional reform. This paper will draw upon empirical data to explore ambivalence, reflections and implications associated with the projects of nation-building and Hong Kong-China relation in post-colonial Hong Kong.

Resonance Between Personal Beliefs and Collective Action: Gender Dimension in Hong Kong Umbrella Movement

Wong, M.Y.
(The University of Cambridge)

With the rise of individualization and decentralization, the focus of social movement shifts from top-down mobilization to bottom-up personal action frame. However, the construction of personal action frame, the linkage between master frames of activism and personal beliefs are understudied. Bringing gendered perspective in Hong Kong Umbrella Movement, with nearly 1.2 million participants as a case study, this paper aimed to study how gender mediated female activists' narratives, which provided political legitimacy for their participation in the public sphere where they were traditionally marginalized. This study also illustrated the construction of personal action frame with gender as cultural toolkits, and the resonance between personal action and master frames of the whole movement.

Qualitative interviews and ethnography are adopted. It was found that the unique effect of gender in all female activists' narrative, choices of strategy and the construction of personal action frame in the movement. Bodies, other than abstract ideologies, were much more influential in the female activists' making sense of their participation. It is notable that their personal action frames echoed the master frame of the Umbrella Movement in the aspects of 'Self-

sacrifice' and 'Non-violent principle', and the female activists had added another layer of interpretation in more embodied and feminine ways.

This study aims to fill in this research gap by providing new insight into the feminist perspective of the construction of personal action frame in the new- wave occupying movement which tends to accentuate decentralization and individualization.

Sociology of Education A
ROOM 3.204

Questions of Identity, Positioning and Agency: Using a Mobile Epistemology to Trouble Stories of Adults (Not)Learning Mathematics

Part, T.
(Independent Researcher)

Adult learners do not just bring mathematical skills into the classroom; they bring values and beliefs about the purpose of knowledge and unconsciously formed expectations of teaching and learning. Thus, when she returns to education, she often does so with durable learning habits, framed by injuries born out of memories of (not)learning mathematics. Experiences that all too often become internalized as a natural inability to 'be' mathematical, and expressed through discourses of 'lacking' the 'mathematical gene'.

This presentation draws together findings from a small scale qualitative study, and starts with a Bourdieuian analogy to discuss how some learners fit in (and/or fall between) the social spaces of mathematics. However, the richness of the participants' narratives also unmasked how what mathematics comes to represent, was productive of unstable relationships with the academic discipline of mathematics. The stories revealed how (non)mathematical identity were continuously mediated through public discourses and stories from lived experiences, personal beliefs, and previous encounters of learning.

To explore such effects (of identity formation and subject positionings), the narratives are reworked, applying aspects of Lacanian's notion of the 'Big' Other, through a Foucauldian focus on discursive construction. In creating such a mobile epistemology, the findings reveal how emerging identities (as mathematical) tended to be fabricated in and between the intersections of durable learning habits, defended desires and subjectivities. Where discursive constructions of 'real' mathematics were expressed as something unobtainable and uncontrollable. Simply put, something that only 'Other' people (mathematicians) can expect to be able (and want) to 'do'.

The Subjectfying Effects of Setting by 'Ability' in English Secondary Schools

Tereshchenko, A.
(UCL Institute of Education)

This paper is concerned with setting by 'ability' in secondary schools in England. It is based on the ongoing 'Best Practice in Grouping Students' project investigating which grouping approach of students – setting or mixed attainment – is most effective in improving the outcomes of disadvantaged students who tend to be overrepresented in low sets (Francis et al. 2016). Drawing on available research, the paper will first discuss the existing setting rationalities in England. It will then use Foucauldian approach to discourse analysis to analyse the effects that setting rationalities, like discourses of individualised responsibility for one's success, have on practices of subjectification among students taught in sets. The analysis will investigate the subject positions of students in top, middle and bottom sets to understand what discourses students draw on to speak about the setting order. Special attention is paid to students in lower sets whose narratives are more likely to exhibit the projected blame around '(not) doing one's best' and psychological reconstruction of the underachievement to avoid the stigma created by their set position. The qualitative data this paper draws on was generated during the pilot and main phases of the project. The 15 interviews and 36 small group discussions explored 153 Year 7/8 students' experiences of setting by 'ability' across 15 secondary schools.

Youth Underachievement, its Causes and Consequences: New Insights from a Large-scale Investigation Across Europe

D'Angelo, A., Kaye, N.
(Middlesex University)

Young people who do not attain adequate qualifications and skills at school can experience severe difficulties in their transitions into further education, training and/or the labour market. This has detrimental consequences for the young people themselves and is also associated with high societal and economic costs.

There is a large body of academic work which discusses the numerous risk factors linked to educational underachievement (e.g. Coleman, 1966; Bourdieu and Passeron 1977; Driessen 2001; Yuval-Davis 2010). Personal characteristics including socio-economic status or being non-English speakers, as well as individual inclinations and skills, are widely accepted as playing an important role. However, these need to be placed within a broader context of social structures and interactions, including the family, the school, the local community and the 'systemic' level (Battin-Pearson and Newcomb 2000; Reay 2004; Lamb 2011). The complex interplay of all these dimensions affects not just the risk of underachievement but, more generally, levels of school engagement, motivations, aspirations and life pathways.

This paper offers an opportunity to present and discuss findings of a large-scale survey which, for the first time, has attempted to collect, analyse and compare large scale quantitative data to systematically test and further explore some of the well-established theories about risk and protective factors in young people's academic and professional development.

The survey formed part of the EU-funded 'Reducing Early School Leaving in Europe' project and involved the design and administration of a questionnaire to 19,000 young people in schools across seven different European countries, including the UK.

Sociology of Education B
ROOM 3.211

How Chilean Teachers Talk about Changes in their Social Trajectories. A Multidimensional and Subjective Approach to Social Mobility and Social Classes

Lizama, A.
(University of Manchester)

This presentation is based on data that I have collected for a study whose purpose is to explore everyday understandings of trajectories of Chilean Teachers by using their housing practices as a gate to entry to those social trajectories. This study analyses how teachers perceive changes in their trajectories in terms of social change, biographical change and social mobility when they reflect about their trajectories. This study proposes a qualitative design research; Interviewing and timelining were the main research techniques. Forty-one teachers -who work for private, public and private subsidised schools- were interviewed as part of this research. Interviewees were also asked to draw a timeline to represent the main changes in their residential and life trajectories.

This presentation discusses firstly about how issues related to social mobility appear when teachers talk about changes in their trajectories, especially in relation to other kind of life-course and structural changes. Finally, this presentation explores -in an empirical way- if when teachers talk about social mobility they are talking about a change of social class or if they understand social mobility as a change that does not imply a change of class position. From a theoretical perspective, by using Bourdieu class analysis framework, it is possible to start approaching a multidimensional concept of social mobility, focusing on people´s every day experiences, distinguishing (or not) this concept from other experiences of biographical and historical changes.

LGBTQ Teachers and Sex/uality Education Policy Enactment in Schools

Rudoe, N.
(University of Westminster)

School strategies and policies designed to address homo/bi/trans-phobia are focused on tackling homo/bi/trans-phobic (HBT) bullying, and this has had a positive impact on school environments. However, sexuality in schools remains a problematic area for both pupils and teachers. This paper examines LGBTQ teachers' identities and experiences in schools in the context of school policies relating to homo/bi/trans-phobia and to sex and sexuality education. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with twelve lesbian and gay teachers working in English and Welsh schools, I discuss teachers' personal experiences in relation to sexuality in school and their perspectives on sex and relationships education and policy in their schools. Using Ball, Maguire and Braun's (2012) concept of 'policy enactment', I analyse the ways in which the putting into practice of school policies around homo/bi/trans-phobic bullying and sex/uality education is a messy and complex process. I show the extreme variation in approach that different schools have to implementing sex and relationships education. I argue that schools' policies in relation to

tackling HBT bullying could be better supported by a more inclusive and comprehensive sexuality education curriculum.

Brickies and Blue-Sky Thinkers: A Look at How Academics Talk about 'Intelligence'

Cameron, H.
(The University of Sheffield)

The traditional idea of 'intelligence' as an innate, fixed, measurable object possessed by individuals is one which has shaped western education systems and approaches to assessment. Although this narrow idea of a general intelligence ('g') has long been challenged both from within Psychology, Sociology, and in popular discourse, the idea that people can be placed in a hierarchy of intelligence via IQ tests, or by A-level grades, or degree classifications, is persistent.

This paper will discuss the findings of a research project which looked at how university lecturers talked about 'intelligence', and how they positioned themselves in relation to these constructs, during 3 focus group conversations. Of most interest in this work were the ways in which the academics managed the different moral positions implicitly connected to some of the different discourses they drew upon, and how they positioned themselves within an unfair education system. By looking at the assumptions implicit in their talk, by noting contradictions and confusions produced as the conversations developed, the analysis built up a picture of lecturer discomfort with their role in the reproduction of inequalities, and resistance to the subtle categorisation and sorting of students into 'good' and 'bad'. However, there also emerged a discursive difficulty in presenting oneself as 'good' when one's own practice helps to perpetuate the idea of a natural hierarchy of ability.

This work comprised a discourse analysis following the work of Gee (2011), Willig (2008), and Davies and Harre (2001).

Biometrics in Schools: the Role of Authentic and Inauthentic Social Transactions

Leaton Gray, S.
(UCL Institute of Education)

Biometrics have always been part of the social world, but it is only recently that we have moved from an instinctive human model of recognition to a digital one. Recent scientific developments in the field have been capitalised upon by the commercial sector and exploited in various respects by school administration systems, with biometrics becoming comparatively widespread in UK and US schools. This brings both advantages and disadvantages as biometrics begin to change the fundamental relationship between institutions and the children in their care.

This paper discusses the current state of research in terms of biometrics and social identity, the impact of commercial pressures to adopt biometric systems, and the growing relationship with data privacy issues. It analyses potential problems surrounding unproblematic adoption, and discusses how this might inform future data privacy policies. Additionally, in the paper, I identify three key social issues relating to biometric use in schools, and offer a theory of social exchange, building on the work of Homans. This includes a classification of authentic versus inauthentic transations, in the democratic sense. Finally, the paper identifies biometrics as an area of social (and legal) risk for the future.

Sociology of Religion
ROOM 4.206

Mediating 'Aspirant' Religious-Sexual Futures: In God's Hands?

Taylor, Y.
(University of Strathclyde)

This paper explores the construction of vocational and familial futures, in times of 'aspiring', 'post-welfare' or 'crisis' youth transitions, as mediated by sexual-religious identification. By considering the intersectional relations of both sexuality and religion in constructing young people's aspirations, it highlights pragmatic and caring orientations, including a calling to religion as a site of present-future vocational investment. Here, I challenge the separation of religion and sexuality in youth transitions, and in notions of the 'times we're in' as compelling certain kinds of future-orientated aspirant (and secular) selves. Overall, the paper hopes to contribute to theorising the intersection sexuality and religion, in further understanding the subversive – and conservative – potential of religious-sexual values and

futures. Such desires interface aspects of 'getting by' and 'getting on' and at once re-inscribe and stretch normative vocational and familial choices.

The Impact of Gay-Friendly Cultures on Religious Expression: A Study of Inclusive Attitudes and Behaviours among Religious Adolescent Athletes

Morales, L.
(University of Winchester)

This project investigates the way attitudes inclusive of homosexuality have proliferated among high school aged male athletes, despite representing various religions, including: Christianity, Catholicism, Mormonism, Judaism, Islam, and Hinduism. Representative churches and central texts from many of these religions have historically espoused and actively supported homophobic practices and discourses in inter-personal and legal spheres. Utilizing a 6 question, open response survey, as well as Huber's centrality of religion scale (CRS-10), we discern the respondents' religious background, attitudes towards homosexuality, and religiosity. We then explore the way these young men reconcile their church's stances with their own inclusive beliefs, and discuss the relationship between socio-economic, cultural, and educational structures and secularization in an age of increasing individualization of institutions. Furthermore, we question the effect individualization and isolation may have on the relationship between dominant cultural narratives (in this case, the acceptance of homosexuality in Anglo-American cultures) and the way religious families transmit their values to their children. Framing our work within inclusive masculinity theory, we also examine the implications diminished homohysteria and the expansion of men's acceptable gendered behaviors have on creating pro-gay attitudes in people from culturally and religiously conservative backgrounds.

The Entanglements of Gender and Religion Among Transgender Jews with an Orthodox Background: Final Results and Conclusions

Poveda, O.
(Uppsala University)

In this paper I would like to present the final results and conclusions of my soon to be completed PhD thesis on the entanglements of gender and religion among transgender with an Orthodox background. This thesis, the first to the best of my knowledge on transgender religiosity, is based on observations and in-depth biographical interviews with 13 participants living in Canada, USA and Israel. In the course of my presentation, I would like to provide a summary of the main findings which illustrate in detail the ways in which gender and religion were negotiated by the participants through what I describe as 'dislocations' and 'reversal stories.' Gendered religious practices, a key feature of Orthodox Judaism, figure prominently in the analysis. I would also like to discuss the theoretical contribution of the study, not the least by attempting to move beyond the binary resistance/subordination that feminist scholars have developed to account for the agency of women in traditionalist religions. In order to do so, I deploy the body of theoretical work developed by Karen Barad and known as agential realism. Last but not least, I conclude by examining my initial commitments to social constructionism (in Peter Berger's definition) and how in the course of my research I have encountered 3 unexpected sites of resistance emerging from my material that have led me to reconsider my epistemological commitments.

Religion, Masculinity and the New Populism: From East to West

Roose, J.
(Australian Catholic University)

The past year in particular has been marked by a resurgence of political populism globally. From the emergence of Donald Trump and the Brexit in the West to Putin's Russia, the election of Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines and extreme Indian and Chinese nationalism in Asia, a global phenomenon is taking place in which narratives of masculinity lost and past greatness are surging to the fore. Religion is taking on an increasingly prominent role in public discourse and debate.

Much academic and media discourse has failed to take a global and as importantly, sociological approach to understand these issues. The significance of organised religion is almost entirely overlooked, as are key sociological issues of what have been referred to as 'redundant masculinities' and the global economic downturn.

This paper explores the role of organised religion in this complex and global phenomenon; Catholicism in the Philippines, the Orthodox Church in Russia, evangelical churches in the United States and the Church of England (UK). In societies where religion has over time become less significant in daily life, this paper considers how organised religion is once again coming to the fore in the context of the new political populism.

Work, Employment and Economic Life
ROOM 4.204

'Neither Here Nor There': The Liminal Spaces of Youth Employability Organizations

Leonard, P.
(University of Southampton)

Understanding the period of youth as 'a liminal stage' 'neither here nor there' (Turner 1974:232) is well established in sociological literature, Yet while temporal experiences of liminality have been much researched within youth studies, sparse attention has been given to the spatial experiences of the institutions and organizations within which young people's transitions are framed and governed. Increasingly however, as economic fluctuations continue to impact deleteriously on young people's transitions from education to work, the state is turning to a range of (often voluntary sector) organisations to manage young people into work. The aim is to enhance employability and access to paid work, often through offering unpaid work experience or 'volunteering'. Within UK policy discourses, the reasons for the failure of young people to gain paid employment predominantly focus on 'the supply side': the young people themselves. This paper seeks to extend this approach by shifting the focus to look at the institutional and geographical contexts in which volunteering occurs. Drawing on ongoing research conducted in organizations involved in volunteering and employability training, it argues that these have a key role to play if volunteering is to have an effective link to paid work for young people from diverse social backgrounds. That these organizations can also, in diverse ways, be conceptualised as liminal spaces, means that opportunities made available to the young people are constrained. While some do progress to paid work, others become stuck on the roundabouts of the job-seeking ring-road, not quite accomplishing the transition to 'there'.

Apprenticeships: An Alternative to University? A Study with Young Apprentices in London

Ryan, L., Lorinc, M
(University of Sheffield)

The British Government has a target of 3 million new apprenticeships by 2020 with apprenticeships to be given the same legal treatment as degrees. Through the apprenticeship levy, the Government plans to raise over £3 billion a year by 2019-20, of which £2.5 billion will be spent on apprenticeships in England alone. This is the highest investment in real terms ever made for apprenticeships (http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN03052).

still many questions to be answered about how young people find their way into apprenticeships, what their expectations and experiences of doing these training courses are and what they hope to achieve. In this paper, we address these questions drawing on longitudinal data from our qualitative research with young people on several apprenticeship schemes across London. As well as focus groups and repeat-interviews with young people, we also interviewed several key informants from training providers and employers. Our research found that young people often only find out about apprenticeships by chance and that, whilst schools actively promote sixth form, A-Levels and university as the main route for young people, they offer very little information about alternative learning pathways. Our paper highlights how young people narrate and navigate the tensions between apprenticeships as opportunities to learn practical skills while earning a wage and becoming independent, and university degrees as the prevailing 'gold standard' of achievement and future success.

Hoping vs Aspiring? Gendered Forms of Youth Enterprise

Wilde, R., Leonard, P.
(UCL Institute of Education)

Young people's labour market opportunities were disproportionately restricted during the economic recession of 2008 as they struggled to find work that offered a liveable wage, stability, and progression opportunities. A range of interventions and support programmes proliferated across the UK to aid them into work. Enterprise has been lauded by policy makers as the solution to economic problems and unemployment figures as well as embodying a set of moral values in line with neoliberal hyper-individualism. This paper draws on research conducted during 2013-2016, as the economy was beginning to recover and opportunities for young people slowly recovered. Based on ethnographic fieldwork of an enterprise course for unemployed young people and periodic interviews with seven participants from this course that chart their progress, this paper explores the individual stories of these potential new business owners and how they conceive of success. In creating their own jobs, these young people not only fulfilled policy makers' goals but also sought to escape an unstable labour market. This article seeks to unpick individuals'

own measures of success and how their structural positions in the labour market and society influence these. In particular, we highlight the effects of gender on the confidence and ambitions of young entrepreneurs. We conclude that while the young men imagined themselves as archetypal entrepreneurs, with bold ideas and willing to take risks, the young women were more measured, redefining enterprise under their own terms to suit their multiple roles and responsibilities.

Working Class Young Men, Employment and Education in Neoliberal Contexts

Walker, C.
(University of Southampton)

Youth training agendas have historically been constructed in largely instrumental terms, with the needs of employers and skills shortages at local and national levels constituting the main thrust of training policies. The shift towards the establishment of 'knowledge economies' over the last two decades of the twentieth century then saw the opening up of higher education systems, a corollary of which was the establishment of channels for those taking vocational pathways to move upwards, and government rhetoric aiming to 'unleash' aspiration. By contrast, the current focus on apprenticeships and shift away from widening participation appears to imagine that the lid can be placed back on aspiration, and that the 'neat and tidy' pathways from school to work apparently characteristic of the postwar era might be reestablished. Against this background, this paper reviews recent research addressing transitions from school to work and constructions of masculinity amongst working-class young men in a range of international contexts. As will be seen, far from being latter day 'lads' dreaming of pathways into manual labour, young men taking part in studies from countries as diverse as Russia, Australia and the UK have complex sets of aspirations in relation to education and work that will not fit easily into an instrumentalist training agenda. This reflects the fact that, for better or worse, processes of neoliberalisation have remade working-class masculinities in more 'entrepreneurial' ways.

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PAPER SESSION 5

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Wednesday 5 April 2017, 13:30 - 15:00
PAPER SESSION 5

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 1.218

DIGITAL REALMS: PROTEST AND PLAY

The Personal and Public Impact of Pokémon Go: Contextualising 'Novelty' Within the Broader Canon of Locative Media

Saker, M., Evans, L.
(Southampton Solent University)

Pokémon Go is a location-based augmented reality game that allows players to occupy a space that is simultaneously physical and digital. In a short period of time it has become a global phenomenon, celebrated as offering a 'unique' experience 'like no other'. The screen interface of the smartphone running Pokémon Go presents players with a digital impression of their immediate surroundings, replete with Pokémons superimposed into the mediated environment. Once a Pokémon has been physically and digitally located players are required to perform a number of actions to seize it. It can be claimed that Pokémon Go articulates the possibility for a series of seemingly new relationships between the personal and public realm. Suggested effects have included: players being more physically active than they otherwise would be; players frequenting public environments that they wouldn't usually inhabit; players forging new social connections as a result. Such effects, however, are far from novel. Drawing on two empirical studies with the seminal location-based social network Foursquare, it is out contention that the social effect of Pokémon Go can be better realised by contextualising this game within the broader canon of locative media. Our aim in this paper is to substantiate this claim and to offer a nuanced approach to understanding what impact Pokémon Go might presently be having on both the personal and public realm. In conclusion, we look to future research, proposing an exigency for questions that pertain to longevity and durability, which are themselves notably absent from studies within this field.

Reclaiming Sacred Spaces: The Case of Mexico-Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) and Reinvented Warrior Traditions

Jennings, G.
(Cardiff Metropolitan University)

The metropolis of Mexico City is situated in a valley surrounding a drained lake, at the centre of which was the Aztec (Mexica) capital, Mexico-Tenochtitlan. According to legend, this sacred site was selected because of the sighting of an eagle devouring a snake upon a cactus – a prophetic sign for the then nomads. Since the times of the conquest, colonization, independence and revolution, the geographically central Mexico City has remained the source of political, economic, military and symbolic power – a link between the Aztec rulers to present-day presidents. Within a context of reforms towards post-industrialisation, Westernisation and modernity, some communities are calling for a return to the Mesoamerican model as a project for both city and nation. Drawing upon earlier cultural critiques and anthropological insights, this paper attempts to add a sociological analysis to this phenomenon. I argue that certain social movements in Mexico are an attempt to use the glorified and mysterious past to change the present towards a utopian future. Two such cases are the martial art Xilam and the combat sport SUCEM, whose practitioners, instructors and supporters advocate a return to the glory of Mexico-Tenochtitlan through social media sites that share demonstrations, conferences, workshops, writings and interviews. The ruins of the ancient capital, the valley itself and the former Aztec Empire are thus reconsidered through a promotion of a reinvented warrior tradition for healthy, disciplined and moral lives: A stark contrast to the cultural stereotypes of obesity, crime and corruption that taint the city's image.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

SPACES OF COMMUNITY AND CARE

Volunteers on Patrol: The Role of Volunteer Patrols as Providers of Community Safety in Manchester

Westall, A.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Recent years have witnessed changes in the delivery of community safety within the urban environment. The voluntary sector has been encouraged to develop a wider role in the delivery of community safety, particularly through volunteer street patrols. New opportunities have been created for volunteers to become active and responsibilised citizens, however research into this area is limited. What is the contribution that volunteer patrols make towards community safety? What are the qualities of the interventions that the voluntary sector and volunteer patrols offer? What are the challenges to voluntary organisations and volunteer patrols? This ethnographic study of three volunteer patrol organisations (Manchester Street Angels, Manchester Village Angels and Manchester Street Pastors) operating within central Manchester (UK), seeks to address these questions. From the perspective of responsibilisation and representation, and through exploring the motivations and experiences of volunteers, it is suggested that volunteer patrols offer a unique enhancement to the delivery of community safety within the urban environment. This paper indicates some of the early findings of the research project.

The Dilemmas of Doing Public Sociology: Research/Activism with a Nottingham Soup Kitchen

Lyons-Lewis, A.
(Nottingham Trent University)

There is evidence from the UK and beyond that 'food poverty' is increasing, linked to austerity measures imposed by governments after the financial crisis of 2008. Data from the Trussell Trust, the largest UK network of foodbanks, allows sociologists and activists to highlight the growth of hunger in the UK. Much less is known about another growing aspect of charitable food provision in the UK - the 'soup kitchen'. There is no data or research about 'soup kitchens' in this country. The 'soup kitchen' is a private, charitable response to what should be a very public issue and an overlooked and poorly understood part of the cityscape in UK cities.

This paper reports initial reflections on my work with a 'soup kitchen' in Nottingham as a piece of public sociology and the dilemmas research and activism in this setting generate. Questions emerge regarding whether I have the right to intrude in to this 'safe space'; of how to negotiate genuine access to the life stories of the very vulnerable; of whether my work is actually challenging or just supporting the status quo, part of a charitable project which legitimises inadequate welfare and low wages. Moreover, the research requires that personal relationships develop with guests and volunteers at the soup kitchen 'relationships that the researcher is far freer than the researched to leave' (Stacey, p 178, 1991) .

Understanding the Dynamics of Cultural and Social Participation in North Wales: The Case of Heritage Railway Volunteers

Jones, S.
(Bangor University)

This presentation will discuss emergent findings from my current PhD study of volunteering within heritage railway societies in North Wales. The aims of the study are to understand the motivations and experiences of volunteers. Thus far data collection has included 70 qualitative interviews. Key emerging themes are discussed based on initial framework analysis of the data: how understandings of the role is shaped by work and gender identities; the role of family background; and relations with local communities.

North Wales has a distinctive industrial heritage, which has shaped much of the environment and landscape we see today. Heritage volunteers are a particularly under researched group in terms of civil society, whilst previous literature has focused upon for example, organisations such as the National Trust, there remains a substantial gap with regard to preserved railways, despite its popularity increasing across Europe and beyond.

The research is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council as part of the WISERD Civil Society Research Centre.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 3.205

EVERYDAY PARTICIPATION AND CULTURAL VALUE

The papers in this panel report on some of the emerging findings from the 'Understanding Everyday Participation – Articulating Cultural Values' (UEP) project (www.everydayparticipation.org); an interdisciplinary project funded for 5 years from 2012 by the AHRC as part of its 'Connected Communities' programme. UEP seeks to contextualise and challenge orthodox models of 'cultural value', which inform the legitimation and funding of a limited set of cultural forms, activities and venues by the State. It does this by examining the meanings and stakes people attach to supposedly mundane day-to-day practices in the everyday realm, such as hobbies, pastimes and informal social involvements, and how these are situated in time and place. In this way, the research seeks to extend recent attempts to apply a Bourdieusian frame to understandings of cultural consumption and social stratification in the UK, which have arguably neglected the 'ordinary' domains and spatial-temporal dimensions of cultural engagement. The papers in this session address the application of broader understandings of everyday cultural practices to the fields of work and creativity, social mobility and radical politics respectively.

Everyday Participation, Creativity and Working Lives

Gilmore, A., Miles, A.
(University of Manchester)

This paper addresses the separation of work and leisure in cultural sociology and in cultural policy studies by reconsidering the interdependencies between people's working lives, their involvement of 'creative' activities, and their perceptions of 'cultural' places. Drawing on in-depth interviews and ethnographic studies of community assets and institutions in two contrasting locations – the inner city wards of Cheetham Hill and Broughton in North Manchester and East Salford, and a suburban village on the edge of Aberdeen - it examines how local histories of work, employment and industrial identity impact community engagement, understandings and practices of 'creative economy' and attitudes towards 'the cultural city'.

The Life Course Dynamics and Socio-Spatial Mobility Effects of Everyday Cultural Practices

Leguina, A., Miles, A.
(University of Manchester)

In this paper, we address several key questions both for the Understanding Everyday Participation project and for the sociology of cultural consumption in general: How far is cultural consumption in adulthood determined by consumption during childhood and adolescence?; How do living conditions during adolescence impact on cultural consumption during childhood and adulthood?; What is the effect of social and geographical mobilities on participation patterns across lifecourse? The problem of how best to mobilise participation indicators available in different sources and which vary in nature is a central concern of this work. Here we combine data on cultural participation and identities from the 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS), a longitudinal quantitative panel study of (originally) 17,500 respondents born in 1958, with 220 life history and participation narratives from the 'Social Participation and Identity' project, which undertook in-depth qualitative interviews with cohort study members in the South East and North West of England, Scotland and Wales in 2008-09. Through the implementation of a mixed method strategy, we first combine multiple correspondence analysis and text mining of interview data to longitudinally represent and examine the UK cultural field. Secondly, we use regression models to quantify the impact of a number of demographic variables, and particularly the effects of intergenerational social and geographical mobilities, on participation habits and decisions.

The Cosmopolitan Everyday: Recovering Culture, Community and Citizenship for a Progressive Politics

Ebrey, J., Miles, A.
(University of Manchester)

In reorientating Conservative Party policy and philosophy away from liberalism and globalisation, Teresa May seeks to mobilize a reordered lexicon prioritising 'British (English) values'. This involves downsizing the notion of 'community', from the European to a more inward looking view, which draws on nostalgia for a pre-globalised culture. This rhetoric invokes an antipathy to 'foreigners' in general, but in the context of the BREXIT vote and current negotiations with the European Union, seems particularly biased towards European migrants; laying the blame with them for problems in the labour market, the lack of affordable houses to buy or rent and an oversubscribed health and education services.

In contrast to Nicola Sturgeon, who has insisted that 'diversity is strength' (Garavelli, Scotsman 8.10.16), May has suggested that "If you believe you are a citizen of the world, you aren't a citizen of anywhere", (Rampen, New Statesman: 7.10.16). With reference to ethnographic research in North East Scotland, undertaken as part of the Understanding Everyday Participation research project, this paper refutes the idea that small communities are resistant to cosmopolitanism, noting, as Frankenberg did in his work on rural Wales (1953), that 'cosmopolitan ties' were evident even through such unlikely everyday discourses as that of 'the small print of Funeral Notices' carried by the local paper. May, in her 2016 Conservative Party Conference speech, seems to valorize the institutions of family, citizenship and community and their inherent commitment to work and 'service', in contrast, she suggests, to the cosmopolitan liberal left. This paper will discuss whether or not the left, in its counter rhetoric, somehow forgot to foreground the values of negotiated cooperation and solidarity through participation that can be found in the ordinary, mundane dimensions and spaces of everyday life.

Environment and Society
ROOM 2.217

Foraging Tourism as Productive Nostalgia? Belonging, Heritage and Changing Climates

de Jong, A.
(University of the Highlands and Islands)

Foragers, as well as individuals attending foraging courses, are often negatively positioned as middle class urbanites possessing a desire to reconnect with nature; such desire is claimed to draw on nostalgic narrative templates that beckon a romanticised pre-industrialised past. The performances of foragers and foraging tourists has been critiqued as an unsustainable threat to ecosystems driven by no more than fine dining trends commodifying the use of wild foods. While not seeking to contest the realities of such critiques, this paper attempts to move beyond this negative association through utilising the notion of 'productive' or 'mobile' nostalgia (Bonnett and Alexander 2013) to explore the political potentials emergent through the rise in foraging tourism. Empirical evidence from qualitative interviews with foragers and foraging tourists from across the United Kingdom, alongside observant participation and media analysis, is drawn on to demonstrate the work this form of tourism undertakes in enabling belonging, performing heritage, and enacting a personal response to contemporary food politics. Rather than a form of resistance to change, the paper argues that foraging tourism may act as a mechanism through which individuals respond to contemporary political discourses. Further to this, far from reinforcing dualistic divisions positioning idealised pasts in opposition to industrialised, alienated presents, I argue that the ontological performance of foraging tourism brings into question prevailing dichotomies between nature/culture, weed/native and cultivated/wild.

Moralisation of the Market Sphere? On the Enactment of Fairtrade

Jonas, M.
(Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS))

The current market success of product marks like Fairtrade is construed by advocates of ethical consumerism as a moralisation of the market sphere in many Northern countries whereby ethical as well as environmental aspects are increasingly entering supply chains and the moral values of consumers – which evolved in the public sphere – are gaining relevance. This contribution builds on the discussion surrounding the public conception of this issue and takes a critical look at this diagnosis. Extensive empirical research into the enactment of Fairtrade in Austria reveals that an assertion of ethical aspects can only be partly assumed in the practices and arenas of conventional producers and retailers which have come to dominate the sale of products bearing the Fairtrade mark. Talk of moralisation is really only meaningful here with regard to arena-specific practices of alternative and sustainable world trade, which overlap to a large extent with those of their civic counterparts. The Fairtrade mark is thus increasingly at risk of losing its credibility in both the public sphere and in the sphere of the market.

Living in the Future? Low-Impact Development and Energy System Change

Shirani, F., Groves, C., Henwood, K., Pidgeon, N.
(Cardiff University)

The need for future energy system change in order to address the energy trilemma of security, affordability and sustainability is well-documented. Addressing these challenges will involve not only innovative technical developments, changes in business models and governance systems, but an understanding of individuals, families and communities who are located within and engage with these systems and technologies. Alongside technical

developments designed to address these challenges, alternative ways of living, now and in the future, are envisaged by those engaged in low-impact development. In this paper we draw on data from a qualitative longitudinal study involving residents of a low-impact ecovillage development in West Wales, the first of its kind in the UK to be granted planning permission. By visiting participants on multiple occasions at different time points, we have been able to follow their journey through developing the ecovillage. We consider how the successful meeting of their planning targets has not been without personal and social troubles, which are absent from official measures of the project's success. We draw out the implications of this for future low impact developments and consider the position of such ecovillage communities within a wider nexus of energy developments.

Uncovering Multiple Narratives of Community Energy in the UK, Germany and Denmark

Godleman, A.-L.
(University of Surrey)

The community energy movement has blossomed throughout Europe as an active, local response to the prevalent meta-narratives of climate change, resource scarcity, fossil fuel dependency and the rise of low carbon technology. The movement has the ability to influence the transition towards sustainable production and consumption of energy from a grassroots level. Using case study examples from the UK, Germany and Denmark, this research adopts a narrative research inquiry, drawing on qualitative interview data and document analysis to present multiple stories of the community energy movement. It aims to uncover how embedded pathways of energy regimes shape the opportunity for community energy in different contexts. The findings weave global meta-narratives with local narratives; discussing how personal stories are intertwined with the influence of global events and discourse. This frames a wider discussion and exploration of energy transitions, moments of change in political ideology and external shocks that open space for alternate energy futures. The paper considers the nature of social and personal stories, embedded in technical shifts and arbitrary interventions. A narrative methodological approach uncovers stories that relate to discussions of agency and structure. It unravels the influence of national political narratives on the community energy movement in each of the case studies and provides a comparison between countries. Finally, it discusses how narratives connect to one another; the positive influence of aligning narratives at different levels and; the negative effects of a misalignment such as clashes of political discourse with local concerns.

Families and Relationships
ROOM 2.220

MARGINALISED MASCULINITIES AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF CARE ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE

In this session we aim to critically explore the interrelationships between marginalized masculinities and care across the life course in urban contexts. Whilst increased economic and political uncertainty has come to define the current social condition, marginalized men's masculinities have always been intimately tied to evolving socio-economic processes. Existing scholarship in this area tends to focus on how young, working class boys deal with post-industrialization and their 'problematic' transitions into adulthood. The experiences of older men living in communities of social exclusion have received more limited academic attention.

In this themed session we seek to develop, but also move beyond, a focus on youth transitions to explore how men experience marginality in the long term, by prioritizing a life course perspective and attention to care. Drawing on a number of empirical examples, we reflect on numerous themes that have the potential to advance theories of both marginalised and caring masculinities. This includes attention to socioeconomic and gendered inequalities; vulnerability and dominance; gendered poverty pathways; and the roles of both formal and informal forms of care and support in localities. In so doing, we aim to understand the longitudinal and relational characters of working-class men's experiences within evolving urban contexts

Doing Gender Locally: The Importance of 'Place' in Understanding Young Men's Masculinities in the Male Role Model Debate

Ward, M.
(Swansea University)

Observable anxieties have been developing about the position of boys and young men in contemporary society in recent years. One explanation for this apparent 'crisis' is the supposed lack of father figures and male role models, which is thought to have negative impacts on their successful transitions into adulthood. Drawing on research conducted with young people who accessed a range of social care support services, this paper argues that transition

means different things for young men in different locales and that local definitions of masculinity are more significant for understanding young men's lives. Home life, street life, individual neighbourhoods, regions and nations all shaped the young men's identities and the particular practices they (and the staff working with them) drew on in order to create successful futures and 'safe' forms of masculinity. This approach has potential to re-shape the male role model discourse and anxieties associated with young men.

Researching Marginalised Femininities: Why Is It Important to Listen to Men's Voices?

Mannay, D.
(Cardiff University)

This paper draws on a range of studies, mainly conducted with women and girls in marginalised locales in south Wales. However, shifting the focus from femininities, the paper reflects on instances where men have directly contributed to the research, critiqued the findings or created a voice for themselves in other ways - and considers what they said. There is an exploration of how men position themselves as fathers and carers, their thoughts on the domestic sphere and their interaction or lack of engagement with local services. Within these discussions, masculinities are considered in relation to age, social class and the stigma of place. The paper thinks through representations of working class life, how these position men and how they both view and reposition themselves in relation to these competing discourses. Although, gaining an understanding of women's everyday lives does not necessitate a focus on the men in their communities, the paper argues that these new directions of focus allowed new insights, complicated the data and challenged my interpretations and academic outputs.

The Possibilities and Challenges of Achieving Gender Equality in Care for Men in Low-Income Families

Tarrant, A.
(University of Leeds)

This paper addresses a contemporary challenge; how gender equality might be achieved by involving men in care more positively. This is a complex task. More men are living in poverty and individualised accounts of men's fecklessness and absence are implicated as causal mechanisms in processes of family breakdown and child poverty. A dynamic understanding of men's broader familial interdependencies over the life course, can counter some of these assumptions. As an empirical example, men in low-income families evidence the ways in which the intersections of masculinity, marginalisation and social exclusion can actually produce care arrangements in which men are more likely to be involved and take an active role. This includes as kinship carers, but also care roles within wider sets of interdependencies. This involvement engenders alternative, caring performances and practices of marginalised masculinity.

While such involvement should be encouraged, it also needs to be supported. Men's care responsibilities are being constructed as the private responsibilities of individual men and families. In an austerity context, the privatization and individualization of care is deepening and financial and material support by the state is being removed. The experiences of men in low-income families are therefore a catalyst for reflecting further on questions about how gender equality might be achieved; how caring masculinities might be nurtured and encouraged; and also how gendered vulnerabilities relating to care responsibilities can be reduced.

Men's Sheds: Places and Spaces for Marginalised Masculinities in Later Years

Markham, S.
(Leeds Beckett University)

This paper presents the outcomes of a realist investigation that has developed middle-range programme theories, tested with empirical data, to explain how men's sheds work for attending men, in what circumstances and why.

The study took place in the Republic of Ireland where the economic downturn has affected the socioeconomic circumstances of working class men living in deprived urban areas. Unemployment and the reduction of social spaces for men has increased social isolation and health inequalities and diminished wellbeing. In one Irish community a health and wellbeing focused Men's Shed, coproduced by original members, has reduced social isolation and improved wellbeing outcomes for attending men. Values, such as the rejection of hegemonic masculinity, shared and enacted within the Shed have facilitated a social environment where the emotional needs of men can be safely met. This improves the men's lives, their relationships and is beneficial for their local community.

Frontiers
ROOM 3.210

Biographic Narrative Research Interviews: A Psychodynamic Exploration of How They Work and Can Work Better

Wengraf, T.
(Independent Researcher)

Attempts to link psychoanalysis and sociology are perennial: and are perpetually difficult. This paper suggests that a particular form of depth interviewing has been used to generate psychosocietal understanding in a particularly 'organic' fashion, and that a psychodynamic understanding helps to explain some of its power, and to enhance it.

To summarise the form of the interview, developed originally in Germany by Fritz Schutze, there are two core and one optional (third) subsessions.

• In the first, only one carefully designed initial open-narrative question is asked; the interviewer asks no further questions, just facilitating the answering (and making notes of cue-phrases) until the interviewee finishes their narrative.

• In the second, the researcher selects some of the cue-phrases in the order they were said and then pushes for examples and more detailed narratives of particular past events, known as PINs (Particular Incident Narratives). In this subsession, usually longer than the first, you only push for narratives of remembered happenings with more detail.

• The third session – usually after a lapse of time – is structured to explore matters still outstanding.

This paper – closely based on actual interviews - explores how psychodynamic understandings derived from Ogden, Bollas, Bion and others can help us understand how this type of interviewing typically works so well—if well understood -- to produce such rich material.

Abjection as an Intersectional Conceptual Tool

Kotouza, D.
(University of Kent (Alumna))

In response to the recent sociological use of the concept of abjection and the critique against its Kristevan origins (Imogen Tyler), I reconsider whether the concept of abjection should really be disconnected from its psychoanalytic origins in order to be employed sociologically. The fact that the concept has been used in literary and psychoanalytic studies to analyse cases of racism, sexism and homophobia, makes it particularly relevant to the contemporary theoretical search for an intersectional analysis of the interlinked dynamics of class, gendered and racialised forms of social domination. However, repudiating abjection's psychoanalytic origins renders it powerless: it has little to offer beyond what is already revealed by a biopolitical analysis of the state's protection of the purported health, safety and reproduction of the body politic. Here, I examine the operation of abjection psychoanalytically in contemporary cases of racism, misogyny and homophobia, and explore whether such an analysis of the psychic dimensions of crisis tendencies, governmental practices and popular politics can be revealing as to how these dynamics operate intersectionally.

DIY Academic Archiving: Making Open Qualitative Data

Moore, N., Dunne, N., Hanlon, M., Karels, M.
(University of Edinburgh)

While in the UK ESDS Qualidata continues to support researchers in archiving data and providing resources, it was always clear that ESDS Qualidata could not archive everything. In recognition of this, ESDS Qualidata have recently developed resources to support self-archiving via the ReShare facility. At the same time, many university libraries have been developing repositories for researchers to archive data (eg Edinburgh DataShare, a research data repository at the University of Edinburgh).

Our turn to DIY archiving is not a turn away from, that is against, these other initiatives, but rather a recognition of the need for multiple approaches to archiving research data, and a reminder that one-size does not fit all. Furthermore, we take the digital to offer new possibilities around access, rather than providing a long-term sustainability solution. Thus these options are not mutually exclusive. For instance, as well as creating an online archive, the Clayoquot Lives data

will also be deposited with Edinburgh DataShare, a research data repository at the University of Edinburgh, which offers better long term sustainability.

However, our invocation of the term 'DIY academic archiving' is not only to signal the value of multiple archiving infrastructures, but also to point to alternative archival histories and practices. We suggest academics have much to learn from a wide popular interest in archiving, that is in creating knowledge, and long histories of community archiving and the UK and beyond. In particular, we discuss the implications of open online qualitative data, available to anyone with internet access.

Lifecourse
ROOM 3.209

Challenges and Opportunities in Action-Oriented Research Designed to Enhance Inclusivity for Older LGB&T Care Home Residents

Simpson, P., Hafford-Letchfield, T., Almack, K., Willis, P.
(Edge Hill University)

Care homes for older people in the UK commonly ignore the differences of non-normative genders and sexualities (Hafford-Letchfield, 2008; Simpson et al, 2015; Stein and Almack 2012; Willis et al, 2013). In light of this neglect, we discuss the results of a pilot scheme designed to enhance inclusion of older LGB&T residents. The pilot was conducted in six care homes in Greater London (run by a national care home provider) in 2016. It involved recruiting and training eight middle-aged volunteers with extensive experience of LGB&T cultures who were deployed as Community Advisors (CAs). Using an evaluation tool, CAs worked with home managers on developing LGBT-inclusive environments. The evaluation tool comprised seven measures, which included: policies and procedures; consultation with residents; countering prejudice/discrimination; measures normalizing LGB&T differences; trans-related issues; end-of-life care; and staff recruitment/training. The research team conducted pre- and post-intervention interviews (N=36) with CAs (n=8), care home managers (n=6), key management staff (n=3) and a LGB&T freelance trainer/AGE UK employee. We foreground low levels of staff awareness, lack of prioritization of LGB&T issues and significant resistance to LGB&T inclusion largely motivated by religious belief. However, we also discuss a countervailing 'co-production' turn when CAs lead advisory sessions for staff and became critical friends to home managers. We therefore identify ways in which CAs can be a valuable in bridging the gap between heterocentric care home cultures and the lived realities of older LGB&T residents.

The Value of Things: Meanings of Acquisition, Retention and Divestment in the Transition to Retirement

Venn, S., Burningham, K.
(University of Surrey)

A variety of psychological and sociological research indicates that an excessive focus on acquiring material goods is not only environmentally damaging but also associated with lower individual wellbeing (Ditmar et al 2014; Csikszentmihalyi 2000). Popular websites and books (Kondo 2015; Wallman 2015) also propound the idea that getting rid of material possessions may promote individual wellbeing. However, problematizing the acquisition of possessions and valorising their divestment ignores the complex symbolic meanings that things (and their acquisition and divestment) have and the roles they play in social relationships (Miller 2009; Hurdley 2006).

In this paper we focus on the transition to retirement as a period when people may reflect on the possessions they have, those they want to acquire and those they want to get rid of. Focusing on processes of acquisition, retention and divestment at this point in the lifecycle is significant given the growing number of people approaching or entering retirement, who are often portrayed as engaging in excessive levels of consumption which are counter to notions of sustainable living.

Drawing from serial interviews with 40 men and women in the UK transitioning to retirement (n=120), we show how retirement presents as an opportunity for people to reflect on the value of 'things' and suggest that consumption practices in retirement households are more nuanced than simply buying more or divesting, but rather depend on the emotional attachments to some things, the functionality of others and a desire to refresh the home in readiness for living well in later life.

The Formative Cultural, Economic and Social Meanings in the Construction of Social Identity by Ageing Sexual Minorities

Mthombeni, P.
(Ghent University, Belgium)

As societies are now becoming more tolerant to sexual minorities, the pushing need is to understand and pave the way for the younger generation of LGB to know the ageing processes of sexual minorities within a homo-friendly and heteronormative conjuncture. As an open view of the younger LGB, their 21st-century perceptions of being gay/lesbian or bisexual are quite different from the older LGB groups who had to deal with various homophobic state policies. Social identity brings public issues and troubles into the personal frame, as a result, individuals consciously and unconsciously find themselves renegotiating various institutional and structural orders. Therefore, it is impossible to try to do a research study on ageing sexual minorities without looking at the intersectionality of history, ageing and sexuality that shape their social identity. This paper uses Bourdieu`s work as a theoretical foundation to investigate the point of intersectionality on the cultural, economic and social meanings that are mostly formative (having profound influence) in the construction of social identity by ageing sexual minorities. The main goal of this paper is to broaden the theoretical research focus on sociological gerontology by using Bourdieu's thinking and pinpointing the occurrence of intersectionality in the construction of social identity. The aim that is pushed in this paper by juxtaposing Bourdieu`s work on the forms of capital with other theoretical frameworks on ageing sexual minorities, is to establish at what point social, economic and cultural capital do intersect to create the multiple social identities of the ageing LGB.

Masculinity, Violence and Power: A Theoretical Framework for Engaging with Middle-Aged Male Suicide

Holmes, S.
(University of Leicester)

In 2013 male suicide had reached its highest point since 1981. Previous accounts of suicide have concentrated upon younger men, but the 2013 figures showed, for the first time, suicide being most prevalent amongst men between the ages of 45-59. Suicide is currently the biggest killer of men under the age of 50 in the UK.

Concentration upon the emotional practices understood and undertaken by men has been a central element in the majority of thinking around this issue. The question of men's emotional lives has, throughout much of the critical theory concerning men and masculinities, been a difficult one address. Moreover, there is a larger question concerning the idea of a homogenous masculinity given that any given definition of masculinity is deeply entrenched in specific historical and cultural practices.

Drawing upon Norbert Elias' vision of societal process in terms of violence, this paper begins to examine how this inward violence enacted upon the self might be viewed in terms of the overall prohibition of violence within 'civilised' states as a both a display of, and a means of expressing an internal struggle and maintaining, control. Using violence upon the self, specifically with the intention of taking a life, could be seen as an attempt to reassert the individual as the ultimate agent, and effective arbiter, of their own destiny; bringing the wayward body back into line with this final act and leaving it as a testimony, perhaps, to one's pain and the choice one has made to overcome it.

Medicine, Health and Illness
ROOM 4.205

Recovering the Social and Historical Causes of Glasgow's Excess Mortality: Public Policies and 'Personal' Troubles

Collins, C., Levitt, I.
(University of the West of Scotland)

This presentation reports findings of ongoing research to inform public understanding of Glasgow's 'excess mortality'. In previous work, based on government archival sources, we have shown how far-reaching plans to 'modernise' the Scottish economy from the early 1960s impacted on the City – with deleterious effects which were soon understood within government to have serious implications for the future. Nonetheless, there was no proportionate adjustment to the 'modernisation' policy by 1979 and Glasgow entered the long-period of Conservative government thereafter with a heightened vulnerability to the impacts of UK-wide policies. Our latest research demonstrates how government in Scotland after 1979 sought even more strongly to reject the growing awareness of the social and political causes of Scotland's, and particularly Glasgow's, increasingly troubling health outcomes; prevented researchers from exploring causal relationships between adverse social circumstances (notably unemployment), 'destructive patterns' in family life and health, and insisted instead on individualistic and behaviouralist explanations and solutions ('the ability of

individuals to choose healthier ways of living for themselves and their families'). Drawing on Simmel and Polanyi, we argue that an entrenched and resilient public policy became deeply implicated in causing the troubling health phenomena evident in Scotland – and particularly Glasgow – in recent decades, and that this was exacerbated after 1979 by a sustained 'denialism' which not only set government against 'recovering the social' in public health, but also undermined the limited attempts at mitigation of health problems in Glasgow which had been put in place by the 1974-79 Labour Government.

The Psychic Life and Slow Death of Austerity: From a Psychocentric to Psychopolitical Autopsy of 'Welfare Reform Suicide'

Mills, C.
(University of Sheffield)

Since the financial recession and subsequent austerity driven welfare reform, increasing numbers of people in receipt of benefits in the UK are committing suicide. Media coverage of individual suicides, along with public domain suicide notes, and letters from Coroners to the Department for Work and Pensions, have been amassed by anti-cuts and disabled people's organisations to create public archives of 'austerity suicide' and 'welfare reform deaths'. This paper explores the growing public archive of austerity, with a specific focus on media coverage as one of the mechanisms through which 'austerity suicide' enters the public domain, paying attention to what kinds of frames of intelligibility such archives create to make sense of austerity and suicide.

This paper finds that while the media (re)produces stigmatising anti-welfare common-sense, psychocentric framings of suicide as the result of 'mental illness', and eugenicist logics of 'burden' and 'cost', the newspaper articles analysed here (in local, national, left and right-wing papers) also provide glimpses of counter-discourses of austerity and of suicide. Drawing upon the psychopolitics of Frantz Fanon and Lauren Berlant's 'slow death', this paper develops a methodology of psychopolitical autopsy to explore the material and affective atmospheres of austerity: the psychic lives and slow deaths from which suicide may represent an escape.

Private Pharmaceutical Production and Public Health Protection: Are We Getting Safer?

Abraham, J.
(King's College London)

By the 1970s, all Western industrialised countries had developed regulatory systems making governments legally responsible for protecting the public from sale and prescription of unsafe pharmaceutical products. Drawing on years of extensive international documentary and interview data collection, this paper investigates the trajectory of such safety protection since the 1970s, with particular focus on the research question: are we getting safer or less safe, and why? The presentation first explains what is meant by drug safety in this context and then introduces various measures of safety over time, such as adverse event reports from taking prescription drugs, safety alerts/warnings, and withdrawal of pharmaceuticals from the market. It will be argued that safety protection has been deteriorating since the 1990s. A number of sociological explanations for this are then hypothesised and discussed. These operate at both the ideological and material levels. For example, the ideology of pharmaceutical innovation, which induces patient organizations to press for early access to new drugs with less evidence of safety; the belief that the regulatory state should be minimised because it creates barriers to valuable new drugs, which leads to permissive regulatory decision-making; the acceleration of regulatory review times, which results in diminished independent assessment of evidence and placing greater trust in data provided by pharmaceutical companies; and the redirection of regulatory resources away from safety protection duties towards marketing approval targets for new drugs set by pharmaceutical companies fees' paying for regulatory 'services'. Finally, the paper suggests some policy reforms that might make us safer.

Strategies of Hope and Survival in Post-Socialist Deindustrializing Towns

Scheiring, G.
(University of Cambridge)

Several path-breaking quantitative studies have analysed the role of political choices and economic policies in divergent health outcomes in general, and studied how economic decline and austerity might cause human suffering in particular. Post-socialist countries that underwent rapid change offer a unique opportunity to analyse the political economy of health in times of political and economic turmoil. Yet, the literature thus far has failed to offer thick descriptions linking multiple levels of analyses including contextual and individual factors influencing health. Through what channels did the shock of transition, privatisation, liberalisation and deindustrialization effect individual chances of death and survival? In my paper I analyse the mechanisms through which macro-level policies and economic processes translate into divergent individual life chances. Based on a fieldwork and semi-structured interviews I

exploit the setting of post-socialist Hungary to compare individual fates and their interplay with national and global economic processes in four medium sized industrial towns with different economic profiles. Using a relational theory of class the paper sheds light on how working age people with different levels of social, cultural and economic capital use socio-cultural repertoires to make sense of rapid economic change and to devise survival strategies. A large number of regions still face transformations comparable to that of the post-socialist countries therefore the results go beyond the context of a single country and significantly expand the scope of the existing public health, economic sociology and political economy of health literatures.

Methodological Innovations
ROOM 3.213

Exploring Digital Methods: Solicited and Unsolicited Accounts of Domestic Energy Prosumption

Reid, L., Ellsworth-Krebs, K.
(University of St Andrews)

Critical digital sociology is an opportunity through which digital tools may contribute to a rethinking of sociological craft (Carrigan 2013). It represents new ways of imagining the 'doings' of sociology, of encouraging professional reflexion, and of interrogating the technology/society binary. In this paper we explore notions of 'natively digital' (Rogers 2013) and reflect on how differences in solicited and unsolicited digital data may inform debates in critical digital sociology. Drawing on our experiences of a research project exploring domestic renewable energy prosumption (Ritzer and Jurgenson 2010), and related interdisciplinary digital methods workshops, we reflect on the relationship between social life and social research. Specifically, we discuss the role that digital (research) configurations may play in bringing forth social realities related to energy prosumption, in order to understand everyday living and the mechanisms through which social arrangements govern these. We therefore reflect on our journey through the research project and the unforeseen effects of research with the internet in terms of how it has informed our approach and caused us to reflect on the nature of domestic energy research more broadly. We also attempt to contribute to discussions about the nature of sociological craft by introducing imaginative new ways of developing and interrogating digital data.

Participatory and Mobile Methods in Social Research with Migrant Families

Kaptani, E., ONeil, M.
(Open University)

Our research project combines walking methods and participatory theatre to create a space for exploring, sharing and documenting phenomenological processes of belonging and place making that are crucial to understanding in 'enacting citizenship'. Launched with a week long training programme in using participatory theatre with migrant groups for PhD students, art practitioners, public sector professionals and researchers, the research team has completed two phases of research with migrant mothers and girls in London and are about to start the third phase with families with no recourse to public funds. Our previous research shows that migrant groups and families' cultural, linguistic and social marginalization can be reduced through participatory methods that bring into dialogue participants and policy, becoming a citizenship practice in its own right (Erel and Reynolds 2014; Erel 2011; O'Neill 2011;Kaptani 2008;). This presentation will particularly explore how the combination of walking and participatory theatre methods connect the personal to the public realm and vice versa in the biographical, performative, spatial and visual material emerging from each method. We will also show how walking and participatory theatre as embodied, sensual methods can mutually reinforce each other and can be used to create more textured and rich data. This presentation shares the aims, methods and process of the research project with migrant families to advance methodological knowledge and understanding, as well as contribute to capacity building and crucially policy and practice.

Citizen Social Science: Mobilising Citizens as Co-researchers in Understanding Everyday Life

Albert, A.
(University of Manchester and Lancaster University)

Citizen Social Science (CSS) is an emergent phenomenon that requires further attention. It is currently under-conceptualised and under-theorised. CCS involves mobilising citizens as co-researchers in creating and conducting social research. Where CSS has been theorised, the focus has been on its potential as method: a novel form of crowd-sourced data collection in a context of increasing technological advancements in, and possibilities for, data gathering and analysis. This paper charts the emergence of CSS and explores how the concepts and practice of CSS

sit in the fields of public sociology, participatory research and mobile inventive methods. It draws on three case studies as empirical investigations into how CSS works in practice: (i) an analysis of a sample of directive responses to the second wave of the Mass Observation Project; (ii) a crowd-sourcing project on mapping empty houses; and (iii) a resident-led project in Moss Side, Manchester, to collect and curate residents' experiences of place and migration.

The paper uses empirical data to reflect on how the possibilities of CSS exceed the dominant view of it as a new means of creating data repositories. Rather, CSS enables the detailed examination of participation. It considers how the data produced in CSS is an epistemology, and a politics; not just a method or realist tool for analysis. The paper concludes that CSS has greater potential as a transformative practice that emphasises the collective sociological imagination, than as its current default as an instrumental methodological innovation.

'Are we Lost?' Participatory Action Research, Creative Methods and Map Making with Individuals Experiencing Disadvantage

Crossley, C., Harding, N.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

We are currently experiencing a participatory turn in criminological and sociological research. It is widely recognised that traditional methods for engaging 'hard to reach' participants, such as disadvantaged children and young people and female (ex)offenders, have limitations. In a bid to address this, researchers are increasingly turning to creative methods within a methodological framework of participatory action research (PAR). PAR centres the participant within the research design, implementation and analysis to ensure that the voices of the most disadvantaged are heard. Creative methods offer a flexible approach that complements the participant focused nature of PAR; particularly, with individuals with communication difficulties, often over represented in 'hard to reach' groups.

Here we discuss two examples of PAR with creative methods; in particular, the researchers utilise map making as a creative method to engage youth from neighbourhoods labelled as gang effected, and with female (ex)offenders. 'Here.Me.Now' uses birds eye view street maps to examine aspiration, youth transitions and neighbourhood. 'Places on Probation' facilitates participants to draw narrative maps in order to critically assess intersections of 'community', criminal justice and desistance. Whilst both projects utilise map making, the way that this method is imagined by the participants is vastly different. This presentation will compare the two projects before commenting upon the usefulness of map-making, creative methods and PAR for researching 'hard to reach' individuals and communities.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE AND ETHNICITY: IDENTITIES, SUBJECTIVITIES AND RELATIONS

'We All Black Innit?' Exploring Intra-Ethnic Relations between Black British African and British African Carribbean Groups

Owusu-Kwarteng, L.
(University of Greenwich)

'We all Black innit?' examines 'intra ethnic' relationships between second and third generation members of British African and British African Caribbean groups, located in two key urban settings (London and Birmingham). Through unstructured interviews, it explores how positive informal/formal 'race based coalitions' (Rogers 2004), have been forged, partly due to support and celebration of each other's contributions to professionality (e.g education and work), and popular culture (e.g music and sports). Moreover, it discusses how members of these generations embrace difference and commonalities in terms of 'histories language and culture' (Hall 1988:5), and the role of 'pan ethnicity' in facilitating positive relationships. There is, however, acknowledgement of 'intra ethnic' tensions existing between these groups, largely resulting from historical (and often negative) stereotypes of each other's cultural attributes. It also addresses how both groups have been marginalised in terms of socio-economic resource allocation, thus affecting their daily lives and increasing hostile competition for what is available. This is intensified if allocation is based on colour/ethnic lines (Malik 2012). The findings suggest that although this appears to have been a greater issue for migrant generations arriving Britain between the post war era and the 1980s, to an extent it has impacted on 'intra ethnic' relations between the second and third generations. In the main, however, it would seem that the mutual respect between younger generations of British African and British African Caribbean people, has grown with time.

'Middle-Class' Subjectivities Across British South Asian Groups: A Mixed-Methods Study

Saini, R.
(City University of London)

This paper seeks to gauge the extent to which social class as an identity is evoked by different British South Asian ethnic groups in professional - i.e. middle class - occupations. It will look at the concept of 'middle-classness' and conflicting subjectivities regarding what it is to be 'middle class' for ethnic minorities, particularly how differing migration histories, labour market experiences and patterns of assimilation, integration and discrimination affect experiences of class, and whether these vary by extent of ethnic and religious identity, gender and place.

For Rollock (2014), it is the lived experiences of class which bear consideration in the context of minority groups, as among different communities different classed capitals vary in the extent of their worth, weight and legitimacy. We can expect to see evidence of perceptions of class, social hierarchy and mobility being interrelated with, and contingent on, experiences of racism, religion, ethnic identity, and community belonging as well as by class background, with the strong working class profile of many first generation ethnic minorities hailing from the South Asian sub-continent.

The evidence base for this paper is comprised of semi-structured interviews with British Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Indian legal and engineering professionals, and quantitative data from the UK Citizenship Survey 2010/11. Key findings based on the salience of class and occupational identities across these different groups, and how individuals perceive and relate to the social class system in the UK will be presented followed by initial conclusions and group discussion points.

Migration, Human Capital and Economic Mobility: The Role of Internal Conversations

Netto, G., Hudson, M., Noon, M., Sosenko, F., De Lima, P., Kamenou-Aigbekaen, N.
(Heriot Watt University)

Migration involves individuals in shaping their career trajectories within new labour markets, opportunity structures and social norms in destination countries. A number of quantitative studies have explored the economic integration of migrants by comparing their labour market outcomes with others. However, less attention has been paid to how migrants in low skilled work gain or transfer human capital to move beyond such work in their new contexts. Drawing on a critical realist approach used by Archer (2003, 2007), this paper explores the role of internal conversations in explaining how such migrants attempt to build on their skills and knowledge in order to advance occupationally. We draw on interviews and case studies of 33 individuals from diverse countries employed in low skilled work in. We reveal the crucial role that internal conversations play in a process which is complex, multi-faceted and non-linear.

Witnessing Whiteness? Examining Cultural Capital and Logics of Ethno-Racial Deficiency

Wallace, D.
(Brandeis University)

There is a significant, unnamed tradition in British sociological research that renders cultural capital synonymous with whiteness. This development is almost entirely unintentional, but nonetheless consequential for the extension and engagement of Bourdieu's scholarship. In this paper, it is suggested that there are at least four substantive factors that contribute to the expanding relationship between whiteness and cultural capital. These include: (1) the limited understanding of ethnicity and race in Bourdieu's scholarship; (2) the paucity of research on the minority middle classes; (3) the robust body of research on the white middle classes; and (4) the stalled traction of scholarship on cultural capital sensitive to ethno-racial differences. This paper draws on a 14-month long comparative ethnography as a case study to provide an asset-based reading of cultural capital among the Black Caribbean middle classes in Britain. In so doing, the paper suggests that whiteness should be further problematised in sociological and educational research, especially when developing cultural capital analyses.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: REFUGEES, ASYLUM AND MIGRATION

Refugees in Italy: Personal and Community Impacts of the National Reception System

D'Angelo, A.
(Middlesex University)

The surge of migrants crossing the Mediterranean in search of protection has been widely described as a 'Refugee Crisis'. If there is a 'crisis' however, this is not in the numbers, but in the responses at international, national and local level. Building on the findings from an ESRC-funded research project, this paper focuses on the Italian reception system, and in particular on the case of Sicily, the main point of arrival for mixed-migration flows in the central Mediterranean. This system is extremely complex, involving a number of state and non-governmental actors and a multi-tier classification of centres and structures. Local variations, short-term changes of function, closures and re-opening are the norm, rather than the exception. Indeed, the whole system has been based on emergency approaches and temporary measures for quite some time. On the other hand, a ground-level analysis reveals mechanisms which have become part and parcel of the social and economic reality of Sicily. Asylum seekers and alleged 'economic migrants' are kept in an open-ended legal limbo which pushes them towards illegal employment and a life 'off the radar' with no civil and welfare rights, though at the same time embedded in often strong social networks. A system which is producing human, social and legal externalities which may soon backfire. The aim of this paper is to explore the nature and antecedents of the Italian reception system and to discuss its possible long-term consequences on the social and economic well-being of individuals migrants and on the wider local society.

Asylum Seekers in Bologna: Accommodation System and Space Politics

Anderlini, J.
(Università degli Studi di Genova)

European migrations policies are increasingly focused on the definition, administration and control of space. The elements that characterise the articulation of these policies are deportation, detention and dispersal (Schuster 2005). These policies, and more broadly their connection to the securitisation of mobility (Zetter 2009), are more evident if we consider the situation of asylum seekers in Europe.

Spatial dispersal policy has become predominant on the asylum accommodation management in the last decades by European countries and the subdivision of these populations in 'quotas' to be 'distributed' on territories is the key element of contemporary policies.

The present contribute takes into account the local accommodation system for asylum seekers in Bologna, Italy, concentrating on its spatial dimension.

Focusing on internal norms of housing and (im)mobility issues, the relationship between subjects and lived places is analysed. Starting from the description of the local asylum system field and its actors, public and private, spatial politics of dispersal, emerging from the interactions between these different subjects, are examined. The specific articulation of the local accommodation field concurs to outline the experience of the asylum seekers as shaped by spatially structured conditions (as suggested by Bourdieu (1993) juxtaposing physical and social space) and individuals agency.

Pushes and Pulls: Asylum Migration the Allure of the Simple Explanation

Mayblin, L.
(University of Warwick)

Since the early 1990s asylum policy in European states has become increasingly dominated by the concept of the economic 'pull factor': that asylum seekers are drawn to states where they will be able to work and receive welfare benefits. This article presents a critique of the application of the economic pull model to forced migration. Drawing on a systematic review of the research evidence on economic pull factors we demonstrate that this theory of forced migration remains unproven and is centrally flawed in its inability to account for the complexity of such phenomena. Rather than searching for more, or better, evidence that asylum seekers are 'pulled' to wealthy countries by welfare and work opportunities using models which simplify complex phenomena, we argue that it is theories which seek to account for complexity (but not necessarily simplify or solve it) which more adequately explain patterns and processes of forced migration. That policymakers remain deaf to approaches which acknowledge but do not seek to solve complexity is explained, drawing on work in Cultural Political Economy in terms of the existential necessity for complexity reduction in policymaking.

Migrant Lives and the Migration Industry in the Mediterranean

Montagna, N.
(Middlesex University)

Migration industry is a widely debated concept referring to all those activities motivated by the prospect of some financial gains. In their seminal work Salt and Stein (1997) define migration industry as that diverse international

business of international migration 'with a vast budget, providing hundreds of thousands of jobs worldwide, and managed by a set of individuals and institutions, each of which has an interest in how the business develops.'

This paper will look at the migration industry in Sicily and how it impacts on the lives of migrants and draws upon the research project EVI-MED-Constructing an evidence base of contemporary Mediterranean migration and funded with an urgency grant by the ESRC in 2015.

Sicily represents an interesting case to investigate with regard to the migration industry. First, it is in frontline of the current migratory flows crossing the Mediterranean sea. Second, the current flows to Europe are unprecedented in size and diversity in recent history. Third, the role of illicit activity and informal economy are reputed crucial in the management of the flows. The purpose of this article is threefold. First, it presents some data about the migration industry in Italy. Second, it provides a basic description of the migration industry, its principal components, characteristics and fundamental dynamics. Third, by using ethnographic data it will look at how it impacts on the lives of the migrants who have recently crossed the Mediterranean.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration C
ROOM 2.219

Front-Line Professionals and Their Enactment of the Prevent Counter-Terrorism Duty

Thomas, P.
(University of Huddersfield)

The 2015 introduction of the Prevent Duty represented a significant expansion of this highly-contested strand of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, placing a legal duty on all public bodies and their individual staff to show 'due regard to preventing people from being drawn in to terrorism'. This includes a requirement on professionals to be aware of and look out for signs of 'radicalisation' and, where there are 'concerns', refer these to the relevant authorities, including potential referral to the Channel process.

Here, it is clear that front-line professionals are being 'responsibilised' (McGhee, 2010) for the prevention of terrorism in the way that Muslim communities were previously (Thomas, forthcoming), a securitising development that makes the public issue a personal responsibility for individual professionals. The resulting high-profile, inappropriate referrals have been predictable. However, the wider lived reality of the Prevent Duty as it is being implemented at ground level is more complex. Here, the concept of 'policy enactment' (Braun et al, 2010) is important, highlighting how national state policies are mediated and enacted by ground-level professionals, often significantly altering their content and impact. Whilst avoiding normative assumptions about the conduct of professionals, this panel uses research engagement with ground-level implementation to examine the lived experience of the Prevent duty within different sectors of Britain's education and welfare services. Both Busher, Choudhury and Thomas and Jerome and Elwick examine the Prevent Duty within schools and colleges, whilst both Finch and McKendrick and Stanley and Guru critically analyse its impacts within social work.

What the Prevent Duty Means for Schools and Colleges in England: An Analysis of Educationalists' Experiences

Busher, J., Choudhury, T., Thomas, P
(Coventry University)

The announcement in February 2015 that all public institutions, including schools and colleges, would have a legal duty under Prevent intensified the focus on this policy agenda – a policy agenda that was already being felt in schools and colleges after it was integrated into OFSTED's comprehensive assessment framework in the wake of the 'Trojan Horse' affair. The government insisted the duty should be understood simply as part of existing responsibilities to 'safeguard' children. Critics however expressed concern that it would put undue pressure on schools and teachers and that the new measures could intensify suspicion of the state and exert a 'chilling effect' (Husband & Alam 2011) on relations between schools/colleges and some Muslim students, thereby actually playing into the hands of those seeking to recruit young people into terroristic activities.

Drawing on data from detailed semi-structured interviews with over 90 educationalists from 18 schools/colleges across London and West Yorkshire, and a national online survey, this paper examines educationalists' (teachers/lecturers and other school/college staff) experiences and enactment of and attitudes towards implementing the Prevent duty during its first 18 months. Specifically, it examines how educationalists are interpreting the Prevent duty, how it has affected their working practices, how educationalists think they could be better supported in this area, and the

implications of the duty for the relationship of school/college staff with students, parents, governors and the wider community.

I Knew What Was Going on the News, But I Didn't Know How to Understand It: Secondary Students' Views on Learning About Extremism, Radicalisation and Terrorism

Jerome, L., Elwick, A.
(Middlesex University)

Schools implementing the Prevent Duty in schools have largely focused on a reactive response, developing safeguarding systems to deal with children deemed to be 'vulnerable'. By contrast, a recently completed Home Office funded project, Building Resilience, aimed to develop a more proactive response rooted in the Citizenship curriculum. Nine schools developed curriculum projects exploring aspects of the Prevent agenda, including radicalisation, extremism, terrorism, fundamental British values and the Prevent policy itself. In this paper we discuss the views of the key stage 3 students who experienced these lessons, presenting data from an end of project questionnaire (n=232) and twelve focus groups. Students felt it was important that schools provide them with lessons about these controversial issues and valued opportunities to engage with complexity and develop their own informed opinions. They were sceptical of adults telling them what to think and were critical of media coverage and of government policy. Despite being open to considering multiple perspectives and questioning simplified narratives of good / bad, they showed lower levels of support for political violence than the general population and valued civil liberties over social order. We argue that the Prevent policy, which has been criticised by many in education, can also be used to create spaces which are valued by young people and which promote deeper thinking about complex problems, rather than closing down or stifling debate.

'It's Just Safeguarding' PREVENT and Contemporary Social Work Practice

Finch, J., McKendrick, D.
(University of East London)

In July 2015, The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) came into force in the UK.   This places a duty (i.e. a legal requirement) on social workers to work within the PREVENT agenda; namely, identify and manage those deemed to be at risk of extremism and terrorism. We will argue that PREVENT is an example of increasing securitisation, which serves only to undermine human rights, privacy and fundamental tenets of justice. In turn, such securitisation, impacts decisively on social workers who have traditionally occupied a pluralist libertarian space in the UK.

The presentation focuses on how safeguarding is currently being recast within a securitised discourse. As such, we will argue that PREVENTS incursion into safeguarding in both the children and adult arenas, ensures that social workers, have become legally mandated to 'safeguard' those at alleged risk of radicalisation and extremism, either by safeguarding children from being drawn into extremism from third parties, or indeed their own families; or identifying adults who might also be at risk from being drawn into extremism. We challenge this dominant, seemingly common sense and persuasive narrative that, young people in the UK, at alleged risk of extremism and radicalisation simply require 'safeguarding' using the state's existing systems, linked to this, that those at risk of radicalisation are vulnerable and are without agency. We argue that this new emerging area cannot be conceptualised as a simple or unproblematic matter of safeguarding, rather that social workers are at risk of being co-opted into securitised state practices.

Rights, Violence and Crime
ROOM 4.214

Survivors of Sexual Violence: Not Exotic After All…

Lee, D.
(Nottingham Trent University)

Sexual violence is prevalent in the UK, and not so hidden now – print/broadcast media reporting/presentation, memoirs/books/articles, organisations/campaigns/events, and social media comments proliferate…. And within this, more survivors are self-identifying, seeking to challenge victim-blaming and shaming. But while deeply important work, none of it is actually creating sustained societal change - and this is currently going unnoticed. For each intervention seems to arise, have its moment(s), and then start to dissipate; the personal becomes public, and then personal again. Society has still insufficiently finally challenged rape culture's script that sexual violence is rare/abnormal rather

than structural. Thus, each self-identified survivor appears exotic, an embodiment of tragedy and/or triumph, rather than a real person to whom an everyday violation has happened. How many survivors need to speak, and how often, before change occurs? Universities currently collude with this 'othering' of survivors. They pretend that sexual violence is only 'out there' (somewhere), that young women are not really over-represented in its statistics and that, anyway, sexual violence can be avoided via 'simple precautions'. Consequently, studying sexual violence can be felt only to impact a minority, people beyond an academic's limits of competence; even the well-meaning terminology of 'trigger warnings' marginalises survivors. Can universities become sites of resistance to this societal stigmatisation? This session explores such material/arguments, briefly drawing upon an illustration of placing survivors at the heart of a sociology of sexual violence classroom, contending that normalising survivor identity, if undertaken, challenges hyper-individualism and promotes social solidarity in the academy/beyond.

Universities Supporting Victims/Survivors of Sexual Violence: Training for Sustainable Services (USVSV) USVreact

Chappell, A., Jones, C.
(Brunel University London)

Conversations about sexual harassment and misconduct in the higher education sector are becoming more visible globally. However, as sexual violence is often hidden and unspoken, bringing it into the public domain can be a brave, but also uncertain and risky move.

Universities Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence is a European Commission co-funded project grounded in long-standing work by members of the team to enhance the ability of university staff to respond to disclosures of sexual violence from students. The project is led by Brunel University London, and includes seven partners and seven associate partners across seven European countries.

This paper introduces the aims of the project and considers how we can encourage more supportive, empathic and helpful responses to disclosures of sexual violence within a local context. We provide examples of the 'training' programmes which have been developed for university staff across the institutions involved in the project, and provide some preliminary findings from our pilot studies. Using a feminist analysis, we reflect on how practical support for staff and an improved understanding of sexual violence may contribute towards cultural change at an institutional level.

Challenging Sexual Violence on Campus: An Evidence-Based Approach

McCarry, M., Donaldson, A.
(University of Strathclyde)

The role of HEIs in changing attitudes to gender-based violence (GBV) is crucial to the Scottish Government's strategic vision outlined in its national strategy Equally Safe . Women comprise over half of all Scottish students and make up 45% of the academic workforce. A third of all sexual offences in Scotland involve female victims aged 18, over a third of sexual offenders are aged 17-25 and 4% of women in Scotland have experienced serious sexual assault since age 16. Despite the significance of these figures there is a growing evidence base which points to women's well-being in the educational sector being traditionally 'marginalised' in research and policy .

This research is developing a national HEI toolkit, Equally Safe in Higher Education (ESHE) at the University of Strathclyde. This will generate baseline data on GBV across a whole HEI campus by piloting a mixed mode research methodology. This will be the first Scottish dataset on GBV across a whole campus cohort; including student-student and staff-student abuse. This baseline data is crucial for informing the development of effective responses, preventative measures and the provision of support. The survey methodology will address five research questions related to GBV: prevalence, attitudes, disclosure rates, service uptake and perceptions of campus safety. This paper will outline the context, aims and objectives of ESHE, methodology and preliminary findings from the pilot survey.

Nepal Response to Child Trafficking: Is it enough?

Adhikari, S.
(University of Essex)

Approximately 12,000 children are trafficked from Nepal every year to Indian brothels and the Gulf countries. With the rise in number, the scope of trafficking has also extended. Sex trafficking has been a traditional form of trafficking in the country. However, child labour, organ donation, and forced marriages have now complemented sex trafficking, making trafficking a major social problem in the country. The response to the growing problem of trafficking has remained erratic despite the efforts of government (GO), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international non- governmental organisations (INGOs).This paper is meant to provide a holistic understanding of the responses and strategies of child trafficking interventions in Nepal using two theoretical lenses, i.e. 'sociology of childhood' and

'children rights' as embedded in the principles of CRC, 1989. The use of these two perspectives enables to explain the problem of child trafficking within in a socio-economic, political and cultural context. The paper relies on document analysis and semi -structured interviews with donor agencies, government and I/NGOs officials, and other stakeholders. The findings of the paper suggest that the anti-trafficking interventions in Nepal are drawn on the 'global anti-trafficking framework'. However, the outcomes-driven focus and the commitment to responding to anti-trafficking are enabled and maintained within a restricted/limited domain that denies the complexity of trafficking and of children's lives. The paper calls for a need to move towards a more prioritised approach/ cross-cutting themes which locate the problem of trafficking it a broader socio-economic contexts.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies
ROOM 4.213

'Science-in-the-Making' and the Regulation of Biomedical Innovation

Webster, A.
(University of York)

This paper argues that over very recent years we have seen the move towards a regulatory model in the field of biomedical innovation that marks a shift towards a very public embrace of 'science-in-the-making' and a move away from regulated science as 'ready-made' and available for use. The adoption of conditional, adaptive and accelerated forms of regulation that are designed to move the downstream upstream, may mean therapies are authorised for clinical use more quickly. The paper argues that in doing so this produces three effects: it challenges the nature and capture of evidence (eg related to clinical data); ii) it requires new forms of oversight enacted under conditions of ignorance; and iii) it allocates uncertainty and risk in new ways across vulnerable population groups. The paper discusses these developments through reference to current empirical research in the field of regenerative medicine.

Rehabilitating Scepticism in STS: A Study of 'Civil Scepticism' in Science

Ramirez-i-Olle, M.
(University College London)

I reassert the importance of scepticism, as a social institution, for social constructivist accounts of science. Generations of scholars have acknowledged that scepticism in science is dependent on existing trust relations among scientists, but have paid little empirical sociological attention to scepticism and the nature of its relationship with trust. The concept of 'Civil Scepticism' allows me to exemplify an incipient sociology of scepticism that examines the norms and expectations regulating sceptical exchanges between members of a trusting community. I identify four empirical venues of civil scepticism in dendroclimatology (experiments, workshops, conferences and peer-review articles) that are more broadly representative of everyday scientific scepticism and its significant role in the construction of scientific credibility and truth claims.

'Experts' vs 'the Public'? Digging into the Nuances of Dis/trust

De Saile, S.
(University of Sheffield)

The Bodmer report in 1985 suggested that public rejection of new technology was due to ignorance of science. Although the method of redress has changed over the subsequent thirty years from the 'deficit' model of ignorance to various forms of more or less reciprocal 'engagement', and large scale surveys such as suggest that the public is in fact extremely supportive of science, the prevailing political discourse, particularly in the wake of Brexit, still claims that distrust is a product of ignorance and that the public has lost faith in experts.

Attitudinal survey data suggests that a more nuanced form of public warranting of knowledge may be taking place, with the source of information appearing to play a key part in the levels of trust accorded. In these polls, publicly-funded scientists actually score very high, whereas industry and government scientists score significantly lower, suggesting that the problem may not be distrust in science and experts, but a growing distrust in the capacity of policy and regulatory structures to defend the interests of the public as the supposed collective beneficiary of technological progress. This paper uses interview data from a fourteen month project interviewing activists, scientists, policymakers and other stakeholders in the field of responsible innovation to better understand how perceptions about the use of public funds to create private wealth informs the results of large-scale surveys such as IPSO Mori's Public Attitudes to Science and the Eurobarometer, as well as the emerging discourse of 'expert rejection'.

Koko the Invisible Gorilla: How Algorithms Shape Issue Exploration on Youtube

Pearce, W., Baya Lafitte, N.
(University of Sheffield)

In 2015 a French NGO, Noé, produced a short film about the COP21 climate change negotiations. The film showed Koko the gorilla signing out a message to international negotiators about the link between climate change and biodiversity. The film was a hit, amassing over 1 million views and was by far the most watched COP21 video on YouTube. Yet despite its popularity, the Koko video was largely hidden from YouTube users who searched the website for 'COP21'. This presents a puzzle: how could a YouTube video be both popular and invisible?

Employing YouTube Data Tools (Rieder, 2015), we attempt to solve this puzzle by illuminating the role of YouTube's 'relevance' and 'related to' algorithms in issue exploration. The invisibility of Koko to users exploring COP21 provides insights into the logics at work within YouTube; in particular how they attempt to maximise users' viewing time. We introduce the concept of issue drift to show how YouTube's 'related videos' feature opens up some exploration paths while closing down others. We conclude by considering a potential intervention to counter unwelcome and concealed platform effects on issue exploration. The findings of this paper will be of interest to activists and researchers in digital methods, digital sociology and climate change communication.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A
ROOM 2.218

Private Gender Troubles and Public Gender Issues: Continuities, Discontinuities and Contradictions in Understandings of Gender

Jackson, S., Scott, S.
(University of York)

There is an obvious resonance between the links Mills drew between private problems and public issues and the feminist idea of the politics of the personal. Both involve awareness of the personal or private as always already social. Central to a feminist sociological imagination from the 1970s onwards has been the recognition of gender as a social division producing social categories rather than a natural attribute of the individual person. The binary construction of gender has been called into question from a range of perspectives from materialist feminism to queer theory. Yet, despite the progress that has been made by feminism and campaigns for LGBT rights in the public domain, the idea of gender as essentially binary has proved much harder to shift – even where it is accepted that it is possible to cross that binary. This paper will consider, with examples, why this is so through a consideration of past and present debates (both within sociology and among activists) focusing specifically on the acrimony generated around recent discussion of transgender and its historical antecedents.

Sun, Sand, Sex and Shame: Investigating Age in Tourist Women's Accounts of Holiday Relationships with Local Men

Davies, K.
(Newcastle University)

A quick internet search for 'romance tourism' returns no shortage of news articles and interest posts filled with reports of 'the scores of middle aged women' who travel to particular holiday destinations in search of 'foreign toy boys'. Branded 'female sex tourists' and regularly chastised as mothers and grandmothers for abandoning their caring duties in favour of pursuing Other men abroad, such commentaries point to a distinct set of cultural anxieties about the sexualities of women and more specifically to a dynamic of age, sexuality, ethnicity and gender that is under-explored in academic research on this topic. Drawing from discussions with tourist women who have engaged in various forms of relationships with local men from countries often associated with sex and romance tourism, including the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Turkey and Egypt, this paper takes a critical look at how age is articulated and negotiated through other embodied sites of privilege and disadvantage in women's accounts. From casual flings, long distance relationships and marriage to more emotionally detached arrangements and 'trade-offs', analysis of tourist women's talk reveals the ways in which particular women and relationships with local men are subject to regimes of visibility that render certain bodies and practices distasteful, disdainful and even taboo.

Locating the Individual Experience within the Political Context, Feminist Research and Women's Everyday Experiences of Pornography

Beresford, R.
(University of Sheffield)

How we can locate the individual within society? How can we match up what we experience on the individual level with wider societal trends, experiences and culture? One such way I would argue is through feminist political values and research methodologies; an emphasis on the personal being the political. In this talk I will outline my research on women's everyday experiences of pornography. I will argue why we need to collate individual experiences of pornography to understand wider social issues around it. Pornography is one of the most contentious issues of our time, and with new technology and the internet it is ever more available, accessible and prevalent. The media, government discourse and some academic research is full of horror stories about the harms and dangers of pornography. However, I have found that women's experiences are often disconnected from these discourses. If our knowledge on pornography and our subsequent action within society is to have relevance to women's lives it must be informed by their opinions and experiences. I will outline how a feminist epistemological approach to research could offer new and insightful ways to understand pornography, and its meanings for both the individual and society. I will explain how my own personal experiences have informed this research, and how I am locating them within a wider context through the research I am doing with the women in this project.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B
ROOM 4.206

Cleaning Up Sex and Gender: Conceptual Confusions in the Sociology of Gender and Beyond

Underwood, S. W., Vincent, B.
(University of Toronto and University of Leeds)

Despite decades of scholarly work on the conceptual overlap between 'sex' and 'gender,' the tendency remains for sex and gender to be treated as distinct social constructions based on physiological and cultural differences, respectively. Though gender scholars broadly accept that 'sex' and 'gender' are socially constructed, we argue that ontological primacy continues to be granted to biology. Rather than engage in a perpetual tug o'war between 'sex,' on the one hand, and 'gender,' on the other hand, we aim to make this conceptual divide into an opportunity for connection, but also creativity and insight that should advance the study of gender and gender relations. Firstly, we identify the belief that adopting gender in place of sex has 'buried biology' and left us with no way to assess exactly how biology enters into gender. Secondly, we explore how this belief informs the methodological and conceptual conflation of sex and gender in surveys and medical research. We review the history of the terms 'sex' and 'gender' with attention to what they have in common and how they differ. Finally, we propose a holistic model of gender that seeks to emphasize analysis of gender in context.

Gender Relations, Academia and Public-Private Distinctions in Afghanistan

Afzali, Y.
(Durham University)

This paper discusses gender relations in academia in Afghanistan, drawing on the conceptual distinction between the public and private spheres. Women have always been victim of discrimination and inequality in Afghanistan (Moghadam, 2002). Although there has been some progress on women's issues since 2001, when the US toppled Taliban, women remain marginalised in public spaces (Saikal, 2011). This paper is part of the wider mixed-method research project that I undertook for my PhD. It focuses on complexity and the dynamics of gender relations in higher education in Afghanistan. The purpose of this study is to understand academics' perceptions of gender inequality in the workplace in an Afghan context. The semi-structured interview findings show that there has not been a shift in the form of private patriarchy in Afghanistan. In contrast to Walby's argument that private patriarchy has moved to public patriarchy in western nations, my data reveals that this is not the case in Afghanistan. Instead, private patriarchy dominates public spaces and affirms gendered relations that result in inequality at the institutional and interpersonal level. The private patriarchy remains dominant because the constant state of war and insecurity produce a climate of fear that leaves only the family, as a private male dominated sphere as the only safe arena.

Remaking Gender: Non-Binary Gender Identities

Yeadon-Lee, T.
(University of Huddersfield)

Recently, there has been a notable rise in the number of people coming out as non-binary gender - self-identifying as either both genders or neither. While attracting significant media interest, non-binary gender is an under researched area within transgender studies and little is known about how these identities are being lived in everyday life. To address this gap, this paper reports on a qualitative research project exploring experiences of non-binary gender identities, drawing on online blogs and forums. The paper discusses academic debates concerning 'doing, undoing and redoing' gender and evaluates both the challenges and usefulness of this framework in the context of research on non-binary gender. The discussion of the data presented in the paper foregrounds the need for an agentic approach, and highlights how a range of identity management techniques are being employed by non-binary people in order to create liveable and intelligible living spaces, and engage in social activism. The paper argues that at the level of the everyday, non-binary people can be seen to move in and out of all three social processes involved in doing, undoing and redoing gender, rather than just one, and that an understanding of the sources of constraint and enablement involved in these processes is useful for non-binary communities and activists as well as academics.

Too Poor to Be Gay: Intersections of Class and Sexuality

Squires, S.
(Independent Researcher)

This paper explores how class is understood to inform LGBTQ culture and lives, and how these understandings affect the experiences of those who are both working-class and LGBTQ. The paper draws on interviews with LGBTQ, primarily working-class people based in London and Manchester in the UK, undertaken during my PhD. There is a significant body of work within sociology that considers intersections of class and gender, but class has tended not to be seen as central axis of difference and division in LGBTQ lives, despite the centrality of sexuality to our daily lives and interpretations of gender. Class is embodied in thoughts and feelings, which structure behaviour and are fertile territory for the production and reproduction of class, especially where invisible or unarticulated as classed, as is the case with LGBTQ sexualities. This paper will argue that class structures LGBTQ culture and lives and vice versa. Further, that it does this precisely through the denigration of the role of class in LGBTQ culture and lives, evident in my participants describing feelings of compartmentalisation regarding their class and sexuality. Furthermore, I will argue that a focus on the lived experience of working-class LGBTQ people can provide insight into the production and reproduction of structural inequality by allowing 'gaps' to emerge in dominate discourses on class, sexuality, and the relationship between them, opening up an opportunity to redress neoliberal accounts of class and sexuality and recover the social.

Sociology of Education A
ROOM 3.204

Higher Education and Civic Participation: Exploring the Role of University in Graduates' Civic Participation

Evans, C.
(Cardiff University)

The relationship between education and civic participation has been well rehearsed in the sociological literature. Sociological research has also suggested that particular types of education, including different curricula, pedagogies and institutional types are differentially important for cultivating civic skills or knowledge necessary for civic participation. Less clear, however, is whether particular educational curricula and pedagogies develop the skills needed for civic participation, or, whether they cultivate particular social values and attitudes, which in turn encourage civic participation. Drawing on qualitative data from interviews with 15 graduates from three UK universities, this paper aims to address these issues by examining graduates' accounts of their higher education experiences and their civic participation. The research illuminates the ways in which different higher education experiences, including the degree discipline studied, as well as extra-curricular activities, are differentially important for civic participation. Yet it also highlights the importance of pre-higher education contexts, including graduates' social-class background and childhood experiences of civic participation within the family, in informing both the academic disciplines studied at university, as well as their civic participation. Such insights are hugely important in furthering our sociological understandings of the socially uneven nature of civic participation across society and the mediating role played by higher education in this.

Wednesday 5 April 2017, 13:30 - 15:00

Disengaged Instrumentalism: How it Damages University Students' Capacity to Engage with Social Issues, and why Studying Sociology could be the Answer...

Muddiman, E.
(Cardiff University)

It is widely argued that the 'user pays' model of higher education outlined in the Browne review (2010) and adopted in England and Wales, has led to a reconceptualization of universities and has impacted their relationships with students. Increasing numbers of young people are now encouraged to go to university in order to enhance their career prospects. Critics argue that the emphasis on employability and the 'graduate premium' undermines the social or public role of universities, restricts student engagement with learning, and damages the capacity for critical thinking and empathy. However, little is known about how students actually engage with higher learning against a wider backdrop of hyper-individualism and Social Darwinism.

This paper draws on qualitative data from a comparative study exploring the accounts of students studying either Business or Sociology at universities in Wales and Singapore to reveal two very different orientations to higher education, personal success and civic responsibility. Those studying Sociology emphasized the importance of developing empathy and critical thinking, and were more able to identify civic and non-economic benefits of their time at university, compared to those studying Business, who focussed on gaining individual competitive advantage and enhancing their job prospects. These contrasting dispositions were also reflected in strikingly different views on civic participation and social inequalities. The paper concludes by arguing that appealing more broadly to a fuller range of student motivations across departments and disciples is necessary to counter trends of 'disengaged instrumentalism' in higher education.

Staying On, Getting On, Keeping Out: 'Early Lifecourse' Educational Decision Making and the Continuity of Classless, Cultural Disengagement

Miles, P.
(University of Bedfordshire)

This paper utilises data of a larger, ethnographic longitudinal project (2000-2017) on school to adulthood transition in post-industrial south Wales, in this instance focusing principally on the biography of one individual respondent and his reflections on early lifecourse decisions relating to education and consequent patterns of work and leisure. A narrative emerges that builds upon the original effects of participation in small-group 'elitism' (in 'staying on' within education at sixth form) that achieved levels of 'differentiation' (cf. Willis, 1977) between local peer groups and local 'working class' cultures of the deindustrialized mining valley. Continued progress in life is consequently linked to a managed detachment from both 'expected' cultural patterns of sociality and career path and the development and maintenance of a 'classless' and culturally disengaged individuality. There appears a sense that the original choice to stay on in education is being maintained today as an instrument of social, cultural and economic separation without the need to leave the locale, the community or an intimate, though fluid, social sphere. Structures of engagement are therefore determined by choice: social class is something that others 'belong to', but is not comprehensively disengaged from due to lingering historical and cultural imposition while education, to all intents seen simply an abstract non-intellectual routine that transfers into successful practices of discipline in adult life, was merely the beginning of a process of individualization, detachment and social neutrality that is used sporadically to make sense of the personal, the economic and the public spheres in everyday life.

The 'Strange Non-death' of the Competitive, Accelerated Academy: National Strategies, Paradoxes, Emotional Logics

Dakka, F.
(Birmingham City University)

This paper explores the contradictory role of neoliberalism, its competitive mechanisms, emotional logics and discourses in the current restructuring of the English university sector. Conceptually, it relies on the notion of 'competition fetish' (Naidoo 2011, 2015) to decipher the ideological dispositifs through which nation-states mobilize universities to position themselves in the global knowledge economy. From a cultural, political economic standpoint (CPE), it argues that contemporary higher education lies at the heart of three master narratives – globalization, competitiveness, knowledge based economy- that have merged and intensely interacted over the past 30 years (Jessop and Sum 2013). It proceeds then to explore institutional, political and 'affective' (Ahmed 2004, Berlant 2011, Konings 2015) implications for the 21st century university casting them against the backdrop of two contemporary macro processes, profoundly attuned with competition: social acceleration (Rosa 2013) and the disintegration of the existential trait-de-union between individual, community and society. It will then critically interrogate the historical role of the British university qua secular institution that ought to exist in, of and for the world (Docherty, 2011, 2014), to

conclude that its exacerbated competitive practices, enforced by the ubiquity of neoliberal reason, have posed a serious threat to the university's ability to reinvigorate present and future scenarios. Finally - in accord with this conference's call – the author will summon and reclaim the university's function as an inspirational societal engine and political enabler to restore the severed link between individuals, citizens and the world(s) they envision.

Sociology of Education B
ROOM 3.211

Option Blocks that Block Options: Aspirations and Opportunity Structures in English Secondary Schools

Abrahams, J.
(University of Surrey)

Despite the expansion of the UK higher education sector in recent years, young people from disadvantaged backgrounds remain less likely than their advantaged counterparts to apply or be offered a place at university, and particularly at elite institutions. Governmental approaches to narrowing this gap have tended to revolve around the need to raise aspirations amongst disadvantaged populations. Drawing upon data collected as part of my ESRC funded doctoral research, this paper challenges the governments' individualistic approach through highlighting structural ways in which young peoples' chances of reaching university differ. One of the main ways in which young people are identified as 'university material' is through their academic achievements. Their qualification type, subject choices and grades achieved are presented as illustrative of their personal hard work, ability level and commitment to a particular route. This paper provides an alternative to this narrative. Through exploring opportunity structures in three contrasting secondary schools in England (one private, one state in a wealthy catchment area and one in a socio-economically disadvantaged area), I highlight vast inequalities in access to demonstrating academic excellence. Whilst some schools provide an enhanced landscape of opportunities and immense support with making subject choices, others impose blocking systems upon subject slots which serve to restrict options and block futures. Overall this paper argues that young people's academic outcomes must be viewed in context of the opportunities presented to them.

Logics of Exclusion and Distinction: Cultural Capital and Habitus in Art Schools' Students

Uboldi, A.
(University of Milano-Bicocca)

This research explores the educational experiences by means of a qualitative perspective with in-depth interviews and focus groups to young pupils and their parents. The research takes place in, private and public, secondary art schools in Milan. I define art in the space of educational choices, in a Bourdieusian perspective. Young pupils' choice to study the plastic art represents the primary interest in my research. The artistic pathway is problematized as atypical, an against the grain experience characterized by both manual and intellectual dimensions. I study the meanings of this choice, educational dispositions and attitudes of the students, and their parents, as well as the ambitions on the future. I investigate the school choice, learner identity and the creative aspiration as classed concepts by means of cultural capital tool. I consider how the cultural capital acts in contemporary Italian society. Thus, I problematize the cultural capital definition looking at new emergent forms and dimensions. I intend to consider how the educational and professional projects of students are linked to class identity and to neoliberal order. I study the class differences in the way in which students orient themselves towards creative educational routes and professional futures. I examine how the reflexive capacity to aspire is a class cultural resource. In sum, I explore the role of secondary art school to reproduce the social differences in terms of educational and professional aspirations. Finally, I problematize the link between individualization and reproduction social processes looking at contemporary youth condition.

Somewhere Over the Rainbow: Young Londoners' Future Aspirations and Their Negotiations of Risk and Opportunity in Their Transition from School to Work

Lorinc, M.
(Middlesex University)

Education policy in the United Kingdom has been increasingly dominated by a discourse emphasizing individual aspirations, choice and responsibility, while overlooking structural obstacles to academic attainment. In this discourse, young people are expected to become 'intelligent customers' in the education market, capable of making financially sound informed choices regarding their occupational aspirations and educational strategies.

In this paper, we draw on a longitudinal qualitative research exploring the educational and occupational aspirations of disadvantaged young people from London and the strategies they employ to negotiate risk and opportunity in their transition from school to work. The findings are based on repeat interviews conducted over a 2 year period with 16 young Londoners from various ethnic backgrounds and following different educational pathways. We draw on ideas from political ecology and the concepts of structure and agency, habitus and field, capitals and illusio developed by Bourdieu.

Young people in our study seemed to have adopted the neoliberal individualising discourse on meritocracy according to which those who follow their passion and work hard will reach their goals. Only participants who had already tried to engage with the labour market (after leaving education or while following a vocational route) mentioned structural obstacles that might affect their employment opportunities. None of the students continuing on an academic pathway were able to envisage structural constraints to realising their (high) aspirations. Participants tended to interpret social inequalities in individualised terms of personal failure, having no recourse to collective explanatory models for success or failure in life.

Imagined Futures: Exploring Class- and Gender-Related Patterns in the Configuration of Students' Educational Aspirations

Tarabini, A., Curran, M.
(Autonomous University of Barcelona)

Young people's educational aspirations are deeply shaped by global dynamics of social inequality (Dupriez, et al 2012; Gale and Parker, 2015; Stahl, 2015). Far from hegemonic neoliberal discourses, class and gender related patterns are of crucial importance in explaining student's imaginaries, expectations and educational 'choices' (Reay, et al 2001; Ingram, 2009; Berrington, et al, 2016). The objective of the paper is to develop a critical analysis on the utility of Bourdieu' theoretical tools to understand the construction of young people's aspirations. Specifically, the paper addresses, on the one hand, the utility of both the individual habitus (Bourdieu and Wacquant, 1992) and the institutional habitus (Reay, 1998); Reay, et al 2001) in analyzing working class students' aspirations and, on the other hand, it deals with the ability of these concepts to capture and explain gender patterns in framing young people's imagined and expected futures (Rampino and Taylor, 2013). The analysis is based on an ethnographic study in five secondary schools in Barcelona and specifically on 46 in-depth interviews with working class boys and girls coursing the last two years of compulsory secondary education (14-16 year old) and, consequently, in a crucial moment in framing their educational expectations, aspirations and opportunities.

Theory
ROOM 3.212

Sociology, Democracy and the Proclaimed Normative Goals of the Discipline

Dawson, M.
(University of Glasgow)

The BSA annual conference this year takes its theme from C. Wright Mills' The Sociological Imagination. Here Mills stakes clear normative grounds for the discipline arguing that 'the political role of social science…is relevant to the extent to which democracy prevails…we are trying to make society more democratic'. This is part of a trend to see sociology as an innately democratic discipline. For example, Burawoy's project of public sociology suggests public engagement is an attempt to make society more democratic. Unfortunately, the claim that sociology is normatively democratic is a vague claim; 'democracy' has a multitude of meanings and applications which will divide, as much as unite, its proponents. This paper confronts this issue by discussing the work of two scholars – George Herbert Mead and Karl Mannheim – who provided alternatives which attempted to make society more democratic. I will suggest that not only did Mead and Mannheim draw upon different ideas of democracy, but also conceived of diametrically opposed roles which sociologists should occupy as normative actors. This debate is important not just for the supposed links between sociology and democracy but also reflects how the proclaimed normative goals of sociology are often indicative of what individual sociologists wish the discipline had been, rather than what it actually has been.

Postcolonial Ruminations on the 'Post-Qualitative' Turn: Sociology, Politics and History

Gerrard, J., Sriprakash, A., Rudolph, S.
(University of Melbourne)

In this paper we offer a critical reading of the increasingly popular 'post-qualitative' approach to research, positioned within the much broader 'ontological' and 'new materialist' turn. We have drawn on insights from postcolonial theory to offer some provocations and considerations for the methodological and conceptual claims made by post-qualitative inquiry. We suggest the need for greater consideration of the social, political and historical dimensions of research, and the ways in which social relations shape research agendas and the project of research itself. The paper considers how the 'refusal space' established by post-qualitative researchers constructs its boundaries, tracing the politics of its openings and closures. We also examine the heralding of the 'new' within post-qualitative inquiry, and suggest the need for greater engagement with temporal dimensions and historical perspectives in research. Our reading of the logics of (colonial) power in post-qualitative research asks in particular how this 'turn' can be more explicit about its ethical and political approaches to researching marginalization, oppression, and disadvantage.

From Forms to Dimensions: Rethinking the Methodological Differences of Weber and Bourdieu

Winzler, T.
(University of Glasgow)

In sociological textbooks the methodologies of Pierre Bourdieu and Max Weber are usually distinguished as being mainly different in the starting point of analyses: Bourdieu is thought of as a sort of structuralist-materialist that looks how the material stuctures sedimented into the habitus are expressing themselves as inclinations and dispositions towards particular cultural practices like eating, leisure activities or study choice. Weber on the other hand is often interpreted as a methodological individualist who starts out from individual action and individual mental conceptions which become macro-phenomena only when aggregated. And indeed, Weber's explicit remarks and writings, which have been taken up as the mainstream of the interpretation of his work, seem to support such a difference. However, the main methodological difference between Bourdieu and Weber, I argue, is not to be found in terms of theoretical standpoint (in terms of the direction of micro-macro-relations) but rather in the style of concept formation. Following Bourdieu (1987) and Albert (2004) and based on examples from the famous ideal-type used in 'the protestant ethic' I propose to clarify Weber's methodological stance as overall holistic rather than individualistic, and to see the real difference (and major weakness) in comparison to Bourdieu (and other structuralist thinkers) in the conceptual realism that defines so many ideal-types. Weber is thus methodologically ambiguous, and the reifications and problems resulting from his 'construction manual' of the ideal-type can only be overcome when one instead privileges 'objective relations' (dimensions) rather than phenomenal bits and parts (forms) of reality.

A Need for Experts? Public Intellectuals, the Banking Approach to Education and Brexit

Cruickshank, J.
(University of Birmingham)

There was much talk of a post-fact politics and an anti-expert politics surrounding the referendum on the UK's continued membership of the EU. Despite this, many felt unable to make a choice because they lacked sufficient information from experts. One response to these issues is to reinforce the argument for academics to be public intellectuals, able to inform and guide public dialogue. The arguments surrounding Brexit are used here as a case study to explore the limitations of the role of public intellectuals seeking to improve democratic participation. Drawing on Freire's approach to critical pedagogy, it is argued that the concept of academics acting as public intellectuals replicates what he terms the 'banking' approach to education, where ideas are deposited by an elite in the minds of others. If lay agents are defined as passive receivers of ideas from 'experts' there is the problem that lay agents are positioned in a hierarchy that ultimately precludes them from active engagement in what Dewey would term democracy as an 'ethical way of life'. Further, given such disengagement, the passive consumption of ideas from intellectual and political elites will not be subject to critical, public, dialogic assessment, but mapped onto prior unquestioned commitments, or if such commitments lack traction, then mutually exclusive expert claims will cancel each other out. The dialogic co-production of knowledge is needed to overcome elitist conceptions of democracy and the positioning of the public as passive consumers of ideas.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
ROOM 4.204

Employment Activation as an Infrastructure of Feeling

Adkins, L., Mannevuo, M., Ylöstalo, H.
(University of Newcastle/University of Tampere/University of Turku)

Across OECD countries the use of employment activation programmes is intensifying. We focus on one programme operating in Finland which aims to activate the labour of the highly credentialized unemployed via programmes of unpaid training. Drawing on blog data from programme participants, we suggest that while apparently offering individualized solutions to private troubles, this programme affords particular structures of feeling regarding work and working. Specifically, it opens out a situation whereby people feel compelled to work even as this work does not offer strategies to organize and make everyday life. This situation should be understood as part of the new normal of contemporary capitalism in which work and working offer not a wage or an activity that supports life but only hopefulness for such a wage and life. We propose that activation programmes be understood as sites through which the affective registers of the new normal are actively constituted.

Analysing the Effect of an Institutional Change in Individuals Using Narrative Biographies: Turning Points and Labour Market Trajectories in Spain During Austerity

Lopez-Andreu, M.
(University of Huddersfield)

This paper analyses the impact of changes to employment regulations made during 'austerity' on the trajectories of Spanish workers. It analyses how trends in labour market patterns and changes in employment regulation modify the way life courses are institutionalised. The austerity turn of 2010 leads to deep cutbacks in public sector budgets and severe changes in employment regulations, that enhanced employers' capacity to dismiss and to modify working conditions. These reforms de-stabilised previous existing norms, practices and trends and the institutionalised paths in which individuals develop their trajectories. The emerging patterns that these changes provoked are illustrated through data from 25 narrative biographies of workers affected by 'turning point' in their trajectories (a job loss or a downgrading of working conditions). The workers of the sample had relatively stable positions and careers and were affected by changes that substantially modified their paths. The interviews provide information about the effect of the 'event' in the trajectory, how individuals reacted to the change, and the trajectories developed after the change. The presentation shows that in the unexpected turning points and career breaks institutions and organisations are increasingly transferring responsibility to individuals, without providing them with sufficient support and resources. Accordingly, a new pattern of employment regulation is being defined in which the collective dimensions of work are significantly reduced and self-made paths of education and work, based on class and gender inequalities are becoming more critical in defining the status of work in society

The Work Cure: The History and Politics of the Therapeutic Application of Work

McWade, B.
(Lancaster University)

Current changes to the British social security system involve a behavioural approach to unemployment, in which benefit claimants can now be required to undergo psychological interventions to increase their 'employability'. These range from direct referral for psychological treatment to taking part in courses to modify beliefs and attitudes. Friedli & Stearn (2013) describe this as 'psychocompulsion' - the use of 'positive affect as coercive strategy'. More broadly, a discursive shift has taken place in political discourse around unemployment, disability and illness – most starkly realised in the re-naming of 'the sick note' to 'the fit note', accompanied with a focus on work capability rather than disability. These have redrawn the lines around what counts as disability and entitlement to social supports. Drawing on ethnographic research with an 'arts for mental health' community mental health service, this presentation will show that the logic and politics of such positive, psychological and 'aspirational' treatment and policy regimes belong to a longer history of work-based therapies in mental health including occupational therapy, industrial therapy, rehabilitation and recovery discourse. The conflation of work with health (work as a health outcome), and the definition of recovery from mental ill-health as securing employment, has implications for mental health service-users, social security benefits claimants, mental health services, their staff and welfare to work programme providers alike as funding and social supports are repeatedly cut. Reflecting on these findings will open up questions concerning what it means to make social justice claims in the context of post-welfare neoliberal Britain.

Public Money in the Private Sphere: Understanding Ownership of Working-Age Social Security Money from the Perspective of Recipients

Summers, K.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

This paper contributes to our understanding of who recipients of working-age social security payments think this money belongs to, and why different perceptions of ownership matter.

In the broad context of increasing individualisation and the veneration of money earned through wage labour, as well as the specific context of heightened stigmatisation of working-age benefit recipients and increasing conditionality around benefit receipt, the paper asks: how do recipients understand their entitlement (or lack thereof) to money from the state?

The paper draws on 40 in-depth interviews conducted with working-age social security recipients living in East London.

It is found that perceptions of ownership divide along several lines. Social security money is broadly understood as owned by either the government, the taxpayer or the public, or sometimes the recipient themselves. Inside the household, social security money is understood as owned by either the individual, as divided between a couple, or divided between the adult(s) and children. For some recipients, these perceptions of ownership also vary according to the type of benefit received. These different permutations of ownership are unpacked to show that recipients' understandings are highly contextual, which in turn offers insights into how money should be treated as an analytic subject.

The paper ends by considering the implications of these differing perceptions of ownership. It is suggested that the evidence offers insights into our understanding of social security and experiences of stigma and inequity, the role of policy design, and how this money is used by its recipients.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B
ROOM 4.212

What are Graduate Skills? Some Insights from Case Studies on Software Engineers, Financial Analysts, Press Officer and Biotech Scientists

Tholen, G.
(City University of London)

Do workers with university qualifications have a unique set of work skills that define their group? And if so, to what extent are these associated with Higher Education? The graduate labour market is often understood as the section of the labour market characterized by high skills and high knowledge intensity, needed and used in an increasingly complex economy. Higher Education is understood as the provider/developer of these advanced skills.   Earlier research on residential estate agents showed that for 'graduatising' occupations, the skills developed at University are not necessarily demanded and deployed at work (Tholen et al 2015). The question emerges whether graduate skills are also misunderstood in other 'regular' graduate occupations. To find an answer, the paper draws on in-depth interviews with 104 workers, employers, recruiters and stakeholders in four occupations: software engineers, financial analysts, press officers and biotech scientists.   The paper shows that   for these occupations that a wide range of skills are demanded and used and do tend to be centred around Higher Education. Within the job setting, for many graduates there is limited space to use the hard skills and knowledge they have developed at university. Also, the meaning of graduate skills are differently constituted in all four occupations. Skills, whether developed at Higher Education or not, are imagined and understood in different ways depending on the occupational context.

Responsibility as Ordering Device in Business

Westrup, L.
(University of Manchester)

When the news about the false accounts of American bank Wells Fargo hit the headlines, the question arose: Is this just another case of rogue employees gaming the system or is this an expression of a larger problem of irresponsible business conduct in the banking industry in general? Theories of responsibility connect responsibility with value judgements and behaviour. Traditionally, responsibility has been conceived as a tripartite construct with a subject who is responsible for the outcome of an event or a particular conduct and accountable to an audience. The responsibility

principle applied in my research understands responsibility as an essential element for ordering and organising social relations. Features associated with the concept are ethics, morality, accountability and conduct (Auhagen and Bierhoff, 2001; Heidbrink, 2003). Initially used to assess and evaluate individual behaviour, the responsibility principle has been extended to more complex social settings where attributions of responsibility are graded and ordered to make allowances for specific role and task related responsibilities. Thus, responsibility is located on a continuum between an all encompassing individual responsibility and a form of dispersion devoid of accountability. Using a case study method my research explores the mechanisms of responsibility attribution and its diffusion in the manipulation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which is one of the most important reference rates in the financial markets. The research contributes to the debate about social, ethical and policy implications of generating responsibility (Williams-Jones & Graham, 2003).

The Market Will Find a Level: Perceptions of Economic Inequality at the Top End of the Income and Wealth Distributions

Hecht, K.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

In the UK, a liberal market economy in which 'firms coordinate their activities primarily via hierarchies and competitive market arrangements' (Hall and Soskice, 2001 p.8), the distribution of income and wealth has become more unequal since the 1970s. The share of the top 1 percent of total income increased from 7 percent to 15 percent between 1970 and 2010. Over the same period, the share of the top 1 percent of total wealth rose from 23 percent to 28 percent (Piketty, 2014).

How are these recent increases in economic inequality understood and experienced by those with top incomes and wealth? I will answer this question by presenting findings from a mixed-methods doctoral study with 30 UK-based participants, whose income places them within the top 1 percent of the distribution. Even though research by economists has demonstrated that the wealthiest 1 percent are increasing their advantage over others, there is little empirical research regarding how they perceive increasing economic inequality (Chin, 2014).

Findings include that a majority of participants explain that they cannot answer the question how high top income (and wealth) shares ought to be; either because they prefer not to provide a judgement or because 'the market' should determine levels of inequality. I will unpack the idea of competitive markets and the process of economic evaluation, to explain why many participants state that we should not concern ourselves with issues of distribution, but focus on maximizing 'wealth for all' through wealth and job creation.

Possible Selves, Social Class and Social Mobility Amongst Recent Graduates in England

Papafilippou, V., Bathmaker, A. M.
(UWE Bristol)

This paper examines recent UK graduates' constructions of possible selves (Markus and Nurius, 1986) and the relevance of these selves to future career goals and social mobility. The concept of possible selves originates in psychology, but has been taken up more recently by sociologists working in the field of education (Stevenson and Clegg 2011; Henderson 2016), who seek to develop psycho-social understandings of the interaction of agency and structure. Possible selves can be understood as cognitive structures within the self-concept that contain a person's aspirations, motives, and goals (Markus and Wurf, 1986) and involve a complex interplay of current and imagined identities (Henry and Cliffordson, 2013). The more developed a possible self is, the more this motivates a person and encourages goal-directed behaviour towards desired results (Hardgrove et al., 2015; Oyserman et al., 2002; 2004). Possible selves though can only include those selves that are possible to perceive (Stevenson and Clegg, 2011) within a particular sociocultural and historical context (Markus and Nurius, 1986).

The paper uses data from the Paired Peers project, a longitudinal (6 years), qualitative study of a cohort of students (n-55) who attended Bristol's two universities. Using the lens of possible selves, the paper examines graduates' strategies and experiences of seeking to attain career goals. This analysis is located within a consideration of the structural constraints and opportunities facing graduates at the current time, in particular the ways in which social class and gender have continuing salience for the realisation of desired future selves.

Wednesday 5 April 2017, 15:30 - 17:00
PAPER SESSION 6 / PECHA KUCHA SESSIONS

Conference Stream	Room
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Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 1.219
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 3.205
Environment and Society	Room 3.211
Families and Relationships	Room 2.220
Frontiers A	Room 3.210
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Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Theatre B
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Theatre A
Race, Ethnicity and Migration C	Room 2.219
Race, Ethnicity and Migration D	Room 3.213
Social Divisions / Social Identities	Room 4.206
Sociology of Education A	Room 3.204
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Work, Employment and Economic Life A	Room 4.204
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Wednesday 5 April 2017, 15:30 - 17:00
PAPER SESSION 6

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 1.218

WALKING

Personal Troubles and the Public Realm: Looking Out for the City Centre Homeless

Hall, T.
(Cardiff University)

This paper considers the relationship between the personal and the public realm in relation to street homelessness. The paper reports on ethnographic research undertaken with council workers tasked to reach out to and support rough sleepers in the city centre of Cardiff. The work treads a fine line between the risks of exposure and unwelcome scrutiny on the one hand, and the needs for privacy and sometimes puzzling invisibility of the city's most public homeless. The paper explores definitions of public space in this context, and leads on to a discussion of temporalities. Time (not least time of day) is shown to be a key aspect of the landscape of this sort of outreach work, a dimension of lived experience that shapes the work in ways that are additional to, and overlay, the physical geography of the city's public streets and not so public spaces.

Keep Walking: Notes on How to Research Urban Pasts and Futures

Holgersson, H.
(University of Gothenburg)

This is a proposed presentation of an article, up for publication in the book Walking Through Social Science (edited by Charlotte Bates & Alex Rhys-Taylor, forthcoming 2017, Routledge). In my contribution I return to three walk-alongs (Kusenbach 2003) that I made in the last ten years, one with a young asylum seeking man at risk of deportation (Holgersson 2011), one with a retired Finnish-Swedish man at risk of displacement in a gentrifying area (Holgersson 2014a) and one with two women working with a marketing blog of that future area (Holgersson 2014b). In contemporary cities there are constant efforts to formulate an indisputable vision of the future (Swyngedouw et al.; 2002). Walking interviews is, I argue, a useful method to study how people negotiate not just their presence (or absence) in the official narrative of the city's future, but also of its past. Looking at how and why my co-walkers construct their past and the their future during our walks I take as my starting points sociologist Pepper Glass's (2016) recent appeal to walking ethnographers to empirically study how the past emerges in our ethnographic data, and sociologist Michel Borer's (2010) writing on the need to complement the concept of 'collective memory' with the concept of 'collective imagination'. I argue that urban scholars interested in issues of urban inequality need to pay more attention to issues of time, and that walk-alongs is a useful method in such projects.

Desire Lines: Walking in Woolwich

Bates, C.
(Cardiff University)

In every town and city today, unofficial paths created by walkers cut across the land. An aerial view of almost any urban park is likely to reveal a criss-cross of tarmac paths, pressed grass and worn earth tracks, generated by people straying from designated pathways and treading other routes from place to place. Urban planners and landscape architects call these improvised routes 'desire lines' or 'desire paths'. They are what Ingold describes as 'traces' – enduring marks left on solid surfaces by continuous movement. These ways tell of the tension between the regulated and signposted circulation of pedestrians in the city and the traces of more personal forms of movement left by urban dwellers. In this talk, I explore what can be learnt from desire lines. The talk takes as an example the redevelopment of a small urban square in South London. Pausing at critical points in the history of the square's redevelopment, I discuss the ways in which walking – and desire – inform and reform practices of urban design and dwelling. Drawing on what can be learnt from the square, I suggest that the practice of walking underlies the ways in which place is desired, imagined, made, and lived, and offers an opportunity to reimagine, and rematerialise, our understanding of place and mobility.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

RESISTANCE AND ALTERNATIVES

Protest in Contested Public Space

Fraser, C.
(University of Sheffield)

This paper aims to build on my PhD thesis which focuses on protest actions in London between 2010 and 2014. It explores how the events which come to be defined as 'public realm protest' have been marginalised by hegemonic mechanisms which dominant and restrict our understanding of the 'practice of everyday life' which takes place within these terrains.

Public realm protest is a performative act, the time at which these actions occur are a tangible indicator of the balance of power between individuals and their representatives. Thus, recent protest activities raise questions around the individual's ability and willingness to utilise these spaces for acts of antagonism. The spatial terrains in which citizens choose to locate themselves is a key component of what makes protest a critical spatial practice.

The paper will develop the notion of protest as a critical spatial practice. Critical...'an evaluative attitude towards reality' (Peter Marcuse) 'Spatial 'the space of social practice, the space occupied by sensory phenomena, including products of the imagination such as projects and projections, symbols and utopias' (Henri Lefebvre), Practice...'transverse tactics do not obey the law of the place, for they are not defined or identified by it... one can distinguish 'ways of operating' - ways of walking, reading, producing, speaking etc.'

(Michel De Certeau). Through this theoretical understanding of physical public space I aim to compile a series of 'situated knowledges' (Donna Haraway) around the contemporary production of protest within public territories of action.

Artists, Alternative Cultural Spaces, and Urban Transformation

Hollands, R.
(Newcastle University)

Much of the work on the role artists' play in transforming urban life has historically focused on their role in stimulating gentrification, or more recently, has been funneled through rather conservative notions of the creative city/ creative class discourse. This paper however, specifically focusses on the role alternative cultural producers and spaces can play in challenging neo-liberal urban development, by providing different ways of working, living, and playing in the capitalist city. Based on research conducted for a Leverhulme Trust project entitled 'Urban Cultural Movements and the Struggle for Alternative Creative Spaces', the presentation will first seek to briefly theorise and frame the study by bringing together literature around the political economy of cultural resistance, social movements against the creative city discourse, and ideas around autonomist urban subversion. Second, it will focus on three different examples of artist groups working collectively to transform not only their working practice, but also the urban fabric of the cities they inhabit. The conclusion of the paper raises issues around the effect political fragmentation and cultural incorporation in the artistic sphere might play in blunting effective change, while emphasising the need for artists groups to link up with each other, as well as with the communities they reside in, to challenge existing versions of both creativity and austerity in the contemporary city.

Producing the Medicine Mountain in Eastern Tibet

Hu, S.
(University of Edinburgh)

The essay addresses the Caterpillar Fungus Mountain in Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Given the medical plant of caterpillar fungus is highly valued in the market and harvested by local Tibetans annually, the place of its birth on the Caterpillar Fungus Mountains became the source of conflicts. The term Caterpillar Fungus Mountain refers to more than a geographical place but to a legally coded, administratively manipulated and locally negotiated space. I will begin to line out some features of the designed Caterpillar Fungus Mountains---about its departing from natural landscape, its fitting in modern state legibility (Scott 1998) and the contingencies in its formation. Finally through ethnography, I rely on a case study of the disputes among three villages, exploring how the Caterpillar Fungus Mountain is questioned, deformed and reconfirmed in the field, throughout the practices and dialogues of indigenous Tibetans, of the village administration, and of the alien legal system.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 3.205

From Personal Bookseller to Public Institution: The Value of the Bookshop in the Digital Age

Liu, Z.
(Cambridge University)

Book shopping is a private activity. Except for those purchased as gifts for family or friends, most books are acquired for the buyer's personal use. The rise of Amazon makes book buying even more private. Anyone having access to the internet can browse and purchase books with a minimum amount of interpersonal interaction required. Although books may be read in public or semi-public spheres – libraries, cafés, parks, etc. – the action of reading a book is one of the most private activities we conduct in our everyday life. E-readers like the Kindle allow us to keep what we read completely to ourselves by concealing the book cover – you can no longer tell what the person sitting next to you on a tube is reading by a fleeting glimpse at the cover of the book they are reading. The joy from the serendipity of coming cross like-minded strangers is extinguished by the Kindle.

While book shopping and reading are private activities, they don't have to be isolated. On the contrary, we need to browse, purchase, and read our books in a communal space from time to time. This is partly why, despite online bookselling, bricks-and-mortar booksellers have survived. This paper investigates bookshops' transformation from retail establishments into public institutions for local communities, and its implications for the preservation of local literary life in the era of individualism and isolation. The paper uses the emerging independent bookshops in China as a case.

Expanding the Concept of Aesthetic Labour: Hidden Everyday Footwear Practices Across Private and Public Spheres

Robinson, V.
(University of York)

Emerging from research on emotional or affective labour, looking at aesthetic labour has been a way to examine and theorise how employers control embodied work practices. Aesthetic labour, in this accepted sense, refers to employees being expected, implicitly or explicitly, to adjust their looks or personal persona in order to present the desired professional image. The dress codes for corporate workers, as exemplified in the recent case of Nicola Thorp, who lost her job when she refused to wear high heels whilst a receptionist at Price Waterhouse Coopers, has been widely reported and led to a parliamentary inquiry. The much debated UK Prime Minister, Theresa May's, historic choice of 'kitten heels', also made media headlines again in 2016, when she was urged by trade unionists to wear 'flats', so that women did not feel compelled to wear potentially damaging high heels to work.

Through utilising data from a previous three year ESRC case study, on footwear, identity and transition, the paper will highlight the everyday and often hidden aesthetic labour performed in the private sphere by the male and female shoe-wearers in the study. Further, by examining their ritualistic and diverse footwear habits, I argue that their embodied aesthetic choices, practices and performances both within and across public and private spheres, allow us to have a more nuanced understanding of how our gendered identities come into being and are perceived. Indeed, such a focus can then broaden out our understanding and further application of the term 'aesthetic labour'.

InstaGraff: How the Rich Kids of Instagram Killed the Graffiti Writer

Harding, N.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Graffiti subculture has developed at a rapid pace since the birth of Hip Hop graffiti during the 1970s, with graffiti now saturating 'mainstream' spaces; urban centres, shopping malls, advertising, and art magazines. This study examines the social and technological advances that have prompted graffiti culture to transition from a form of resistance, to a caricature, dislocated from its grass root origins. Recognising the birth of Web 2.0, social media and user created content, as a key cultural development, this paper draws upon three studies of contemporary graffiti: a photo-ethnographic study of Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom, a photo-ethnographic study of Valparaiso, Chile, and images and video taken from social media accounts in an ethnographic study of the internet.

Relating the images to the works of Baudrillard (1970), simulacra and simulation, Goffman (1959) Presentation of self, and Burgess (2007) Vernacular creativity and New Media. This paper proposes that, within the liminality of cyber/space, the process of vernacular creativity as a mode of self-presentation promotes the replication of existing

graffiti images to such an extent, that cyber/space graffiti can be considered a procession of simulacra. Profoundly impacting conceptions of graffiti subculture by flattening graffiti culture in to simulacra, dislocating it from its subcultural deviant origins, including the associated risks, whilst simultaneously offering the subcultural rewards associated with traditional graffiti subculture. Those with economic capital can now bypass the risk, whilst still enjoying the cultural rewards from graffiti writing; claiming an arena previously reserved for lower class urban artists.

On the Enactment of Roundabout Art: A Praxeological Analysis

Jonas, M.
(Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS))

The growth in the use of roundabouts to regulate traffic in many European countries has been accompanied for some years now by the planned use of their central islands. Cities and regions which make use of such deployments generally do so for urban branding purposes, i.e. to convey certain images to local or non-local motorists. With the enactment of roundabout art, a new art form has established itself in the public space. Taking a praxeological perspective, this contribution uses a case study from Austria to demonstrate that the success and failure of such urban branding does not depend solely on the ideas of the actors involved in the planning and realisation of roundabout art. Instead, it requires a broad perspective in which the enactment of roundabaout art is understood as a phenomenon, which is the result not only of the realisation of the roundabout art itself but also of the self-development of these installations and the context-dependent reception practices of their target audiences.

Environment and Society
ROOM 3.211

UK National Parks as Posthuman Institutions

Fox, N.
(University of Sheffield)

Posthumanism models the relationship between humans and their environment in ways that transcend both humanism and the anti-humanism of some recent social theory (Braidotti, 2013: 37). It establishes an ecology of the human and non-human in which neither is distinguished from, or privileged over the other (Fox and Alldred, 2016: 22). For Braidotti (2013: 49, posthumanism 'proposes an enlarged sense of inter-connection between self and others, including the non-human or "earth" others'.

I shall argue that UK National Parks, by acknowledging the interdependency of human and non-human materialities, reflect such a posthuman position. This contrasts with the outright anti-humanism of US National Parks, in which humans are the one material element that is de-privileged and treated as 'matter out of place'.

Using the Peak District National Park as a case study, I examine the transport, planning, farming, landscape and economic policies and regulations to explore this posthuman model in detail. Rather than creating an anti-humanist 'wilderness', the aim of the National Park is to establish an approach to sustainable development that moves beyond purely human interests. I consider whether this poses a real-life model for a posthuman understanding of sustainable development that avoids the implicit anthropocentrism of sustainability discourses (such as the recent United Nations 17 Goals for Sustainable Development, in which only three of the 17 goals address the non-human). However, I also sound a warning that economic concerns may on occasion undermine the Peak Park's posthumanism, for instance by treating tourism as a criterion for judging planning applications.

From source to sip? An Institutional Analysis of China's urban tap water provision system

Zhang, X.
(University of Essex)

During the rapid urbanization process currently taking place in China, tap water, a necessity of households, is becoming increasingly vulnerable due to its systematic flaw. A source to sip institutional analytical perspective is necessary to reveal the full picture of China's urban tap water provision system. This paper argues that the current urban tap water provision system in China is a 'source to consumer' semi-potable tap water provision system. A crucial link between the semi-potable tap water and the potable tap water has been taken for granted and yet to be exploited in any previous research. The concept of Consumer Coping Strategy Matrix (CCSM) is coined in this paper to explain how consumer being involved in the production process of potable tap water and producing potable tap water through CCSM. In conclusion, this paper argues that given six factors, CCSM has been embedded not only into

the current tap water provision system, but also the social fabric. Consumers have normalized the existence of both the CCSM and semi-potable tap water. This normalization is a self-evidence of consumer's institutional distrust in tap water, it justifies the shifted production responsibility and disguises the systematic flaw, turning a 'source to consumer' semi-potable tap water provision system into a 'source to sip' potable tap water provision system.

The Social Life of Climate Science

Ramirez-i-Olle, M.
(University College London)

How do scientists know that climate has changed? What is the process behind making scientific graphs that place today's temperatures in a longer term context? I will answer these questions by providing a sociological account of the development of a graph that shows the changes of temperature in Scotland over the past 1,000 years. I will draw upon a few ethnographic vignettes about the everyday life of a group of climate scientists and trace the human practices and judgments involved in the creation of scientific knowledge about climate change.

A Social Practice Approach to Home Energy Demand Response

Ford, F.
(University of Surrey)

This paper examines manual demand shifts that are made in response to micro generation within a sample of households with solar PV, as these households have the maximum technical potential for changing their load patterns. Demand shifting is viewed to be a critical topic within the management of the UK energy supply. The decisions made by householders regarding the energy within their homes will aggregate to make a significant impact on final UK energy consumption. An area that remains a knowledge gap is in manual demand shifting, particularly with respect to changes in consumption that are made as a response to household level microgeneration.

The study, framed within social practice theory, explores the relationship between domestic micro generated energy production and the manual energy demand management decisions of the household. This paper presents early findings from a series of walking interviews, drawing on qualitative interview data and document analysis to discuss how and why households make manual demand shifts in response to micro generation.

Families and Relationships
ROOM 2.220

Understanding Alcohol Use as Part of Governed 'Practices of Care' at Times of Stress in Women's Everyday Lives

Jackson, K., McLaughlin, J., Finch, T., Kaner, E.
(Newcastle University)

In this paper I will argue that a feminist ethics of care approach, which views humans as interdependent and care as a social practice is useful for understanding women's accounts of alcohol use and stress in their everyday lives. Drawing on narrative interviews undertaken with 26 White British Women (aged 24-67) living in the North of England, the findings illustrate the interdependency of their lives and the value they placed on caring for others as well as their need to receive care and be able to care for their self. They spoke about alcohol as an element within ' practices of care' within relationships. The way alcohol was used as an element of care in: couples, with their mother, friends and neighbours, and alone, points to different expectations about how care should be 'done' in these relationships.

Furthermore, by understanding women's lives as interdependent, I argue that their governance of alcohol use was relational. Due to gendered expectations about roles and responsibilities for care women are not equally free to drink. Discourses about the balance of care for self and care for others, and material circumstances, make alcohol at times of stress 'not an option' for some women, while for other women using alcohol in practices of care is possible but involves substantial work for it to take place. For women that have used alcohol as a form of care for self , the negative emotions it evokes illuminate the moral aspects associated with alcohol in these practices and relationships.

The Impact of Inflammatory Rheumatic Diseases (Such as Arthritis and Lupus) on Transitions to Motherhood and Maternal Self-Identity: The STAR Family Study

Grant, A., Williams, D., Pell, B., Stanton, H., Phillips, R.
(Cardiff University)

Pregnancy and motherhood have been identified as key transition points in women's lives. In contemporary British society, pregnancy and mothering has become an increasingly public phenomena. Autoimmune rheumatic diseases (ARDs), including rheumatoid arthritis and Lupus, affect more than 25,000 women of child bearing age in the UK. Women with ARDs experience additional challenges during conception, pregnancy and early motherhood. For example, their fertility may be affected, they may delay conception as a result of disease modifying medication being incompatible with pregnancy and breastfeeding, and for some of the ARDs, women experience higher rates of miscarriage. We undertook participatory qualitative research with women who had ARDs who were considering starting a family, were pregnant or had young children (n-10), and semi-structured interviews health professionals who supported women at these times or who were routinely involved in their care (n-10). Participants with ARDs completed a pre-interview timeline task in order to tell their story from their earliest thoughts on whether to start a family to their current situation, and beyond to consideration of their future self. In this presentation, we focus on the impact of ARDs during this phase in women's lives and the impact on subjective identity, including feelings of (maternal) guilt, loss and hopes for the future.

The Wounded Mother

Lockwood, K.
(University of Huddersfield)

Over four thousand women are in prison at any one time in England and Wales; two thirds of those are mothers of dependent children. Imprisonment can potentially alter mothering, disrupting everyday lives, relationships and the forms of knowledge which underpin them, which in turn threatens identities (Bury, 1982). Available literature indicates that women are able to re-negotiate their role as mother and re-construct a positive mothering identity when disruption occurs, and actively shape and account for their changing roles and identities through storytelling. However, often constrained by contradictory mothering narratives and prison discourse, narrative reconstruction can be problematic for women in prison. Considering 'imprisonment' as a potential biographical disruption (Bury, 1982) this paper aims to explore the impact of imprisonment upon mothering roles and identities. After discussing the theoretical foundations and methodological approaches of the research, this paper will introduce three different narratives, identified through listening to and analysing women's stories. The narratives are offered as types of stories and are not indicative of 'types' of mothers. The narratives offered illustrate the way in which the mothers negotiated the often contradictory gendered narrative frameworks associated with women's penal reform. They also illustrate how at times the these frameworks were rejected and how women sometimes struggled to reclaim authority to tell a different story. As I present each of these narratives, I consider how the women construct and negotiate between them and also explore their possibilities and limitations and the implications of their telling.

Alcohol and Intimacies in Women's Drinking Biographies

Fenton, L.
(University of Manchester)

Drinking alcohol is thought to draw out a 'truer' self, and thus plays a key role in contemporary forms and practices of intimacy, including the leisure routines of most couples. However, in practice idealised conceptions of drinking as revealing an 'authentic self' in intimate encounters can have undesired consequences. Drawing on my thesis research on the drinking biographies of three generations of women from the North of England, this presentation explores the shifting meanings and significance of drinking in the context of women's intimate relationships with (mostly) male partners: in the formation of relationships ('courtship' or 'dating'); the drinking practices of unmarried, co-habiting couples; and drink in married life, both during and after raising children. The presentation investigates historical and generational changes in the place of alcohol in idealised and experienced practices of intimacy.

Frontiers A
ROOM 3.210

Coping with Change: Culture, Creativity and Community

Roseneil, S.
(University of Essex)

Surviving and thriving as a person in our fast moving world is all about coping with change, particularly change that feels as if it comes from outside, and is beyond our control. In this talk I will present some early findings from a 15 year long psychosocial research project conducted in three very different places in Yorkshire (Barnsley, Hebden Bridge and inner city Leeds) in which I have investigated how individuals and communities grapple with social change. Using three short ethnographic films, I will focus particularly on the role of creativity and culture in mediating and processing the experience of large scale societal changes, namely de-industrialization, climate change and population change.

The Social Production of Tiredness

Bickis, H.
(Dudley College)

Tiredness features strongly in our daily navigations through work, rest, and leisure. The social production of tiredness, however, remains an underexplored area of research. For the general public, employers, and health practitioners, being tired (or having energy) remains a problem with the individual. Moreover, it tends to be understood as a psychological or biological problem. Energy levels are linked to overwork, stress, lack of exercise, or poor sleeping habits. The purpose of this paper is to provide a theoretical context in which we can start to de-individualize tiredness. This approach is informed by interdisciplinary research that variously examines how bodily experiences and practices such as sleep (e.g. Meadows, 2005; Williams, 2005, 2011), depression (see Cvetkovich, 2012), and other feelings or affects are deeply social (Brennan, 2004). Indeed, although feelings of being tired are part of the sensory textures of the everyday they are, importantly, always in relation to others. Additionally, they are affected by large-scale social transformations such as the flexibilization of work time characteristic of a post-industrial capitalist economy. In this paper, I examine how tiredness is socially produced in three ways: 1) tiredness is experienced relationally; 2) tiredness is historically and culturally specific; 3) and tiredness is both structured by and structures social relations. Through this analysis, I aim to demonstrate how energy levels are neither solely biological, nor psychological. Rather, they need to be theorized in collective terms and grounded firmly between the micro and the macro, the personal and the public.

Dealing with Dirty Cash: How Think-tanks Purify their Funding Relationships

Tchilingirian, J.
(University of Bath)

Think-tanks are prominent actors within contemporary policy research. Think-tanks are situated in a 'space between fields', and draw upon practices from more stable fields of politics, media, academia, and business in producing policy relevant knowledge. This requires building relationships across and within each field, but problems can arise when think-tanks become overly dependent on any one field. No relationship is more complex and problematic than those with their funders. Though vital, these connections can become sources of pollution – dirty money can produce compromised research. How do think-tanks overcome this inherent tension in their work?

Drawing on my mixed method social and personal network analysis of the funding relationships of British think-tanks, I use positioning theory to elucidate how think-tanks actively regulate potential pollution from funders. I suggest think-tanks employ several 'purification strategies', which arise from the personal and organisational networks they have that span the policy-knowledge nexus. Exploiting opportunities presented from their structural marginality, think-tanks attempt to neutralise the symbolic and direct influence of funders by enrolling a diverse network of allies.

This paper represents a distinct break from traditional social scientific reflections on the relationship between think-tanks and funders which hold a priori assumptions about the intellectual labour and credibility of these organisations. More critical scholars presume a unidirectional flow of influence from funder to recipient; more sympathetic accounts underplay these interactions. So far sociologists have been able to offer a systematic examination how think-tanks manage funding relationships; this paper seeks to address this gap.

Frontiers B
ROOM 2.217

PEER REVIEWING

What makes a good peer review? Where's the line between constructive and critical? What if you are asked to review a paper using methods you aren't familiar with?

The peer review process lies at the heart of all academic activity - playing a key role in the development, evaluation and dissemination of research findings. Reviewing is a significant way to give back to the community, develop critical career skills and also stay up to date with the latest research developments.

Join Sociological Research Online Editor Charlie Walker who will lead this session, exploring the process of peer reviewing articles submitted for publication in journals, offering tips and examining the role peer reviewing makes in Editorial decisions.

As Editor of SRO, Charlie works very closely with the Editorial Board to peer review articles submitted to SRO. He has a wealth of knowledge about what makes a good review and how it is used to develop research publications. The session will cover how to become a reviewer and/or develop reviewing practices. Scholars of all ages and stages make great reviewers so we encourage all delegates to attend and find out more about contributing to the discipline through peer review.

Lifecourse A
ROOM 3.209

Better Off Alone? Change in Partnership Status and Elders' Health Vulnerabilities

Bertogg, A., Hedinger, D.
(University of Zurich)

Health is a multidimensional concept. It embraces physical, mental, and cognitive well-being. Health inequalities among individuals are not only a manifestation of one's position in the social strata but also the result of individual lifecourses. From the theoretical vulnerability perspective, advantages and disadvantages accumulate over the life span, with ones' health status in old age being the result of unequal starting points on the one hand and divergence through lifecourse events on the other hand. Transitions in the family network are known to affect various life domains: financial situation, social support and life satisfaction. This is especially true for changes in partnership status. Persons living in a partnership are often financially better off, spouses and partners are important resources for support, and they are the primary carers when health problems arise. This paper thus addresses following questions: To what extent do marital status and marital history affect the health status in older age? What mechanisms can explain such differences?

Drawing on the European SHARE data, this paper analyses different subjective and objective indicators of the physical and mental health conditions of persons aged 50 years and older. The retrospective data allow controlling for the socialisation context as a child and feature detailed information on partnership and health trajectories of each individual. Our results confirm that partners are an important part of the social network of the elderly and their support contributes to better health in old age, whereas divorced, widowed or ever single individuals are not better off alone.

Ageing, Body and Society: Encounters with Bodily Frailty and Insecurity

Ludvigsen, B.H.
(University of Copenhagen)

Growing old may generate intensified awareness of bodily frailty and consciousness of need of help and assistance from relatives, professionals and the society in total: You are no longer able to manage on your own. Some eye-opening incidents are especially confronting elderly people with their present condition of getting old e.g. unexpected falling on the floor. Several elderly people suffer from conditions that may cause accidents and falls.

Anthropological fieldwork among elderly Danish people living alone in their homes and who had experiences of falling provides the empirical background for this paper. I explore elderly people's encounters with ageing, bodily frailty and the society when they accidentally lose balance or get ill and fall. Experiences of falling and subsequent difficulties in

getting up independently may result in elderly people lying on the floor, for a period of time, waiting to be rescued. This point of view, 'from beneath', offers new perspectives and frequently causes unexpected sentiments. On a theoretical background based partly on the elderly being a citizen in a welfare state, on risk (Lupton 1999), uncertainty (Whyte 2004), and the body (Murphy 1987) this paper examines emotions, actions and feelings of disgrace, shame, embarrassment, fear of dying alone, anger and self-reproach, elderly people recount following episodes of lying on the floor waiting for help. Falling may be seen as both a dramatic and marginal incident however telling about it and being met with engagement may create and re-establish the position and worth of the elderly.

Narrative Positioning and the Construction of Identities: Making Sense of Physical Activity in Later Life

Simmonds, B.
(University of Portsmouth)

Gerontologists have promoted positive representations of ageing to challenge stereotypes of degeneration and decline, in order to change social practices and to encourage wellbeing. Subsequently, a range of 'active ageing' policy frameworks have been promoted. However, they are underpinned by an unproblematic assumption that people are able, have the resources, and want to be physically active in later life. This paper explores the narratives of 20 older people reflecting on their physical activity experiences. What emerged from the triangulation of focus groups, narrative interviews, and activity diaries is older people most often positioned themselves in bio-medical narratives of ageing and disability to make sense of their corporeality. This reflected the dominance of bio-medical approaches to ageing and the physical bio-medical interventions in their lives. Nevertheless, some of the same individuals also positioned themselves within narratives of obligation or resistance, demonstrating their agency in constructing different ageing identities for different social contexts. As such, it is evident that, with reference to whether older people are inclined to be physically active in later life, the answer is that this is not fixed; it is dependent on their narrative resources, the social space and audience as to which narrative of ageing the participants position themselves in and, therefore, the ageing identity they want to construct. The implication for active ageing policy is that older people do have agency and construct different identities for different situations. Therefore, at certain times, they may or may not have the inclination (or ability) to be physically active.

Timing, Duration and Order: The Influence of Residential Histories on Later-Life Wellbeing

Vanhoutte, B., Wahrendorf, M., Nazroo, J.
(University of Manchester)

The life course perspective holds a great promise for analytical research into how changing societal circumstances imprint themselves on our personal development. The long arm of childhood, and the exposure to risk that accumulative (dis)advantage entails, have received most attention as two interrelated mechanisms that determine later life health and wellbeing to a large extent. This contribution wants to go one step beyond, by highlighting the possibilities of life history data in grasping the importance of timing, duration and order of home ownership over the life course. Home ownership is an important proxy for life course socio-economic status, as it is the most common form of wealth accumulation in the UK. We use of the life history data collected in wave 3 of the English longitudinal study of ageing (ELSA), in a combination of sequence analysis, cluster analysis and regression techniques. Analysis of the residential histories from birth up until the age of 50 illustrate 10 distinct residential trajectories, illustrating the importance of accommodating heterogeneity in the population. Preliminary analysis shows that later timing of home ownership and a longer duration of renting accommodation are related to worse later life wellbeing. The specific timing and order of transitions in residential histories trace how period and cohort affect later life.

Lifecourse B
ROOM 2.218

Exploring Pathways and Transitions Between Juvenile and Adult Penal Institutions

Price, J.
(University of Liverpool)

The vulnerabilities of young prisoners is well documented in academic research (Goldson, 2002, Beal, 2014). This was acknowledged within a Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (1997: 5) thematic report; "of all the parts of the Prison Service that we inspect, the one that gives all of us [...] greatest cause for concern is the Young Prisoner estate".

Upon turning eighteen, young people transition from the juvenile secure estate to the adult services and establishments. Children are considered such until the age of eighteen, however maturity is much more difficult to define due to; "a range of complicated variables, including biological changes, social transitions and life experiences" (Maruna, Coyle and Marsh, 2015: 158-159).

Outside of the penal context, the life-stage experiences that guide the passage from 'childhood' to 'adulthood' such as education to employment (Roberts, 2009: 13), are extended and stretched in contemporary society. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons survey data of children and young people and inspection reports reflects wide variation across establishments of staff training, planning and information sharing. This demonstrates the need for the provision of services to go beyond the age of 18 to support the individuals' and make the transitional experience less of a rupture.

The vulnerability of young people who experience incarceration leaves them susceptible to wider negative outcomes (Beal, 2014) and a poor transitional experience stands only to exacerbate this. It is argued that the demographic of individuals that are scheduled to transition is so small, that it is ill-prepared for and overlooked.

A Comparison of Subjective Experiences and Responses to Austerity of UK and Greek Youth

Chalari, A., Sealey, C.
(University of Northampton and London School of Economics)

Following previous research carried out by Chalari (2014; 2015), this qualitative study explores the ways in which the younger generation in Greece and UK has been affected by austerity policy measures. These two countries have been at the forefront of intense social, political and economic transformations that have impacted particularly on young people's current and future lives. This study aims to explore similarities and differences in young people's subjective experiences and responses, as from this it may be possible to discern whether there is a general, long-term negative effect of austerity across Europe. The data shows that there are some similarities in the two cohorts' subjective experiences and responses, but perhaps more interestingly some significant differences. The study discusses what the implications of these differences might be for young people and society in these countries, in terms of their impact on the abilities of the younger generation, in a way that has the potential to destabilize their personal and professional lives now and in the future.

Youth Attitudes Towards Their Future: The Role of Resources, Agency and Perceptions of Hard Work

Keating, A., Melis, G.
(UCL-Institute of Education)

The future for young people is often presented in a negative light, with media headlines frequently describe a 'lost generation' facing a 'bleak future' and with little hope of achieving the lifestyle that their parents and grandparents have enjoyed. Despite this, recent surveys suggest that a majority of young Britons remain optimistic about their own future (although they tend to be pessimistic about the future of their generation as a whole). Similarly high levels of optimism were reported in a nationally representative web survey that we conducted in 2014 with 2025 young people aged 22-29 in England, Scotland and Wales. In this paper, therefore, we examine whether the optimism that young people feel is linked to their resources or to their attitudes. What we find (using multiple regression techniques) is that youth optimism is indeed stratified by resources (such as class, gender, and being in employment) but that perceptions of agency and the importance of hard work are more powerful drivers.

Middleclass Youth Getting Back on Tracks? A Mixed-Method Study of the Interplay between Class and Social Problem Trajectories in a Scandinavian Welfare State

Andrade, S., Andersen, D.
(SFI, The Danish National Centre for Social Research)

Welfare state institutions transform personal troubles into labelled social problems and distribute resources and sanctions accordingly. Youth work is an arena where interpretive frames routinely collide e.g. when participants disagree whether a young person is 'in danger' (implying resources) or 'dangerous' (implying sanctions). This paper argues that social class is pivotal in this process. Using a mixed-method design the paper demonstrates how the notion of 'getting back on tracks' emerges as an interpretive frame as well as a pattern for middleclass youths' social problem trajectories. Quantitatively, the analysis draws on Danish administrative data about mental health problems, drug abuse, learning difficulties and criminal behavior for young men born in 1991. Using sequence analysis the paper shows how class influences temporal patterns. Whereas middleclass youth are classified earlier and more frequent in sectors distributing resources, working class youth more often enter legal institutions allotting sanctions. Qualitatively, the analysis draws on a longitudinal case study of a young man with middleclass background equally born in 1991 with experiences of mental health problems, drug abuse, learning difficulties and criminal behavior. Using narrative

analysis the paper explicates how his middleclass background reflects in the interpretive frames evoked by the young man himself, his parents and the welfare state professionals in the process of turning his personal troubles into social problems. In combination the sequence analysis and case study clarify how 'getting back on tracks' work as a classed storyline reflecting in subjective interpretations of trouble as well as in actual social problems trajectories.

'Drinking Carling Out of Stella Glasses': Youth, Class & Place in the 'Missing Middle'

McEwan, K.
(Teesside University)

The late 1970s saw the creation of a new place in Teesside, Ingleby Barwick. A 'neat' and 'quiet' development proudly rumoured by locals to be the largest private housing estate in Europe; Ingleby appeals and appals in an apparently equal measure. Born and raised in the era that brought us the 'new middle' class, it is a symbolic and almost liminal place. Local migration to Ingleby means something to people, a reputation and purpose possibly cemented now through a generation of young people having grown up there.

Byrne (2005: 808) in a special edition of Sociology entitled Class, Culture & Identity, discusses visiting a large owner-occupied Teesside estate where class status appears unclear; 'are these people working class? By the brands of their tongues they are', he states. Possibly the 'aspirational' working class, or the 'new middle', residents here are those who perhaps experienced generational upward social mobility but whose children, in the poor local labour market, may now face downward mobility. Although Byrne does not mention it by name, the estate is recognisable to locals as Ingleby Barwick.

Using inter-generational interviews with families who 'made it' to Ingleby and others who have also moved on, both up and down; this research seeks to understand what continuities and changes in mobility, security and class (dis)identity can be observed across generations. Are these young people the 'missing middle' of youth, class and place, and, if so, what do their lives tell us about the UK for policy and practice today?

Medicine, Health and Illness
ROOM 4.205

Masculinities and Suicide: Unsettling 'Talk' as a Response to Public Issues and Personal Troubles

Chandler, A.
(University of Edinburgh)

In this paper I engage critically with discourse in public mental health campaigns addressing the importance of 'talking about problems' as a means of alleviating emotional distress. This issue is particularly ubiquitous in a number of recent media campaigns focusing on the 'problem' of male suicide. Men are framed as facing particular challenges in disclosing and discussing their emotional health; and an answer offered is for men to 'talk more'. Drawing on life-story interviews with a group of men aged 38-61 who had self-harmed (in some cases framed as 'suicidal'), I offer a series of challenges to narratives which propose this solution to male suicide. I suggest that such narratives run the risk of minimising significant structural constraints faced by men; as well as obscuring more troubling aspects of (some) men's lives which may not be particularly 'speakable' – violence, sexuality, and long-standing (shameful) personal troubles. At the same time, I counter alternative accounts which reject 'talking' as an answer to male suicide, but place the cause of this public health problem at the feet of women, feminism and the 'women's movement'. As such, I argue for the necessity of feminist, sociological interventions into discussions about public mental health and suicide, as a way of countering a tendency to focus on the individual 'pathological' male; or equally problematically, the 'pathological' rise of feminism and its allegedly deleterious impacts on men's mental health.

Managing Mental Health and Wellbeing in Long-Term Couple Relationships

Gabb, J., Fink, J.
(Open University)

In 2008 the UK government commissioned interdisciplinary research on the key drivers that are required to support mental health and wellbeing (Mental Capital and Wellbeing Project, 2008). In the 'Five Ways to Wellbeing' Report (NEF, 2008) it is recommended that to function effectively and feel good, individuals need to: connect with people in their social and personal environments; be physically active; develop a sense of curiosity and mindfulness; remain intellectually active by learning new skills and/or knowledge; foster reciprocal relationships with people and communities. Questions subsequently commissioned by Public Health England (PHE) in the British Social Attitudes

survey (BSA 2015) corroborated the value of NEF recommendations. Social and familial connections are, therefore, acknowledged by the government, health professions and the general public alike as crucial to mental health and wellbeing. However, we actually know very little about what is happening during time spent together; moreover, connections with 'friends and family' elides the role and significance of the couple relationship in supporting individuals' mental wellbeing. Drawing on findings from the ESRC-funded Enduring Love? project, this paper explores how couples are managing mental ill-health within their partnerships through routine relationship maintenance behaviours. In so doing we highlight the need to incorporate everyday relationship work into mental health and wellbeing intervention strategies more generally.

Loneliness: Recovering the Social Import of this Personal Trouble

Robinson, J.
(Brunel University London)

The Health Secretary confirmed loneliness as a significant social concern when stating that 800,000 citizens are 'chronically lonely' which was as bad as 'smoking 15 cigarettes a day'.

The valid distinction between being alone and feeling lonely has, mistakenly, driven theorists to use a psychological, not sociological, lens on the issue. Masi et al. performed a meta-analysis of 4 different kinds of intervention to reduce loneliness which aimed at: improving social skills; enhancing social support; increasing opportunities for social contact; and addressing maladaptive social cognition. Of the 20 randomized group comparison studies, there was no clinically significant impact of any of these kinds of interventions reducing loneliness. If loneliness is not a psychological issue these wouldn't be expected to work.

Loneliness is 'typically defined as the discrepancy between a person's desired and actual social relationships' and interventions then ineffectively focussed on the lonely individual's psychological states. We should instead understand the reason why 'I am lonely' as being 'No-one cares about me'. Loneliness occurs when an individual believes that no-one cares and that belief is true. Simply changing an individual's psychological attitudes is unlikely to impact their loneliness if the actual reason for their feeling lonely is truly that nobody cares about them.

The non-lonely are the drivers of others' loneliness and this sociological perspective drives different definitions and solutions. To reduce loneliness – others may need to include the lonely in their activities just as they give blood or rescue strangers – whether they care about them or not.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE AND ETHNICITY: RACISMS

The Time of the Gypsies: The Political Denial of Racism in Portugal

Araújo, M.
(University of Coimbra)

In this communication, I will present a scenario of institutionalised racism in education and its political denial in contemporary Portugal. This scenario is composed of recent cases of inter- and intra-school segregation in rural areas, mostly of Roma pupils, and it has occasionally attracted media attention. Drawing on national research into anti-discrimination legislation ('Combating racism in Portugal: an analysis of public policies and anti--discrimination law' [2016-19], funded by FCT), and particularly on the analysis of policy documents and official reports, I will focus on interpretations of these situations, both at the level of national politics and in the reports by European monitoring bodies on racism and discrimination (EUMC/FRA and ECRI). In particular, I will interrogate political interpretations and interventions vis-à-vis dominant conceptual understandings of racism as a series of isolated events and a problem of biased individuals – which reproduces racism in denial. Adding data from earlier research, I will conclude by illustrating how this is being re-enacted at local level through the construction of the Roma as idiosyncratic (e.g. 'unable to read the time' or 'to follow timetables') – not fitting definitions of being modern –, therefore being excluded from state protection.

Terrorist Attacks and Their Consequences for Anti-Immigrant Attitudes of Religious Individuals in Europe

Benoit, V.
(Bamberg Graduate School of Social Science (BAGSS))

From a theoretical point of view, terrorist attacks can be seen as exogenous shocks that have symbolic significance and trigger feelings of threat toward the position and the identity of groups. According to Social Identity Theory (Tajfel, 1974), individuals respond to threats that are directed at their group with increasing in-group favoritism and protective attitudes. This is complemented by Allport's (1954) work on in- and out-groups, which states that individuals prefer the familiar, because it satisfies their desire for security. From an empirical perspective, terrorist attacks are closely associated with Muslim religious groups. This article combines both aspects and answers two questions: How do the level of religiosity and the affiliation to religious groups affect attitudes toward different immigrant groups (in-group immigrants, out-group immigrants, Muslim immigrants) in Europe? How have these attitudes changed after the terrorist attack on the French satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo?

The analyses of data from the European Social Survey (Round 7) show decreasing anti-immigrant attitudes with an increasing level of religiosity, higher levels of negative attitudes after the attack and especially toward Muslim immigrants. Before and after the attack, all religious groups show similar levels of negative attitudes toward in-group and toward out-group immigrants. In contrast, the attitudes toward Muslim immigrants vary greatly, depending on the respondents' religious affiliation. This is true for the attitudes toward Muslim immigrants before as well as after the attack. The attitudes of religious people are more stable - they are not affected to the same extent by a terrorist attack.

Negotiating the Personal and the Public in the Face of Racism and Terror: Towards a Sociology of Social Media Use by French Muslims

Downing, J.
(LAMES, CNRS University Aix-Marseille, France)

The creation and dissemination of anti-racist and anti-terror narratives in France has historically been dominated by established institutional forms, working in tandem with the central or local state. These primarily involved those with significant social capital, of the first generation of migrants with close links to North African states. However, this papers seeks to sketch an empirical and theoretical picture of a key intergeneration shift, towards the creation of such narratives by young Muslims of the second and third generation, through the democratic means of social media. This paper draws on cutting edge twitter and youtube research to examine the symbolic registers deployed by these individuals and how it represents an empirical and theoretical departure from the previous generation. Themes include the use of the local urban context as a juxtaposition to the national and international, the challenging of existing hierarchies and the use of specific symbols with resonce to the third and second generation of Muslims in France.

'European Media and Anti-Racism Legislation: An Analysis to the Council Directive of 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000

Sousa Almeida, P.
(University of Coimbra)

Considering the prominent position occupied by the media in contemporary western societies, and its great capacity for disseminating and reproducing ideologies, this paper, under the umbrella of the COMBAT research project, analyzes the ways in which the european media problematized the implementation of European Directive 2000/43/CE, specifically the principle of equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

The strength of the media in moulding knowledge and understanding in contemporary societies calls for, among other things, increased responsibility, insofar as discourses and discussions about race and racism are concerned. In recent decades, dominant media and political discourses have emphasized tolerance as a characteristic intrinsic to the European civilization, while colliding with the reification of securitarian and assimilationist discourses.

It is, therefore, within this context that we must place the implementation of the European Directive 2000. With consideration of the different legal frameworks in each country, this paper explores the ways in which the media identified different challenges located within different national contexts. In this regard, the contours of the discussions which resulted from the European racial legislation mirror the perspectives emerging from public debate in each country.

Blackface in the Netherlands and the Construction of Epistemologies of Ignorance

Mueller, U.
(Maastricht University)

Although Blackface has been deprecated in the United States wed the United Kingdom, criticism on this practice is a rather recent phenomenon in continental Europe. The most well known case in point is the Dutch St. Nicholas tradition with its controversial character of Black Pete, the helper of St. Nicholas. Despite an ongoing and emotionally charged

controversy, the tradition tenaciously persists. On the basis of thirty-eight in-depth interviews and four focus groups, conducted between 2012 and 2015 with predominantly white, Dutch students and staff at a Dutch university, I seek to answer the question how the Dutch maintain a practice that is clearly racist, yet, continue to insist that it is not. Drawing on Anglo-American discussions on the epistemology of ignorance, I show how ignorance is done through a system of deliberate practices of 'not knowing,' 'not seeing' and 'not wanting to know' which are a result of, but also sustain, structural underpinnings of white privilege. Moreover, the claim that black Pete is racist stands in stark contrast to the Dutch narrative of tolerance and cultural openness and thus, constitutes a breach in national identity. I argue that the black Pete discussion needs to be situated within the larger context of European racelessness, a political climate in which 'race' seemingly does not exist and where racism is perceived as a problem of others. This discourse combined with the national fantasy of tolerance and openness is part of the structure that plays a major role in facilitating racist practices of exclusion.

Science, Faith and the 'Clash Of Civilisations': What Interview Narratives About Islam and Science Reveal About Anti-Muslim Prejudice

Jones, S., Catto, R., Kaden, T., Elsdon-Baker, F.
(Newman University)

In recent years a tendency has emerged for Muslims' attitudes toward science to be incorporated into media narratives about Islam undermining 'Western culture' and 'Enlightenment values'. Indeed, in the UK, where organised Christian creationism has limited influence, Islam has become central to anxieties expressed by prominent 'New Atheists' about religious groups' supposed refusal of scientific methods and findings. This paper explores the influence of these narratives by presenting accounts of the relationship between Islam and science gathered during 120 interviews with religious and non-religious scientists and members of the public in the UK and Canada. The paper contrasts the relatively nuanced accounts of other faith traditions offered in the interviews with the negative generalisations made about the Islamic tradition, which were found especially in interviews with non-religious members of the public based in the UK. It also highlights how such portrayals of Islam and science were linked by some interviewees to anxieties about Muslim migration, the revival of political religion and the 'Islamisation of Europe'. Using the data, the paper identifies risks in conceptualising Islamophobia primarily in terms of the racialisation of religion, and provides insights into the way in which 'science' can be mobilised as an identity and a cultural symbol against religious minority communities.

Islamophobia In Scotland: A Rearticulation with Race and Racism

Harris, S.
(University of Glasgow)

Whilst several analyses focusing on Islamophobia in the UK have emerged in recent years, few of them properly interrogate Islamophobia's relationship to race and racism. Furthermore, Scotland is often ignored or subsumed under Britain in research on Islamophobia, despite its historical and cultural specificities.

A number of commonly held assumptions have contributed to this dearth in scholarship: that Muslims do not constitute a 'race', and even if they did, that racism is primarily an English problem. In this paper I contend that to understand and therefore effectively challenge Islamophobia in Scotland, we need to unpack its relationship to race and racism more broadly, but also consider the particularities of a Scottish context. Drawing on a series of in-depth interviews with Muslim women living in Scotland, I attempt to situate my empirical research alongside various theoretical concepts relating to race and racism, whilst unsettling some deeply embedded claims concerning racism in Scotland.

I address the racialisation of hijabi Muslim women, whose visibility as Muslims invites us to interrogate the notion of race. I also explore the framing of Islamophobia as hate crime, and ask what this might tell us about the ways in which Islamophobia is currently understood and talked about. My conclusion makes the case for a reconceptualisation of Islamophobia which is able to contribute to important anti-racist work already being done by Muslim women living in Scotland.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: EAST EURPOEAN MIGRATION

Do You Feel European? Feelings of Identity and Belonging among Eastern European Young People in the UK Post-Brexit

Sime, D., Tyrrell, N., McMellon, C., Kelly, C., Moskal,M., Kakela, E.
(University of Strathclyde)

The enlargement of the European Union has led to significant demographic and social changes across Europe, with key implications for issues of citizenship, diversity and national identity. The UK has seen a significant increase in the number of migrant workers from Central and Eastern Europe, many migrating with their children. Over the last decade, the UK has struggled with tensions between the clear economic benefits of migration and the perception that migrants are a threat to national identity and social stability (IPPR, 2014). Anxieties in relation to migration fuelled by an increasingly anti-immigration public discourse have been seen by many as the main reason for the Brexit vote.

This paper reports on findings from a national survey carried out with Eastern European young people aged 12-18 living in the UK since 2004. It reports on data from a UK-wide survey collected as part of a wider, ESRC-funded study, and emerging findings from follow-up workshops with young people. The presentation shares findings in relation to young people's feelings of belonging, views and experiences of citizenship in the UK and as Europeans and their everyday experiences of racism and exclusion. The findings reveal the uncomfortable position of many young people born in Eastern Europe and living now in the UK, and their ambiguous future in the context of current UK plans for Brexit. The study progresses existing knowledge by focussing on young people's personal experiences in the context of current public debates on Europe and issues of national and European identity.

Class-informed Approach to Integration: Lewisham Case Study

Kordasiewicz, A., Sadura, P.
(University of Warsaw)

This paper asks the question about the importance of class patterns within the migrant communities for their integration with larger society. It was one of the questions that drove the action research project 'Londoner – Pole – Citizen' carried out by Centre of Migration Research Foundation (http://obmf.pl/projekty/projekty_POLeng.html).

Attempts at acknowledging the class diversity among Poles in the UK have already been made (Ryan 2010, Pustulka 2016, Garapich 2008, D'Angelo & Ryan 2011), but in this paper we want to do more to fill in this gap, especially when it comes to operation of migrant organizations that thrive and 're/cover the social' in spite of marketization processes (Garapich 2013, Frelak & Grot 2013). The centre chosen for the case study was established in the 60. by Polish post WWII immigrants, elitist in character. During the post-2004 immigration its operation has been transforming due to new middle class volunteers.

Firstly, there is an interclass and intergenerational discrepancy between the founders, conservative, established and upper class (or upper middle class), and middle class activists. Secondly, there is a question how this 'middle class extension' can be inclusive also for numerous working class members of Polish community, as we notice that for both the founders and the activists the working class Poles are constructed similarly to 'white male working class abject' (Skeggs 2005). We will present the results of analysis of interclass tensions based on the qualitative interviews with Poles of diverse class backgrounds as well as participant observation conducted in 2016 in Lewisham.

Undeliberate Determinacy? Estimating the 'Effect' of Brexit on the Migration Strategies of Poles in the UK

Moreh, C., McGhee, D., Vlachantoni, A.
(University of Southampton)

The Polish community is the largest non-British foreign national group in the United Kingdom. As EU citizens, Poles have benefited from the EU's freedom of movement provisions since 2004, which is bound to change as consequence of Britain's prospective departure from the European Union ('Brexit'). Free movement rights were not only instrumental in facilitating the crossing of state borders, but also in easing family reunification, social mobility, transnational connections, and allowing for flexibility in the formulation of plans for the future. The 'deliberate indeterminacy' of Polish migrants in respect to future plans has often been highlighted as a characteristic feature of their 'mobility habitus'. This paper examines whether and how the Brexit vote affects these dispositions and patterns of behaviour. Based on data (N=894) from a purposefully designed targeted online survey conducted in the months leading up to

the EU Referendum of 2016, the paper identifies and dissects the 'Brexit effect' on Polish migrants' migration strategies. We discuss particularly the interactions between three strategies, namely 'mobility', 'civic integration' and 'indeterminacy'. The paper integrates this empirical discussion with the broader theme of 'recovering the social' by adopting a structurationist framework in discussing how transformations in 'external structures', represented by the changing political relationship between the UK and the European Union, impact on Polish migrants' 'conjuncturally-specific internal structures' (Stones 2005). Through this process, we argue that we can gain a better understanding of how individual dispositions are being shaped, and how these, in turn, can affect broader political and social structures.

Racialised Positioning of Polish Migrants in Britain and Spain

Rzepnikowska, A.
(University of Gothenburg/Oxford)

Following the EU expansion, Polish migrants initially have been perceived in receiving societies as a 'desirable' migrant group and labelled as 'invisible' due to their whiteness. Existing research reveals that Poles arriving in Britain have become aware of their whiteness; some recognise it as an asset and distinguish themselves from other ethnic minorities by using whiteness to assert their privileged position. Nevertheless, the presumed whiteness has not exempted them from racism, violent attacks and discrimination, fuelled by negative discourse in some British media and politics, especially in the context of the EU referendum and Brexit debates. Hence, these migrants may occupy an ambiguous position in between an assumed higher racial status of white Europeans and the Eastern European unwanted Other. The aim of this paper is to explore the shifting racialised positioning of Polish migrants by drawing on ethnographic research conducted with Polish migrant women in Britain and Spain and their encounters with difference in terms of ethnicity, religion, class, gender and other categories which often intersect. This paper illustrates how whiteness and Otherness are produced through various encounters with the established population. It reflects how public issues with regards to immigration influence personal experiences of Polish migrants who in some contexts may become victims of racism and xenophobia; in others, privileged white Europeans; and in other instances, enablers of conviviality facilitating connections between people.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration C
ROOM 2.219

STUART HALL: CONTINUING IMPACT AND LEGACIES

Two years after his death, the need for Stuart Hall's ideas, commitments and example has never been greater. The BSA conference's overarching theme could not be more suited to a reconsideration of Hall's legacies. Indeed the headline phrasing for the occasion triggers the thought that if anyone was the UK's C. Wright Mills, it was Stuart Hall, who arguably offered more besides. Brief reminiscences of Hall were given at the BSA conference that year, but more considered appraisals of his theoretical, political and personal horizons are now timely, not least in relation to the current politics of race, and to the more general issue of where Hall stood in the matrix that connects sociology, cultural studies, and Marxism. Thoughts about Hall's distinctive modus operandi as an intellectual will also be offered, and it is hoped that time will allow for a range of contributions from the floor on the continuing prospect of critical sociology in Hall-ian vein. The three main papers will be prefaced by information on the work of the Stuart Hall Foundation, and by reference to the publication of a major series of volumes by Hall, by Duke University Press and others. Hall's much-anticipated memoir, Familiar Stranger: A Life Between Two Islands, is due to appear from Penguin one week before this Manchester gathering.

Sartrean Mediator?

McLennan, G.
(University of Bristol)

This paper suggests that Hall's distinctive way of theorizing was that of the intellectual mediator. Some conceptualisation is needed in order to bring out key aspects of this communicational and political mode, and in that regard I draw on some perhaps surprising sociological sources for uplifting the potentially bland figure of the mediator. This leads us to think of Hall in relation to Sartre's discussion, in Search for a Method, of Marxism, sociology and mediation, a neglected text once greatly liked by Stuart. If, substantively, Gramsci was the major influence on Hall's Marxism, in formal terms we could say he was a Sartrean mediator. That is to say, pursuing many different qualifications and supplements, and even – with poststructuralism and postcolonialism – departures from straight

Marxism, Hall's facility and success as a mediator required him to remain within that broad framework of enquiry and critique.

After New Ethnicities: Stuart Hall and the Problem of Race and Racism'

Alexander, C.
(University of Manchester)

It is now 30 years since the publication of Stuart Hall's 'New Ethnicities' article. In the past three decades, this once paradigm-breaking text has become the new orthodoxy, bringing questions of culture and identity to the centre of research and analysis. However, as Hall himself noted, the critical and political potential of 'new ethnicities' has perhaps been lost, and the decentring of the category 'black' has been accompanied by an increasing fragmentation of the field of racial and ethnic studies. This paper revisits Hall's work and considers the consequences of 'new ethnicities', and its ongoing lessons for understanding racism in the current moment.

Sociology and Marxism in the Work of Stuart Hall

Rustin, M.
(University of East London)

Stuart Hall was greatly honoured in the field of Sociology – he was President of the BSA from 1995-7 and received its Distinguished Lifetime Award in 2011. He was Professor of Sociology at the Open University for 17 years, during which time the courses he convened gave a new prominence to themes of Identity, Representation, Race and Culture. Yet he did not feel altogether comfortable with the description of himself as a sociologist. In this presentation I will reflect on why this was, and how one can best describe his relationship to sociology.

Goran Therborn, in Science Class and Society (1976) set out the differences between the 'bourgeois social science' of sociology, and the tradition of Marxism to which it was to a considerable degree a response. The liberal tradition was broadly pluralist in its theory and method, sought to hold facts and analysis separate from values, and mostly proposed piecemeal solutions to the problems of capitalist societies. The Marxist tradition, by contrast, aimed to bring together analysis, emancipatory goals, and political agency, in totalising approaches to history and the present.

I shall argue that Hall, for all his critical and revisionist approaches to Marxism, nevertheless remained committed throughout his life to its holistic and emancipatory frame of reference. In this sense he was a sociologist of a particular kind. A question to be asked is whether his perspective continues to have relevance to sociology and politics today.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration D
ROOM 3.213

Migration and the Politics of Classification: or Putting 'Culture' into Transnational Class Formation

Varriale, S.
(University of Warwick)

This paper re-examines recent scholarship on intra-EU migration pointing to the 'politics of classification' emerging from several studies, namely the distinctions between deserving and undeserving citizens that migrants themselves draw when discussing their position vis-à-vis other groups, both EU and non-EU migrants. Such distinctions are drawn between but also 'within' groups, revealing the centrality of both ethnicity/race and class in shaping the cultural politics of EU migrants.

In this respect, the paper will discuss three evaluative criteria which emerge as key to the distinction between good and 'bad' migrants: cosmopolitanism (outward-looking vs. ghetto-ised migrants), cultural capital (intelligent vs. 'ignorant' migrants) and meritocracy (hard-working vs. 'lazy', benefit-seeking migrants).

Overall, I argue that this politics of classification, and its links with new, transnational processes of class formation, should become a key site of investigation in migration and mobility research. On the one hand, these fields should pay more attention to the asymmetries of economic, cultural and social capital which divide migrant groups. On the other hand, they should look more carefully at the cultural frames and public narratives that naturalise, legitimise and make invisible such divisions.

The paper draws on both a re-examination of the literatures on West and East-EU migrants and on original research carried out on Italian migrants living in London and the West Midlands, who moved to the UK after the 2008 economic crisis.

Identity Negotiation of Student Migrants in the Intercultural Education: A Study of Female Chinese International Students Studying in the UK

Zhang, S.
(University of Edinburgh)

There is growing statistical evidence indicating that increasing numbers of Chinese female students are going abroad during the past decades. The experience of studying in Britain means that students can explore how their conditions can change, for themselves and for the future of their own country. The identities of these young migrants are developed by the play of social contexts and individuals. Values and beliefs move between different cultural contexts, and this brings about changes of identities to female Chinese students.

The aim of this study is to examine their identity negotiation (such as their sense of belonging; their belief and value) with a special focus on women who migrate to higher educational institutions in the UK. By exploring the changing ideas and values of the Chinese female students in UK's universities through semi-structured interviews with 20 students, I aim to investigate how these students negotiate with their identity mainly from three perspectives: how they learn about the cultural norms which are different from their own, what are the influences of being exposed to the different cultural norms when they receive higher education in Britain and how they think about their home culture. I also look at how these students evaluate their changing attitudes about the gender norms in different cultural contexts (such as clothing style and living attitudes).

Aspiration and Calibration of Ambition: Newly Arrived Immigrant Youth's Educational Trajectories

Marekovic, A-M.
(Linnaeus University)

Newly arrived immigrant youth are entering Sweden, and many other European countries, in unprecedented numbers. Extant research points to the fact that many newly arrived pupils exhibit high educational aspirations upon arrival in the new country, i.e. 'aspirational habitus'. Concurrently, statistics imply that this group of pupils are at a major disadvantage compared to native pupils as well as to second-generation immigrants; showing low numbers who enter upper secondary education, and of those who do the drop-out rate is high. In order to understand these seemingly contradictory findings we need more research on the experiences and strategies of newly arrived immigrant pupils – a field of research that is still limited.

This paper is a contribution to this emergent field of research focusing on newly arrived immigrant pupils' (re-)construction of their educational trajectories within the Swedish educational system. The material consists of 30 interviews with pupils who have arrived in Sweden between the ages 14 and 17, and 13 interviews with school staff (teachers, head masters and liaison teachers) from three different schools in one of Sweden's larger cities. Preliminary analyses of the interviews confirm findings in earlier research that the pupils are ambitious with high educational aspirations. The results also indicate that the pupils encounter obstacles, especially related to conceptions of and demand for 'proper Swedish'. Demands that the pupils describe as 'impossible to match' and consequentially they calibrate their educational ambitions and opt for less prestigious upper secondary school programmes.

The role of migration policies in international academic mobility. The case of Indian researchers

Villares-Varela, M., Toma, S.
(University of Southampton)

Governments are increasingly implementing policies aimed at attracting or retaining highly skilled migrants. While a growing number of studies examine the effectiveness of these efforts, the actual mechanisms through which policies may affect the aspirations and abilities to migrate of the highly skilled have not been questioned. This paper explores the role of migration and higher education policies from both the origin and destination countries in the geographic mobility decisions of researchers, a highly-skilled group that has been specifically targeted by such policies. Focusing on Indian researchers and using qualitative methodology (n = 40), we examine their decisions to study and/or work abroad, to stay or to return in India. More specifically, the paper asks (i) to what extent are (migration) policies driving researchers' decisions of whether and/or where to emigrate?, and (ii) do policies attract or block researchers from staying in their initial destination, re-migrating to another country or returning to India? Our findings show that migration entry policies do not play a significant role in the decisions to move, whilst post-entry rights seem to central

in the decision making processes. Moreover, policies do not seem to be present in the narratives of academics regarding the initial move, but they are crucial in shaping retention, re-emigration and/or return patterns.

Middling Forms of Transnationalism: Young Australians Living in London

Consterdine, E.
(University of Sussex)

Whilst considerable attention has been paid to on the one hand the global elite, and on the other hand the movement of individuals from the developing world to the industrialised world, there has been surprisingly little attention of the "middling" forms of transnational migrants (Conradson & Latham 2005). Drawing on research conducted for the Temper project (temporary versus permanent migration), we present findings from 75 interviews with Australians residing in London on the Youth Mobility Scheme. There is a strong element of voluntarism that underpins this type of migration, and the element of pleasure seeking makes this group distinct from economic migration or the political refugee driven by exile. Working holidaymakers sit on a nexus between tourists and temporary migrant workers; their motivations to migrate are both economic and social. To date little to no research has been conducted on the motivations, labour market activity and transnational practices young Australians enact whilst living in the UK. Our findings demonstrate that, contrary to policymakers' assumptions, most Australians work in high skilled jobs and are especially dominant in the teaching sector. We find that this mobility is predominantly a rite of passage for young Australians. Finally, whilst Australians feel integrated in London, at the same time they rarely socialise with British persons and engage in forms of diaspora building. This forces us to challenge our conceptual definitions of constituting temporary migration away from contract time, and perhaps towards the rights given to temporary migrants and how these are differentiated and shape temporariness.

Social Divisions / Social Identities
ROOM 4.206

Women's Accounts of Mountaineering: A Bourdieusian Analysis

Tulle, E., Kerr, C.
(Glasgow Caledonian University)

This presentation will focus on 20th century women mountaineers to explore how they described their encounters with the practice of climbing mountain, a practice which was and remains male-dominated. Much is already known about the 19th Century pioneers but these women were in many ways exceptional: they had a class advantage being women of independent means who could afford to spend the season in the French Alps and hire the services of guides to help them roam mountain environments, in some cases summiting. They were also quite conventional when they were away from mountains. Nevertheless they opened the way to the women that followed.

In the 20th Century more women from other class backgrounds began to show an interest for mountains and a handful went on to develop careers as guides and writers. Some of these women have talked about the challenges they encountered when they tried to assert themselves as mountaineers in their own right, an issue which is still relevant.

Conceiving of mountaineering as a social field, with a well-established logic of practice, intersected by, inter alia, gender and class, we are interested in how these women talked about their experiences, served their apprenticeship and whether they were able to challenge this male dominated field to establish a woman-specific way of engaging with mountains.

Our analysis of visual and written documents featuring women mountaineers of the early and mid-20th century yielded three key themes: 1. The apprenticeship, 2. The Enemy and 3. Writing about sensate experiences.

Of Fairytales and Monstrous Mothers: A Provocation to Reclaim the Fantastical When Writing of Neoliberal State-craft

Whitaker, E.
(The University of Salford)

This paper is a provocation to reclaim the language of the fantastic, to utilise the monstrous and theatrical in our writings of the lived experience of neoliberal state-craft. Drawing upon an ethnographic study of 'cash for care' the paper will work with and through the localised fairytales of austerity and its monsters, the everyday banalities of

making markets work, and the underlying forces of capital which serve to render human capacities and relationships 'things'.

The underlying premise of the paper is that our narrative strategies often fail to register the reality of the unseen forces of capital. 'Fantastic' genres provide a disruptively critical charge to capital's capacity to mask or normalise its workings. Speaking to the ethnographic impulse, the paper argues that the use of the fantastical and the monstrous within our writings troubles the taken-for-granted and renders visible the workings of neoliberal statecraft. The 'Greedy Family Fairytale' and the 'Monstrous Mother' emerge from the ethnography and are the totems around which the paper circles. In doing so the paper stays closely to the empirics of the case study, yet utilises the buried histories of fiction, poetics and cultural phenomenology within the ethnographic canon. The paper pushes and hums between ethnographic factions of 'made' and 'made up' drawing attention to the performative character of language when seeking to 'unmask' the fantastically real, yet often invisible, workings of neoliberalism.

'You can Feel the Exhaustion in the Air all Around You': The Mood of Academia and its Effects on Feminist Scholars

Pereira, M.D.M.
(University of Warwick)

Over the past decades we have witnessed significant transformations of the models of organisation and evaluation of academic work in the UK and elsewhere. These transformations have included processes of extensification, elasticisation and casualisation of academic labour, as well as an expanding institutionalisation of what have been described as regimes of 'performativity' (Ball, 2003), supported and enacted by apparatuses of measurement and auditing (Burrows, 2012). These interacting trends are having significant impacts not only on the nature of academic knowledge production, but also on academics' bodies, minds and relationships. In this paper, I draw on an ethnographic study of Portuguese academia, and on debates about the 'toxic' (Gill, 2010) and 'careless' (Lynch, 2010) nature of performative academic cultures, to analyse the mood of contemporary academia and its effects on feminist scholars and feminist scholarship. I show that the performative university does produce (conditional) openings for (productive) feminist individuals and teams. However, several individual and collective epistemic activities are becoming increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to sustain in the performative university due to increased workloads, relentless productivity expectations and a general mood of exhaustion, depression and alienation. I argue that these 'troubles', which are experienced as profoundly 'personal' but must be understood as a structural 'public feeling' (Cvetkovich, 2012), pose significant risks to the practice of feminist sociology and to the lives of feminist sociologists. It is, therefore, urgent that we reflect on the present and future of feminist sociology, and rethink our individual and collective investments in academic productivity.

Denotified by Law, Labelled by Society: Everyday Realities of Kanjars of India

Dayal, S.
(Indian Institute of Management Indore)

The present paper focuses on the social construction of reality among the Kanjar community of India. Traditional occupation of Kanjars is dancing and singing and the entire family economy is based on the labor and earnings of unmarried daughters and sisters. Kanjars are denotified tribes. They were notified as criminal during the colonial period under Criminal Tribes Act 1871 by the British. Through the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, the Colonial administrators labelled certain nomadic groups as 'criminal'. People born under the tribes notified as criminal tribes are born with a tag of criminal, meaning that people born in particular communities are hereditary criminal and their means of livelihood totally depends on 'crime'.

This paper aims to explore the way in which Kanjar community perceives themselves and the way they interact with people at larger society in their daily interactions. The way in which Kanjars survive in a social context where they are labelled as "criminal once" or as "sex workers". The way they deal with labeling associated with unmarried sex worker women and their fatherless children in larger societal context. How Kanjar community stands in solidarity when they encounter with police, administration and common people. The paper further discusses the manner in which Kanjars develop in-group identity and makes a place of their own in larger culture where they are seen as deviant people who abrupt the social order and need to be 'controlled' through the 'law and order'. My central research method is reflexive ethnography.

Sociology of Education A
ROOM 3.204

The Missing Story: Local Influences in Educational Policy for Migrant Parental Engagement Strategies in Schools

Oliver, C.
(University of Roehampton)

Educational policies have promoted interventions to improve home-school relations to further improve attainment and retention of immigrant pupils. Sociological research has played a vital role in drawing attention to the complications within those relationships, showing how interactions between parents and schools mask hierarchies, power relations and racism (Crozier and Davies 2007). In this paper, I draw attention to the wider context of the local political economy which drives but also frames those interventions. This, I suggest reflects a neglected but vital aspect in understanding the wider contexts shaping relationships between parents and schools. Using a first-hand account of working with senior policy-makers in six European cities and interviews with those actors, I reflect on the role of the local and national political economy. In particular, the paper explores cities' historical ways of working, local contestations, local competition between different actors for scarce resources and the drivers towards city branding that shape how such interventions are formulated.

Towards Marginalization or Social Inclusion? Habitus, Cultural Capital, Intersectionality and Migrant Families' Social Relationships in Chinese Urban State Schools

Yu, H.
(UCL Institute of Education)

With an increasing number of internal migrant children enrolled, many state schools in Beijing and Shanghai become migrant majority schools. Adopting a Bourdieusian perspective, this paper explores how the habitus and cultural capital shape the relationships among migrant children, parents, teachers and local children, and influence migrant children's study and social inclusion.

The data is collected through semi-structured interview in six state schools in Beijing and Shanghai in 2014-15. Thirty-two respondents are interviewed, including headteachers, teachers, parents and students.

Highlighting the re-creation of habitus and capital in the new field, this paper firstly examines how the migrants' intersectional identity of migrant, rural and working class shape their habitus and capital. What can be identified here is the differentiation of the migrant parents' rural working-class habitus and children's urbanized habitus. The school's institutional habitus of treating parents as extracurricular teacher is also identified. As for the relationship between the migrant parents and teachers, both of them experienced otherness as a result of the field-habitus clash. Yet the migrant and local children are getting along well, owning to their similar family background and habitus. This unique schooling experience may turn the migrant children into a generation of 'new urban citizens' with city belongingness yet inheriting their parents' working class status.

Church Schools, Markets and the Rural Idyll

Hemming, P., Roberts, C.
(Cardiff University)

Drawing on in-depth qualitative research, this paper explores the role of village church schools in the dynamics of rural educational markets. It begins by outlining the ways in which such schools are valued by parents and pupils compared with urban alternatives, including the nature of their internal communities and relationships, and wider constructions of rurality, childhood and religion. Neoliberal policies concerned with performativity and parent choice present new opportunities to these schools, including the potential to attract pupils from outside of their immediate surroundings. However, the opportunities also bring with them challenges, both for the character of the schools in question and for their local communities, particularly in relation to traffic and parking problems, but also in terms of the wider relationship between school and village. As such, the paper considers how the success of rural church schools in the education market can ironically lead to pressures that work to undermine the factors that originally attracted families to them.

Home Education: Risk, Choice and Marginalised Communities

Myers, M, Bhopal, K.
(University of Portsmouth)

Home Education or Home Schooling is being chosen by more families across Europe and in North America as their preferred option for the education of their children. This paper will draw on research conducted with 20 families who were home educating in England. The research focussed on the choices made by a variety of families including those from different ethnic, religious and class backgrounds to home educate. In this paper we discuss the trend in discourses around home education, (particularly in the media, but also in political policy-making and academic writing), to either celebrate or vilify parental choices. For example; a white, middle-class family choosing to home educate may often be described in positive terms surrounding the promotion of individual freedoms, creativity and seizing opportunities. By contrast, some Muslim families have been described in terms of withdrawing their children into protective, 'radicalising' bubbles in which the rights of their children to be a citizens are compromised. This paper argues that such binary discourses can be understood in relation to 'risk': both the risk that families might associate with mainstream schooling and the risks society associates with the educational choices made by families. Consequently the discourses around home education work to both marginalise and privilege different communities.

Sociology of Education B
ROOM 4.214

The Economic Lives of Students: The Relation Between Economic and Educational Capital at Different Places in the Landscape of Swedish Higher Education

Melldahl, A., Gustavsson, M.
(Uppsala University)

At the same time as the number of students in Swedish higher education has dramatically increased during the last 25 years the economic inequalities in society at large has widened, thereby increasingly reaching into the life of the average student. Yet there is little knowledge on the economic lives of Swedish students: where in the educational landscape is the situation particularly dire and for which students are the financial means scarce – or abundant.

The Swedish student aid system is perceived to be generous: all students have access to it. As a consequence there is a widespread assumption in the public and scientific discourse that there are no real financial barriers surrounding higher education. However, the public financial arrangement includes substantial private co-funding. Apart from a minor grant the public means comes in the form of loans.

In this paper the distribution of different modes of study financing (study loans, wage labour, own and inherited wealth, etc.) is analysed and related to the distribution of the formal prerequisites for entering higher education (grades and/or results from aptitude tests). Thereby the paper sheds light onto the material preconditions for acquiring meritocratic goods in a social democratic welfare regime.

Pierre Bourdieu's theories serve at the theoretical point of departure. What is the importance of economic capital – the dominant form of capital in capitalist societies – for the accumulation of educational (and cultural) capital? Datasets from Statistics Sweden, covering all students in Swedish higher education, are utilized to answer the research questions.

Does Private Schooling have a Dividend Through Marriage? A Study of Females' Private Schooling, School-Type Homogamy and Husbands' Earnings

Green, F., Henseke, G.
(UCL Institute of Education)

This paper considers whether for women there are significant advantages from private schooling via marriage, as a consequence of assortative mating. We draw on existing literature within sociology and economics surrounding forms of homogamy, and the effects of a private education. Our focus is Britain in recent years, where a private education is associated with substantial labour market advantages, including greater access to high-status jobs and a large pay premium, and where access is socially exclusive owing to high fees. Analyses are based on data from the British Household Panel Study and Understanding Society between 1991 and 2013.

We find that there is a strong degree of school-type homogamy, whereby the odds for privately educated women to marry privately educated men are more than double compared to figures for women from state schools. Women who

attended private school are also likely to marry higher-earning husbands than similar women who attended a state school: the average pay gain is 15 percent. Moreover, the odds that their husbands worked in high status occupations are 43 percent higher and the chances of their being a top-earner – in the highest decile – are doubled. Their household incomes are higher by 16 percent. Some caution is needed in interpreting these associations as causal, since there are unobserved factors behind each match. These findings nevertheless reinforce concerns over the widely discussed link between private schooling and low social mobility: school-type homogamy and associated educational homogamy combine to retain economic and social advantages within the family.

Widening Access and the Neoliberal University: Irreconcilable Differences?

Powell, M., Moreira, T; Boliver, V
(Durham University)

When the Scottish National Party (SNP) gained control of the Scottish Parliament in 2007, their promise to abolish tuition fees for home-domiciled students attracted popular support. Almost a decade later however, the barriers to admission are thought by some to be even higher for Scottish home-domiciled students than in the other UK nations where tuition fees continue to be charged (CREID, 2016).

Previous studies of university admissions have either been quantitative in nature or focused on a small sub-sample of universities. This paper will draw on data from the qualitative component of an ongoing larger, mixed methods research project funded by the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) on the use of contextual data in undergraduate admissions in all 18 universities in Scotland. Contextual data enables the educational attainment of individual applicants to be interpreted in relation to a range of social factors, including low socio-economic status and represent a potentially powerful means of addressing the persistent under-representation of students from less advantaged backgrounds in higher education. This paper will report on the comparative analysis of university outcome agreements. Outcome agreements were introduced in 2012 as a mechanism for reporting progress in key national priority areas. The higher education landscape in Scotland is a complex ecology in which common purpose is implied and the right to act independently must win consent (McPherson & Raab, 1988). This analysis shows the ways in which universities navigate widening access to maintain common purpose and the right to act independently simultaneously in the market for disadvantage.

Men Behaving Badly? Laddism and its Impact on Higher Education Students and the Learning and Teaching Environments

Waller, R., Bovill, H.
(UWE Bristol)

Anti-social, anti-intellectual 'laddish' behaviour and its impact on students and the teaching and learning environment has long been a topic of study in school settings (e.g. Connolly, 1997; Delamont, 2000; Francis, 1999), but until relatively recently was effectively an unexplored phenomenon in higher education.

Recent studies examining this include Phipps and Young (2013), Jackson et al. (2015), and Jackson and Sundaram (2015), and the issue has come to the fore with media coverage too, with elements of sexism in the 'laddish' behaviour being highlighted in universities. A report from the NUS (2014) on sexuality which surveyed 4,000 students across 80 HE institutions also identified homophobia as being part of 'lad culture', with it being targeted toward both male and female students identifying with or as LGBT.

This paper presents early findings from an ongoing project looking into the impact of 'laddish' behaviour on both male and female undergraduates. Data is gathered from single sex male or female focus groups from courses where the gender mix is either skewed to males, to females, or is roughly in parity. Follow up one-to-one interviews occurred with selected focus group participants to enable the issues to be explored in greater depth with individuals with strong feelings or significant experience of the key issues.

In terms of the theoretical framing of the research, it draws more upon Connell's hegemonic masculinity model (e.g. Connell 1995, 2000) than the alternative 'inclusive masculinity thesis' of the likes of Anderson (2009) and McCormack (2014).

Theory A
ROOM 3.212

Theoretical Challenges to Socioeconomic Analyses of Everyday Engagements: Reciprocity, 'Care Accounts', and Gendered Ensnarement

McKie, L., Raw, A.
(Durham University)

In this paper we provide fresh theoretical insights into everyday practices of working women with care responsibilities. Drawing on examples of women's pragmatic ingenuity when, under constrained family financial conditions, confronting inevitable unpredictability in their caring responsibilities, we propose the concept of 'care accounts' to convey an interesting practice. In exchanging daily experiences and knowledge on caring and care support, women develop a depth to workplace relationships, bonded through experience of a shared 'field'. Through these relationships, systems of reciprocal workplace mutuality begin to develop: care/work micro networks build, as women trade in their capacity and flexibility. They describe lodging and generating good will with colleagues, opening up the possibility of swapping working time or breaks to increase their own flexibility later down the line. These 'care accounts' constitute a form of economic and social budgeting based on trust and recognition, held in place through tacit mutual readings and assumptions of their work colleagues' reciprocity patterns. The 'care accounts' concept is rooted in more widely recognisable practices of accruing and budgeting in several forms of 'capital'. We refract 'care accounts' through lenses of reciprocity, gift, and network theories, nuanced by scholarship in gendered social capital and habitus, to understand the ambiguous outcomes for those who invest in such 'accounts'. We note for example that, in the context of the gendered responsibility they carry for everyday household planning, these sophisticated reciprocal systems women develop ironically succeed in locking them into low paid jobs that offer opportunities to develop such networks.

Cold Monsters and Warm Attachments: Interrogating the Personal Attachment to Neoliberal Work and Economy

Musilek, K.
(Durham University)

This paper interrogates current sociological thought on the relation between personal life and the neo-liberal economy through a focus on the 'problem' of work. It explores this theme by focusing on a particular controversy in contemporary sociological production – personal/work subjectivity. On the one hand, prominent sociologists such as Sennett, Bauman or Beck postulate that work ceases to play the role of the dominant source of identity formation. As work becomes increasingly precarious and as technology routinizes tasks performed by humans, work ceases to provide the basis of self-understanding. On the other hand, several strands of literature claim that work and economic logic in general pervades ever deeper into our lives, colonizes our subjectivity and incites us to form affectionate attachments to work and economy. Corporate cultures emphasising authenticity at work, blurring of boundaries between work and home, emphasis on maximisation of 'human capital' or 'employability' are seen as examples of this trend. Even though these incursions are at points resisted, evidence suggests that individuals often form warm and passionate attachment to work practices and wider economic forces. The paper considers four critical approaches emphasising this trend: governmentality studies, critical management studies, psychoanalytic approaches and anthropology of ethics. It interrogates their theoretical underpinnings, empirical focus and juxtaposes their position to make explicit their differences. The paper concludes by arguing for greater appreciation of the role of values and affects in individual attachment to the economy.

Self-actualization and Social Critique: The Politics of 'Mindfulness'

Leggett, W.
(University of Birmingham)

Mindfulness – the cultivation of attention to the present moment – has become a social phenomenon. Secularized forms of this meditation practice have achieved a widespread following, and are promoted as having beneficial applications in domains as diverse as healthcare, education, personal relationships, business and sports performance. Given this, the relative paucity of academic, critical-theoretical engagement with Mindfulness as theory and practice is striking. Terry Eagleton's recent reference to the 'mindfulness mongers' captures a well-established 'rationalist', critical disdain for social practices that gesture towards self-actualization, and in particular those that have become so widely commodified and 'policy relevant'. This paper seeks a more comprehensive and nuanced view of Mindfulness and allied practices as a contested social and political field. Debates over the political context and consequences of Mindfulness have a long lineage in the Buddhist community itself, and among leading secular practitioners. But such

advocates share with their current critics a relative lack of interest in a close reading of Mindfulness's core precepts. Taking these as its starting point, the paper seeks resources within critical social theory to make sense of the Mindfulness phenomenon. Mindfulness is revealed as an exemplar of how the political character of self-actualizing practices is central to grasping the nexus of 'personal troubles' 'public issues' under individualized conditions of late modernity.

Safe Space: Communication as a Moral Vocation

Hill, D.
(University of Liverpool)

The idea of safe space – institutional spaces where (often marginalised) groups might be free from harassment, hate speech and/or the dismissal of their life experiences – has recently come under attack, with UK Prime Minister Theresa May suggesting in 2016 that their implementation in universities shuts down debate, runs contrary to freedom of speech and curtails innovation. This paper draws on Weber's essay 'Politics as a Vocation', where it is argued that a politician must balance adherence to ethical principles against responsibility for individual suffering, retaining a sense of proportion whereby actions are undertaken with appropriate distance without losing sight of those negatively acted upon. It is argued that communication reproduces this tension, where adherence to a principle of free speech ought to be balanced against responsibility to the individual. This sense of responsibility is here understood through Levinas, for whom conversation is a movement towards the other, openness to a trace of what is hidden, and the idea of communication as a calling that privileges being called, is set out. Attacks on safe space often utilise an appeal to freedom of speech in order to buttress what Williams called 'the fetish of assertion', creating moral deafness under a false flag of freedom. Communication as a moral vocation recognises free speech as an ethical principle without turning a deaf ear to suffering. It is concluded that the construction of safe spaces is proportional in so far as it facilitates attentiveness to personal troubles in a public context.

Theory B
ROOM 4.213

Another Exit from the Continent: Two Emerging Nations under the Cosmopolitan Umbrella in Hong Kong

Cheung, Y.M.
(Chinese University of Hong Kong)

To Historical and Comparative Sociology under Theory. Following the 2014 Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong, this former British colony, which was said to be apolitical and cosmopolitan in the past 150 years, is now heavily energized and torn between two shearing national movements. On the one hand, curiously enough after twenty years of decolonized period, the birth of younger generation of 'localist group,' now struggled for a Hong Kong Nation with an individualistic-civic conceptions towards it, claiming for self-determination or even independence. On the other, under heavy Chinese influences, excited ethnic-collectivistic national sentiments initiated and channeled, by the rising authoritarian governance blame the youth for betraying the ethnic Chinese possibly poisoned by the Western-liberal conception of democracy backup by 'external foreign intervention'. Whether the British colonial legacy or Chinese authoritarian rule accountable for emergence of nationalism(s) — if yes, in what ways — the case of the current Hong Kong may serve as an undergoing cultural ecology for comparative-historical sociological analysis of cosmopolitanism and nationalism. Contrary to the Brexit movement in the U.K. in which young people chase for a more cosmopolitan path, the youth generation in H.K. is now dignified to craft for a new, fundamental national identity that separated themselves from the Chinese civilization. This paper, employing mental sociological approach and ideas like 'dignity capital' suggested by Liah Greenfeld (2013, 2016), examines the underlying emerging national emotions, sentiments, and ideas among interviewed younger generation that gave birth to this curious new dignified political and cultural identity In H.K.

Corruption Discourses Can Both Fortify and Sabotage Democracies

Booker, M.
(University of Edinburgh)

Political science literature tends to conceptualise the relationship of corruption to democracy as a negative one. Corruption is thus an aberration, a pathology, an erosion of the modern democratic state. Building on recently completed PhD research on the role of corruption discourses in state formation processes, this paper argues that this is not necessarily the case. It proposes a social constructionist perspective with a focus on corruption discourse rather

than corruption itself. Two examples illustrate contrasting ways in which this relationship has historically manifested itself: On the one hand, Germany's Weimar Republic shows how indeed corruption and the discourses surrounding it played a significant role in the failure of this democracy. On the other hand, in what can be called Britain's Age of Corruption Reform (1832 to 1889), corruption debates played an important role in driving modernisation processes as well as consolidating the modern semi-democratic order that had been established by the 1880s. The comparison shows that whether corruption discourse is conducive to the democratic process or not depends on a number of variables, namely on who drives the discourse, on whether the object of the discourse is individual or systemic corruption, and if systemic, on what kind of system or aspect of the system is attacked by corruption discourse. More generally, the presentation tries to illustrate ways in which corruption discourse was central to state formation developments in Western Europe, both as an engine as well as a saboteur of modernisation processes.

Alternatives to Capitalism or Alternative Capitalisms? Relations Between Cooperatives and the State in Twentieth-Century Chile

Labarca, J.T.
(Independent Researcher)

This article examines historically and comparatively the relations between cooperatives and the State in three institutionally different contexts of Twentieth-Century Chile – developmentalism (1925-1973), Pinochet's dictatorship (1973-1990), and post-dictatorship (1990-2015). Two main theoretical issues have concerned scholars: whether cooperatives are anti-capitalists or not and their relation to the State. The debate often confounds the systemic and situational levels of power (Alford & Friedland, 1985), neglecting the institutional. For that reason, it has been characterized by essentialist claims. This article attempts to distinguish those three levels, focusing on how institutional context affects cooperatives-State relations, as well as the economic and political role of cooperatives. The Chilean case is useful for this purposes given that presents a continuity of capitalism as the ruling economic system, at the same time that the divergent institutional contexts took place. From the case study, the article concludes that as bounded socio-economic organizations, cooperatives may not impact social relations as a whole. Therefore, they should not be considered as anti-capitalists or capitalists aprioristically, nor be assumed as they need to avoid relating to the State. Their political role is to keep open the horizon of possibilities of socio-economic organization, without universalizing aspirations or expansive ambitions. Other aspects of their eventual participation in a transition to socialism must be analysed in terms of political struggle.

Whose Bigger Picture? Norbert Elias in Conversation with British Funeral Directors

Sereva, E.
(University of Edinburgh)

Norbert Elias encouraged researchers to use his ideas rather than apply them as-is. Thus, Eliasian studies involve re/thinking concepts for use in the context of specific research settings. In their abstract forms, theoretical concepts can force interpretation in set ways. However in following Elias's advice and thinking with his ideas, it becomes clear that each research setting presents unique opportunities for re/shaping, enriching and developing concepts in accordance with the situational particularities. This paper concerns new research that uses Elias's theory of the de/civilising process in exploring the changing everyday work-lives of British independent funeral directors, and pertains to a wider project in process sociology. Drawing on interviews with funeral directors from ten independent firms, analysis places Elias in conversation with them concerning ideas about a 'bigger picture' of social change. Here the central aims are to investigate how the context of independent funeral firms conceptually reshapes de/civilising, and to consider what more can be added to the conceptual framework through this new use. What do the funeral directors have to say about broad shifts, changes and stasis as perceived in their daily work, and how do their ideas interrelate and conflict with Elias's? With de/civilising processes being key in how Elias conceives the bigger picture of social development in the longue durée, and with the funeral directors' bigger picture centring around their everyday work, using Elias's ideas in context brings forward similarities and differences and also illuminates some new ideas about the contextualised bigger picture of processual change.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
ROOM 4.204

Volunteering in Austerity Britain: Contradictions in Theory and Practice

Hetherington, L.
(University of Sunderland)

This paper is part of PhD research exploring impacts of austerity on the use of volunteers in third sector organisations. It will explore contradictions between rhetoric and policies of the Coalition government and some of the resulting impacts on public perception of the profile and recruitment of volunteers and the services with whom volunteers might work.

Whilst promoting volunteering by citizens and a localism agenda that encouraged third sector organisations to run former public services, the 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review, including welfare reform measures, introduced swingeing cuts with wide-ranging impacts. Preliminary analysis of evidence from case studies of two charities suggest reductions in local authority budgets are filtering down to third sector organisations and, contrary to Big Society rhetoric, volunteering numbers have not risen; indeed, for one of these groups, numbers fell dramatically after 2010.

This paper will explore early indications from 20-plus semi-structured interviews and documents from national and organisational sources that suggest welfare reforms can be a barrier to volunteering; this involves not only restrictions through actual changes in benefits but also how perceptions and fear of sanctions may deter some groups from accessing volunteering opportunities with concomitant impacts on the volunteer profile.

The two study groups provided services for people who were homeless or faced social exclusion; this paper will also consider how public perceptions about the work they carried out and about the people who used the support they offered are influenced by austerity discourses and potential implications for such organisations in the recruitment of volunteers.

Women and Financial Debt in the UK: Secrecy, Shame and Resilience

Purdam, K.
(University of Manchester)

Financial debt is an integral part of the operation of government and commercial organisations and for many people it is also a part of everyday life. In the UK many people live with financial debts including: mortgage debt, credit cards, payday loans and debts to essential services such as energy providers. In this article we examine the role debt has played in the lives of women through: (i) an analysis of survey data and (ii) evidence from a series of life course interviews with women aged 50 years and older seeking debt advice from a debt support organisation. The findings suggest that for some women living on a low income has led to a lifetime of juggling debts often as a result of trying to provide for their families. Some women have spent their whole lives living in financial vulnerability trying to make ends meet through paid employment, benefits payments and the informal support of family and friends. This includes women who plan their budgets and monitor their spending and also women who have had little control over their finances as their husbands managed them. The evidence suggests that many women have faced difficult financial decisions during their lives leading them to be vulnerable to bankruptcy in later life. For many women this has been a source of shame and they have been reluctant to seek financial advice. Despite their resilience financial uncertainty and debt are recurring problems for women living on low incomes in the UK.

Precarity and Anxiety: Graduates Experience of a Challenging Labour Market

Bradley, H.
(UWE Bristol)

Recent surveys have highlighted the rise of mental health issues among Britain's younger age groups. A study of undergraduates for Unite Students reported one in eight had a mental health issue, mainly anxiety and depression. NHS Digital found 26% of women aged 16-24 had common mental disorders. One factor may be the competitive pressures faced by young people rising from an increasingly precarious labour market, combined with an ethos of individual responsibility (Woodman and Wynn 2015), reflected in journalistic accounts of young people-adults as generation rent, the crunch generation and the lost generation. Arguing that graduates may form part of an expanding precariat (Standing 2011), this paper explores the responses of a cohort of young graduates to transitions into an unstable and precarious labour market. It draws on data from the second phase of the Leverhulme Trust funded

Paired Peers project, which has collected the transition narratives of 56 graduates from Bristol's two universities. The study has revealed considerable degrees of anxiety among the participants.

The aims of the paper are threefold:

1.   To show how anxiety is linked to uncertainty and precarity in the graduate labour market

2.   To explore how anxiety and precarity are affected by the graduates' class and gender positioning

3.   To highlight the strategies used to cope with anxiety and precarity

References:

Standing, G. (2011) The Precariat : the new dangerous class. London: Bloomsbury

Woodman, D and Wynn, J (2015) Youth and Generation. London: Sage.

The Lived Experience of Ireland's Emerging Welfare Activation Regime

Finn, P.
(Maynooth University)

This paper explores individuals' lived experience of Ireland's burgeoning 'activation' regime and their strategies for negotiating and resisting work-related conditionality. Although previously remiss in implementing conditionality and sanctions there is now a definitive policy trajectory within the Irish welfare state aimed at securing lifelong attachment to the labour force through activation, sanctions and work-related conditionality. Due to the relative adolescence of its implementation welfare conditionality remains under-researched in Ireland, particularly in relation to its lived experience. This paper utilises Foucault's governmentality approach to trace this shift from a seemingly passive welfare state to one imbued with a rationality concerned with eliciting 'active jobseekers'. It then explores the impact of this emergent activation regime through the lived experience of individuals outside of formal paid employment and who are not actively seeking work.   It draws on interviews with discouraged workers, individuals providing care/house work in the home, along with individuals self-identifying as anti-work to explore how these new methods of governing are experienced and negotiated at a personal level.   The interviews foreground the agency of the participants by exploring their actions, perspectives and motivations in regards to work, their everyday activities and 'activation' reforms. A key concern is exploring the place of resistance at an individual level and identifying the forms it may take. The paper finishes by discussing historical unemployed movements in Ireland and their absence from the current political context in order to explore the possibility of moving from individual acts to a collective response to activation reforms.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B
ROOM 4.212

THE CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE OF A MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL CLASSIC

Ray Pahl's book Divisions of Labour is among the most influential studies of recent British Sociology. It is a modern sociological classic with contemporary relevance for debates about the meaning of work, the experience of inequality, the changing nature of families and local communities, and the theories and methods that we draw upon to understand these. This event will coincide with the publication of an edited book, Divisions of Labour Revisited (ed. Crow & Ellis, Manchester University Press, 2017) in which the reasons for the original book's enduring significance are explored from a number of angles by different authors. Based on the arguments developed in the new book, the following themes are highlighted: that sociology is at its most powerful when the connections between personal troubles and public issues are made; that it is necessary for each sociological generation to re-examine and revise inherited concepts such as 'work', 'household' and 'class' in order to grasp the nature of contemporary developments; and that pioneering research is associated with taking risks in approaches adopted and research methods employed. Short presentations will be made by contributors to the book and by others who have read the manuscript, each focusing on a different aspect of the value of revisiting a modern sociological classic armed with the question of what relevance that study continues to have, and the related question of how sociological debates have moved on. The session will also allow time for wider discussion of the legacies left by sociologists for subsequent generations.

Details of each individual's presentation:

Crow, G 'The impacts and legacies of a modern sociological classic'

Elliott, J 'Narrative, time and intimacy in social research'

Lyon, D 'Researching time, place, memory and imagination'

Pattison, J 'Using sociology's past to inform present-day research'

Strangleman, T 'Capturing deindustrialisation then and now'

Wallace, C 'Sheppey, gender and globalization'

Narrative, Time and Intimacy in Social Research

Elliott, J.
(ESRC)

The analysis of archived material reveals the pivotal role played by one household in the Sheppey study, that of Linda and Jim. Readers of Divisions of Labour are not introduced to these individuals until the penultimate chapter of Pahl's book, but this merely serves to heighten the impact of the discussion of how they epitomise the downward social mobility that comes with the polarization of workers' fortunes. Some working-class households did more than simply 'get by' in the challenging circumstances of the period, moving up into what Pahl called the 'middle mass' of households characterised by comfortable material circumstances that contrasted sharply with those of a deprived underclass. In Pahl's analysis the upward movement into the middle mass is represented by Beryl and George, but it is Linda and Jim who have more of his attention. The analysis of Pahl's developing relationship with Linda and Jim exemplifies his interest in the tendency of researchers to side with participants who are disadvantaged. This is difficult ground for both researchers and researched, and tracing what happened to Linda and Jim in the period following the publication of Pahl's book serves to underscore the bleak message of the book about life at the bottom of the socio-economic order.

Time and Place in Memory and Imagination

Lyon, D.
(University of Kent)

This contribution will discuss memory and imagination in Ray Pahl's Divisions of Labour (1984) and subsequent research it has inspired. The short presentation as part of a round table will discuss two main instances of the workings of memory and imagination drawing on oral history interviews and young people's futures essays. In the first, it explores the ways in which place is a site of affective attachment, produced through the rhythms and routines of everyday life, with particular reference to the atmosphere of the 'bike rush' of dockyard workers. In the second, the focus is on young people's imagined futures to explore time, space and the operation of class. The presentation also reflects on doing sociology both in Pahl's approach and in revisiting and restudying his earlier work.

Using Sociology's Past to Inform Present-Day Research

Pattison, J.
(University of Nottingham)

Based on my PhD research in Shirebrook, this paper will critically engage with Pahl's (1984) Divisions of Labour, and the forthcoming edited collection Divisions of Labour Revisited (Crow and Ellis 2017), to evaluate the former's significance for contemporary sociological research. Shirebrook in Derbyshire has experienced significant economic and social change over the last 120 years. This began with rapid industrialisation following the sinking of Shirebrook Colliery in 1896. Followed by deindustrialisation after the colliery was closed in 1993, and the subsequent regeneration scheme which brought the arrival of Sports Direct's headquarters and warehouse as the town's biggest employers. Renowned both locally and nationally for its poor working conditions, Sports Direct's employment practices have become arguably emblematic of contemporary precarious work. The town is territorially stigmatised, exemplified by its nickname: 'Shitbrook'. Its inhabitants are stigmatised through representations as violent, workless 'chavs', and through the ethnic origin and migration status of Eastern European agency workers employed at Sports Direct. This presentation will outline how Pahl's (1984) Divisions of Labour has methodologically and theoretically influenced my own approach to the study of Shirebrook. Particularly, the importance of understanding the geographical and historical context of a research site; to critique inherited concepts relevant to my project, such as 'work', 'class' and 'migrant'; and, drawing on Holmwood's (2017) chapter in the forthcoming collection, the need for analysis that accounts for the shared underlying conditions of precarity migrant and non-migrant groups experience at a time when a dangerous division based on 'race' and ethnicity is emerging.

Wednesday 5 April 2017, 15:30 - 17:00
PAPER SESSION 6 / PECHA KUCHA SESSIONS

Capturing Deindustrialisation Then and Now

Strangleman, T.
(University of Kent)

Pahl's characterisation of Sheppey as an 'industrial island' can be read as an early analysis of 'de-industrialisation'. Pahl did not coin this term, but he was among the first to pick up on the significance of the phenomenon and one of the pioneers of its usage. Divisions of Labour involved not simply using but developing this concept. De-industrialisation has several facets, and these are brought out in the local context at the same time as global connections are highlighted. The Japanese cars imported into the UK through the port at Sheerness that had once been an Admiralty dockyard provided a stark reminder of how the old order was changing, and Pahl's treatment of this phenomenon helped to pave the way for many subsequent studies of de-industrialisation that have mapped the evolution of the process around the world.

Sheppey, Gender and Globalization

Wallace, C.
(University of Aberdeen)

Many of the findings of the Sheppey study continue to be relevant both locally and well beyond their initial reference points on Sheppey. The discussion of work strategies has relevance to the understanding of how households endeavour to 'get by' in a range of contexts across the world, in many diverse contexts, including societies that have never had the norm of formal, waged labour, and societies forced to go through rapid, radical reorganization, such as happened in the history of former communist countries. One of the enduring lessons of the study of strategies is that strategic action does not guarantee success. Findings from Sheppey differentiate between those young people who are 'swimmers' and those who are 'sinkers', reflecting the fact that the process of social polarization which featured so prominently in Divisions of Labour does not hold off until adulthood to make its presence felt. The gendered nature of the uneven distribution of benefits and costs is also something that has been just as apparent around the world as it was on Sheppey.

Thursday 6 April 2017, 09:00 - 10:30
ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS
EATS RESTAURANT, UNIVERSITY PLACE

Conference Stream	Table Number
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	1
Culture, Media, Sport and Food A	2
Culture, Media, Sport and Food B	3
Frontiers	4
Lifecourse A	5
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Medicine, Health and Illness A	7
Medicine, Health and Illness B	8
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	9
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	10
Race, Ethnicity and Migration C	11
Social Divisions / Social Identities	12
Sociology of Education A	13
Sociology of Education B	14
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	15
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	16

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 1

The Outcomes of Individual Social Capital for Voluntary Social Welfare Organizations: An Ethnographic Investigation of Bazaar-Local Organizations Interface

Khan, M.S.
(Middlesex University)

Over the last three decades, social capital has attracted scholarly attention across a range of disciplines.   In the study of voluntary local associations the theoretical focus of this attention has been upon collective social capital. This paper questions this often uncritical reliance on collective social capital to argue that individual social capital is equally significant for the study of these associations. Instead of focussing on the benefits of membership in voluntary organizations, the paper asks: what role does individual social capital play in furthering the objectives of these organizations? In answering this question, the study applies a Bourdieusian lens to examine the role of social capital in the success or failure of voluntary social welfare organizations operating in the Batkhela bazaar in the district of Malakand in Pakistan. Through investigation of the bazaar-voluntary social welfare organizations interface, the study explores the relationship between social capital and the social economic status of individual business owners within the bazaar, and the ways that this facilitates the achievement of the objectives of the organization of which these individuals are members. Original research findings from an ethnographic study are presented in relation to the fund-raising activities of three voluntary social welfare organizations in the district. These demonstrate that: (1) individual social capital is contingent upon an individual's socioeconomic status in the bazaar; (2) voluntary social welfare organizations draw extensively upon the social capital of their individual members; and; (3) the outcomes of this social capital for fund-raising activities of these organizations are embedded in.

The Institutionalisation of Physical-Social Interaction in Shared Self-Service Cabins

Skaar, M., Levang, L., Tjora, A.
(Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU))

The Norwegian Trekking Association (DNT) is Norway's biggest organization for outdoor activities, and has long tradition with providing a variety of cabins for trekkers all over the country. In their self-service cabins, all visitors cook their own food, and share responsibility for cleaning, fetching water and chopping firewood, and will traditionally spend the night in shared sleeping rooms. This demands collaboration and adjustments being negotiated between the visitors. This social process is of sociological interest since visitors are always changing, while certain self-organised practices are surprisingly well maintained over time. Drawing on a focused ethnography of the DNT association's most modern mountain cabin, consisting of a main building and six small, separate sleeping units, this paper explores the social basis for self-service practices, and how these are institutionalised in relation to physical space. The new cabin design provides private space in a setting where this was traditionally very limited. Through participant observation and focused interviews, we have explored linkages between private/common spaces and social interaction, to identify various ways that physical design impacts how temporary communities emerge in cabin arrangements (being a very limited space with distinct boundaries). Despite daily exchange of (most) visitors, a form of social rhythm through the day is maintained. By applying insights from Randall Collins and Berger & Luckmann, we explore in the paper how such social rhythms and rituals form institutional practices of DNT cabins that in fact may form an important basis of what cabin-to-cabin trekking is all about.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food A
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 2

Social Media Cannot be the Public Sphere Alone: Take China as Case

Dai, Z.
(University of Warwick)

It is commonly accepted that social media is not the public sphere, though once people hope social media could contribute to the public sphere. Why is social media not the public sphere? This paper takes Weibo, one type of social media platforms in China, as an example to answer this question. Since public intellectuals are the main participators in the public sphere, their behaviours on Weibo and interaction with ordinary people, Weibo platform and the

government could reveal the image of the public sphere and help answer the question. This paper firstly responded the doubt that whether the Western definition of 'public sphere' could be applied in China society, then summarized characters of the ideal public sphere: open accessibility, equal opportunity, rational discussion and public opinion. After analyzing 459 Chinese public intellectuals' behaviours on Weibo in 2013 and 2015, the result shows Chinese public intellectuals' limited access to Weibo platform, unequal influence on Weibo, less voice of rationality and apparently divided public opinion that means Weibo is not the public sphere. Moreover, the result suggests that Chinese public intellectual's defect, like speech without professional knowledge and spreading rumours, is showed and even amplified on Weibo, while ordinary people's discussion on Weibo is more irrational. Besides these, Weibo platform is not suitable to express serious perspective and Chinese government's strict opinion regulation also discourage the development of public sphere. In conclusion, social media cannot be the public sphere without corporation of the public intellectual, ordinary people, social media platform and government.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food B
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 3

Fantastic Beasts? Media Functions for the Depersonification and Animalisation of 'Guilty Men' during the Financial Crisis, 2008-9

Myers, F.
(University of Manchester)

Prior to the rich and growing academic analyses of the financial crisis, early frames from media outlets provided initial headlines of shock and incomprehension, quickly followed by a search for culpability. Much of the resultant opprobrium and scapegoating of bankers was funnelled into negative metaphoric tropes with the former 'masters of the universe' identified variously as vampires, vultures, fat-cats or weasels, brought down, or facing Darwinian extinction in the face of this sudden and traumatic event. Stated attributes and actions typical of the banking sector were further distilled into caricatures of two individuals, Dick Fuld, 'the gorilla' of Lehman Brothers, and Fred 'The Shred' Goodwin of RBS, who became the public faces epitomising the excesses of an entire industry.

This study utilises a sample of over 2000 articles from seven UK print media publications to understand the functional uses for media creations of these depersonalised and animalistic simulacra within wider metaphorical descriptions of the crisis as natural disaster, disease or mechanical failure. It argues that the use of metaphor quickly transfers public understanding around complex issues: bankers are recast as a hostile outgroup, with these individuals as their embodied representatives. Later, as knowledge of the causes of the crisis grows and media blame routines become established, the analogy helps set the agenda for the wider public and policy debate instigated in government hearings, and in Goodwin's case, the claim upon his pension and honours.

The 'Cultural Bridging' of Skilled Identities: The Neglected Potential of Heritage

Pleasant, E.
(University of Kent)

Local heritage sites can provide important avenues for the reconstruction of communal and individual dignity in areas of 'ruination' (Mah, 2012) where industrial work cultures have been dismantled by deindustrialisation, leaving few opportunities for the pursuits and attainment of value of these cultural forms. Recurrently, industrial cultural values are deemed as no longer relevant or important, further propagating the negative valuation of working-class identities. This paper will argue that sites of heritage have the potential to facilitate 'cultural bridging'; an intergenerational dialogue that transmits cultural discourses across seemingly broken cohorts to enable meaningful pursuits of value. The paper then introduces the Medway towns to scholarly discussions surrounding deindustrialisation to examine Kent's lesser known industrial past highlighting lost narratives of industry. Importantly, the voices of the working-class narrated from my PhD thesis are utilised here to demonstrate how heritage is used and understood by outlining the account of the newest exhibit at the Chatham Dockyard Heritage site, HMS Namur. Through the story of this ship as told to me by the former workers, the representation of classed occupational identities as 'frozen in time communities' emerges as a blockade to the local working-class who are demarked as distinct cohorts. Central to this paper thereby, is the focus on the effects of public representation on individual and communal pursuits of value to offer an understanding of how the working-class can find legitimation in their identities and recover a sense of value that is often withheld from them.

Unsettling Scientific Stories: Fictional Futures and Sociological Speculation

Garforth, L.
(Newcastle University)

Unsettling Scientific Stories: Expertise, Narrative, and Future Histories is an AHRC-funded project exploring how people have thought about and envisioned their futures at different points over the course of the long technological twentieth-century. Science has opened up new hopes and fears for the future, and science fiction (SF) articulates those hopes and fears by imagining the social and human consequences of scientific developments. SF also acts back on science by critically responding to its confident pronouncements. Our project frames (science) fiction as a partner in the imagination and exploration of alternative futures, and explores new ways of using fiction as a relevant mode of socio-historical analysis.

The Newcastle part of the Unsettling Science project will be working with texts, readers and reading groups to explore how contemporary science futures are being created, interpreted and navigated by SF writers and their audiences. In particular we are interested in collaborating with active SF readers as lay experts in envisioning and exploring social-scientific alternatives and in exploring how fictional narratives shape their engagement with collective futures. In anticipation of focus groups with readers to be held in 2017, this paper works through some of the theoretical and epistemological resources that can help us understand SF readers as lay futurologists and asks how thinking about practices of reading and writing fiction might contribute a much-needed speculative strand to contemporary sociological analysis.

The Textual is Political: Exploring Radical Feminist Emotion Culture through Book Reviews

Kalayji, L.
(University of Edinburgh)

The history of the radical feminist movement is a textual history: the written work of feminists is central to how they do politics, and well-known texts have functioned as key players in the life of the movement. An important aspect how feminists negotiate, challenge, and refine the internal politics and emotion cultures of their movements is through their engagement with feminist texts, and the political and emotional dynamics of feminist movements can be learned through explorations of how feminist texts are read. Drawing on a broader ongoing research project on the emotion culture of radical feminism, in this paper I will explore the emotions and relational dynamics that manifest in book reviews of feminist texts published in the long-running radical feminist journal Trouble and Strife. Through the reading and reviewing of feminist books, radical feminists elaborate how they understand the boundaries and political distinctions between radical and other feminisms, and the textual representation of emotion in book reviews illuminates the sub-cultural emotion rules to which radical feminist authors are endeavouring to adhere. This research sheds light on the deep complexity of the place of texts in the emotion culture of social movements, highlighting the reflexivity of radical feminists acting in dual roles as readers and authors who are conscious of the impact that texts (both those they are reviewing and those they are writing) have on their politics and movement.

Frontiers
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 4

Proposing a Thought Partnership Between Pierre Bourdieu and Carl Jung: Challenges and Possibilities to Research Professional Practice

Bologna, R., Trede, F., Patton, N.
(Charles Sturt University)

Bourdieu's practice theory has been widely used to define, conceptualise and understand professional practice. His theoretical thinking tools such field, habitus, capital, doxa, symbolic violence, misrecognition and reflexivity are effective in facilitating the exploration of unconscious social, contextual, material and structural influences on practices as well as facilitating the reflexive exploration of these unconscious influences. However, Bourdieu's practice theory and associated concepts focus primarily on power relations. Carl Jung's theory of the unconscious offers a suite of thinking tools that complement and enhances an understanding of socio-cultural influences on professional practice, with an emphasis on reflexive tools to explore unconscious collective anxieties (cultural complexes) as well as unconscious structural influences (archetypes) on professional practice. Jungian theory also offers conceptual guidance regarding developing professionally in a virtue ethics context (individuation).

In this presentation, the first author will propose a thought partnership between Bourdieu and Jung, which opens up possibilities to deeper understand relational practices, professional identity development and ethical practice. This

theorising is based on Rosa's doctoral research, which explores Australian mental health play therapy counsellors' relational practices with parents using critical hermeneutic methodology.

Towards a Sociological Engagement with Adult Play

Potter, W.
(Birkbeck College, University of London)

The notion of adult play as a subject worthy of sociological analysis may seem fanciful to many. Similarly, in the lives of adults generally, pleasure derived from play, in contrast to more ordered leisure, would appear to be largely absent. This paper sets out to promote a sociological engagement with the concept of adult play, by reporting research into its rediscovery by gay men attending retreats, alongside its epiphanic impact.

I begin with an overview of the research project during which this experience was observed, and proceed to a detailed account of the forms of play that retreat participants engaged in. Several key elements of this 'free-play' are also identified, and the reported benefits of such activity are described, including the addressing of personal issues through social connection. This is followed by the elaboration of several principles underpinning the operation of the retreats, which facilitated the playing, as both spontaneous and non-instrumental.

Some possible reasons for the neglect of play in adult life - and sociology - are commented upon, including the relation of play to work. In addition, the notion of play as inevitably associated with children and hence infantile is challenged, and its significance in the promotion of a sense of community and belonging is explored. Finally, various means are considered, whereby the restoration of aspects of social play to the everyday lives of adults may be pursued.

Using Video for Learning and Research

Shoman, K., Sigthorsson, G.
(SAGE Publishing)

With technological advances and the rise of the MOOC came debates and conversations around the usefulness of video for learning. Now, with British universities facing an increase in student expectation around learning support, could access to well-curated and accessible video both inside and outside the classroom provide a solution? Drawing on the expertise of Dr Gauti Sigthorsson and SAGE Video Publisher Kiren Shoman this presentation will provide insight by exploring best practices on video integration in the classroom; discussing the benefits of including video on reading lists; and offering suggestions for how students may use video for personal revision and learning.

Lifecourse A
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 5

Young People and Social Network Sites: Changing Perceptions of Scrutiny in the Personal and Professional Realms

Gangneux, J.
(University of Glasgow)

This paper explores young people's understandings of social network sites and analyses these understandings to inform debates about young people's complex transitions, their sense of self and belonging and the conduct of professional and personal relationships in their everyday lives. The proliferation of social media coincides with the extension and individualisation of young people's transitions to adulthood (Furlong & Cartmel, 1997), as well as with the expansion of education, an increasing mix of work and study, growing flexibility and insecurity in the labour market, and the desynchronisation of young people's schedules (Woodman, 2012, Wyn & Woodman, 2014).

The research looks at platforms such as Facebook, Instagram or Twitter as a means of enhanced scrutiny in personal and professional realms in a normative culture of connectivity (van Dijck, 2013). Indeed, these technologies provide increasing capacities for 'checking', 'looking up' (Joinson, 2008), and 'searching', arguably leading to a normalisation of such practices. Using Bourdieu's theory of practice (1984, 1998), the research sheds light on young people's understandings of their social worlds and broader social and economical transformations in which their social media practices take place.

Using qualitative interviews with young people aged 20-25, this paper focuses on social network sites a means of social sorting and, of normalisation of scrutiny and checking practices in interpersonal relations, embedded in a wider

economical context of assimilation of work and play, convergence of private and public, increasing uncertainty and the promotion of the entrepreneurial and reflective self (Giddens, 1991, Beck, 2001, Kelly, 2006, Sennett, 2006).

Conditional Cosmopolitanism? Exploring the Contradictions of Youth Attitudes towards Global Citizenship

Keating, A.
(UCL Institute of Education)

Over the past twenty years, traditional conceptions of citizenship have been challenged as we have sought to come to terms with the theoretical and practical implications of globalisation, technological innovation, and increased mobility and migration. It is often suggested that these changes are most likely to be apparent among young people, as it is this generation are more likely to report cosmopolitan attitudes and identities and to have been socialised into this post-national world (Norris and Inglehart, 2009; Woodward et al, 2008).

In this paper, I will critically examine this claim using qualitative and quantitative data from young people in Britain. Survey data (such as ICCS 2009) suggest that young people are indeed more likely to report cosmopolitan attitudes and identities than their elders or indeed, than previous generations of youth. However, in a series of in-depth interviews with young people, we found that for many, these attitudes and dispositions were contradictory, conditional, and strategic. For example, many young people expressed support for freedom of moment, but only when it facilitated their own goals (e.g. to travel or work abroad and gain work or cultural experience). Furthermore, this often contrasted sharply with their attitudes towards inward migration, which was viewed very critically by many. These in-depth interviews shed light on these contradictions of supposedly cosmopolitan youth, and point to ways in which we should develop our understanding of how cosmopolitanism is practised, and not just how it is conceptualised in policy and theory.

'Care' as Craft? Negotiating the Public and the Private in the Everyday Practices of Social Workers

Hallett, S.
(Cardiff University)

Social care and social work sits at the intersection of the public and the private. Drawing on fieldwork from a multi-sited ethnography of social workers' visits to children, young people and their families, this paper considers ideas about craft and craftwork as a conceptual frame for understanding contemporary social work practice and practices in the UK. In so doing, the paper considers how thinking with and about 'craft' opens up the practice of social work to creative inquiry, and considers what we might learn about the idea of craftsmanship having brought it together with the practice of social work.

Lifecourse B
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 6

Theorizing Generations as Sociological Property: Re-imagining Modern Society

Holley, J.
(Suffolk University)

In a far-reaching re-interpretation, I propose that the modern life-course can be conceptually linked to macro effects of generations on society. In each stage of life, contrasting activities aggregate into successive private impacts on society. Neglected evidence reveals how each generational cohort creates its own cultural style and, in a rising wave, attracts investment from non-kin older generations. In an original theorization, these flows of resources are conceptualized as the 'generational property' of people who synchronize with their age peers. Youth and mid-life phases make generations visible; private methods include exchanging designed media objects; aligning personal feelings with those of their peers; synchronizing activities through temporary associations; aggregating these into visible generations; and converting the investments they receive into a new material way of life. Older non-kin, as designers and in their organizational roles as employers and policy makers, respond to the rising younger generation. Operating purely sociologically, outside government or the economy, private life is innovatively theorized as directly influencing society. This marks an historical break from past human arrangements. Generations now mobilize privately, and reshape society by synchronous timing effects. It is argued that social science should address these effects of private sociology on modern society.

It Takes a Lifetime, or Two, to Save a Library: A Generational Exploration of the Dynamics of Political Engagement

Nolas, S.-M., Varvantakis, C., Aruldoss, V.
(University of Sussex)

The presentation explores the dynamics of political engagement through a life-course lens. We are especially interested in family traditions of politicality – their orientations and relationships with politics, public life and issues of common concern, and the dynamics of transmission across generations. The paper draws on early findings and analysis from the Connectors Study, a five-year ERC funded comparative ethnographic study on the relationships between childhood and public life in three international cities (Athens, Hyderabad and London). Using data from 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork with children in middle childhood and informal and semi-structured interviews with their parents, we start to unpick how children and their parents orientate themselves towards 'the political' and how their relationships of concern to the world (Sayer 2011) overlap and differ across different cultural and historical contexts. Using thick description and selected case histories from our three cities the paper will pay particular attention to the inequalities in the transmission of politicality, raising questions about the implication of these inequalities for public debate and democratic life.

Medicine, Health and Illness A
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 7

The Cost of Living with Type 2 Diabetes [COLD]

O'Donnell, S.
(ARCH)

Overall population health outcomes have been shown to be better in countries that have traditionally adopted public policy approaches that actively intervene to improve the living and working condition of its citizens. However, little cross comparative research has been carried out to examine the potential economic implications that differing public policy arrangements entail for the costs of living with chronic disease. Using a variety innovative qualitative approaches, this study aims to address this gap in the scientific literature by creating a holistic, bottom up picture of the day-day costs of living with type 2 diabetes and to identify in what way it varies across social context by comparing patient experiences in two countries with contrasting welfare state regimes: the US and Denmark. This two country comparison will allow for a detailed micro-level analysis that will capture the impact of different approaches to resource provision across different policy sectors (healthcare, employment rights, disability and carers allowance, public transport) on the cost of living with diabetes. These costs may include, but not limited to: out of pocket expenses related to medication, diet and transportation; ability to carry out daily tasks in the work setting or at home; participation in social activities and other issues related to social connectedness; informal care provided by family members/relatives; and, episodes of distress caused by the illness. The proposed project is firmly rooted at the intersection of several important developments in the disciplines of sociology, public health, health economics and welfare state research.

Long-Term Condition Management: An Expert Partnership?

Brand, S.
(University of Nottingham)

Patient self-management has been presented as one way to alleviate the burden of long term health conditions on health services. This is premised on an acknowledgement of the individuality of the experience of disease and the need for personalised patient led care. The 'expert patient' agenda is aimed at supporting individuals to be confident and independent in the management of their health conditions, but carries with it an expectation that patients will assume the responsibility of being participatory in their healthcare. Whilst policy rhetoric encourages this, the social arrangements of health care remain largely static, based on the hierarchies of knowledge and power of the dominant medical discourse.

This study explores the understanding of experts and expertise within healthcare. It investigates how patients and health care professions understand the concepts of experts and expertise, and how expertise is evaluated both by patients and health care professionals. It also looks at how able patients are to assume the role of 'expert patient'.

Early analysis indicates that evaluation of expertise is problematic. Evaluation is not based on an assessment of levels of knowledge or experience, or of efficacy of actions as would be indicated by the literature on expertise. Instead, evaluation of expertise is based on the personal relationships developed between individuals, supported by

the familiar social structures which reinforce the dominant medical discourse. Whilst the 'expert patient' agenda may appear to challenge traditional understandings of expertise in health, in practice, these remain unchanged.

Reframing Mental Health

Brady, C.
(University of Birmingham)

Struggling to socialise with others and to integrate socially are common problems not normally openly spoken about or recognised in their own right. Often associated to symptoms of other health problems such as mental health or learning difficulties, social health is a largely neglected area in terms of research, although recognised as one of the three pillars of health by the World Health Organisation. Having experienced mental distress herself triggered by social factors, postgraduate researcher Charlotte Brady challenges society's preoccupation with 'mental health' and 'mental illness', revisiting and reframing these ideas within a more social relevant context. By reversing the cause and effect relationship between mental health and social health, she aims to explore how the culmination of unfortunate social factors and experiences lead individuals to mental distress rather than the other way around. With more evidence emerging supporting this argument, the researcher looks at the literature surrounding social health and mental health through a psychosocial lens, seeing distress as a psychosocial problem requiring psychosocial solutions. The research aims to explore the interrelationship between these two types of health by engaging those in research whom already access psychosocial third sector services located in the Midlands and North East, which may be seen to act as cheaper and effective alternatives to overstretched government funded mental healthcare provision in Britain today.

Exploring the Ethical Decisions Surrounding Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis in the United Kingdom

Kaur, A.
(University of Cambridge)

Based on semi-structured interviews and parent-child case-studies, the research presents the various factors potential parents navigate in order to make informed decisions about preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) in the UK. It discusses the ethical implications that surround eugenics in relation to disability and the wider repercussions these have on society. From the main reasons people seek PGD to why genetic disabilities are perceived differently to non-genetic disabilities, the research explores insights from those who live with genetic conditions and therefore those that could be faced with this risky reproductive choice. It investigates the role assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) have for those with genetic conditions and the scope of experimental medicine/technologies have in relation to this.

Utilising neo-Marxist ideologies on humans as a form of capital, the research is posed in the framework of Cederström and Spicer's (2015) wellness syndrome and how this feeds into society's perceptions of genetic disease and their want for PGD. It reflects on how this may mirror the values imbedded in society and the underlying moral connotations that such reproductive technologies may be indicative of. The paper concludes on the future possibilities for PGD and other ARTs for those with genetic disabilities in the United Kingdom, and the new ethical consideration that may arise with these.

Medicine, Health and Illness B
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 8

'Do You See What I Feel?' Exhibiting Creative Works of Persistent Pain

Main, S.
(Open University)

To have pain, wrote Scarry (1985), is to have certainty, but to hear of someone else's pain is to have doubt. Persistent pain (that which has continued beyond three months) is an invisible condition, leading to frustration and a sense of being doubted for the individual concerned. This doubt creates a need for many people with persistent pain to seek validation and credibility, especially when diagnostic images and tests may not show damage. The subjective experience, juxtaposed with outward appearances of being healthy, is one of the most difficult elements of the condition to live with.

The inadequacy of words to explain life with this invisible condition has led people to use creative methods (art, poetry, prose, etc.) to represent their experiences. Such works were exhibited online, using social media platforms, and visitor feedback analysed. Additionally, some creators of the works participated in discussions with other audience

members in an asynchronous forum; the group included a mixture of those with or without pain and/or artistic interests.

Data analysis draws on multimodal techniques to explore how such works, the accompanying text and discussions can support the communication and understanding of life with persistent physical pain. Findings show that such exhibitions have the potential to reduce the feelings of isolation and doubt for those who live with persistent pain. For other audience members, the invisible subjective experience of persistent pain is made visible and more understandable through the viewing of these works.

Abortion: Exploring the Nexus Between Personal Choices (Abortion Decision Making) and Public Outcomes (Maternal Mortality Rates, Abortion Legislation and Policy)

Tetteh, P., Gyasi-Gyamerah, A.A.
(University of Ghana)

This paper addresses the nexus between personal abortion choices and public legislation, policy and programming on maternal and reproductive health. The paper posits that there is an inextricable link between the private decision making and behaviors of adolescent women and the public fight against maternal mortality and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. In Ghana, maternal mortality is the second most common cause of death among women; and more than one in 10 maternal deaths (11%) are the result of unsafe induced abortions. The stigmatization of abortion has sent the practice underground. Thus, many adolescents adopt a clandestine strategy to have abortions because many do not know that abortion is legal on fairly broad grounds in Ghana. The result is complications and death from the unsafe procedures and improper post abortion care. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 3 of promoting reproductive and maternal health, it is important to explore the implications of the public realm (abortion legislation, policy and programming) on the private realm (adolescents abortion/reproductive health choices) and vice-versa. The paper concludes that until the myths, stigma and misrepresentations surrounding abortion are addressed, adolescents may not be empowered to make safe reproductive health choices to reduce maternal mortality rates in Ghana.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 9

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: GENDER AND MIGRATION

Theorizing African Transnational Masculinities

Pasura, D., Christou, A.
(University of Glasgow)

Just as masculinity is crucial in the construction of nationhood, masculinity is also significant in the making and unmaking of transnational communities. This paper focuses on how African men negotiate and perform respectable masculinity in transnational settings such as the workplace, community and family. Moving away from conceptualizations of black transnational forms of masculinities as in perpetual crisis and drawing on qualitative data collected from members of the new African diaspora in London, the paper explores the diverse ways notions of masculinity and gender identities are being challenged, re-affirmed and reconfigured. The paper argues that men experience a loss of status as breadwinners and a rupture of their sense of masculine identity in the reconstruction of life in the diaspora. Conditions in the hostland, in particular, women's breadwinner status and the changing gender relations, threaten men's 'hegemonic masculinity' and consequently force men to negotiate respectable forms of masculinity.

Pakistani Female Diaspora: Polarised Spaces and Intersections of Identity

Khilji, K.
(Coventry University)

A disparity exists between first generation Pakistani female migrants and younger generations living in the United Kingdom, in construction and experiencing their identities. By using a generational methodology it allows an investigation of the changing identities over generations and single lives.

This paper will explore using qualitative information how female Pakistani diaspora of different generations living in the United Kingdom, construct their racial, ethnic, gendered, and cultural identity. Black feminism forms the theoretical

framework alongside unstructured interviews to give space to an intersectional understanding of identity construction and performance of a group of women who are under researched.

For younger migrants public and private spheres have increased in their polarisation as the fluidity of intersectionality within identity has become static within different physical spaces. Furthermore the experience is not the same for the second and third migrant generations, with the second generation experiencing greater fluidly. Evidence from third generation women demonstrate a clear divide between public and private spheres in relation to topics such as cuisine, clothing, langue and behavioural expectorations. Furthermore there are explicit references to what can be done both within the different spheres and implicit references to what can be done both within the home and outside the Pakistani community.

Differences in the polarised spaces are affected by the implicit and explicit understanding of one's own identity construction; how able, un/consciously aware or if they wanted to express the intersections of their identity. Also, physicals spaces are needed for celebration of all intersections of identities.

Negotiating Gender Identity and Motherhood for South Asian Women Living in the UK

Kerrane, K., Dibb, S., Lindridge, A.
(Open University)

Existing research on motherhood and gender identity has established that feeding the family, managing housework, parenting and managing childcare are important sites for negotiating women's gender identity and reproducing wider gender norms. Motherhood remains imbued with powerful norms surrounding women's caring and domestic responsibilities, despite women's entry into education and the workforce. However, relatively little is known about how women at other intersecting positions in society, particularly ethnic minority women, encounter intensive motherhood. In the UK, increasing numbers of South Asian women are entering higher education, challenging prevailing perceptions of South Asian women as docile, oppressed young women, destined for arranged marriage. This research examines the experiences of first and second-generation South Asian mothers living in the UK, to examine how they negotiate their gender identities as mothers. Studies of South Asian women and gender identity have suggested that South Asian women are actively negotiating access to higher education and marriage, producing new gender identities and pushing the boundaries of gender norms as they do so. The research draws on in-depth interviews with 23 South Asian women living in the UK to examine how they negotiate their gender identities as mothers. Through everyday practices of mothering, some participants were negotiating new gender identities which both reproduce and challenge South Asian gender norms. Drawing on concepts such as performativity and reflexivity, the research considers how some participants were better positioned than others to pursue new gender identities.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 10

RACE AND ETHNICITY: COLONIALISM AND THE POSTCOLONIAL

Re-membering the Empire: Narrating Sites of Memory in La Mulatière and Nogent-sur-Marne

Tinsley, M.
(Boston University)

Sites of memory serve to entrench, unsettle, and reimagine national identity. When national identity is contested, or when citizens lack an organic connection to the national past, sites of memory become more important for creating a cohesive narrative of past and present. Yet this entails an active process of remembering certain events, forgetting others, and rewriting still others. This paper examines the construction of memory at two French sites dedicated to colonial soldiers in the First World War: the garden of tropical agronomy in Nogent-sur-Marne and the monument to Muslim soldiers in La Mulatière. Drawing from the literature on nationalism, collective memory, and postcolonial theory, I examine three potential explanations for the neglect of Nogent-sur-Marne and the re-memory of La Mulatière: the significance of each site during the First World War; the historical trajectory of remembering and forgetting; and the role of contemporary local actors-including bureaucrats, Muslim organizations, artists, and veterans' associations. I find, first, that the re-memory of the French Empire through the lens of the Algerian War has politicized the representation of colonial soldiers in the First World War. Second, the physical form of Nogent-an abandoned garden-is more ambivalent than La Mulatière, a burial vault in the municipal cemetery. Local actors in La Mulatière thus were able to emphasize that site's original purpose, while contested meanings were projected onto Nogent. I conclude by considering the implications of each site's narrative of the past for a contemporary French nation renegotiating its collective identity.

Unresolved Empire: Art, Identity and the Meaning of Britain's Imperial Past

Woods, E.
(University of East London)

In this paper, we undertake a cultural analysis of Tate Britain's recent exhibit, Artist and Empire: Facing Britain's Imperial Past. In contrast to conventional studies of museums, which tend to focus on either the curators or visitors, we incorporate multiple perspectives by drawing on ethnographic interviews with curators and visitors, published reviews, and a close reading of the exhibition itself. Our analysis uncovers a set of troubling findings regarding the status of British national identity and the significance of its imperial past, whose urgent implications reach far beyond the walls of the museum. In sum, we find that empire is an unresolved and deeply emotional issue in Britain today, rife with tensions simmering under the surface, which we analogise as a cultural trauma. To conclude, we discuss how the exhibitions of this kind might better provide a locus for reconciliation and resolution.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration C
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 11

RACE AND ETHNICITY: EDUCATION

Identifying Barriers to Diversity in Arts Education

Alberts, N.
(AccessHE, London Higher)

Young people from ethnic minority groups are, on average, more likely to go to university than their white British counterparts. However, there are substantial differences in patterns of participation across subject areas. The arts are an area identified as being particularly exclusive (Bourdieu 1993), from which those who lack the cultural capital are systematically excluded. Here, I explore to what extent ethnicity and class constrain young people from London in accessing higher education in creative subjects, and what the challenges are for those wishing to pursue a career in the arts. I analysed UCAS data to determine which groups are underrepresented on UK higher education arts courses. My results showed that a complex interaction between gender, ethnicity and level of advantage influences the decision to do an arts degree. Specifically, BAME young people from all socioeconomic backgrounds were underrepresented on arts degrees. On the other hand, arts degrees had more white working class boys than expected, a marginalised group that is usually seen as being particularly disengaged from higher education. These results were followed up with a qualitative analysis to understand the specific barriers for these groups. I held focus groups with secondary school pupils with an interest in the arts, and with students on an arts degree. This work will give important insights into how we can widen access to arts degrees, and make them more diverse. Furthermore, this research suggests that outreach activities based around the arts might be a productive way to engage white working class boys.

Critical Race Theory, Policy Rhetoric and Outcomes: The Case of Muslim Schools in Britain

Breen, D.
(De Montfort University)

In this paper, we undertake a cultural analysis of Tate Britain's recent exhibit, Artist and Empire: Facing Britain's Imperial Past. In contrast to conventional studies of museums, which tend to focus on either the curators or visitors, we incorporate multiple perspectives by drawing on ethnographic interviews with curators and visitors, published reviews, and a close reading of the exhibition itself. Our analysis uncovers a set of troubling findings regarding the status of British national identity and the significance of its imperial past, whose urgent implications reach far beyond the walls of the museum. In sum, we find that empire is an unresolved and deeply emotional issue in Britain today, rife with tensions simmering under the surface, which we analogise as a cultural trauma. To conclude, we discuss how the exhibitions of this kind might better provide a locus for reconciliation and resolution.

Permanent Exclusion and the Production of Raced and Classed Inequality through English Schools

Kulz, C.
(University of Cambridge)

This paper will examine how raced and classed inequalities are being reproduced through processes of permanent exclusion in English schools. It will draw on interviews conducted with BME and/or working class parents of permanently excluded children in London about their experiences of appealing the permanent exclusion of their child.

The paper will take an intersectional approach to understanding the racialization and classification of young people. Punitive zero-tolerance approaches are consistently taken over rehabilitative ones and young black and ethnic minority students were frequently associated with criminality, violence or hyper-sexuality. The paper will also use interviews with head teachers and local authority officials to explore how middle-class privilege becomes an acceptable way of describing inequalities in the education system which erases the difficult subject of racism from discussion. Finally, the paper explores how the political economy of a marketised education system works to accelerate these exclusions.

Social Divisions / Social Identities
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 12

The Complexities of Globalization and Migration: A Global Perspective

Halsall, J., Xu, Q.
(University of Huddersfield)

The conceptualization of globalization starts with the dimension of global economic integration. Thus the boundaries of formerly national economies have gradually diminished, resulting in one global economy, mainly by free trade and free capital mobility. When there looks like a borderless world for economic purposes, such an economic tendency also exerts pressure to equalize social standards across countries. Globalization is also associated with the growth of somewhat easier or sometimes uncontrolled migration. Will the global population integration lead to equalized social standards, thus one global welfare state? Is there a borderless world? This paper is to review the welfare state challenges given the context of globalization and migration. Esping Andersen's typology of the welfare state will be used to compare countries' capacity and willingness to cope with globalization and migration. National statistics will be included to compare between across different welfare states: 1) social stratification and migration; 2) notions of solidarity and attitudes towards migrants; 3) the distinct and relatively autonomous national cultures and social integration, and 4) social desire for promoting community and social cohesion. The paper will then argue that the future of national borders between closely related to the negotiations of welfare boundaries. With the intertwined processes of globalization and migration, growing holistic welfare responsibilities (i.e. public-private hybridity) might make the borderless world a reality.

Appraising the Personal and Social Troubles of the Dalits in India

Ambewadikar, J.
(Central University of Gujarat)

The structural arrangements and inequality in any society constrains the life chances for the marginalised due to identities of race, caste, class, gender and etc. This is evident from the case of the ex-untouchables or dalits or scheduled castes (18% population) in India's population. Dalits have assumed numerous historical and cultural variations due to hierarchically arranged society where there is graded inequality of rights and privileges for them. The unacceptability of the fixed rights imposed by upper caste people on dalits as regulatory mechanism provided through social arrangement, social interaction and social relation, etc., leads to social ostracism through social and economic penalty therefore the dalits located at the bottom of the caste hierarchy has much less socio-cultural and economic rights. Consequently they suffer from socio-economic and cultural disability and face restrictions in various forms ranging from social boycott or atrocities in their attempt to secure even their human rights and lawful entitlements. There are also discriminatory treatments against them by public institutions like police and judiciary in delivering social justice due to the fact that they are not independent of caste prejudices and the powerful and influential interests. This paper reviews the personal as well as public troubles of dalits which covers not only the private but also spill over to the public domains governed by the personal or community or state based on the empirical study of rural India with the theoretico-analytical framework of human rights.

Disability and Intersectionality

Woodin, S.
(University of Leeds)

The concept of intersectionality is increasingly used in disability studies in place of the concepts of commonality and difference that preceded it. It is perhaps not accidental that it has taken longer for disabled people than for some other groups to acknowledge diversity and its implications and use of the term intersectionality is still far from widespread.

Notably, the persistence of institutions and administrative categorisation have led to a continuing emphasis on a need for unity and the minimisation of difference.

This presentation will provide an overview of how intersectionality is being used in the study of disability and some examples of the light it can shed on the operation of social inequalities.

'Why Ask If You Don't Want to Know?' Expert Citizen Knowledge and the EU Referendum

Jones, S.
(Coventry University)

On June 23rd 2016 the United Kingdom European Union membership referendum was held to gauge the support of citizens for continuing membership within the European Union. 72%, of those eligible to vote returned a 51.9% vote to leave, the highest ever voter turn -out for a referendum. The 'No' vote was not expected by most within the 'Westminster village' and continues to raise concerns about separation between government and the electorate. As Government and academic literature perceive voting as citizens participating in a democratic process (Marsh et al 2007), the referendum result begs questions about the relationship between citizens and the state; problems of accountability and representation (Pattie:2006),the effectiveness of the move from 'Top down' to 'Bottom Up' policies; which rely on the 'expert knowledge' of citizen's politics of networks, and a supposed shift from 'government to governance' (Beck 1994).

This paper highlights a localised sense of citizenship identity based on 19 interviews with people who did not vote in the 2015 general election, but who indicated they intended to vote in the forthcoming EU referendum. Thematic analysis demonstrated the majority of the responses to non-voting were 'I don't know' or 'I don't understand', evidencing that voting in the 2015 General Election required expert political knowledge. Conversely, in relation to the proposed EU referendum, the majority presented themselves as "experts" on British identity adopting stances in which expert knowledge is located within national identity based on an community and localised perception of 'Britishness', which is separated from 'Westminster Government'.

Sociology of Education A
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 13

Precarious Choices: Understanding the impact of Precariousness with Bourdieu

Hartl, J.
(University of Bristol)

While many accounts of Precariousness relate mainly to work place insecurity, this paper argues that the figure of the socially vulnerable, heteronomous, human being is found throughout the Sociological literature from Marx's 'Lumpenproletariat' to Butler's 'Precarious Life' and Standing's 'Precariat'. However, the analytical value of the concept is unclear and changed significantly over time: starting as an inherently political 'problem' in Marx's writings, the political aspect got lost with the application of the term to industrial relations. Also, Marx did not provide a comprehensive analysis of the genesis of this 'class' and merely engaged with it in his later writings, abandoning its analytical value and thus devising it as a mere descriptive concept (the same applies somewhat to Standing's Precariat).

For analytical utilisation of the term, Bourdieu's idea of precariousness, first developed in his Algerian works, is brought into the discussion. Introducing temporality and inability of protention as key aspects of precariousness, he provides both an approach to the genesis as to the effect of precariousness – political apathy and alienation. Linking Bourdieu and Butler, we can not only appreciate the 'universal experience' of this state and the ability to overcome it utilising different forms of capitals, but also expand the applicability of the concept to groups outside the labour market.

Preliminary findings using this framework on longitudinal data of young people (LSYPE) clearly show how experiences of precariousness align with abstaining from voting later in life, thus supporting the argument how individually experienced Precariousness affects the socio-political fabric.

Lecturer Stress and Burnout: Private Troubles and Public Issues

Baron, A.
(University of Central Lancashire)

This paper explores the experience of 'Lecturer Stress and Burnout' in British Higher education. The analysis contextualises this phenomenon within the sociology of emotions and applies the notion of 'Private Troubles and Public Issues' from C. Wright-Mills concept, the 'Sociological imagination' (1959) to explain the increasing levels of stress in this occupational group. The paper's formulation originated from the initial stages of a PhD thesis that is engaging in qualitative research, a methodology that is uncommon in this specific field. Several issues are examined, the prevalence of stress, perceived causes identified by lecturers, the coping strategies they implement and how 'individualistic' stress management interventions are orthodoxy in organisational practice and research policy recommendations. The paper highlights from the research literature and primary data that excessive workplace demands and a deficit of resources are significant factors in the causation of workplace stress and burnout in higher education. It is contested that this toxic organisational dynamic needs to be analysed in relation to the effects of Neo-Liberal educational policies. It is further argued that because existing research studies disregard this factor, SMIs (Stress Management Interventions) inadvertently endorse and recommend organisational policies that individualise solutions to alleviate this occupational health problem. This paper asserts that this major deficiency of analysis needs to be re-framed in a more complex micro-macro sociological relationship incorporating the interplay between the individual, organisational culture and education policy, hence the need for Mill's 'Sociological Imagination', that lecturer stress is not just a 'private trouble' but a 'public issue'.

Normalising Expectations: Supporting Pupils with an Autism Spectrum Disorder in Secondary School

Graham, E.
(University of Stirling)

This paper focuses on a key theme from my current PhD research which looks at the experiences of support, and supporting, pupils with Asperger's Syndrome or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in Secondary Schools. This research was motivated by my own experience of being a mother to a daughter with Asperger's Syndrome who received support in Secondary school. Fieldwork has not yet begun, however, it is anticipated that there will be elements of 'normalising expectations'. Normalising expectations, in this context, refers to the expectation that pupils are included or 'fit in' to an educational environment that is designed for neuro-typical pupils, as opposed to adapting the environment to accommodate the needs of the young people. It also reflects the pressures that the young people may place upon themselves to be 'normal' in addition to the parents and professionals' desire for the young people to function and progress as much as possible in the same way as their neuro-typical peers. The study will consist of task-based interviews with young people, in their own homes, with a diagnosis of Asperger's or ASD who are currently enrolled in a secondary school across central Scotland: Informal discussions and semi-structured interviews with parents/carers and semi-structured interviews with school staff who are actively involved in implementing the pupil's support.

Sociology of Education B
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 14

Empowering Inmates through Teaching Basic Skills with Innovative Educational Methods

Vryonides, M.
(European University Cyprus)

Correctional institutions can create prospects for empowering educationally disadvantaged individuals through offering them innovative educational opportunities. This is especially true for those young inmates who end up in prison because of conditions that relate to lack of basic skills and competences. These skills include very basic levels of literacy, numeracy, use of ICTs and managing personal finances (budgeting). Education in prison can be an empowering process which allows people to gain an understanding and control over personal, social and economic conditions in order to improve their life situations. This paper examines the outcomes of using an innovative program with the use of ICTs to offer a basic skills curriculum in order to empower young inmates to be more self-assured when facing the challenges of their incarceration but most importantly the challenges of re-entering society upon their release. The data for the analysis presented, comes from personal interviews and focus groups with inmates in four European countries from a study that was part of an EU funded project. The study tried, among other things, to elicit information about the way young inmates perceived their competences and their motivation to engage in a basic skills program. Additionally, it explores their expectations after this training was successfully completed. The paper will conclude with a discussion about whether prison education systems can create conditions for real empowerment or illusions of empowerment which in the long term might not alleviate the disadvantage of these individuals.

Reconsidering the 'Least Adult Role': Negotiating Power and Positionality in Research with Children

Atkinson, C.
(University of York)

In recent years, childhood researchers have become increasingly concerned with issues of agency and participation in research with children, and many have sought to develop new methodological approaches that challenge the imbalance of power between adult-researcher and child-participant. The methodological development of the so-called 'least adult role' (Mandell, 1988) – which advocates that researchers relinquish adult signifiers in order to enter children's worlds as relative equals – represents one such attempt to address this power imbalance.

During my own ethnographic research into issues around gender and sexualities equalities in primary education, I have used Mandell's least adult role to both challenge the adult-child power differential and access children's informal cultures in school. This has involved both acting like a child, and creating child-led spaces for discussion. Whilst my use of this role has been at times advantageous, it has also placed me in some challenging research situations that have pushed me to reconsider the methodological and ethical limitations of this approach.

In this paper, I draw on experiences from my year-long primary school ethnography to explore both the strengths and limitations of the least adult role in gender and sexualities research with children. In particular, I ask: to what extent can and should 'adult' status be relinquished, especially when such attempts reflect researcher, rather than participant, agendas? What are the implications of starting from a methodological position that assumes children's powerlessness? And where should the line be drawn when participating as least adult in children's informal and counter-school worlds?

Where Everybody Knows or Don't Know Your Name: Regulars and Irregulars in Higher Education

Persson, M.
(Linnaeus University)

Empirically, this presentation draws from a longitudinal qualitative study of students enrolled in the Swedish upper secondary schoolteacher programme. This programme is an adequate example of the higher education system transformation from elite- to mass-education, a process that has stressed sociologically relevant questions like who higher education students are, what they prefer to study and where they choose to study. The social pattern of what and where students choose to study indicate that the relation between the social disposition of the student and the social position of the chosen higher education programme and university within the social field of higher education are of importance when it comes to understand educational choices and action. Objectively a match between social disposition and social position make the individual 'act like a fish in water' (harmony) to quote Pierre Bourdieu, while a mismatch produce actions understood as conflicting habitus or destabilized habitus (dis-harmony). Using the longitudinal approach, the dichotomy of social harmony/dis-harmony in habitus showed to shifted over time. While students with weak inherited social resources eliminated hysteresis-produced conflicts during their time in academia, students with strong inherited social resources generated conflicts which could be related to their inherited social position, their habitus. The regulars in the programme became irregulars and vice-versa. The educational actions taken during this process reproduced already existing internal social differences among the students as well as it strengthened the social slope downwards of the upper secondary schoolteacher programme in the field of higher education.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 15

Transformation and Consistency of Social Capital: The Paradox of Youth Unemployment in Cyprus

Kleanthous-Kapakidou, A., Partasides, N.
(University of Cyprus)

The pioneering changes introduced by Henry Ford and Frederick Taylor concerning the assembly line (Fordism) and scientific management (Taylorism) in the workplace, have since become two obsolete processes, despite that several of their principles are still implemented in the labor market and the work industry. However, phenomena that can be considered social in core essence like the global financial recession, the turbulent geopolitical setting in the eastern Mediterranean region and the unregulated migration flows by any social policy, have had serious impact on the development of human capital. Most countries in the European Union are faced with acute social problems related to several dimensions of inequalities (e.g. unemployment, healthcare, educability, gender issues, age, minority groups, technological (il)literacy, corruption). Social phenomena such as NEETs (not in Employment, Education or Training)

are increasingly becoming part of everyday life in various societies across the world, and even in states with a High Development Index (HDI). To this end, the island of Cyprus –being a service provision oriented economy- proves an interesting paradigm of deepening unemployment rates, which have serious consequences on the economic system (e.g. brain drain, social exclusion, deskilled human capital, poverty). As of yet, the main focus of this paper is to highlight youth unemployment in Cyprus connected to an idiomatic social development, marked by consistent traditional trends of anti-professionalism and ageism, despite being superseded by technological change, new forms of labor relations and social capital management.

Working-Class Career as Choice Biography: Intersections of Class, Gender and Generation

Vanke, A., Tartakovskaya, I.
(Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

The paper presents the examination of Russian workers' career strategies in situations of biographical choices. Based on class and intersectional analyses, the authors define different types of working-class career strategies, understood as professional choices corresponding to workers' social mobility. Young workers' upward mobility is possible in the hierarchy of large industrial enterprises on the condition that they upgrade their skills and improve their professional knowledge. The factory hierarchy allows them to convert educational capital into symbolic and economic capitals. For instance, getting a higher education can help a worker to become a shop supervisor. Downward mobility is typical mostly for workers of the older generations who could not adjust to the new socio-economic conditions in the transition period, failing professionally and then being downgraded. The paper supports the idea that the strategy of class reproduction is typical for the working-class environment in modern Russia. Workers' career strategies are gender-specific. In spite of the fact that female workers have career ambitions, they aim to become more successful in the private sphere (e.g., in marriage and family life), while 'success' for male workers is manifested either in the public sphere (e.g., in building a professional career), or in improving their living conditions. The authors conclude that Russian workers today generally do not problematize their social status strongly.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B
EATS RESTAURANT, TABLE 16

Expatriates No More: Taiwanese Skilled Migrants in Three Chinese Cities

Tseng, Y.-F.
(National Taiwan University)

This paper aims to analyze how economic regionalization at business operation level has greatly affected skilled workers' employment situations, with special reference to the impact of firms adopting 'Greater China Region' business strategy. This strategy involves constant restructuring of office functions by relocating departments around key cities in the region. Instead of sending experienced workers as expatriates, jobs are relocated overnight to other countries. As a result, skilled workers' job security become precarious and migration to chase after similar jobs in other country is the option many adopting. Based on a study of causes and consequences of Taiwanese skilled migration to three Chinese cities, this paper aims to uncover whether seemingly free movement and highly mobile career represents a more advantageous class situation.

This paper draws on 55 in-depth interviews conducted between 2008 and 2016 with Taiwanese skilled workers who were working or had worked in Shanghai, Beijing, and Hong Kong. The sample was created to document diverse migration channels and occupations. Key findings support to sketch a new breed of skilled migrants, their cross-border movement reflecting different patterns of precarisation, most evident in their uncertain prospect of settlement in either host or home country. These findings echo what researchers such as della Porta et al. (2015) and Standing (2009) argue that precarious employment and perception of precarity has been experienced by a much wider spectrum of workers. This paper concludes that the rise of precarity is caused by transformation of macro-economic dynamics, rather than any individual country's economic performance.

Government's Approach towards Welfare Provision and Gender Equality in the Workplace

Ishiguro, K.
(Tokyo International University)

This research analyses government's role in promoting women's advancement in the workplace, and enabling both men and women to achieve work-and-life balance, based on field research conducted in four European countries, Denmark, France, Netherlands and Norway, and Japan. The initial research aim was to explore how companies could

promote women's pursuit of their career goals and advancement in the workplace, by comparing relatively successful countries in this respect with Japan and to identify success factors in the four European countries that could offer solutions for Japan. The evidence indicated, however, that bold government policies and related programmes on welfare provision during periods of economic growth since the 1960s were key to current success of gender equality in the workplace, whilst consequent lack of labour force, and decreasing number of children were indispensable for individual companies' implementation of management practices. Denmark, France, Netherlands and Norway successfully socialized family responsibilities for most women, including child rearing and elderly care, in order to encourage women to engage in the labour force. By re-visiting Esping-Andersen's categorization of welfare capitalism, the author argues that the liberal welfare approach towards gender-equality in the workplace has limitations, and without the strong government initiatives, intervention, and appropriate related policies adopted by social-democratic welfare capitalist countries, real gender equality in the workplace is difficult to achieve, and many women, as well as men, will still struggle to achieve both career success and fulfilling private lives.

Do Grandparents Matter? Three-Generational Social Mobility in Britain

Zhang, M.
(University of Manchester)

This paper discusses a three-generational mobility process of how grandparental class influences their grandchildren's class attainment in Britain. Studies on social mobility are typically limited to the parents-child association. Only a few of studies analysed three-generational class mobility but did not pay much attention on the role of grandchildren's education, which we take into account in this paper. Based on the data from British Household Panel Survey and Understanding society, our evidence suggests that a direct association between grandparental class and grandchildren's class attainment exists independent of parental effects. In structural equation modelling with grandchildren's education and class, we find grandparental class has a direct and significant impact on grandchildren's education. For grandsons, such impact accounts for a substantial part of grandparental effects; maternal grandparents continue to have small but significant explanatory power on class outcome even after grandsons' education and parental resources have been controlled for. In the case of granddaughters, grandparental effects on class attainment are wholly mediated through granddaughters' education. In sum, this indicates strong persistence of inequalities across three generations in Britain. Without considering the influences of grandparents, the models would underestimate the effects of family origins and overestimate the social mobility rates. Our findings contribute to the understanding of the process of how family advantages are passed on over generations.

Persistent Household Over-Indebtedness and Exits from Over-indebtedness: Evidence from EU-SILC

Angel, S.
(WU Vienna University of Economics and Business)

In contrast to income poverty there is less research on spells of deprivation measures, particular illiquidity and debt problems of private households. The aim of this study is to investigate differences between household over-indebtedness and income poverty dynamics with a focus on exit probabilities and persistence. Over-indebtedness is defined as a situation of illiquidity resulting in payment problems. The analysis is based on SILC panel data 2010-2013 for 25 European countries. With reference to the theoretical literature on poverty dynamics, we evaluate the effects of structural factors (f.i. sex, education) on the likelihood of exiting over-indebtedness as compared to biographical events (f.i. getting unemployed, changes in the marital status). Moreover, the impact of different welfare state regimes and welfare state indicators on both the likelihood of exiting over-indebtedness and its duration are investigated. Particularly for exit rates from poverty, consistent country differences according to welfare regimes are not always found in the literature. This could also apply to over-indebtedness. Preliminary results using ordinal logit models with the number of over-indebtedness spells as dependent variable show that the odds for more over-indebtedness periods are significantly lower for older age groups than for younger age groups. Moreover, a quick escape from both over-indebtedness and income poverty is more prevalent in liberal welfare states. There is further descriptive evidence, however, that once a longer time has been spent in deprivation, the likelihood of exiting over-indebtedness is highest in conservative welfare states respectively in liberal welfare states in the case of income poverty.

Thursday 6 April 2017, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 7

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 1.218
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 1.219
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 3.205
Families and Relationships A	Room 2.220
Families and Relationships B	Room 3.213
Frontiers A	Room 3.210
Frontiers B	Room 3.211
Lifecourse	Room 3.209
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 4.205
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Theatre B
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Theatre A
Race, Ethnicity and Migration C	Room 2.219
Race, Ethnicity and Migration D	Room 2.217
Social Divisions / Social Identities A	Room 2.218
Social Divisions / Social Identities B	Room 4.206
Social Divisions / Social Identities C	Room 4.213
Sociology of Education A	Room 3.204
Sociology of Education B	Room 4.214
Theory	Room 3.212
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	Room 4.204
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	Room 4.212

Thursday 6 April 2017, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 7

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 1.218

DIGITAL REALMS: PROTEST AND PLAY

Considering Somali Voices, White Space and Glasgow City: Who Speaks? Who Listens?

Hill, E.
(Heriot-Watt University)

Initially forcibly moved to the city under the Dispersal Scheme, Somali people have settled permanently in Glasgow since the early 2000s. In that time, many people have gained citizenship, whilst younger generations have spent the majority of their lives in the city. Yet despite this relative longevity, the population remains unknown in both the Glaswegian and Scottish context.

This paper is based on the ethnographic work with different Somali community groups, families and individuals based in Glasgow. Conducted over the last three years, and part of my PhD, it spans a point of change in Scotland. Yet whilst Somali people in Glasgow find themselves at the crux of many policy-based and public discussions about 'New Scots', 'community empowerment' and Scottish/UK citizenship - and at the sharp end of racist, anti-Muslim and xenophobic attitudes - they do not have a place at the table. More so, as Duniya, a seventeen year-old woman comments, 'we are hidden down... we are below the table'.

This paper is interested in two concurrent themes. It is interested in how Somali people in Glasgow define and experience (not) having voice; it is also interested in the material spaces and public spheres in Glasgow as white space. It examines how different spaces in Glasgow produce and reproduce whiteness, and considers how the white space of the city impacts communicative systems, structures and practices. Making use of my ethnographic fieldwork, it frames its argument and analysis through the experiences, comments and opinions of Somali people living in Glasgow.

The 'Right to Rent' and the Residentialisation of the Border

Madden, D.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

The 'Right to Rent' is a policy introduced across England in February 2016 that requires landlords to check the migration status of their tenants and to refuse to rent properties to tenants without the property documents. The policy marks a potentially profound change in the relationship between the citizenship and housing. Drawing upon on-going research with tenants, advocates, and others, this paper analyses the Right to Rent policy as part of the process of residentialising the border, whereby landlords are being forced to take on aspects of immigration control and 'everyday bordering' practices are increasingly becoming part of the housing system. This paper explores the impact of this process on housing and urban space. This policy is used to illuminate one of the under-appreciated aspects of the contemporary urban housing crisis: in addition to the crisis of affordability, housing is increasingly available as a tool to target and marginalize particular social groups. Understanding what happens when landlords become border guards can help us understand the changing nature of residence, exclusion, and control in contemporary cities.

Social Connections and Social Trust in Urban China: a Three-Tiered Structure of Migrant Workers, New and Established Urbanites

Huang, Y., Li, Y.
(University of Manchester)

Existing findings in Britain and America show that patterns of formal and informal social involvement reflect differences in not only individual social standing and life experience, but also community attachment and intergroup trust. This paper aims to investigate the nature of formal and informal social involvement and their impacts on social trust in urban China, which presents a unique three-tiered structure of urban locals, new urbanites, and rural migrants owing to the dynamics of internal migration and the hukou (household registration) system. Data is based on pooled Chinese General Social Survey for 2012-13 and 2013-14. Analyses in this paper use latent factor models and logistic

regression models to examine the socioeconomic determinants of formal and informal social connections in urban China and how they can be translated into social trust among rural migrants and old and new urbanites. The analysis of 12,000 responses finds that rural migrants are significantly behind in both formal and informal involvement. New urbanites appear to be more active in informal involvement whereas urban locals appear to have richer formal connections. The two types of social involvement are both strongly and positively associated with social trust, especially in the case of formal involvement. Nevertheless, these associations are shown to be much weaker among rural migrants than other urban residents. These findings reveal the social inequalities underlying social involvement and social trust in urban China, which are deeply embedded in the inherent hukou-related socioeconomic disparities between rural migrants and established urbanites.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

LOCATIONAL BIOGRAPHIES IN CHANGING LANDSCAPES

Canalscapes: Reading the Contemporary English Canal

Wallace, A., Wright, K.
(University of Leeds)

Over the last fifty years, England's inland canal network, a vestige of industrial society, has undergone extensive restoration and development and re-emerged as an important social and economic space. More recently, there has been a sharp growth in the numbers of people now living aboard canal boats, particularly in large cities, who now call canals their permanent home (Meikle and Maynard, 2014). These ideas raise important questions about how the canal 'fits' within contemporary social and urban imaginaries. However, we actually know very little about how the modern urban canalscape is navigated as an everyday social space, how it is being folded into urban regeneration agendas or about the mobilities / fixities that canal living involves. This paper draws on ethnographic and photographic fieldwork conducted in the canalscapes of London and Leeds to explore contemporary sociological questions of mobility, heritage regeneration and deterritorialisation.

Growing Up in Aberdeen: Navigating Personal Troubles and Social Issues

Abbott, P., Wallace, C.
(University of Aberdeen)

This paper will report on the findings from 20 life history interviews with a purposive sample of respondents born in 1950s. Since 1950 Aberdeen has seen a transformation in its economy with the decline of the fishing industry on which the economy of the city depended in the 1950s and the raise of the oil industry. Although the decline in oil prices over the last couple of years has had a negative impact on the economy the oil industry brought affluence to Aberdeen. The paper will examine how respondents variously positioned in the opportunity structure have navigated their lives in the changing socio-economic context in which they have lived them. It will examine the ways in which men's and women's lives have been differentially impacted on these changes, how they think that they have impacted on their lives and the ways they have made sense of and responded to the changing socioeconic and industrial landscape of the city.

The Postemotional City

Coleman, R.
(University of Liverpool)

The identity and form of the contemporary city appears awash with positive emotion relating to place, identity and belonging. At least this is identifiable in terms of place-marketing, branding and other state-corporate practices. This paper explores how the rise of the modern capitalist city has inaugurated an experiential economy and post-emotionalization of human encounter (Mestrovic) built on capitalist rationalization, pecuniary habit and competition. The earliest sociologists feared the decline of emotional bonding, spontaneity and moral deliberation within what Veblen called the imposition of 'machine culture'. As evidence of such a 'culture', this paper explores postemotional contact zones as components of state power in the city and as longstanding attempts to pulverize spaces away from spontaneous emotional-political expression (including street protest, art and the 'carnivalesque').

Place and Belonging: The Case of Ocean Village, Southampton

Aydin, Y.
(University of Southampton)

The subject of neoliberal urbanism in a waterfront area will be examined in order to understand the theoretical background. The research questions addressed in this study are how do landlords, owner-occupiers and tenants make and maintain a place in a waterfront area that is being redeveloped, and what role does an elective or selective sense of belonging play for landlords, owner-occupiers and tenants in a waterfront area that is being redeveloped? This paper argues, and shows, that the condition of residential status is significant towards an understanding of the above questions. Furthermore, while the terms of place making-maintenance and elective-selective belonging show some similarities with existing literature in this case, there are also significant differences in terms of the roles of social media, location, and residential status. In order to meet these aims, I am studying the redeveloping waterfront project in Ocean Village, Southampton, UK. This redevelopment project represents a new mix of establishments such as businesses, residential and leisure facilities, which has been ongoing since the 1980s. The empirical data is based on an online questionnaire and semi-structured qualitative interview.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 3.205

Alternative Perspectives on Rio 2016: Constructing and Disseminating Counter-Narratives

Talbot, A.
(University of Brighton)

This paper will discuss the counter narratives promulgated by civil society groups critical of the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Drawing on a year of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Brazil, the paper examines how the activists framed their opposition to the Olympic project in terms of David Harvey's concept of the right to the city. In this sense, activists grouped diverse personal troubles from across the city of Rio de Janeiro and grouped them together under the public issue of the right to the city to provide a comprehensive rebuttal of Olympic development. The paper also includes consideration of how this counter narrative was disseminated through protest events, documentation, and social media.

Governance and Organisational Networks: A Relational Sociology Analysis of the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

Millward, P., Widdopp, P.
(Liverpool John Moores University)

FIFA, the governing body for world football, is a registered charity with a non-governmental organisation status but manages a large economic portfolio that often operates outside of corporate law and therefore accountability structures. In recent months there have been a series of allegations, arrests, investigations and suspensions, including indictments of high-ranking officials and executives by the United States and Swiss authorities. Both the longstanding president Sepp Blatter, and his expected successor, Michel Platini received an eight year ban from FIFA after the ethics committee began investigating allegations of corruption. Other legal and criminal investigations are on-going. The academic commentary and literature surrounding FIFA and these recent events have been widespread and global. Yet, an understanding of the culture of the organisation though a critical lens of its organisational network has been overlooked and unaccounted for in the literature. This is ironic given the growing literature in economic networks that address organisational frameworks. However, even within this literature there is little sociological thought given over to the fundamentals of a relational sociology approach, that is conventions, networks and resources. In this paper we borrow from Crossley's (2010) relational sociology framework to theorise our Social Network Analysis of FIFA's committee memberships to understand the organisation and culture of FIFA. We find that it is the organisational networks that provide us with evidence of how FIFA can be both seemingly transparent in its governance practices whilst simultaneously operating in ways that promote cultures of secrecy and 'corruption'.

'They Are Just in it for the Money': A Sociological Analysis of the Role of Agents in Professional Football

Law, G., Bloyce, D.
(York St John University & University of Chester)

The influx of money into professional football combined with the expanded opportunities to recruit players, both at home and abroad, has had a direct effect on the increased number of agents now operating in professional football.

This paper examines issues of contract negotiations and the role that agents play within this. Based on semi-structured interviews with 34 current and former professional football players, from international and Premiership levels through to conference national division, results indicate that since the introduction of the Premier League players have become more reliant on agents in football negotiations and they now occupy key roles in the negotiation of players' contracts. In the complex network of interdependent relationships players expressed how they believed it gave them a greater balance of power, which can be explained using Elias's (1978) game models, as what was previously a two person negotiation, with 'the club' being 'stronger', has developed into a 'multi-player game' which has allowed power to be more evenly distributed. Despite this, the findings also suggest that many players had negative experiences with agents, with some being offered to other clubs without their knowledge, players also discussed how agents had ignored them and terminated contracts when the player was seen to have little value to them or was going to be difficult to make money from.

The Decline of the Classical Highbrow Arts: Evidence from European Quality Newspaper Culture Sections, 1960-2010

Karademir-Hazir, I., Purhonen, S., Heikkila, R.
(Oxford Brookes University)

Recent discussions on cultural tastes, omnivorousness and 'emerging forms' of cultural capital often assume a decline in the classical indicators of cultural legitimacy, often using cross-sectional data and treating the 'highbrow' as an undifferentiated chunk. To provide much-needed longitudinal evidence about this supposed decline, we analyse the culture sections of European quality newspapers between 1960 and 2010. We ask whether and how the expected declining trend varies across art forms and different European contexts. We trace a decline, but not similarly across all highbrow arts. While the coverage of some art forms decreases (e.g. theatre), others keep their position (e.g. literary fiction). The trends are relatively stable across the newspapers. The format of the art form – whether a 'live' event or a distributable 'recording' – specifies the trend, with only 'live' forms declining. Rather than declining in absolute terms, the shifts in highbrow culture are best understood as a relative decline.

Families and Relationships A
ROOM 2.220

Home Alone: Solo Living in Norway

Andersen, U.
(Westerdals Oslo School of Art Communication and Technology)

Norway is one of the countries in the world that has the highest rate of people living alone. Forty percent of the population live alone, with the majority living in the cities. This trend has been made possible by an early departure from the home, a high rate of divorce and the opportunities women have had to be self-supporting. Yet this is a trend that has been hardly researched in a Norwegian context. In this article, I examine how people who live alone in Norway organise intimacy and relationships: Are there new understandings of who gets to be considered as family among those who live alone? I interview people aged 45-60 years who live alone in the big cities, but who have moved from the village and still are connected to their childhood home. The article pursues two tracks: How is this potential duality lived out - where living alone in the city is no longer regarded as a violation of norms, but where this way of living is potentially interpreted as such in the village? And how is the home – the fact of being home alone, as it were - a separate component in the creation of this separate life. Does having a room of one's own entail certain opportunities that not living alone cannot provide? The people interviewed in this study must be understood in light of how people in late modernity contribute to a form of queering individualization.

Doing and Displaying Gendered Boundary Work among Blended Families in Israel

Yodovich, N., Lahad, K., Sabar, G., Sabar-Yeusha, N.
(Manchester University)

This paper seeks to introduce a more complex understanding of family change in Israel, through the case study of Israeli blended families. Going beyond the research on blended families in Israel and elsewhere, we wish to focus our analysis on how blended families are displayed in contemporary Israeli society. The analytical stress on displaying enables us to discern the fluidity and creativity in contemporary family life in Israel, as well as the boundary work through which family members present their family, to themselves and to other audiences. By analyzing data from over 40 in-depth interviews with parents who formed a blended family unit, we argue that family members embody a

fuzzy mindset (Zerubavel, 1991; 1995), which does not confine to a state of either/or, and at the same time negotiates traditional nuclear models of the 'natural' family inherent in Israeli society.

Complex Kinships across the Life-course

Falconer, E.
(University of Westminster)

This paper explores the familial relationships of adult children who were themselves raised in 'queerer', alternative family structures. Whilst there is now a greater acceptance of same-sex parenting within both public and private services that work with families (fertility clinics, social work, adoption and fostering) U.K public services still struggle to relate to 'queerer' families whose lifestyles feel less familiar then the two-parent family. This is especially the case where there are multiple parental figures involved in child rearing. Whilst current U.K law only recognises two legal parents at one time in practice 'queerer' families often have more than two recognised parents. There are many combinations of extended queer family formations that include genetic and non-genetic parenting, and ongoing relationships with known sperm donors, but very little research that as yet look into the impacts of multiple parenting on the emotional and political identities of the families involved. This is especially pertinent where there is a lack of legal recognition beyond two parents, and how this impacts upon care and kinship throughout changes in the life course and potential relationship breakdown.

As part of this wider developing project, this paper will specifically focus on a pilot study carried out at the University of Westminster (November 2015 - March 2017). The preliminary study consists of 8 qualitative interviews with adults raised by wider gay and lesbian feminist communities and extended non-biological family. I ask how adult children of queer communities conduct their own gendered identities, practices of care, intimate relationships and families.

Negotiating Civilian and Military Lives: Family, Work and Reservist Duty

Cunningham-Burley, S., Connelly, V., Loretto, W., Morrison, Z. Tindal, S.
(University of Edinburgh)

The United Kingdom's Armed Forces are currently undergoing tremendous organisational change through Future Force 2020. These reforms are driven by the 'Whole Force Concept' which seeks to create a more flexible resourcing model within the Armed Forces. The restructuring involves reducing the number of 'Regular' military personnel, and expanding the number of 'Reservists' – men and women usually with less than a full time commitment to military service but who nonetheless may be deployed overseas for lengthy periods of time. Drawing on an ESRC/MOD funded project, this paper explores how Reservists' negotiate their civilian employment, family and personal life, and their reservist duties. Qualitative interviews were conducted with a diverse sample of Reservists to examine the intersections between reservists' military and civilian lives. Reservists' 'civilian life' contains both private (personal and family) and public (civilian employment, economic) dimensions. Conversely, Reservists' 'military life' also contains both private (comradery, secrecy) and public (military, state) dimensions, some features of which are deliberately withheld from the personal domain. The boundary between Reservists' family and military life is marked by tensions, related to use of time and lack of disclosure of motivations, commitments and emotions. Reservists, and their families, must navigate a complex social terrain which contains both personal/public and civilian/military intersections. This paper illuminates Reservists' strategies for navigating this terrain, and the consequences this has for the public sphere and explores some of the methodological issues in studying what is to some extent a hidden population.

Families and Relationships B
ROOM 3.213

The Social Nature of Individual Grief: A Relational Approach to Understanding Sibling Bereavement

Towers, L.
(University of Sheffield)

Grief is often perceived as a personal and private experience. Whilst it has been suggested that people are more comfortable expressing their emotions in public and shared mourning is becoming increasingly common, the idea that an individual's grief is not to be intruded upon or interfered with is still a pervasive one. Moreover, despite growing interest within sociology, academic understanding of death, dying and bereavement is predominantly informed by psychological and clinical literature, which prioritises the individual and adopts a medicalised approach. However, in this presentation I will argue that bereavement is inherently social, as it is lived and experienced within the social world, relational not just to other people but a wide range of resources including places, times, objects and cultural contexts. This talk will draw upon in-depth narrative interviews with bereaved siblings of various ages, which adopted

a relational approach to research long-term experiences of sibling bereavement over the life course. The aim is to outline the ways in which individual grief and bereavement can be conceptualised as a social and relational experience, whilst advocating the importance of further developing sociological interest into sibling bereavement experiences; a currently neglected area of research. It will conclude that grief should be understood as an intrinsically social experience, unavoidably embedded within a social context which shapes and influences how individuals construct the bereaved self.

Dormant Things and Everyday Relationalities: Keeping Hold of Old Hair, Teeth and Ashes

Woodward, S.
(University of Manchester)

The argument that people's relationship to their things is part of the ordering of everyday life (Miller, 2005) is well established; less attention has been given to how our relationships to things allow the enactment and reflection upon relationships (with exceptions such as Hurdley, 2006). Morgan's suggestion that relationships are accomplished through practices paves the way for explicit attention on the role of material practices (see Rose, 2012). This paper draws from the Dormant Things project (Woodward, 2015) which focuses upon things kept in domestic spaces which are not currently being used. It employs a socio-archaeological approach exploring the layers of things in the home through interviews, observations, mapping, photographs, writing and drawing. Things we store or that accumulate at the back of drawers resonate with actual and imagined relationalities, and their entanglements in relations to others can be so powerful that people feel unable to dispose of things. This paper explores the example of a particular category of dormant things: things that fall at the boundaries of bodies, including hair, children's milk teeth, the ashes of the deceased and body prostheses such as crutches, old glasses or a wig. These objects raise issues such as the impermeable boundaries between bodies and things, and the entanglements between people through things as things evoke bodies and bodies become things. The paper uses these examples to open up how we think about relationalities as the relationships between things, between a person and their things and as the relations between people through things.

Editing the Project of the Self: Sustained Facebook Use and Growing Up Online

Lincoln, S., Robards, B.
(Liverpool John Moores University)

Now in operation for over a decade, Facebook comes to serve as a digital record of life for young people who have been using the site through key periods of transition. With significant parts of their social and cultural lives played out on the site, users are able to turn to these profiles – these texts of transition often documenting significant relationships, work lives, education, leisure, and loss – to reflect on how their use of Facebook has come to constitute a life narrative. Like reading old journals or diaries, the act of 'scrolling back' through a Facebook profile can be a nostalgic and challenging experience whereby users are confronted with their younger selves. In this paper, we report on findings from qualitative research into sustained use of Facebook by young people in their twenties in Australia and the UK. Here we focus on the 'editing' or re-ordering of narratives that our participants engage in while they scroll back through their years (5+) of disclosures – and the disclosures of others – that make up their Facebook Timelines. We present our analysis through three different arenas (employment, family life, and romantic relationships) subject to what we argue here is a reflexive re-ordering of life narratives. We argue that Facebook profiles represent visual manifestations of Giddens' (1991) reflexive project of the self, that serve not only to communicate a sense of self to others, but that also act as texts of personal reflection and of growing up, subject to ongoing revision.

Frontiers A
ROOM 3.210

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY FOR?

A Sociology Journal Event

Hosted by the editors of Sociology, this conference session will reflect on and debate Sociology's role in the national and international sociological community. Drawing on five years of experience as editors of Sociology, it is suggested that the journal has three key purposes:

1. To contribute to the theoretical extension of sociology;

2. To highlight methodological innovation and development in sociological research;

3. To showcase frontier and imaginative sociological research.

For this session, the editors have looked back over their editorial term and identified three authors whose work has been published in the journal and whose papers effectively speak to each of these purposes. The authors have been invited to contribute to this session's provocation by discussing their work, outlining why they chose Sociology in which to publish and how the issues they raised can be developed further in Sociology, reflecting on what the paper achieved, what sociological spaces it opens up and what still needs to be addressed.

Gane, N.
(University of Warwick)

Friedman, S.
(London School of Economics)

Roseneil, S.
(University of Essex)

Frontiers B
ROOM 3.211

DEMYSTIFYING ACADEMIC PUBLISHING

A Cultural Sociology Journal Event

Publishing is an essential part of academic life; publications remain a primary means for academics to share knowledge, to advance their careers, to contribute to the field, and to make an impact on the broader society. However, it is one thing to recognise the importance of publishing and quite another to get published. How should authors choose which journal to submit to? What is involved in submitting a book proposal to an academic press? What improves the chances of a submission being accepted?

This session aims to demystify the process of submitting to academic journals and book publishers for first time authors and early career academics. Join Isabelle Darmon, Lisa McCormick and Nick Prior, Editors of BSA Journal *Cultural Sociology*, and Kiren Shoman, from SAGE books, for a conversation about the publishing landscape today. We will offer supportive but frank advice to authors on a range of topics, including:

1. Finding a good fit: deciding where to submit
2. Inside the publication process: from first submission to print
3. Editors' bugbears and how to avoid them
4. Navigating the review process: what editors and reviewers are looking for
5. Converting the PhD into publications
6. Approaching book publishers

Lifecourse
ROOM 3.209

AGEING, BODY AND SOCIETY: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES, FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Over the last two decades significant theoretical, methodological and empirical developments have explored the social, biological and cultural dimensions of our bodies as we grow older. An earlier concern within social gerontology that a focus on the bodies of older people represented a return to biological determinism and an overly medical approach has been replaced by a realisation how a focus on ageing bodies offers a novel lens to examine a range of existing sociological and theoretical concerns. These include the nature of the body, self and ageing; social identities and social inequalities; lived experiences and everyday life; health and illness; and ageing across the lifecourse from midlife to deep old age. The analysis of ageing bodies has also operated as a focal point for interdisciplinary work that draws together research across the arts, humanities and social sciences.

It is over twenty years since the absent body in gerontology was highlighted. It is therefore timely to bring together academics and researchers to review the wealth of work in this area and to explore and develop key debates, enhance current and emergent theoretical perspectives, disseminate empirical research and outline future directions for research in 'Ageing, Body and Society'. The papers presented within this symposium are associated with a special

issue Ageing Body and Society: Critical Perspectives, Future Challenges to be published in the Journal of Aging Studies co-edited by Dr Wendy Martin and Professor Julia Twigg who are also Co-Convenors of an international study group on Ageing, Body and Society which is within the British Sociological Association (BSA).

Dress, Gender and the Embodiment of Age

Twigg, J.
(University of Kent)

Dress lies on the interface between the body and its cultural expression. As such it is one the key ways in which social categories are made concrete and visible. This applies to age, just as it does to the more familiar categories of gender and class, and the paper explores the cultural constitution of age through dress. Drawing on two empirical studies of dress and age, it examines the experiences and views of older women and men, addressing the intersections between the categories of gender and age, and the ways in which these shape embodied experience.

Visual and Material Dimensions of Health, Risk and the Ageing Body in Everyday Life

Martin, W.
(Brunel University London)

Health practices are performed, understood and embodied within the context of the daily lives of people as they grow older. There is however limited research into the ways health, risk and the body are lived and experienced when situated within everyday life. This paper draws on data from the study 'Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time and Space' funded by the ESRC. The focus of the project was to explore the significance of the ordinary and day-to-day and focus on the everyday meanings, lived experiences, practical activities, and social contexts in which people in mid to later life live their daily lives.. We will show how the participants negotiated and mediated their ageing identities and bodies around everyday objects and technologies within the context of daily routines and bodily practices of health and well-being. The analysis highlighted: (1) the role of objects and technologies associated with food practices and how the participants would draw on wider discourses of health promotion and risk. This includes, for example, the material and visual portrayal of diets as 'healthy'; (2) the embodied performance and visual representations of being 'active' as people grow older which was signified by everyday objects such as shoes, clothes and sports equipment; and (3) the incorporation of objects and technologies into routine health practices of daily life, such as, taking medication and supplements, as well as bodily self-surveillance techniques, for example, in relation to bodily weight and chronic conditions. Important narratives of health and well-being were therefore elicited from the everyday objects and technologies represented and highlights the significance of the material and visual.

The Material Cultures and Affective Atmospherics of Care in Later Life

Martin, D., Buse, C., Nettleton, S.
(University of York)

In this presentation, we use the single case of an entry to an international architectural student competition in order to explore the role of affect, embodiment and materialities in the framing of care for the future. The competition canvassed plans for the future of residential settings, and the entry we discuss here allows us to understand better some of the contemporary social discourses and norms which inform typical thinking about older bodies, and how these translate within architectural design. Moreover, a detailed analysis of the 'My Home' entry reveals how such norms may be contested, subverted and re-calibrated through designs that are sensitive to the phenomenological, cultural and spatial contexts within which we understand age and ageing. This design prompts a focus on care as art of dwelling, enacted through relations with familiar material environments and objects, and allowing a practice of caring through things. Through this analysis, we argue for a greater attention to the ways in which age and embodiment are implicated in the design of buildings, and the sense which everyday affects and materialities are accommodated in our perceptions of, and aspirations to, caring practices.

Racialized Ageing Bodies: Frameworks for Resistance

Rajan-Rankin, S.
(University of Kent)

'Race' and ethnicity have occupied a marginal position in both ageing studies and race and ethnicity studies. While some intriguing work has emerged on space, place and ethnic elders in diasporic and transnational contexts (Buffel & Phillipson 2013; Gardner, 2002; Gunaratnam, 2013), there remains embedded ontological, classificatory and methodological tensions in this work. There is ambivalence in the location of race in ageing studies, resulting in an

emphasis on ethnic ageing, rather than racialized ageing. While ontologically, race remains a problematic concept, overlooking its theoretical contribution in relation to racism and racialization, could lead to a depoliticized and deracialized gerontology. This tension is reinforced by classificatory politics and the treatment of ethnic minority groups into the homogenous 'Other'. While classification is important for politicization and redistribution; existing framings outside the politics of representation can reinforce harmful race-neutral discourse, policy and practice. Traditional methodological approaches further limit our engagement with ageing bodies of colour. Focus on the 'body' as a site of analysis can make visible these tensions and propose ways in which methodology can assist rather than resist racialized understandings. I propose a tentative framework for resistance.

My framework suggests race work in ageing studies must be viewed as a political practice for radical action. Ontologically, this would mean engaging with race work as a non-essentialist, but critical activity highlighting racism and racialization in everyday lives of ethnic elders. By asking 'whose gaze, whose stories' we can consider a participatory approach to classification through engagement of people of colour. By recognizing the potential of textual discourse in (re)producing classificatory politics, some creative methods are considered. I conclude with a call to decolonize gerontology, and consider issues of who must engage in this diversity work.

Medicine, Health and Illness
ROOM 4.205

Cancer: Exploring the Social in the Realm of the Personal

Macdonald, S., Cunningham, Y., Hilton, S., Robb, K., Anker, T.
(University of Glasgow)

Cancer is a particularly public disease. Stories about cancer risks and breakthroughs are universal and celebrities with cancer are 'big news'. Fundraising activities via charities, such as Movember , bucket challenges and ribbon events, have become normalised in popular culture. There can be little doubt those common cancer narratives of tragedy, uncertainty and conversely, hope, contribute to a shared understanding of the disease. At the level of the individual, cancer incidence is increasing and an estimated third of women and half of men will receive a cancer diagnosis before the age of 85. Much of this increase is closely associated with commensurate increases in life expectancy, yet the common public health prevention emphasis is on modifiable risk factors and behaviour change. Moreover, that we can all 'beat' and 'stand up to' cancer is now standard rhetoric. Drawing on a number of related studies, including a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the British media representation of cancer , focus groups with older adults and secondary analysis of cancer patients' accounts of help-seeking , this paper seeks to explore links between the private and public worlds of cancer. In particular, it will discuss our collective cultural understanding of cancer, reinforced by dominant media narratives. We question whether, at a personal level, the socio-cultural impacts or influences the way we think about cancer. We ponder the extent to which the social world shapes our understanding of cancer risk and subsequent behaviour and finally whether the socio-cultural permeates the personal sphere of symptom appraisal.

The Body Speaking: Using Narrative to Understand Psychogenic Non-Epileptic Seizures (PNES) Sociologically.

Peacock, M., Bissell, P.
(University of Sheffield)

PNES do not sit easily within the biomedical paradigm; resembling epileptic seizures but not arising from epileptic activity in the brain, they are understood as 'medically unexplained symptoms' (MUS). The terrain of MUS is a highly contested one with patients, clinicians and families struggling with diagnosis, treatment and meaning and where difficult and frustrating clinical encounters result. This search for meaning is often manifest in multiple medical investigations and treatments which are costly and result in dangerous or life threatening medical interventions. The extensive literatures concerning PNES in both neurology and sociology but the disciplines struggle to engage with each other empirically, methodologically and theoretically, limiting the development of new understandings that go beyond the biomedical paradigm.

Drawing on a pilot study of PNES using a narrative method (FANI), we examine the place of trauma and unacknowledged trauma and demonstrate how childhood life events interact with present day experiences in the narrative re-construction and understanding of those experiences. Proposing a 'defended subject', and using free-association, FANI allows for exploration of the unspoken which goes beyond accounts but importantly holds on to the social in understanding the individual. Drawing on Nettleton's work on the body in late modernity, we consider how contemporary neo-liberal discourses around individualisation, othering and responsibilization may construct the imperative for medical, rather than psycho-social explanations. We also explore the narratives that patients draw

upon to make sense of their experiences and locate contemporary MUS such as PNES in a broader social, historical and cultural landscape.

'Catharsis' and Connections: Exploring Biosocial Formations through Online Accounts of Hereditary Cancer Syndrome

Ross, E., Broer, T., Cunningham-Burley, S., Kerr, A.
(University of Edinburgh)

In an era characterised by a medical emphasis on risks to health and their management, individuals may experience interventions, care and emotions associated with being a patient in the absence of disease. Emblematic of the extension of cancer patienthood into a period of 'pre-disease' are hereditary cancer syndromes – inherited genetic conditions which predispose individuals to particular types of cancer, but which may not entail symptoms themselves. Knowledge of a susceptibility to cancer, a culturally feared and emotionally charged disease, has implications for individuals' sense of self, embodied experience, and relationships with others.

This paper explores the implications of being placed at genetic risk of cancer for understandings of one's self as 'rare' and unique due to a mutation, but also part of a genetic community. Drawing on Rabinow's concept of biosocialities, and accounts of hereditary cancer syndrome taken from twelve online blogs (written by individuals with Lynch Syndrome and Familial Adenomatous Polyposis), I will explore how the relationships between these collective and personal selves is played out in a public setting. For the participants in this research, the social relationships formed with (imagined) others were an important means of coping with experiences of pre(cancer)-patienthood, in a context of fear surrounding the disease to which they were susceptible, and experiences of poor professional understanding of their condition. This research extends Rabinow's work, exploring the ways in which individuals configure biosocial formations, and broadens understandings of what it means to live with a heightened risk of developing cancer.

New Directions in Psychiatry? Neuroscientists' and Psychiatrists' Perspectives on the Role of Sociology in Understanding Mental Ill-Health

Pickersgill, M.
(University of Edinburgh)

Within the US, new initiatives from the National Institute of Mental Health are seeking to shift the focus of psychiatric researchers away from the use of the diagnostic categories. At the same time, in the UK, clinical psychologists are increasingly advocating the use of 'formulation' rather than 'diagnosis' when intervening in mental ill-health. These debates resonate with conversations elsewhere within - and beyond - the academy, such as the development of mad studies. I argue that they prompt new reflections on what psychiatry is, and how sociology might (best) engage with it. In this talk, I approach these matters empirically. I employ data derived from interviews with key US and UK psychiatrists and neuroscientists, wherein participants were invited to reflect on the role of sociology within mental health. The presentation will elucidate how the social sciences are figured as (not) useful to understanding and treating psychic distress, and leverage these figurations to better comprehend how the actors interviewed understand psychiatry today. I argue that the picture painted is messy and, indeed, emergent, but that it nevertheless resists characterisations of psychiatry and neuroscience as focussed exclusively on the biological, raising fresh questions for sociological encounters with the mental health professions.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE AND ETHNICITY: HEALTH

Does Ethnic Concentration Improve Health Outcomes for Ethnic Minority Groups? An Agent-Based Modelling Approach Exploring the Relationship between Ethnic Density and Racism

Bras, F., Bécares, L. Nazroo, J. Shryane, N.
(University of Manchester)

In recent years a lot of academic research has focussed on the health outcomes of ethnic minority groups, with some indicating that there may be an ethnic density effect. The ethnic density effect entails that ethnic minorities have better health outcomes in areas with a higher proportion of ethnic minorities compared to their peers living in areas with a predominantly white population.   The use of cross-sectional data has limited the way in which potential

pathways and mechanisms linking ethnic concentration and health outcomes can be tested establishing a need for novel methods.

One of the potential pathways through which ethnic density might improve health outcomes is through the reduction of racism. Ethnic minorities in areas with a higher proportion of ethnic minorities less often report experiencing racist victimization, and the relationship between experienced racism and health outcomes is less pronounced. This paper aims to shed light on this pathway through the implementation of an Agent-Based model. Agent-Based modelling is an approach where the environment is simulated in order to gain further insight into potential causal pathways while highlighting spatio-temporal aspects. We simulated various neighbourhoods with different levels of deprivation and concentration of ethnic minorities examining the effect on experienced racism and health. The model shows that ethnic minorities living in areas with a higher concentration of ethnic groups experience fewer accounts of racism despite higher levels of deprivation. Observed health outcomes are a product of both the protection against potential racist perpetrators as well as the effects of area deprivation.

Suicide, Identity and Transnational Migration

Cetin, U., Jenkins, C., Chetty, D
(University of Westminster)

Cetin (2014) identified the high incidence of young male suicides among the Second generation Alevis, which was attributed in part to the wider disaffection of the community due to their invisibility in British society. Suicide is the most intensely personal trouble and its persistence turned it into a community matter, to be explained in terms of the negative identity of Alevi youth within a broader transnational context of persecution in Turkey and invisibility in the UK, where they are assumed to be Turkish and Muslim. The ethnography of suicide gave way to a survey of the transnational Alevi community to provide a more accurate description of them and to use the data to raise their visibility and present a case for the inclusion of this vibrant ethno-religious group in the next UK census. This first survey of the community, about which very little is publicly known in the UK, is important to test assumptions about patterns of migration, settlement, kinship and identity in British Society and how this intersects with gender and generation. In so doing, this paper charts the progression from an ethnographic study of a private trouble to a quantitative survey of the community as an example of positive action research. The methodological issues of conducting a transnational survey across the Alevi communities in Turkey and the UK warrant further exploration in the paper. Moreover, we anticipate that the final survey could be useful as a tool for other migrant to adapt to make their communities more visible.

The Agentic and Structural Dimensions behind the Production of Ethnic 'Super-Diversity' on a Local Level: Reconstructing Homeland Departure and Pulling Away Stories of Migrants Residing in a Northern English Town

Ciupijus, Z.
(University of Leeds)

Sociological literature points to changing map of migration and new patterns of settlement of migrants in Western world: migrants arrive and settle in the areas in North American and Western Europe which historically were less associated with out-ward migrants and tended to be ethnically homogenous. Moreover, ethnic and national background of migrants became much more varied: Vertovec (2007) speaks about super-diversity when it comes to the study of migrant populations in various parts of the UK. At the same time, the issue of sending countries' contexts attracted scholarly attention: while economic literature focuses of international income differentials, sociological literature speaks about emerging sense of transnational belonging (Vertovec, 1999). There is also considerable emphasis on such structural mechanisms as EU freedom of movement and UK dispersal policy in explaining migrants' arrival to new destinations (Stenning and Dawley, 2009). This qualitative paper (semi-structured interviews) offers a distinctive approach by analysing individual and family histories of both EU and non EU migrants residing in Northern English town. While it shows the impossibility to establish any mono-causal link capable of explaining why migrants left their homeland and settled in this area, it shows how the interplay of economic and political factors on one hand and family/individual decisions on the other led to migrants' arrival to this part of England. It demonstrates differences and similarities between EU and non EU migrants. The study's sample is drawn from participants coming from Central Eastern Europe (e.g. Poland and Latvia) and non EU member states (Kosovo and Kyrgyzstan).

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: AGE, MARRIAGE, CHILDHOOD AND MIGRATION

Love or Papers or Both? The Marriage Pathway and the Moral Lives of Undocumented Immigrants

Basilio, J.L.
(University of Manchester)

The desire to legalise one's immigration status is a salient concern for undocumented immigrants, as integration into broader social, civic, political, and economic life requires lawful immigration status. However, individual circumstances differ (whether prior or post migration), and most, if not all, find their path towards legalisation either blocked or severely limited. While the 'marriage pathway' is certainly one of the expedient paths for immigrants to attain legal residence status (compared to other visa and status categories), it is likely also the only legal recourse available for certain undocumented immigrants.

Using data drawn from semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted in the US among undocumented immigrants (as well as those transitioning to legal status), this paper explores the various ways in which the participants are able to constitute themselves as agents in relationship formation, as well as imagine possibilities of citizenship in the selection of their prospective spousal partners. Specifically considered are the strategies and decision-making processes of undocumented immigrants, with necessary attention to their moral and ethical positions, concerning the use of lawful mixed-status and/or fraudulent ('sham') marriages to regularise their status. The paper contributes to the paucity of literature on the personal and intimate lives of undocumented immigrants.

Researching the Effects of the Economic Crisis on Ghanaian Transnational Families

Boampong, M.
(Birkbeck, University of London)

The 2008 global financial crisis was described as the worst economic shock since the Great Depression. Nearly eight years into the crisis, economic stability is still unpredictable, migration continues to remain a major livelihood strategy, and remittances are still a critical source of household income in developing countries. Some scholarly work has explored impacts of the financial crisis on migration flows, remittances, and adult migrant workers. However, to date, the literature within economics, geography, and sociology have overlooked the effects of the crisis on children and the role of transnational families, despite the fact that most often, migrants move because they want 'better economic conditions' for those who stay behind. Thus, my research focuses on the impact of the governing of the financial crisis - through austerity and neoliberal policies – on everyday life within Ghanaian transnational families. Through this multi-sited (in Ghana and the UK) study, I will argue that a transnational lens combined with ethnographic principles and life course approach that recognises children as social actors is essential for revealing the everyday life experiences, coping strategies, life transitions and how past and present conditions shapes ideas and future aspirations.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration C
ROOM 2.219

TRACKING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF ETHNIC INEQUALITIES IN PUBLIC AND THIRD-SECTOR INSTITUTIONS AND LOCAL AREAS

This special event draws together work from the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE).Two papers panel will explore different ways of understanding ethnic inequalities in mental illness in particular and health in general. They will draw out the complex interrelationships between ill-health and racism, drawing out the implications for understanding mental illness (Nazroo et al) and considering how ethnic density impacts on the health of ethnic minorities (Hannemann). The other two papers will explore the experiences of those working in both the public and third sector in the context of austerity. Reporting from a large Race at Work survey one paper will report on racial disparities in the public sector (Ashe and Nazroo), whilst the other (Garratt) will consider the implications of discourse of 'resilience' on ethnic minority organisations in the Third Sector.

'Racial Disparities' in the Public Sector and the 2016 Immigration Bill: Insights from the 2015 Race at Work Survey

Ashe, S., Nazroo, J.
(University of Manchester)

In August 2016, the Prime Minister Theresa May announced the launch of 'an unprecedented audit of public services to reveal racial disparities and help end the burning injustices many people experience across Britain'. A year prior to this announcement, Business in the Community commissioned the Race at Work survey. Some 24,457 people took part in the survey, with more than 5,000 workers sharing their experiences of racist harassment and bullying, as well as their views on how their employers 'promote' equality, diversity and inclusion in the workplace.

In this paper we draw on our qualitative analysis of the Race at Work survey, paying particular attention to accounts of racist harassment and bullying in the public sector. Here we will consider the implications of the 'Draft code of practice on the English language requirement for public sector workers' which the Conservative Government published to coincide with the introduction of the 2016 Immigration Bill, both of which were introduced in fulfilment of their 2015 general election manifesto pledge to 'ensure that every public sector worker in a customer-facing role…must speak fluent English'. Taking into account people's experiences of racism in the public sector, we will argue that these legislative and policy arrangements will not only contribute to the reproduction of pre-existing inequitable social arrangements, they will also further deepen 'racial disparities' in the public sector.

The Impact of Ethnic Density on Health and Public Engagement among Ethnic Minorities in the UK

Hannemann, T.
(Manchester University)

This project will compare the effects of ethnic density across disciplines, including outcomes from health, political engagement and civic engagement. While the potential impact of ethnic density for various ethnic minorities has been independently documented across disciplines, evidence is scarce on the similarities and differences of ethnic density, and its mechanisms, across discipline areas.

Studies show that individuals report different outcomes depending on the ethnic composition of their immediate neighbourhood. For some ethnic backgrounds a protective/empowering effect can be observed if the share of co-ethnic individuals in their geographic area is high. Whether high co-ethnic density is acting as a buffer from possible discrimination, harassment and ethnic oriented attacks, or if the high co-ethnic density acts as empowering tool for the individuals is still debated in the literature.

This paper focuses on the effects of ethnic density and investigates if the magnitude and mechanisms differs depending on the three outcome variables of health, political participation and civic engagement using experiences of discrimination as trigger effects.

Further, we will investigate whether ethnic density effects differ according to geographical levels of measurement. Research has shown that the impact of ethnic density is stronger when it is calculated in smaller area output area. However, some studies have found that ethnic density effects persist even in larger area output measures. In order to measure differences depending on output area size, this study will analyse ethnic density on the lower and middle layer super output area levels.

Resilient to Resilience? The Third Sector in the London Borough of Newham at a Time of 'Post-racial' Politics

Garratt, L.
(University of Manchester)

This paper critically engages with the shift towards an emphasis on 'resilience' in local government discourses. Using the London Borough of Newham as a case study, it will argue that contradictory definitions of the term have been used to justify the erosion of the third sector in this borough, specifically for those who have campaigned on an anti-racism platform. Using documentary analysis and interviews with key informants gathered as part of the ESRC Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, this paper will consider how resilience has become a panacea for a plethora of policy changes across local government and will examine one implication of this approach, namely how the third sector in the borough has been characterised as retarding individuals' resilience and supporting 'ethno-centrism'. The paper will conclude by considering how the individualisation of resilience has shifted responsibility away from the public sphere in Newham while concurrently consolidating the influence of local politics as the remit of the third sector is undermined.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A
ROOM 2.218

These Days Are Ours: Exploring Young Disabled People's Experiences of Activism and Participation in Social Movements

Griffiths, M.
(Liverpool John Moores University)

Disability studies influence upon social research has enabled a shift in our understanding of disablement (Goodley 2010). Pulled from the roots of medical sociology, disability has engaged with a plethora of foundations that seek to explain and plot the trajectory of disabled people's experiences as individuals and collective members of a society. This research primarily explores young disabled people's awareness of the Disabled People's Movement (DPM), their desire to participate in the structured frameworks committed to social justice and also considers the conceptual and operational basis of power that provides or restricts opportunities to influence agendas. The work is committed to an emancipatory research paradigm that seeks to gain understanding of people's subjective views and experiences of disability and social change.

To achieve this, it draws from interpretivist qualities (Charmaz 2004) and an analysis embedded within radical structuralism and materialist perspectives (Oliver 1996), which consequently produces three particular areas of investigation. Firstly, the complexity of membership to a social movement that subsequently impacts on an individual's sense of identity. Secondly, the assumption that the DPM exists for a specific purpose, which is reflective of the revolutionary and reformist calls by established groups and individuals. Thirdly, a critique of the future of the DPM and those who seek to influence the direction or strategies. Overall, the research is an opportunity to update materialist thinking to explain disabled people's social position.

This paper will highlight the themes above, whilst advocating for Morris' (1992) stance of personal concerns represented as political issues.

Exploring the (Re)production of Gender Inequalities in Local Politics

Ablett, E.
(University of Warwick)

Despite feminist campaigning and positive action undertaken by some political parties, women's representation in local government continues to stagnate, particularly when it comes to leadership positions (Fawcett, 2014). An increasing amount of power is currently being transferred to combined authorities and directly elected mayors. As the newly created structures build on existing frameworks of local government, it is increasingly vital to consider the ways in which local government includes or excludes women to ensure women are not excluded from new decision making processes on regional development. However, research has shown that political cultures in local politics are characterised as masculinist involving forms of competitive masculinity (Charles 2014), with local government dominated by men of a certain age and class, ensuring that women who wish to participate are expected to play by their rules (Fox and Broussine 2001; Charles and Jones 2013).

By using interviews, observation and shadowing, this research explores local representatives' experiences of politics to explore how gender inequalities are (re)produced at the local level through the negotiation of political identities and the everyday practising of politics. This paper will discuss the initial findings of the interview analysis to consider in what ways political masculinities are negotiated, are stable or in transition, and to what extent representatives act as agents of change in challenging masculinised political cultures.

As well as adding to the academic debate around representation and political identities, this research will help guide and inform political parties and local authorities as they transition to new political structures.

One of Us: We Accept Her: Negotiating Disabled and Non-disabled Identities in Adolescence

Wilde, A., Millett, S.
(Leeds Beckett University)

We showed the film Freaks (1932) to three groups of thirteen year old young people, as part of a research project on 'disability films' and identities, in 2015. All the films discussed facilitated discussions of integration, rehabilitation, independence/autonomy and belonging, but only Freaks facilitated the participants to question conventional discourses on acceptance/tolerance and to reveal the ideological character of the concept of tolerance. The marriage scene of (non-disabled 'gold-digger') Cleopatra to Hans (a man with restricted growth) exemplifies the mimetic

strategies employed within the film to expose the contents of the disabling gaze/stare. The young people's discussions of this scene allowed them to perform a group-based 'ethical encounter' (Hadley,2014) with a very different solidarity-based perspective of disability which inverted the normalcy-centred dialogue on tolerance and belonging. Alongside this, the freak-show style vignettes of disabled actors carrying out difficult tasks, provided many opportunities for 'staring' which, in turn facilitated discussion of previous assumptions and fascination with 'extraordinary bodies.' Overall, not only did Freaks allow them rare insights into the limited conditions of possibility of the cultural representation of disabled people; the inversion of discourses of tolerance began a process of questioning hierarchies of privilege.

The Metaphors We Work by: The Meaning of Personal Assistance Relationships

Stockl, A., Shakespeare, T., Porter, T.
(Norwich Medical School)

Personal assistance (PA) is an innovative role within social care whereby disabled people directly employ others to provide support. An Independent Living principle is that the person in receipt of support does not have to feel "grateful" to their PA, as the negative imagery of dependency is allayed through direct reciprocity - what has been called "cash for care". Defining PA as a commodified support relationship is insufficient, as it fails to capture the lived complexity of these relationships, and provides scant indication as to how each parties might conduct themselves emotionally, practically and ethically. For example, the dilemma that results because one person's private life is another person's workspace. While PA emerged from the disability rights movement, and basic training is often provided for both PA and PA user, this does not necessarily cover relational issues.

This paper reports on PA Relationships, an ESRC-funded study which has generated interview data from 30 disabled people and 30 PAs. Participants described PA relationships in a multitude of ways and, in the absence of any normative interpretive framework, defined their relationships through metaphors and analogues: "paid-friends", "staff", "quasi-family". We explore the structure and significance of these descriptors, and offer an overview of the emotional, social and cultural dynamics that shape PA relationships, and give them meaning. We discuss implications for the management and support of PA relationships, both at the inter-personal level and with the social services.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B
ROOM 4.206

'I Want to get Control and be a Better Version of Me': A Critical Analysis of Vulnerable Young Women's Talk

Cross, R ., Warwick-Booth, L.
(Leeds Beckett University)

This paper presents a post-structuralist, feminist analysis of young women's talk about their journeys through a gendered support project. The project is specifically women-centred and aims to promote early intervention and resilience working with relatively disadvantaged young women in risky life circumstances. The project uses holistic, individually-focused, wrap-around support systems to engage vulnerable young women and meet their specific needs. Several focus groups were carried out with the young women using creative methods of data collection. The young women were asked to make a storyboard illustrating their journey through the project and the impact it had had on them. They were then encouraged to reflect on, and talk about, their experiences. The young women took up various discourses in order to make sense of their life experiences and their involvement in the project. These include neoliberal discourses such as talk of self-improvement, reinvention and aspirations of self-control. There was also evidence of trauma discourse in which the young women spoke of a range of abuse and how they came to terms with and made sense of this. The social and political implications of the analysis are discussed including a key argument that the young women's discursive practices reinforce hegemonic gendered identities and neoliberal ideology.

Divisive Social Policy: How the 'Bedroom Tax' Undermines 'Community' and Local Social Relations

Bogue, K.
(University of Manchester)

The material, economic and health impacts of the so called 'Bedroom Tax' in the UK have been well documented. Drawing on my ethnographic based PhD research into the impact of the widely condemned policy on a West Midlands housing estate, I go beyond describing the policy and documenting its material impacts, demonstrating its emotional effects and the ways in which this policy is socially divisive. Looking at how the policy impacts at the level of 'community' this paper summarises how the policy increased the perceived competition for social housing at the local level, drawing on the stories from tenants, who felt forced out of their homes to re-join social housing waiting lists. It

demonstrates the ways in which the policy impacted on perceptions of fairness and justice in social housing allocation, and is set within the context of existing debates about the racialisation of social housing, resulting from struggles over access to this ever declining resource. It concludes by demonstrating that the policy both increases tenants fear and insecurity regarding their ability to remain in their homes and community, and intensifies 'othering', threatening community cohesion as 'established' residents response is to stake a greater claim to housing resources over 'newcomers'.

Positioning Apprentice Economists within Space: The Case of Germany

Winzler, T.
(Glasgow University)

What are the sociological causes that make university students study their subject? The usual procedure within Sociology seems to be the use of ideal-types to deal with the problem: there are 'intrinsically' and 'extrinsically' motivated students, plus a considerable number of intermediate or ancillary types, to account for exceptions to the 'rule'. But these types do not help to explain very much, and the link to aspects of social origin, gender or race is often weak or quite crude. Rather than to classify forms of study motivation in this static way, a relational and Bourdieusian approach, by contrast, attempts to link two spaces of positions, two 'playing fields', that is the social space of classes with the academic space of disciplines. The link is made practically by various class habitus of the students who, at their time of study choice, have already developed a (class-based) system of dispositions, a 'social compass' which guides them towards certain subjects and not others. Drawing on my field work with recognised German Economics students, I try to make a first sketch on how this link between social space (class origin) and academic space (study choice) can be theorised in contemporary Germany using Bourdieu's distinctive tools. Focussing on recognised Economics students who 'fit well' with their discipline in terms of grades and general wellbeing, the social origin, general habitus and taste for precise, abstract and causal thinking of these students can contribute to make better sense of objective and subjective aspects of study choice.

Social Divisions / Social Identities C
ROOM 4.213

Civic Omnivores, Monitorial Citizens or Politically Disengaged? Civic Participation and Political Identity among UK University Graduates

Papafilippou, V.
(UWE Bristol)

The extent to which young people participate in civic life is still an important matter of concern, especially in present-day societies and a post-Brexit Britain. Putnam (2000) argued that younger generations are substantially less involved in social and political life. However, the claim of a generational 'decline' in civic engagement has been repeatedly contested (Hustinx et al., 2013) as it has been argued that young people do continue to engage with politics in both conventional and unconventional (e.g. demonstrations, culture jamming, and civil disobedience), horizontal and autonomous ways (Hustinx et al., 2013; Stole et al., 2005). This transformed citizenship practice has been called 'monitorial citizenship' (Schudson, 1998). Hustinx and colleagues (2013: 99) introduced another term, this of the 'civic ominore' which is characterised by an extended civic repertoire that 'blurs traditional distinctions between old/institutionalized and new/individualized forms of participation'.

The paper examines the repertoires of participation and political preferences (national elections and EU referendum) of UK university graduates drawing data from a longitudinal, qualitative study of a cohort of students (n=55) who attended Bristol's two universities (Paired Peers project) and has been following them from the university until their first steps into the labour market. In particular, the analysis aims to draw out the ways in which social class, degree, current occupation as well as the participants' family experience of political engagement (Dinas, 2013) shaped their civic repertoire and political identity.

Resisting (Hetero)Sexism, Resisting the Neoliberalisation of the University: Thinking Creatively about the Teaching and Learning of 'Sensitive' Issues Surrounding Gender and Sexualities as a Mode of Resistance

Pilcher, K.
(Aston University)

Drawing upon student narratives, this paper argues that thinking creatively about the teaching and learning of 'sensitive' issues surrounding gender and sexualities can be a mode of resistance against the reproduction of

heterosexist discourses, and the encroachment of neoliberalism on the academy. Students discussed topics that could be deemed 'sensitive', such as gender and sexuality identifications; domestic and sexual violence, dieting, sex work and surgery/body modifications, and how creative pedagogical techniques including student-produced videos and images; games/toys; and walking-as-learning, might facilitate learning. Students' accounts suggest the pressing need to speak about sensitive issues in gender and sexualities, the importance of creative approaches for facilitating learning, and how this can enable students to articulate an agenda for social change. Students saw the 'personal as political' – of sharing personal journeys of their gender and sexual identifications as important. They were particularly interested in creative teaching practices that would actively resist sexist, heteronormative, racist, ableist, and classist assumptions. They also spoke of alleged student 'apathy' in an neoliberal era of student 'consumers' and how they navigated this to prevent jeopardising their own learning. Creative approaches to teaching and learning sensitive issues around gender and sexualities can invoke a resistant potentiality which involves exposing inequalities that persist, and also the negative impact of neoliberal discourses upon student learning and engagement. This becomes much more than a classroom exercise, but rather forms part of a wider feminist political project to uncover and critique the 'hidden injuries' (Gill, 2010) of the neoliberalisation of the university.

Educating Individuals with Disabilities about Violence: Considering Individuals' 'Vulnerability' as a 'Public Issue'

Pattinson, V.
(University of Leeds)

Individuals with disabilities are subjected to a high level of violence in many contexts and correspondingly are regarded as particularly 'vulnerable' to experience violence. Different notions of 'vulnerability' underpin the development of many social policies and associated programmes, including programmes designed to educate individuals with disabilities about violence. A realist approach to evaluating social programmes was employed to critically consider how one such educational programme aims to promote opportunities for individuals with disabilities, in a position of 'vulnerability' to violence, to attain self-advocacy skills which they can employ to 'empower' themselves to contest violence committed against themselves or others. Six hypotheses were formulated and empirically tested with thematic analysis of the educational curriculum as well as realist interviews with three interviewees involved in developing and facilitating the programme. In contrast to pervasive ideas about the inherent vulnerability of individuals with disabilities which underpins many adult protection programmes, this educational programme is premised on ideas about how the 'vulnerability' of individuals with disabilities is relational to the social context. Therefore, responding to violence necessitates challenging specific social processes such as stigmatisation and isolation for example. Specifically, to facilitate opportunities for individuals to acquire self-advocacy skills they can utilise to question the social context and challenge violence, either directly or with relevant support. Thereby, framing the individuals' 'vulnerability' to experience violence not as an individual 'personal' trouble, rather as a public issue necessitating a collective response, which is the focus of this paper

The Role of Affective Sanctioning in the Formation of Hyper-Masculine Identities among Young Male Gang Members in Glasgow

Rafanell, I., McLean, R.
(University of the West of Scotland)

This paper explores emotions' role in the construction of particular 'masculine social worlds' characterised by hyper-masculinity among young working-class men in Glasgow belonging to gang groups. We argue affective social sanctioning underpins and circumscribes the constitution of local masculine subjectivities. We adopt a phenomenological/ethnomethodological approach to uncover specific local 'methods' (and the associated group's status markers) used by the individuals of those collectives to successfully operate within their situated 'lived' experience. We argue that affective sanctioning is one of the key methods underpinning the constitution of these two groups' distinct status makers. We show that emerging status markers are idiosyncratic to the group and relatively independent of wider systemic features and, most important, they shape practices that although they may be perceived as irrational to the outsider they have to be seen as internally logical, rational and calculative. In order to illustrate the internality of a group's methods we present two very similar groups (existing in the same geographical location and thus sharing similar wider structural determinants in relation to general sense of masculine identity) they develop different modes of hyper-masculinity: while violence is central to achieving masculine status among young street gang members (YSG), money and more specifically physical capital are prioritised among members of Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCGs). Using the empirical data from these two distinct groups we aim to provide a case for phenomenological methodological framework which highlights the constitutive power of individual's interactions with particular emphasis on mutual susceptibility to affective inter-valuation practices.

Sociology of Education A
ROOM 3.204

'Different Types of Minds'? Working-Class Students, Social Mobility and the Effects of Elite University Attendance

Rowell , C.
(Warwick University)

Central to post-war Britain was establishment of the Tripartite System (Secondary Moderns, Technical and Grammar schools). Admission to school type was based upon ones performance in the 11+ 'intelligence' examination, an academic selection test reflective of the notion that their existed 'different types of minds' of which required different types of education. Grammar schools were heralded as engines of social mobility affording 'gifted' working-class students educational opportunities that otherwise would have seldom been available to them and were credited with providing a platform of which one was able to 'educate themselves out' thus transcending the parameters of working-class life. Some seventy years after their initial conception there exists a surfeit of research highlighting the way in which grammar schools were (and continue to be) sites of social and class segregation responsible for entrenching middle class advantage, scripting failure or success, fueling resentment and alienating working-class students.

Despite this, calls to reinstate grammar schools have resurfaced under the fallacy of social mobility and guise of selective education as representing equal opportunity. Drawing upon an ESRC ethnographic study of working-class students at an elite UK university this paper explores the lived experiences of social mobility through formal education in 21st century austerity Britain as it is in flux. Attention is paid to the effects (or not) of educational success upon relationships with 'non educationally mobile' friends, family members and home communities before exploring the extent to which participants perceive social mobility through formal education as a desirable ideal that they strive for.

The Construction of Character in English Education Policy Discourse

Spohrer, K.
(Liverpool Hope University)

'Character education' has recently received renewed attention by policy makers, think tanks and academics, positing it as a remedy against the persistently low levels of upwards social mobility in the UK. While definitions of what 'character education' encompasses vary, 'character' appears to be predominantly understood as a set of psychological skills and dispositions, such as resilience, motivation, and grit. This article traces the narrowing of the discourse of character under the influence of psycho-economic theories and the notion of 'non-cognitive skills' – a term that is increasingly favoured by international organisations such as the OECD and the World Bank as well as national policy makers. Based on a discourse analysis of policy-related documents between 2014 and 2016, the paper identifies a) competing notions of 'character' b) the discursive repertoires that underpin the assumed efficacy of non-cognitive skills and c) The way 'character' education is presented as a solution to societal problems. It is argued that the focus on non-cognitive skills fits with the neo-liberal policy agenda of individualising responsibility for life outcomes and social equity. The promotion of an investment-return logic in education policy making suggest a further instrumentalisation of education for economic purposes.

Looking for Class in Character Education: A Critical Analysis of a Curious Consensus

Bull, A., Allen, K.
(University of Portsmouth)

Over the past five years, there has been a growing interest and investment in 'character' within UK education policy, with qualities such as 'grit', 'resilience' and 'bouncebackability' identified as essential for preparing young people for the challenges of the 21st century and enabling social mobility. This paper presents a critical analysis of policy and research documents on character education produced by government, think tanks, and academic researchers. It pays particular attention to the ways in which the 'problem' of class inequality is conceptualised, (re)framed and – ultimately – justified through this focus on character. We analyse four texts: 'The character and Resilience Manifesto' (All Party Parliamentary Group on Social Mobility, 2014); 'Character Nation' (Demos 2015); 'Character Education in UK Schools' (Jubilee Centre for Character and Virtues, University of Birmingham, 2015); and 'A Winning Personality' (The Sutton Trust, 2016). These texts reveal a broad consensus between central government, think tanks, and particular academic researchers on the desirability of character education, as well as normative classed and gendered assumptions underpinning these ideas. Using Bacchi's (2014) WPR approach we uncover the underlying problematisations that lie behind character education policy and unpick the epistemological effects of these discourses; that is how they make

available particular subject positions and ways of understanding educational inequalities and social (im)mobility whilst silencing or obscuring others.

The UCAS Application: Writing the Ideal Student

Houghton, E.
(Lancaster University)

The neoliberal self is an entrepreneur: an investor in their human capital. This idea has become particularly prevalent in Higher Education: students are urged by policy and institutions to think of themselves as not just simply fee paying consumers, but as investors in their own, individual futures – within a neoliberal framework.

This manifests itself not just in the fetishisation of league tables in the name of choice, or a concern for future employability and earnings – as seen in the recent Higher Education White Paper – but in the everyday practices of university life. It begins from the moment they apply to university, through the UCAS application form, and particularly the 'personal statement'.

I will present the statement - framed as 4,000 characters in which applicants can 'sell themselves' to their chosen university - and its accompanying advice as an archetypal practice of the self, drawing on Foucault's work on writing, Fairclough's on promotional language in higher education, and Bourdieu's concept of habitus. Examining extracts from a variety of first year students' statements, I will discuss how – far from being personal – the statement and advice surrounding it requires they repress certain aspects of their selves, and instead present a promise of raw human capital, ready to become an idealised student through their future study; and what implications this has for how students perceive both themselves and the role of higher education in society.

Sociology of Education B
ROOM 4.214

Mixing and Kneading Until it Sticks? Exploring How School Features Inform Inter-ethnic Attitudes in the Context of Cyprus

Stevens, P.
(Ghent University)

This study builds on research (see bibliography) that investigates the relationship between structural and cultural school features and students' inter-ethnic attitudes, by inductively exploring how a school context can polarize relationships between a majority Greek Cypriot (GC) and a minority Turkish Cypriot (TC) school population in the context of Cyprus. The analysis focuses on two private secondary schools that are rare in that they both count TC minority and GC majority students in the same school. However, despite the opportunity for inter-ethnic contact, survey and interview data with students from both schools shows that inter-ethnic attitudes between these two groups are much more negative in Green Lane compared to Red Brick. The analysis of in-depth interviews involving 83 students suggests that at least four school features can help to explain this school difference in inter-ethnic attitudes: (1) Differences between Red Brick and Green Lane's multicultural and anti-racist school policies; (2) The more politicized nature of Green Lane's major school-governing bodies; (3) The more negative and hostile treatment of TCs by GCs in Green Lane and (4) The size and ethnic composition of the student population in both schools. Ironically, while Green Lane appeared more committed to tackle racism from GCs to TCs, their anti-racism policies, in interaction with other school features, unintentionally polarized the inter-ethnic attitudes between GCs and TCs.

Reflections on Holocaust Education of the Roma Genocide in Romania

Kelso, M.
(George Washington University)

Key goals of this work are to examine ethical dimensions and challenges of researching on education in post-communist societies. Specifically in this paper I will delve into the ethical issues I faced as a Westerner working alongside local partners while conducting research on Holocaust education programming in Romania, a country that for nearly six decades denied responsibility for its perpetration during the Holocaust. From 1941 to 1944, the German-allied Romanian regime led a genocidal campaign against its Jewish and Romani populations. Over 200,000 Jews and 10,000 Roma died in camps in occupied Ukraine. Since 2004, Romania has begun seriously examining its dark past. The majority of Romanians know almost nothing about the Holocaust, however, which remains yet understudied subject in schools. Here I will focus on formal and informal education about the Holocaust concerning the inclusion of the Roma minority, a deeply impoverished, discriminated against and marginalized ethnic group in Romanian society.

What are the dynamics and divergences between indigenous and foreign knowledge? How can we validate processes and differences of knowledge in post-socialist spaces to reconcile paradigmatic rifts? Educational changes in Holocaust education provide for one platform through which to examine knowledge and its production. I draw upon ethnographic fieldnotes, transcriptions of seminars and meetings, and discussions with Romanian high school students, researchers and government officials to illustrate the complexities of paradigmatic schisms in research and teaching about the Holocaust.

Equity Discourses, Collective Recognition, and Individual Redistribution: Talking Educational Social Justice in New Zealand and the UK

Pomeroy, D.
(Victoria University of Wellington)

New Zealand education policies explicitly acknowledge the need to make schools places where Maori (indigenous) students can 'be Maori', not having to leave their culture at the gate in order to succeed in a British-based system. Student ethnic data is available and frequently used by schools and inspectors as they monitor the attainment of their 'priority learners'. However no socio-economic data (such as Free School Meal eligibility) exists, and national discussions of educational inequality focus almost exclusively on ethnic disparities. In contrast, in the UK, there is more widespread use of socio-economic data and a long-standing tradition of acknowledging and discussing social class. This contrast in discourses around educational inequalities is reflected in policy actions: New Zealand tends to focus on recognition through 'culturally responsive' pedagogy whereas many UK policies, such as the pupil premium, are economically redistributive. This presentation draws on policy sociology literature and a critical discourse analysis of New Zealand and UK policy texts. Despite their differences, both political discourses give schools a mandate to engineer equality and thus render wider economic inequalities irrelevant to education. This is especially ironic in the New Zealand case, where recognition of a cultural need to avoid Western hyper-individualism in schools is enforced by neoliberal accountability measures.

Theory
ROOM 3.212

Lay or Sociological? Bourdieu, Archer, and Reflexivity in the Neoliberal Academia

Bacevic, J.
(University of Cambridge)

This presentation aims to provide a critical exploration of the concept of sociological reflexivity in relation to the contemporary conditions of knowledge production. Despite nuances in interpretation or divergent ontological foundations (e.g. Farrugia and Woodman 2015, Piiroinen 2014, Elder-Vass 2007), sociological accounts of reflexivity (e.g. Archer, 2012, 2007, 2003, Bourdieu 1990, Bourdieu and Wacquant 1992) tend to associate it with a (however temporary) 'distancing' from one's immediate lived experience/environment. Bourdieu claimed that this capacity to critically consider one's own position is essential in order to avoid the sociological fallacy of projecting own categories of thinking onto reality (Bourdieu 2000). How does this concept hold up in the temporal and spatial pressures of neoliberal academia? In other words, how can we conceptualise the relationship between the conditions of knowledge production and (self-)knowledge in this context?

This presentation examines the epistemological foundations of Bourdieu's and Archer's views on reflexivity and their implications for contemporary sociological theory in the context of changing conditions of academic labour. Drawing on Boltanski's sociology of critique (2011) and in particular his account of 'complex exteriority', it questions the degree to which it is possible (or desirable) to establish a boundary between 'lay' and 'analytical' forms of reflexivity. It discusses the relationship between institutional/procedural and individual/collective forms of sociological reflexivity, and their implications for theorizing the 'personal' and the 'social' in contemporary academia.

The Occupy Movement: A Theoretical Critique

Ibrahim, J.
(Leeds Beckett University)

This paper provides a theoretical critique of the Occupy movement through V.I. Lenin's work, Left Wing Communism: an Infantile Disorder. Drawing on key interviews and secondary data I use the Occupy movement as a case study to provide a critique of the politics of horizontalism including the radical imaginary, prefigurative politics, and consensus based decision making practices.   Lenin's critique of various communist 'infantile' positions after the Russian

revolution, 1917, provides a sound theoretical basis with which one can use to critique the action repertoires of the Occupy movement. Namely, the unwillingness to compromise 'anarchical' tactics and cooperate with institutionalized politicos, e.g. parliamentarians and trade unionists. I argue that the horizontalism that dominated Occupy camps although created spontaneity also led to its collapse, which suggests horizontalism as practiced by Occupiers is an immature politics unlikely to lead to societal change.

Precarity and Resistance: A Re-conceptualisation

Masquelier, C.
(University of Exeter)

Precarity often conjures up images of flows and perpetual movements, as well as feelings of insecurity and uncertainty, amid an increasingly fragmented social fabric (Harvey, 1990; Giddens, 1991; Beck, 1992; Sennett, 1998). The neoliberal capitalist world, it seems, comprises highly complex and differentiated societies governed by instability and unpredictability.

If treated at face value, precarity poses serious challenges to emancipatory forms of resistance under the neoliberal age. Under its guise, individuals are compelled to devise strategies for self-realization in the light of new information and rapidly changing circumstances. Control is incessantly sought, but nowhere to be found. Furthermore, while the spirit of survival it induces compels individuals to prioritize self-defence over emancipation in the pursuit of their ends, it also further entrenches and exacerbates the divisive rule of competitive and self-interested utility-maximization. Thus, under precarity's guise, the predispositions upon which the project of emancipation rests, namely the treatment of collective control as a desirable and possible endeavour, appears to vanish.

This particular conceptualisation of precarity offers little hope, if any at all, for emancipatory political action. But in this paper, an alternative approach is offered. By re-conceptualising precarity as a condition that tends to universalise servitude to the authority of economic facts, new prospects for emancipatory action are identified. Precarity, it is argued, opens up new opportunities for the development of an emancipatory project lying at the intersection of three central sites of crisis and struggle, namely the economy, culture and nature.

The Seductive Force of 'Noumenal Power': A New Path (or Impasse) for Critical Theory?

Susen, S.
(City University of London)

The main purpose of this paper is to examine Rainer Forst's account of 'noumenal power'. Forst's proposal for a revised 'critical theory of power' is firmly embedded in his philosophical understanding of 'the right to justification'. Whereas the latter has been extensively discussed in the secondary literature, the former has – with the exception of various exchanges that have taken place between Forst and his critics at academic conferences – received little attention. This paper is an attempt to fill this gap in the literature. Given the increasing influence of Forst's scholarly writings on paradigmatic developments in contemporary critical theory, it is imperative to scrutinize the principal assumptions underlying his conception of 'noumenal power' and to assess its usefulness for overcoming the shortcomings of alternative explanatory frameworks. In order to accomplish this, the analysis is structured as follows: The first part provides some introductory definitional reflections on the concept of power. The second part focuses on several dichotomous meanings attached to the concept of power, notably (a) 'soft power' vs. 'hard power', (b) 'power to' vs. 'power over', and (c) 'power for' vs. 'power against'. The third part elucidates key features of Forst's interpretation of 'noumenal power', paying particular attention to the typological distinction between 'power', 'rule', 'domination', and 'violence'. The final part offers an assessment of Forst's account of 'noumenal power', arguing that, although it succeeds in avoiding the drawbacks of rival approaches, it suffers from significant theoretical and practical limitations.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
ROOM 4.204

Recovering the Social in Financial Innovation: Inside the UK's Alternative Finance Movement

Davis, M.
(University of Leeds)

Drawing upon a recent report (Davis & Braunholtz-Speight, Sep 2016) funded by Friends Provident Foundation and that provides policy recommendations to government and business, I argue that attempts are underway to 'recover the

social' by challenging the mainstream financial system in a way that disrupts and challenges existing power relationships between the public and private interests.

I do this through an evaluation of the UK's alternative finance ('Alt Fin') movement, inclusive of both new online business platforms and a wider group of dynamic civil society organisations campaigning for monetary and financial reform. In particular, I draw upon a series of 'insider' perspectives from this movement gathered through my 12-month qualitative study of alternative finance.

I argue that a sociological approach to understanding money and finance is needed to harness the power of this diverse and dynamic sector in order to deliver a fair, inclusive and democratic financial system that works in the interests of people and planet through facilitating positive investment in the 'real economy'.

In demonstrating the social and ethical motivations of senior figures in 'Alt Fin' and wider investor communities to move their money outside of mainstream finance, there is a chance that we can meet the challenge of going beyond the constraints of orthodox economic thinking to 'recover the social' through financial innovation in ways that benefit the common public good rather than narrowly individual interests.

Relational Work, or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Live With Debt

Ellis, D.
(University of Liverpool)

This paper explores contemporary attitudes and understandings of personal indebtedness in the UK from a relational perspective. A key feature of the analysis presented here is the concept of 'relational work' proposed by Viviana Zelizer. Relational work entails the processes through which people engage to distinguish, differentiate and negotiate meaningful social relations, of which debt relations are an exemplary case in point.

The historical significance of debt is one of profound moral concern, encompassing both 'the personal troubles of milieu' and 'the public issues of social structure'. Over the last 35 years, the rapid growth of personal indebtedness in the UK has corresponded with equally momentous changes within society, including welfare provision, employment, education, property ownership, and social class. Such transformations also have far-reaching implications for peoples' everyday lives. Explanations that reduce this shift to an aggregation of rational calculative strategies by individuals are wholly inadequate. Conversely, top-down approaches outlining the structural affects of debt relations are equally reductionist.

A relational approach, on the other hand, focuses on negotiated social relations and shared meaning systems as a starting point for analysing economic relations. Drawing on 25 biographical narrative interviews where research participants discussed their experiences of credit and debt, this paper will highlight the role that relational work plays in how various forms of debt are differentiated and attributed with distinct meanings. This approach highlights relationality as a necessary precondition for everyday economic interactions and raises questions about what it means to be 'in debt' in the contemporary UK.

From Alternative to Ordinary: The Challenges and Possibilities of Everyday Provisioning Models

Holmes, H.
(University of Manchester)

This paper draws upon two distinct UK case studies to explore the challenges and possibilities of alternative models of provisioning. Coming at a time of global and also national political and economic uncertainty, these two small and informal based models, one food based the other clothing, are put forward as examples of the vast array of contemporary alternative forms of consumption and provisioning taking place across the UK. Alternatives which are attempting to challenge inequalities, aid social justice and offer more sustainable forms of consumption. In doing so, I argue that such everyday often informal endeavours are positioned in an increasingly complex landscape of economic formations; incorporating elements of the sharing economy with the circular economy, alongside components of both the moral and gift economies. Such formations are made material through the spaces of provisioning, converging and colliding with morality to all at once overcome inequalities, whilst also reproducing them. As I illustrate, the material affordances of provisioning are played out through the temporality of objects, their material worth and their subsequent 'disposal'; and the competencies, skills and work such objects demand of both users and provisioners. I conclude that the understated, modest and often domestic structures and spatialities of these endeavours raises questions of their alterity, leading to the conclusion that such spaces are indeed ordinary spaces of consumption and economic life.

Perceptions of Citizen's Income in Estonia

Aidnik, M.
(Tallinn University)

The presentation focuses on the citizen´s income discussion in Estonia. Compared to many other countries, citizen´s income is a new idea in Estonia. It has not been discussed much in media, and it has had very little political support. As a neoliberal post-Soviet country, discourses concerning social cohesion and welfare in Estonia have been marginalized by market driven thinking and policies. Citizen´s income, however, has gained more ground in the recent years. For example, Estonia was third in terms of people´s support in the European Initiative for Basic Income in 2014.

The presentation will be based on empirical material. Interviews will be done with politicians, with people who have promoted the idea in Estonia and with social thinkers. The study will be a pilot study, as no sociological studies on citizen´s income have been hitherto undertaken in Estonia.

The first topic of my presentation will be the different citizen´s income models in the discussion. I will differentiate between unconditional basic income and citizen´s income and study the views on whether citizen´s income could be feasible alongside with free public services. Secondly, the presentation focuses on the notion of utopia in relation to citizen´s income. Is citizen´s income practically possible in Estonia and would its implementation be a radical change or a deepening of currently existing public services and allowances? And finally, the presentation studies what are the perceived effects of citizen´s income on economy, society and the individual.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B
ROOM 4.212

'And Click. That's All I Do': Temporary Work Agencies and Young Workers' Transitions into Precarious Employment

Mizen, P.
(Aston University)

Temporary work agencies (TWAs) have grown in size and influence in recent years to become an established part of the contemporary landscape of work. Treated as, inter alia, the symptom of a profoundly dysfunctional labour market (ILO 2010; Shildrick et al. 2012), active agents in the deepening casualization of labour (Forde 2001; Forde and Slater 2016; Standing 2011) and/or an enabling force for workers struggling in austere times (Gray 2002), there nevertheless appears little research examining worker's uses and experiences of using TWAs as ways into paid employment. This paper seeks to address this deficiency by considering questions of how young workers perceive, use and assess TWAs in the course of seeking transitions from education into (precarious) work. This includes examining the capacity of TWAs to meet young people's aspirations for (meaningful) employment, alongside their requirements for flexible working. It further considers the capacity of TWAs to provide work opportunities that can overcome established barriers faced by young people seeking work and explores the deeply held ambivalence that many young people feel towards agencies. To do so, the paper draws upon testimonies from young workers participating in group discussions, interviews and follow-up interviews in Leicester, Birmingham and Coventry and who have participated in one sub-project of a larger ESRC funded research project examining 'Precarious Pathways to Employment' for young people in the Midlands of England.

Workshy or White Working-Class Victims? Competing Representations of the Inhabitants of the Sports Direct Town

Pattison, J.
(University of Nottingham)

This paper will interrogate competing representations of the working-class, and argue that these representations can change according to the political agenda the producer wishes to mobilise. This is based on a secondary data analysis of websites and newspaper articles, including their online comments, carried out as part of an ongoing multimethod ethnographic study of Shirebrook. Shirebrook is a deindustrialised colliery town in Derbyshire, which has recently received media attention as the home of Sports Direct's warehouse and headquarters. Renowned both locally and nationally for its poor working conditions, Sports Direct's employment practices have become arguably emblematic of contemporary precarious work. Known locally as 'Shitbrook', representations of the town are often negative and correspond with the type of underclass discourse mobilised in 'poverty porn', associated with pathological behaviour and welfare dependency. Jensen (2014) argues that the poverty porn genre allows viewers to cast scorn on the lives of those featured, creating a common-sense understanding of workshy welfare recipients, living it up at the tax-payer's expense; at once both voyeuristic and an anti-welfare ideological function. Leading up to the European Union

referendum, several tabloid newspapers published articles focussing on Shirebrook town itself, rather than Sports Direct. However, rather than representations of workshy benefit dependency, the English Shirebrook residents are instead represented as the working-class victims of multicultural Britain, and the 'underclass' representations are instead ascribed to the migrant workers employed at Sports Direct. This paper will argue that this shift in representation was done with the intention of garnering support for Brexit.

Mapping the Collaborative Economy: From Platform Capitalism to Social Innovation

Tubaro, P.
(Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS))

Data-intensive digital platforms are powerful coordination mechanisms that scale up economic interactions once confined to intimate social circles, such as sharing accommodations and carpooling. However, their aggressive value capture, combined with workers' insecurity, has sparked lively controversies, and their 'collaborative' discourse is now increasingly under scrutiny.

The proposed paper studies the formation of norms and values in today's collaborative economy of digital platforms, to better understand how the sector is reviewing its own identity in response to criticisms. Specifically, norm formation is apprehended through the lens of the social structure, the fabric of relations among actors that embeds and regulates collaborative economy activities. The empirical context under study is the 2016 edition of the OuiShare Fest, a major yearly event that brings together hundreds of key players in the sector every year in Paris. Such an event can be thought of as a temporary organization where knowledge emerges and circulates among attendees, enabling a collective learning process; by fostering the emergence of a social environment and the production of specific norms and values, it plays a crucial role in the construction of the sector's identity.

The study uses a mix of digital, survey and interview data to reconstitute the (online and face-to-face) social networks of participants and link them to their knowledge, values and interests. The analysis brings to light the different ways in which actors share knowledge and experience through social networking, and the informal development of cooperative processes for the gradual construction of standards and modes of regulation.

Thursday 6 April 2017, 15:15 - 16:45
PAPER SESSION 8

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Families and Relationships A	Room 2.220
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Lifecourse	Room 3.209
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Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Theatre B
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Thursday 6 April at 15:15 - 16:45
PAPER SESSION 8

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
ROOM 1.218

TRANSNATIONAL MIGRANT NETWORKS

Belonging in Between: Transnational Memories and 'Status Passage'

Shkopi, E.
(University of Padua)

This work seeks to unpack any possible relation concerning three dimensions of citizenship: status, rights, identities (Joppke, 2007) and belongings in two different contexts London (UK) and Padua (northeast of Italy) by focusing on one migrant group: Albanians.

The field work was conducted from February 2014 to April 2015, first in Padua and then in London. Seventy five (75) interviews were collected. The main target group was constructed involving first generation migrants (both females and males), and constitutes of fifty (50) life stories Moreover twenty five (25) key actors were interviewed, such as association leaders, migrants involved in politics. For this sample a semi structured interview guide was adopted.

Findings underline how the 'visibility' 'non visibility' of Albanians, in the two contexts have interplayed together with integration policies and as a consequence influenced different forms, contents, meanings of feelings of belongings toward both country of origin and country of residence. Moreover a significant role in relation to the former one seem to have memories: having being not persecuted during the communist dictatorship, but also current transitional relations.

While in relation to the country of residence narratives show how feelings of belongings to the country of residence are not a result of the 'status passage''. They instead rise through every day micro-interactions, experiences, that relate these social actors to the social space and place they inhabit (Anthias, 2008) and bring them to feel part of a social context and to feel recognized as equals with same rights and dignity.

Memorialisation Practices among Polish Migrants in Hull

Biernat, M., Dikomitis, L.
(University of Hull)

In this paper we examine the different ways in which UK-based migrants memorialise their loved ones through an ethnographic case study of the Polish community in Hull. By combining two sociological themes - death rituals and migration - we explore questions of complex and several identities as well as the relationships between tradition, change and adaptation of ritual.

Our data highlight a number of issues related to the Polish community in Hull. There are two quite distinct groups of Poles living in the area, the 'settled' and 'new' communities. Each community displays different characteristics, although there are also similarities and there is some interaction between members of both communities. There are also variations within both groups, for example based on the region of Poland where one comes from, socioeconomic class, and political or religious affiliation. While each of these groups generally has a different understanding and interpretation of what is tradition, they both draw from it. They also depart from tradition, sometimes consciously, sometimes not. This certainly applies to funeral and memorialisation traditions. The practices and rituals we observed range from mostly traditional to less conventional. It is very likely that the fact that these practices are situated in the UK facilitates the gradual transformation of tradition. It is, however, important to note that these traditions and practices are subject to change in Poland too.

Migrant Networks and Capitals: An Intersectional, Temporal and Spatial Analysis

Erel, U., Ryan, L.
(Open University)

Social networks and cultural and social capital both shape and are shaped by migrant mobilities. This paper contributes to an intersectional understanding of how power relations can redefine capitals and networks. The articulations of gender, "race" and class are often taken for granted as if they mean the same thing at all times and in

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all contexts. Taking spatiality and temporality seriously, we seek to address the specificities of intersectionality in particular places and at particular times. Building on our empirical work with migrant families and skilled migrants, we focus on three sites: paid work, family practices, the politics of belonging.

Focusing on migrants' strategies, in the context of de-classing, de-skilling and reskilling we argue that civic stratification is a key aspect shaping migrants strategies and opportunities for social mobility through work and reskilling. We argue that migrant families' strategies of building and transmitting cultural and social capital intergenerationally are articulated vis-à-vis both classed and ethno-racial constellations of distinction with relation to the local, national and transnational politics of belonging.

Taking an intersectional approach in each of these three sites, allows us to see the dynamic interplay of gender, 'race', class, sexuality and other power relations at work in how migrants place themselves in specific social contexts to mobilise various forms social and cultural capital.

Attention to the temporality of these processes enables us to explore the dynamics of how 'race', class, gender, migration status are being reconstituted in Post-BREXIT Britain.

Transnational Citizenship in Times of Brexit: Polish Migrants' Perceptions and Strategies in the Context of the Reconfiguration of Substantial Citizenship Rights in the United Kingdom

McGhee, D., Moreh, C.
(University of Southampton)

After a decade of enjoying substantial citizenship rights qua EU citizens, the past two years have witnessed a noticeable increase in the number of applications for 'formal' British citizenship among Polish migrants in the United Kingdom. This phenomenon has emerged in the context of a strengthening of anti-immigration public discourse and the looming referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union. Following the vote to leave the EU ('Brexit'), understanding how social actors perceive themselves as (trans)national citizens is of significant importance. This paper reports on findings from a purposefully designed targeted online survey conducted in the months leading up to the EU Referendum of 2016. Based on rich data from 894 Polish respondents, the paper disentangles the links and disjunctions between 'formal' and 'substantial' citizenship rights and practices. Methodologically, we combine a correlational statistical analysis with qualitative comments from open-ended questions. Through analysing Polish migrants' perceptions and attitudes towards various constituent elements of substantial and formal citizenship, we re-examine the Marshallian citizenship model by placing it in a transnational framework. Through this empirical analysis the paper makes a significant contribution to the sociology of transnational citizenship, while at the same time breaking new ground in estimating how the 'renationalisation' of citizenship represented by Brexit will shape the relationship between the individual and the state.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 1.219

RACIALISATION, PLACE AND SURVEILLANCE

Security Measures or Consolidating Insecurity Transnationally? Youth Youth Youth Surveillance, Risk Management and Race Relations in the Global City

Dillabough, J.-A.
(University of Cambridge)

Recent research indicates that disadvantaged youth living in urban social housing are currently experiencing heightened forms of surveillance, such as police targeting, which are related to the rise of conservative legal reforms in many countries worldwide. While the transnational nature of youth surveillance is often perceived as a given, very little comparative research has investigated the nature and consequences of these strains and the potentially unpredictable outcomes they may produce. I address this gap by investigating - against the background of global austerity, the rise of transnational cross border surveillance, and rising youth xenophobia - the underlying strains of 'transnationalization' as they relate to the policing of 30 young people (aged 14-20) across time and two different urban spaces (London, Enfield, Edmonton, UK: Cape Flats, Cape town, South Africa). The discussion is organized in three parts. First, results of an urban mapping exercise are presented demonstrating how security practices in divided cities continue to influence the manner in which disadvantaged youth are represented as categories of abjection in different times, places and scales of the urban landscape. Second, drawing upon government surveillance data, a temporalized account of how these practices have changed over time is outlined. Finally, drawing upon archival film

sources and interview data, a description of young people's response to these practices is explored through urban 'rioting' and protesting and youth populist movement practices in mega, globalizing or DiverCities.

UK Hip-Hop, Crime and the City: Place, Race, Masculinity and the Role of Rap in the Performance of Black British Identities

Bramwell, R., Butterworth, J
(Loughborough University)

This paper examines the role of rap culture in two youth centres, an arts charity and a high security prison. Whereas blacks make up roughly 3% of the general population, they constitute 15% of the prisoner population in England and Wales. Despite decades on unequal outcomes for black and ethnic minority groups within the criminal justice system, the social experiences and aesthetic practices of black Britons has been largely overlooked within prison sociology. This paper draws on twelve months of fieldwork in English social and penal institutions in order to examine the construction of identity by young adults through rap music. Through a combination of participant observation, interviews and the close textual analysis of rap lyrics, this paper investigates how black men come to terms with their marginalisation in mainstream society, how they negotiate their identities through the black public sphere, and respond to their conditions of incarceration in prison through this oral-poetic form. The paper critically engages with how youth centres and prisons attempt to produce citizen subjects through the provision of music education programmes and the censorship of particular types of rap lyrics. Through an examination of the pedagogical practices and the social and aesthetic judgements made about rap lyrics by youth workers and prison educators, this paper highlights the aesthetic devaluation of rap that takes place even as social and penal institutions recognise the potential instrumental value of engaging with marginalised groups through this art form.

Crafting Elastic Masculinities: Being an 'Ordinary' Young Man in Urban China

Cao, S.
(University of York)

Despite increasing sociological interests in men and masculinities globally, empirical research conducted in China have mainly focused on particular male groups under the sweeping economic reform, such as migrant workers or the new rich. Those regarded as unproblematic, mainstream or less dramatic, on the contrary, have received very limited attention. Drawing upon 30 in-depth interviews, this paper seeks to address such a gap and shifts attention to 'ordinary' Chinese young men. I am concerned to explore how they perceive, interpret and practice their roles as (good) partners, sons, fathers, employees and other gendered responsibilities. Through examining their experience in embodied relationship, practices of intimacy and life course transitions, I argue that ordinary Chinese young men develop and craft 'elastic masculinities' as a response to the changing socio-economic landscape. In particular, their masculinities appear flexible and accommodating, ready to be expanded and forged contingently. From varying degrees, these men take elements from both Western ideas of being masculine as well as traditional Chinese manhood, and reflexively incorporate them into their own identities. However, elastic masculinities also denote limitations: they can't be endlessly stretched as a result of possessing insufficient resources to acquire idealised masculinities in the gender hierarchy. Additionally, elastic masculinities need to be constantly negotiated under structural constraints, cultural discourses and diverse personal relationships. The everyday stories of these ordinary Chinese young men may provide a fresh perspective to investigate rapid social transformations in contemporary China.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food A
ROOM 3.205

Going Toe-to-Toe with Charity Boxing: Uncovering the Exploitative Labour Relations in Altruistic Leisure

Wright, E.
(University of Nottingham)

'Beginner-to-winner' charity boxing is a recently emergent, popular format for engagement in boxing, in which beginners undertake a short period of training in preparation for a full-contact boxing match. This paper is based on ethnographic research primarily conducted at a boxing club where such training is undertaken. The boxing club is hired by a charity boxing promotion company (henceforth The Company) in order to provide beginner-to-winner training programmes. These are presented as free on the conditions that participants raise money for charity and sell

tickets to their fights. This is a typical arrangement for charity boxing programmes, of which there are many across the United Kingdom.

I situate this arrangement as an advanced philanthrocapitalist project, where charity is commodified, and functions to obscure the appropriation of value. Whilst The Company publicly presents charity-fundraising as its primary mission, charity features in the beginner-to-winner boxing model ultimately as a means to extract revenue from participants. Recurrent emphasis on the programme being 'free' and 'for charity' obscures the commercial interests of The Company, and participants assume that The Company is a non-profit, charitable organisation. The Company however profits from participation. Analysis of interviews indicates that this arrangement is unrecognised by participants. This paper therefore argues that that which is undertaken and subjectively experienced by participants as altruistic leisure should be understood at a level of social organisation as labour, embedded within consumption.

Being for a Chosen Other: The Precarious Transnational Love for a Football Club

Petersen-Wagner, R.
(Leeds Beckett University)

As argued by Ulrich Beck different sociological analyses on globalisation and individualisation tend to favour a binary and oppositionary either/or logic. Departing from Beck's ambivalent cosmopolitan both/and logic and C. Wright Mills' position that is inconceivable to analyse the parts and the whole without understanding both in conjunction, I argue in this paper that individualisation should be understood as emanating from a precarious freedom perspective. Using the transnational love for a particular English football club – Liverpool FC – the argument I present is threefold: i; the precarious freedom condition that those transnational supporters are does not solely relate to the necessity of choosing as argued by Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, rather is governed by a necessity of being for this newly chosen other – dasein fur gewalthe andere; ii; being for this chosen other entails a daily struggle for ontological legitimation at both 'local' and 'global' levels; and iii; the ontological legitimation praxis undertaken by those transnational supporters seek to disrupt unequal social arrangements that are (re)produced by the hegemonic national outlook of the loosely defined 'traditional' fan. I conclude by advocating for a distinct sociological lexicon that takes into consideration 'fluid-both/and' concepts as love and knowledge, in so much as 'static-either/or' ones as ethnicity, social class, and nationality.

The Feminization of Sports Fandom

Pope, S.
(Durham University)

Female sports fans now make up a substantial component of the sports crowd. Yet the overwhelming majority of studies in sociological research have focused exclusively on male fans. This paper draws on in-depth interviews with 85 female football and rugby union fans from three generations in the UK. The paper explores my feminization of sports fandom thesis, the title of my forthcoming monograph (Routledge). In short, I propose that in contemporary society there have been increasing opportunities for women to become involved in sport as fans and I theorize that in the UK, this process of feminization began in the 1990s and can be attributed to two main factors. Firstly, major transformations have occurred in women's lives which have allowed more women to choose to engage in a range of leisure activities, including becoming sports fans, in an alleged era of 'post feminism' or 'new feminism'. Secondly, major changes have occurred in professional sports, which I postulate have created a more welcoming environment for women, making it more likely that they will choose to become involved in sport as fans. Using a 'grounded theory' approach, I draw on empirical findings to support this thesis, by considering changes in women's leisure lives across the lifecourse (as well as discussing continuities in gender inequalities) and changes in professional football and rugby union. To conclude, I consider future research agendas by discussing how this research has led to the development of my new AHRC project Female Sports Fandom in the North East.

Does the Existence of Gay Rugby Teams Challenge the Increasing Belief of Sociologists that Homophobia is Decreasing in Sport?

Gaston, L., Dixon, L.
(Liverpool John Moores University)

There is a long history of researching the role and conceptualisation of sexuality within sport (See for example: Anderson 2005, 2011b; Caudwell 2011; Connell 1990; Pringle 2005). More recently, there is a growing argument within sociology that homophobia is decreasing across Western sports, supposedly reflecting a decline of homophobia across society more generally (See for example: Anderson, 2009, 2011, 2012; Nevis 2016). The vast majority of research undertaken in this area has focused on gay and straight athletes and supporters in high-profile, mainstream settings, far less has considered the crucial role of grass-roots sporting contexts (see: Nevis, 2016:284). This project

will add to these debates, by undertaking primary research amongst members of grass-root, gay rugby teams across the UK. It will explore the motivations behind gay men joining gay rugby teams, in order to discover whether the existence of such teams challenges the possibility of 'inclusive masculinity' (Anderson, 2011), or whether instead, it actually reinforces hegemonic conceptualisations of gender and sexuality. It will also investigate whether the existence of gay rugby teams reflects, or challenges diminished cultural homophobia in sport, and in society more generally. Finally, following Elling et al (2003) and Wellard (2002, 2003), it will seek to explore whether the existence and popularity of gay rugby teams is based on their offering a social haven away from the expectations of the heteronormative mainstream, or whether they are based on 'conventional sporting values' of winning and competition (Nevis, 2016:286).

Culture, Media, Sport and Food B
ROOM 4.213

CULTURAL SOCIOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY CAPITALISM: BUSINESS AS USUAL?

A Cultural Sociology Journal Event

This panel will mark the 10th anniversary of the journal Cultural Sociology and the start of the new editorial team. Panellists will reflect on the evolution of cultural sociology as 'intellectual field' in recent years and map out some possible directions of travel. The focus chosen for this stock taking and more speculative exercise is the analysis of contemporary capitalism – dynamics of, engagements with, resistances against capitalism. Through this exploration of how the economy is addressed, both theoretically and empirically, a broader assessment of cultural sociology as intellectual field will be attempted. This is all the more timely that the March 2017 issue of Cultural Sociology will feature papers which all engage with the economy and economic processes. The panel assembles markedly different approaches to the cultural sociological analysis of capitalism (including the legacy of Marxist cultural theory, questions of meaning and sense making in the business world, and the financial and technological workings of markets). The resulting debate will highlight key productive tensions and new openings for cultural sociology.

Has the Future a Marxism? Questions of Capitalism, Culture and Resistance

Stevenson, N.
(University of Nottingham)

After 1989 it was broadly assumed that Marxism as a social theory had reached a dead end. Many scholars interested in Marxism and critical accounts of capitalism turned to more post-Marxist frameworks or abandoned an analysis of the economic system. However since the end of the 1990s there has been a resumed interest in Marxism due to the emergence of the global anti-capitalistic movement that has found expression in a range of different social movements. This paper seeks to both identify some of the historical problems with Marxist social theory and ask how they might be reformulated in the future. If Marxism is unlikely to gain the intellectual dominance it had in the past then what does it still have to contribute to more critical understandings of capitalism and the broader society? Further how might a specifically Marxist based sociology seek to both inform contemporary resistance against capitalism after the failings of 'actually exited socialism'? Here I seek to recover more humanist understandings of Marxism, but argue that this needs to be done within new historical and cultural circumstances. Despite arguments from post-structuralism and post-humanism as well as other sources I argue that in the age of ecological fragility, neoliberalism and austerity that the future still needs a Marxism. Here I shall focus upon the new brands of Marxism that have begun to emerge within the post-industrial context while exploring their specific strengths, weaknesses and attempts to learn from the historical failings of Marxism as a theory and a practice.

Cultural Sociology in the Financial Age: Exploring the Culture and Materiality of Contemporary Capitalism

Undurraga, T.
(University College London)

This paper explores some connections between cultural sociology and contemporary capitalism. More specifically, it looks at how the advent of financial capitalism has put pressure on the traditional cultural sociology research agenda. A distinctive feature of the cultural turn in sociological research was to study capitalist relationships and practices as culturally constructed bearers of meaning, where individuals and groups are considered reflexive agents of cultural production and justification. With the rise of financial capitalism, however, a material turn has come to the fore in cultural sociology. Scholars have increasingly paid attention to the role played by technologies, materials, and

knowledges in producing and reproducing contemporary capitalism – e.g. big data, algorithms, financial tools. The paper looks at the importance of this shift for the way we study the relationship between culture, economy and the social. How ought we to reconcile these cultural and material research agendas? What type of assemblage emerges for a cultural sociology that, on the one hand, conceives capitalist practices as culturally constructed, while, on the other, pays heed to the importance of materiality and technologies in the production of contemporary capitalism?

Economic Culture in Contemporary Capitalism

Spillman, L.
(University of Notre Dame)

In this paper, I argue that extended and robust cultural analysis is essential for understanding the power of contemporary capitalism. Building on leading examples from economic sociology and from my research on American business, I outline a research agenda exploring economic culture in everyday work and consumption, in the constitution of industries and economic interests, and in state policy and the public sphere.

Families and Relationships A
ROOM 2.220

Retreat, Return, or Re-bear? Women's Reconciliation Behavior between First and Second Birth across Family Policies and Educational Groups

Brehm, U.
(Federal Institute for Population Research)

In researching women's means to reconcile family and employment, singular aspects such as timing and scope of mothers' employment returns have been consulted as representatives for women's overall reconciliation behaviors. This study instead argues that women's births and the associated employment behaviors configure an interrelated complex of decisions. For the case of mothers of two in conservative West Germany, the study researches patterns in these multidimensional complexes and unveils influences exerted by structural and individual factors such as family policies and educational background. Using sequence analysis on NEPS data, cluster analysis identifies five reconciliation patterns between the first and second birth. Clusters range from rather family-oriented patterns, i.e., unpaid caregiving and part-time employment during lengthy birth spacings, to more work-oriented patterns, e.g., short birth spacings in full-time employment or particularly quick birth successions. Logistic regressions on the emergent patterns suggest that family policies made a major contribution to both the prevalence of unpaid caregiving and the polarization of educational groups. The introduction of a 36-month parental leave in 1992 was particularly incisive: The numbers of women who pursued patterns of unpaid caregiving instead of full-time employment increased sharply and abruptly, with the exception of tertiary educated women who prove imperturbable work-oriented. The institutionalization of part-time employment in 2001 enjoys mutual consent and weakens educational differences again. Moreover, results suggest that mothers rarely utilize job guarantees beyond 20 months, exposing the needless costliness of longer parental leaves in light of facilitated statistical discrimination by employers.

Between Ideal and Behavior: Gendered Housework and Family Life Satisfaction in 32 Countries

Hu, Y.,Yucel, D.
(University of Essex)

Analyzing data from the 2012 International Social Survey Program, we adopt a multilevel cross-national approach to examining the extent to which family life satisfaction is related to the incongruence between gender ideology and housework division for women and men. We find a significant negative association between gender ideology-behavior incongruence and family life satisfaction, particularly among women. We also find country-level gender equality to moderate this association—differently for women and men. For women, the negative association is stronger in countries with a higher rather than a lower level of gender equality. Conversely, when family life satisfaction is concerned, men suffer more from the incongruence in countries with a lower rather than a higher level of gender equality. The findings shed new light on the "stalled" gender revolution by revealing the existence of uneven "double-standards" for men and women in the progress toward gender equality in the domestic sphere.

To Share or Not to Share: A Survey with Expectant Parents and Partners in the UK on Their Parental Leave Plans

Twamley, K., Schober, P.
(UCL)

Shared Parental Leave was introduced in the UK in April 2015, allowing mothers to transfer their maternity leave to their partners from two weeks after the birth or adoption of a child. While public support for Shared Parental Leave is high, the little evidence that exists shows that uptake has been very low. Research from other countries with similar leave policies suggests that high remuneration and exclusive 'daddy months' promote higher uptake. This research tends to draw on secondary data with little depth and therefore is unable to capture more nuanced 'private' and 'public' discourses which shape individuals' leave practices. This paper will present findings from an in-depth survey conducted with expectant parents in two NHS trusts in England (face-to-face) and online, on their knowledge, views and plans around leave after the birth of their child, as well as views on parenting, intimate relationships and gender. We will present findings on the relationship between gender, attitudes and leave intentions, including within couple (dis)agreements, and the decision-making practices which expectant parents report engaging in. These findings will shed light on the personal and relational motivations of parents, as well as the socio-economic and policy-framing constraints, which shape leave practices and ultimately parenting behaviour.

The Intimate Trial: Couple's Interactions during Unintended Pregnancy Termination in North China

Lai, R.
(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Previous researches show ambiguous impacts of unintended pregnancy termination on an intimate relationship and often overlook the dynamics of the actual interactions between a couple. Based on 62 in-depth interviews with women who have experienced premarital abortion in a cosmopolitan city in Shandong, China, this study explicates the complexity of couple's interactions during the course of pregnancy termination. Based on the women's perspective, the paper demonstrates how women defines abortion as a situation, it illustrates the ways women expect, perceive, interpret and respond to their male partners' actions, and analysing how these interactions may, in turn, reshape the relationship. Conceptualising the event of pregnancy termination as the 'intimate trial' of romantic relationship, the paper delineates five major events that may generate multiple meanings and interactions during a pregnancy termination: the immediate reaction to pregnancy, decision-making, medical assistance, care-taking and financial contribution. The findings recognise aborting women as autonomous subjects and reify the collaborative role of men in pregnancy termination by illustrating the participation of both women and men during the incident and depicting the ways women extract meanings from this unpredicted event. The study shows that couple's interactions during pregnancy termination are indeed permeated by prevailing gender ideologies and classist preferences, it also mirrors the broad changes in youth sexual and dating culture and the reconfiguration of gender relations under vast socio-economic reconstructions in contemporary China.

Families and Relationships B
ROOM 3.213

Being Busy: A New Morality of Time?

Holdsworth, C.
(Keele University)

Being busy is the condition of late modernity. Busyness increasingly characterises work, family and leisure time as the expectation that we should be doing something often matters more than the significance of these activities. This manifestation of busyness is exemplified through the proliferation of self-help books that advise on how to resist the cult of busyness, through doing more with less. Yet what is intriguing about the fetishizing of busyness is that being busy is not necessarily the same as being productive. We may be rushing around doing lots of activities while not actually achieving anything. Yet at the same time if we are busy being busy we do not have time to pause and be contemplative. Busyness therefore falls between two moralities of time: using time well to be productive or be contemplative. This paper will consider how busyness permeates family life. The constant need to juggle work and family commitments is often the focal point for individual experiences of busyness. Busyness is often equated with perfection, from enrolling children into as many after school activities as possible; to constantly updating internet dating profiles to find the perfect partner. Yet busyness can also have more positive connotations, doing lots of activities can be an important way of reaffirming family life, while a common response to bereavement is 'to keep

busy'. The discussion of busyness in family life will draw upon analysis of self-help books and popular advice on how to manage busyness and its relevance for family practices.

Relationships, Personal Communities and Facial Difference

Peacock, R.
(Bradford Institute for Health Research)

In the UK over half a million people live with significant facial difference, some are born with this, and others acquire difference as a result of medical treatment, injury, disease or accident. Those whose appearance is dissonant to cultural norms of health and beauty may find themselves in uncomfortable situations in public and semi-public places. An assumed right to see the face of the 'other' compounds discomfort. The stories told by people living with facial difference highlight the difficulties that can be encountered in a highly visual society where the embodiment of the face is seen as representing who we are.

This presentation explores ways in which personal communities of friends and family enable development of comfort and belonging. An understanding of a person's 'personal community' enables a non-categorical approach to exploring who is important to a person. This can develop understanding of how social and supportive relationships extend beyond traditional ideas of the family. Seventeen people living with visible facial difference created personal community maps as part of an interview which explored the interplay between respondent accounts and relationships people were embedded within.

Findings will be presented about the roles personal communities play and discussed in relation to Kittay's theories about normality, inclusion and safety. The development of an aesthetic of inclusion includes the qualities of valuing the other, celebrating difference, and a language to demonstrate this.

Mining Generations: Familial Memories of the 1984-85 Miners' Strikes

Guest, C.
(Middlesex University)

This paper explores some emerging themes from research into the familial context of the 1984-85 UK miners' strikes. Through archival work and interviews with women and adult children of both mining families and miner support groups, I consider the relationships, emotions and everyday resistances through which this momentous year in the history of British industry was experienced and formed. The reactions to the death of Margaret Thatcher, the recent 30 year anniversary of the strikes, and the work of the Orgreave Truth and Justice Campaign speaks to the ongoing, affective engagement with the strikes and the active presence of this particular moment in the contemporary political landscape. My work seeks to understand how the strikes are remembered through family stories and inter-generational dialogue, and how these memories are mediated by personal photographs and objects. The miners' strikes illustrated the strength of family ties, the importance of collectivity and solidarity within and across communities, but also the vulnerability of these in the face of strategies of attack and division. I adopt an auto/biographical approach to the paper, bringing to it my own familial memories of the strikes as a means of exploring the intimate connection between the personal and the public.

Respect, Tolerance and Equal Worth? Assessing the Impact of Same-Sex Marriage for Gay and Lesbian Couples in Great Britain

Thomas, M.
(Brunel University London)

When David Cameron stood down as UK Prime Minister in July 2016, he highlighted same-sex marriage as a key policy achievement of his period in office. Cameron had previously spoken of the legalisation of same-sex marriage as evidence of British traditions of respect, tolerance and equal worth.

This paper investigates the impact of the Marriage (Same-Sex Couples) Act, 2013, from the perspective of gay and lesbian couples. Drawing on in-depth, qualitative interviews, the paper investigates the impact of marriage on same-sex couples' interaction within family and friendship networks, in the workplace, in their communities and considers how marriage affects their understanding of citizenship.

The paper concludes that although couples were satisfied with their new legal status, the social effects of marriage were complex and ambiguous. On the one hand, couples were optimistic about the affect that legalisation of marriage might have on social attitudes towards homosexuality. On the other, they acknowledged that getting married did not shift heterosexist dynamics within their personal social networks. This suggests a counter-intuitive process whereby marriage is seen as having a potentially transformative effect on social attitudes towards homosexuality, whereas

closer to home, couples' interaction with family, friends, colleagues and others often reflected a spirit of tolerance rather than respect or worth. Recalling the theme of this year's conference, although same-sex marriage may have been resolved as a policy or public issue in Great Britain, there are signs that homosexuality may still be understood as a personal trouble within family and other networks

Lifecourse
ROOM 3.209

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING

Over the last decade, there have been significant developments in our understandings and explorations about age and ageing, with new theorising, new methodologies and new topics evident. This reflects wider changes in contemporary societies associated with globalisation, austerity, migration, time and space, technologies and social relationships and identities which have had profound influences on the lives of people as they grow older.

The aim of this symposium is to bring together key sociologists in the field of ageing to debate, explore and critique new directions in the sociology of ageing. New theoretical and methodological influences that have emerged in the field of the sociology of ageing will therefore be explored.

Ageing in a Global Era: New Spatialities of Later Life

Hyde, M.
(Swansea University)

For the first time in history, most people throughout the world can expect to live into their 60s and beyond. However, not only are people living longer but the world in which they are doing so has changed. It has become increasingly common to note that we 'age in place' and that place has an important impact on our experiences of later life. However, the places in which we age are being transformed. We have moved away from a world in which nation-states were seen as the dominant spatial form to a world characterized by a series of overlapping spaces which include global, regional and local forms. These transformations represent not only a radical re-ordering of the spatial and social modes of living for older people but also pose a challenge to the 'methodological nationalism' of much sociological research on ageing. The fluidity of movements along these new economic, cultural and political landscapes have not simply undermined the institutional arrangements of the nation-state but have dissolved many of the basic social categories of modernity. Drawing on evidence from a wide range of countries we aim to show that the sociology of ageing needs to develop new theoretical and empirical models that allow for the complex interplay of these different spatial logics. Our analyses demonstrate the importance of the changing nature of space to understand later life and raise the question of what it means to age in locations configured by the intersections between global, regional and national spaces.

Cultural Gerontology: Shifting the Paradigm?

Twigg, J.
(University of Kent)

The Cultural Turn came relatively late to gerontology, reflecting the tendency of the field to be dominated by practical issues and policy concerns. Over the last decade, however, cultural influences have increasingly impacted on the field, bringing new theorising, new subject matter to bear. This has expanded the scope of gerontology immeasurably with the result that it is not longer dominated by the perspectives of medicine and social welfare, but ranges more widely intellectually. Age increasingly features as an analytic category across the social sciences; and this growth of interest is reflected in the arts and humanities also. Cultural gerontology thus need to be conceived as a broad movement of ideas that reflects both changes in the socio-cultural position of older people, and changes in the theoretical and academic analysis of these. What it brings to the table is a wider and more generous approach to the phenomenon and experience of later years and a more broadly based and more sophisticated theoretical and methodological approach to its analysis. In doing so it raises questions for how we should locate gerontology academically and politically.

Where Next for a Political Economy of Ageing?

Jones, I.
(Cardiff University)

The current capitalist crisis is one of growing inequality and economic failure that has found expression in austerity policies, in state retrenchment and in increasing conflict across lines of nation, race and generation. From an ageing lens this has been identified by Chris Phillipson among others as leading to a weakening of institutional supports linked with old age. In an increasingly insecure environment, characterised by uncertainty and contingency, older people are viewed as falling into the category of the precariat. There is however another way of looking at the crisis. This views it in terms of the production and delivery of welfare critical goods and services such as care and housing and in inadequate investment in the economic and social infrastructure that connects households and serves everyday needs. This is the sphere of the mundane which encompasses the social sources of value and the development of human capabilities. This paper offers another way of looking at these issues by interrogating the crisis from two key aspects; the lens of the foundational economy and from a class inequality perspective. The paper will argue that these offer a clearer means of understanding how older people are affected by, and implicated in, forms of exploitation and accumulation.

From 'Active' to 'Precarious' Ageing: Globalization and the Reconstruction of the Life Course

Phillipson, C., Grenier, A.
(University of Manchester)

Ideas relating to 'successful' and 'active' ageing have become firmly embedded in social research and policy over the past decade. The idea of 'active ageing' has been especially prominent in shaping policies towards older people, with a strong emphasis on the link between activity, labour force participation and health and well-being. However, this approach has run alongside the impact of declining social protection and rising levels of social inequality. This paper examines the tension between theories that emphasise productivity and participation on the one side, and a political economy promoting new forms of risk on the other. The paper explores the extent to which the concept of 'precariousness' can provide a framework to address the reality of unequal access to the ideals of 'successful aging' and the benefits of longevity. The paper provides an assessment of the implications for sociological theory and social policy of re-framing ageing from 'active' and 'successful' to 'precarious' and 'insecure'.

Medicine, Health and Illness
ROOM 4.205

RETHINKING MEDICALIZATION

Medicalization, pharmaceuticalization and bio-medicalization are more visible and pertinent than ever and one of the key links between private troubles and public issues. In this panel we will try to further develop medicalization theory and try to overcome a number of shortcomings in medicalization research and theorizing: its relative lack of research in everyday life and before medicalization has shaped up; a lingering tension between social and biomedical aspects of health, it's focus on societies in the Global North and the difficulty of integrating top-down and bottom-up processes of medicalization. At the BSA panel, we will discuss these issues in relation to empirical findings. The panel is meant to lay the foundation for a larger symposium (in London or Amsterdam) and special journal issue. The panel organizer proposes to rethink medicalization as the pragmatic link between everyday life concerns and institutions. He has laid the groundwork for that in a recently submitted paper (to Social Science and Medicine).

The Internet as an Enabler of Medicalization

Conrad, P.
(Brandeis University)

In the early days of sociological research on medicalization (e.g. 1970s), most analyses focused on the role of doctors, the medical profession, and social movements. By the end of the century we began to see changes in the 'engines' of medicalization to include biotechnology (especially the pharmaceutical industry), patients as consumers, and the health insurance industry. Medicalization has also become increasingly driven by commercial and market interests joining medical professionals. In the past 30 years we have seen the Internet (and now 'social media') emerge as an important factor in medicalization. This paper examines the role of the Internet in several specific cases related to medicalization: Pro-Ana websites, Amputees by Choice (Trans-abled) Internet Communities, neurodiversity with autism, and the role of the Internet in the global l migration of medicalized diagnoses. By looking at these various cases we can see that the Internet can play a central role in the in medicalization and demedicalization of human conditions, so much so that it can be considered an enabler within the medicalization process.

Medicalization Theory in an Age of Risky Medicine

Waggoner, M.
(Florida State University)

Sociologists and historians of medicine are increasingly highlighting the manner in which contemporary medical practices revolve around the anticipation or reduction of risk – what medical scholar Robert Aronowitz recently termed 'risky medicine.' Such work often differentiates itself from medicalization studies. And yet, expanding ideas of medicalization reveal the nuances and contours of anticipatory risk practices in biomedicine today. In this paper, I discuss how perspectives on medicalization theory interface with the risk-centered clinical trend, and I aim to consider the ways in which actors, resources, and knowledge come to be organized or mobilized in anticipation of medical risk or medical intervention. Additionally, this paper advances the notion that, going forward, (bio)medicalization scholarship ought to pay close analytic and empirical attention to the period prior to, or the period of striving for, a medical definition or treatment.

The Concept of Medicalisation Reassessed

Busfield, J.
(University of Essex)

In this presentation I will reassess the concept of medicalization and argue that it continues to have a crucial and productive place in sociological analyses of medicine and that the process of medicalisation is still a key feature of late-modern social life and culture.

Lay Responses to Medicalization: The Case of ADHD Coaching

Bergey, M.
(University of Virginia)

Social scientists have long been interested in how certain behaviors and social issues become defined or treated as mental disorders, as well as the implications of such processes. When the implications of medicalization have been examined, little attention has been paid to the unique meanings and practices that lay individuals develop in response to medicalization. This paper examines a case of lay experts' reactions to perceived deficiencies in defining and treating a medicalized condition, specifically ADHD.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A
THEATRE B

RACE AND ETHNICITY: INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL MOBILITY: FROM THE LOCAL TO THE GLOBAL

Experiences of Social Mobility of Mapuche Indigenous People in Chile

Sepulveda, D.
(University of Manchester)

My research is centred on how social mobility transitions impact on the racial and class cultures of Mapuche indigenous people in Chile with higher education, and how these affect their identities. My methodological goal is to examine the role of social mobility discourses of the Mapuche (the biggest group of indigenous people in Chile), producing narratives of inequalities legitimisation and ethnic discrimination.

For that reason, the methodological perspective is qualitative and I am focusing on the university and works experience of my interviewees. I conducted 40 life histories during June 2015 and January 2016. The sample were women and men that identify as Mapuche people between 21 and 59 years old and were the first generation that attended university in their families. I conducted 20 interviews in Santiago and 20 in Temuco.

The data suggest that there is a re-signification of Mapuche identity, as the interviewees are trying to construct or find a new identity from a non-traditional Mapuche position, because they are the first generation who attend university. On the other hand, the data suggest that migration play an important role related to the identity formation, because according the place they born, grew up and how their trajectories were developing, their identities and experiences are changing in terms of authenticity, discrimination, class identification, gender relation and their relation with the Mapuche culture.

Women, Politics and the Media: A Case Study of the Brazilian 'Arab Spring'

Matos, C.
(City, University of London)

Feminist media scholars have argued how media representations have changed significantly since the decade of the 1990's and become more complex and ambiguous, and at the same time, there have been some achievements in gender equality throughout the world. Latin America and the Caribbean are regions which have made some improvements in the last years, promoting gender equality especially in education and access to land. In the last decade, the region also saw the election of female politicians throughout the continent in the context of the re-democratization period following from the collapse of dictatorship regimes throughout the continent in the 1980's. Countries like Brazil, despite the reduction of inequalities in the last decade, are still home to gender discrimination, with high levels of violence towards women.

This paper presents the results of my core findings, which have been published in the book Globalization, gender politics and the media, launched in 2017. The project looks at the correlation between gender inequality in society with media representations, situating the case of Brazil and Latin America within the global quest for gender justice. Questions asked included how can the media assist in gender development and contribute to democratization. Having used a triangulation methodology, this research interviewed experts in international organisations, politicians and bloggers, as well as having conducted media analysis of ads and online political mobilization, to discuss the challenges to gender equality in Brazil within a global context.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
THEATRE A

DIASPORA, MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM: ENCOUNTERS

Re-examining Everyday Spaces of Rural Exclusion: A Theoretical Review and a Forward-Looking Research Agenda

Kerrigan, N., De Lima, P.
(Coventry University)

Social exclusion and racism have tended to be overlooked in rural areas. There has been an assumption that rural communities are 'problem-free' environments where such social harms do not exist. Within the past two decades, however, there has been an emergent body of research that has challenged such constructions of rural life by demonstrating the existence of 'othering' in rural settings. These studies, nevertheless, have been too narrow in scope, focusing predominately on issues of victimisation without paying heed to the everyday spaces of rural exclusion and the impact and influence it has on not only minority ethnic groups but also more 'hidden minorities (i.e. LGBT, alternative subcultures, the disabled and so on). Through a theoretical review of the current literature on exclusion and racism in rural contexts, the aim of this paper is to identify a gap in knowledge and ergo a need for greater attention to be paid to the everyday spaces of rural exclusion which occur through a process we call the socio-spatial organisation of 'rurality; for example, the ways in which rurality is embodied in the landscape and social practices of rural communities which denote belonging and the exclusion of the 'Other'. The significance of this paper is to demonstrate a need to research exclusion and racism contingent on prejudicial attitudes and beliefs which, rather than being expressed in overt, antagonistic and confrontational ways, are instead structurally and culturally ingrained in the routine activities of rural life. An agenda for future research will also be discussed.

Migrant Perspectives on Cultural Encounters in the Calais 'Jungle'

Nahaboo, Z., Lakraa, H.
(Liverpool Hope University)

This paper provides an insight into shifting cultural identifications of migrants in the Calais 'jungle' and their everyday negotiations with arrivals from countries they consider foreign. While there has been extensive research on the political theorisation of Calais as a 'camp', sociological research on resistance, and business studies on its micro-economy, there has been relatively little investigation into the camp as a site of everyday multiculture. Through ethnographic fieldwork and interviews conducted with young men from Syria, Eritrea, Somalia and Afghanistan in the Calais 'jungle', this paper conveys the stories that migrants tell about other migrants. We are interested in documenting how community and otherness has been enacted in the 'jungle', despite a lack of affective attachment to the place of habitation. The first section of the paper documents the representation of others within the camp in terms of cooperation and nationalist conflict. The second section highlights how prior national identifications and linguistic

affinities expressed by certain migrants became transitory, as solidarity through shared trauma and mourning surfaced. Far from being a debilitating condition, the transformations that migrants narrate resonate with a subject position akin to what Edward Said termed the 'exile'. In conclusion, we highlight how the migrants transgression of cultural borders is instructive for reinvigorating humanism in Europe.

Cosmopolitanism and its Negation: Chinese Singaporeans in London

Pluss, C.
(University of Liverpool)

This papers stems from qualitative research on 24 Chinese-Singaporean (citizen) migrants, who were interviewed in London in 2008. They grew-up in Singapore and had been living in London or elsewhere in the United Kingdom for various time periods, ranging from one to 42 years. In addition to Singapore and the United Kingdom, eight participants also had lived in other societies. Half of the participants initially had moved to London (or to elsewhere in the United Kingdom) for education, and the other half for work. For a few participants, these reasons intersected with family or relationship migration. This paper argues that the global capitalism—driving Singapore's embeddedness in the global city competition—mostly did not lead the Chinese Singaporeans to experience their transnational lives as 'cosmopolitan.' Rather, their relations with places, collectivities and feelings of home and belonging became interrogated and often ambiguous. This paper shows that by studying the Chinese Singaporeans' transnational contexts of education, work, family and/or friendships/lifestyle, and intersections between these contexts, cosmopolitanism rather was the exception than the norm. This finding is then compared with the current literature on transnational education, work and family migrants, and argues that 'cosmopolitanism' is not frequent among in Chinese Singaporeans' experiences of their transnational education and/or family contexts, and also is not the dominant characteristics of their transnational work contexts.

The Fringes of Whiteness: Race and Nation in Contemporary Migration Discourses

Adams, P.
(University of Greenwich)

In the 21st Century, migrant flows to the UK, media attention on migration issues, and the political salience of migration have all increased significantly. These developments have contributed to Britain's post-imperial identity crisis, central to which are questions of belonging and processes of inclusion and exclusion. This paper therefore explores processes of racialisation in migration discourses. By examining representations of migrant and UK-born groups in media and political responses to migration this paper analyses where and how racial boundaries are delineated. It then addresses the operation of those boundaries in the construction of British and migrant identities and the consequences for constructions of the national community. Degrees of whiteness are explored through an analysis of responses to migration from Eastern Europe, and Romania in particular. The paper argues that media and political responses to migration have contributed to an exclusionary nationalism through the circulation of racialised constructions of migrants. These processes are not confined to the explicitly racist extreme-right but are part of mainstream discourses about migration. These elements of media and political discourses form part of a tradition of constructing Britishness through racialising discourses. What is new is the inclusion in these discourses of EU migrants, particularly Romanian nationals. The racialisation of Romanian nationals is also put in the broader context of nationalist discourses which are embedded in the reporting of immigration issues. These take the form of narratives of disorder, decline, and the promise of national renewal through the rejection of 'elites', migrants and racialised groups.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration C
ROOM 2.219

COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE BLACK MIDDLE CLASSES

With the recent release of The Colour of Class: The educational strategies of the Black middle classes by Nicola Rollock and her colleagues, along with a small but growing body of scholarship on Black middle class parents and pupils in England, there is an urgent need for British and international audiences to consider more expansive, global perspectives of the Black middle classes. This symposium convenes scholars researching the Black middle classes in the US, UK, South Africa, France and Nigeria in an effort to extend the literature of racialized middle class experiences. This symposium offers complementary yet distinctive analyses by centring the voices of Black middle class young people and parents in multiple class contexts—from inner-city schools, to elite public institutions, ethnic enclaves and immigrant neighbourhoods, among others. Taken together, these papers push against the lingering

homogenisation of Blacks and showcase how the heterogeneous experiences Black ethnics vary by space and place. Dr Nicola Rollock has agreed to be the discussant and moderator for this event. This symposium is likely to pique the interest of a wide audience, including an ever-increasing number of Bourdieusians, race theorists, cultural sociologists, ethnic studies researchers and scholars in cognate fields.

'Blackness in the White Imagination': Constructions of Compulsory Class (Dis)advantage among Black Caribbean Young People in London and New York

Wallace, D.
(Brandeis University)

Across the US and UK, Black Caribbean identities are bound to a seemingly unceasing hegemony—one that links Black identities with compulsory class disadvantage and ignores those that upend such racialised class perceptions. Although there is a small but growing body of scholarship comparing Black Caribbean identities in the US and UK, to date, no single work compares the experiences of the Black Caribbean middle classes in the US and UK. This paper offers an important analytical intervention into the study of the Black middle classes by centring the contrasting histories and political power of the Black middle classes in the US and UK throughout the 20th century. Such perspectives afford us more expansive and nuanced interpretation of the current status conditions of the Black middle classes nationally and transnationally.

Drawing on a 16-month long ethnography in two of the largest state schools in London and New York City, along with archival research at the Black Cultural Archives in London and the Schomburg Library on Black Culture in New York, I highlight the ways in which Black Caribbean middle class young people in critique the one-sided 'class imaging' of Black Caribbeans in the UK and US are more than mere inconsequential falsehoods. They report that such racialised class determinisms are, in fact, structured schemes of perception based on a white imaging of Blackness that reinforce racism and further legitimate mainstream media representations of Black identities. However, it is through assumptions of compulsory class disadvantage about Blacks in inner-cities, that students find the will to assert their middle class identities, not as 'Black British' or African American—what participants assimilationist designation—but as decidedly Black Caribbean.

Whiteness as a Symbol Of 'Quality' Education: An Analysis of Perceptions of Quality among Affluent and Middle-Class Nigerian Parents

Ayling, P.
(University of Suffolk)

International and national analyses of the Nigerian education system are common. Particular attention has been drawn to the poor quality of education provided in state and private schools for the poor. Few studies have investigated parents'; specifically, middle class Nigerian parents' perceptions of quality education and schooling. Informed by data from a case study, which investigated the consumption of international schooling by Nigerian elite parents, the paper employs the work of Fanon, specifically, his psychoanalytic approach to whiteness study, as the primary theoretical frame of reference. Two major findings are reported in this paper. Firstly, the findings indicate that parents' colonial encounters have not only shaped parents' perceptions of quality education, but it has also made Whiteness an informal but powerful mechanism employed by British private schools in Nigeria for quality control and assurance. Secondly, the data suggests that the consumption of quality schooling is a type of class boundary work allowing affluent and middle class Nigerian parents to construct their children as modern, cultured and moral beings.

Marginalization and Middle-Class Blues: Children of North African Immigrants in France

Beaman, J.
(Purdue University)

Based on ethnographic research, including 45 interviews in the Parisian metropolitan area, I focus on the middle-class segment of France's North African second-generation. These are individuals who were born in France to immigrant parents from the former French colonies in the Maghreb. They are well educated, have professional types of employment, and are upwardly-mobile vis-à-vis their immigrant parents. While their middle-class status might suggest a triumph of France's Republican ideology that downplays differences among her citizens, this population's continued experiences of exclusion and discrimination belie this straightforward conclusion. This French-born population often finds that they cannot escape their assigned otherness. I argue that this population is denied cultural citizenship, which would actually allow their claim to French national identity to be accepted by others, due to their Maghrébin origins. Cultural citizenship signifies a claim to belonging that is accepted by others that would, in this case, enable children of North African immigrants to be seen as truly "French." Considering cultural citizenship reveals the tensions in being both middle-class and a racial and ethnic minority, as well as how full citizenship remains a continual

negotiation for marginalized populations. It also addresses how individuals are racialized and marked as different in France despite a state-level denunciation of racial and ethnic categorization. This research has implications for the continued significance of race and ethnicity in French society and how France's minorities remain linked to minority populations worldwide.

Iconic Whiteness, Authenticity and the Black Middle-Classes in Britain and South Africa

Meghji, A.
(University of Cambridge)

Whereas South Africa is a 'black-majority' country, and Britain a 'white-majority', the similar experiences that the black middle-classes face in both nations offer profound insights into the global power of whiteness. Both nations have been affected by a historical polarization between the identities 'blackness' and 'middle/upper-class' – my presentation examines how this polarization affects the black middle-class in the present-day. In particular, I examine how in both nations the black middle-classes are positioned as inferior by the white middle-classes, while also being derided for betraying their racial authenticity.

Official histories in Britain and South Africa falsely assume that the middle and upper-classes were first white before becoming racially heterogeneous. This allows for the tacit conflation between whiteness and the middle/upper-classes to continue, creating an omnipresent structure of 'iconic whiteness'. Here, in both nations, white cultural taste becomes simultaneously iconic and racially exclusive. This results in the black middle-classes often being excluded from, or made unwelcome within, the spaces in which dominant cultural capital is bestowed.

This problem is further exacerbated by the fact that those who assimilate with white iconicity have their racial authenticity questioned. In Britain, this refers to the label of 'selling out' from one's roots, compared to the discourse of 'Black Diamonds' in South Africa. This creates a challenge for the black middle-classes – they are either charged of ostentatiously mimicking whiteness, or they resist the norms of iconic whiteness and instead struggle to convert their economic status into symbolic prestige.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration D
ROOM 3.210

'ISLAMOPHOBIA': CONCEPTS, EXPERIENCES, CONSEQUENCES

Islamophobia in the UK is widespread and increasing; depending on the specific question asked, between one fifth and three quarters of the UK population hold anti-Muslim or anti-Islam attitudes. Explanations of this trend as a response to 9/11 or subsequent terrorist events or as a proclivity of Muslim communities to lead 'parallel' lives are empirically unsubstantiated. Anti-Muslim attitudes and policy indicate more continuity than radical break, pre- and post-9/11. Census data (2011) show that Muslims predominately live in diverse areas in terms of ethnicity and religion rather than being prone to self-segregation. On identity measures – such as support for democracy (trust and efficacy) and sense of belonging to Britain – Muslim communities are well-integrated. Surges in anti-Muslim hate crime, particularly since the 2015 Paris terror attacks raise concerns about Muslims' safety in Britain, involving complex and conflictual negotiations regarding national belonging.

In this context, this panel seeks complex understandings of what fuels Islamophobia today, what its consequences are and how academic knowledge can facilitate policy and practice to tackle it. Academic papers consider how we conceptualise Islamophobia, in particular its connection with racism and expression as a form of racialisation (Tyrer), British Muslims' experiences of anti-Muslim attitudes, behaviour and policies (Abbas), and expressions of hostility towards Islam and its dissociation from racism in narratives of those articulating such hostility (Pilkington). The papers will be followed by interventions from discussants (Khazir, Meer), which reflect on the implications of what we know about Islamophobia for addressing it at a policy and practice level.

'Their Way or No Way': Anti-Islam and Anti-Muslim Sentiments among English Defence League Activists

Pilkington, H.
(University of Manchester)

This paper critically evaluates characterisations of the EDL as 'Islamophobic'. It outlines debates about how we might define and measure 'Islamophobia', focusing on the question of whether Islamophobia is a new, and distinct, phenomenon or consists primarily in anti-Muslim attitudes, which are adequately understood within the existing notion of cultural racism. Drawing on a three-year ethnographic study of English Defence League activism (2012-15), it

explores the nature and content of perceptions of, and attitudes towards, Islam among EDL activists. It demonstrates how Islam is singled out as a 'problem' in the context of a wider acceptance of multicultural society and in what activists consider to be a non-racialising way. In order to sustain claims to non-racism by activists, a strategic distinction between Islam and Muslims is drawn; the object of hostility, it is claimed, is Islamic doctrine or teachings not its followers as individuals or racialised groups. However, being anti-Islam does not exclude being anti-Muslim also. Drawing on observational evidence as well as interviews, the paper demonstrates considerable slippage in distinctions between Islam and Muslims as the objects of hostility as well as, especially in the context of demonstrations, the use of generalised terms of abuse towards Muslims.

The Contested Terrain of Islamophobia: Performances of Anti-Muslim Hatred and Muslims' Experiences as Bodies 'Out of Place'

Abbas, M.-S.
(University of Manchester)

The shift in focus from 'race' to religion requires attention to discontinuities and continuities in Muslims' experiences of hostility and a nuanced understanding of Islamophobia attentive to intersections of 'race,' religion, gender and age. Drawing from research conducted in Bradford and Leeds with British Muslims in 2010-11, this paper explores how stereotypes of the 'dangerous Muslim male' and what I term the 'imperil/led Muslim' woman that is increasingly featured as both subject and object of terror, legitimates anti-Muslim hatred, which re-works everyday spaces as spaces of insecurity. I show that Muslims' association with terror post-9/11 creates conditions in which they are terrorised within everyday spaces by the white non-Muslim nationalist who takes up the position of 'protector' of the nation and its values. The paper thus challenges stereotypes of Muslims as hostile subjects by explicating their experiences of terror involved in the management of national space symbolically, materially, and affectively through interrogation, spitting, and ripping off the veil. In particular, I show that the treatment of Muslims as objects of disgust to be expunged from national space emanates not from fear, but functions as a strategy of dominance that is connected to power relations which separate subjects from those not quite subjects. These exclusionary practices are significant for understanding the contested terrain in which Islamophobia operates. Whilst providing a language for Muslims to articulate the particular terrors they face qua Muslims, representations of Muslims as a threat to the nation work to entrench Islamophobia within the national consciousness.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration E
ROOM 3.211

DIALOGUES IN DIASPORIC CULTURE

The performance comprises of spoken vignettes and analyses, visuals and sounds taken from the ethnographies of Malcolm James (Urban Multiculture) and Helen Kim (Making Diaspora in a Global City). The performance provides a contextual and globally connected understanding of the different rhythms of diasporic culture as they manifested in and between the two ethnographies.

By placing two ethnographies in dialogue, the performance makes a critical intervention into understandings of the ethnographic 'field' (as bounded and constrained) and the ethnographic 'study' (as discrete). In so doing, it shows how the events explored in each unfolded in the same conjuncture. Framed through a political commitment to diaspora, this opens up previously hidden analytic angles as it argues for a more connected, human and poetic engagement with everyday global cultures and academic labour.

The performance will be seated in the round.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A
ROOM 2.218

The 0.001%: Monarchy, Inequality and Power in Contemporary Britain

Clancy, L.
(Lancaster University)

With 'the 1%' taking an ever-increasing share of national wealth, sociological research on the 'elites' has undergone a significant revival, with much of this research focusing on transnational, meritocratic, neoliberal corporate power and the 'new rich' (Dorling, 2014; Piketty, 2014). This presentation suggests, however, that this research understates the role of inherited wealth and 'old' forms of political and institutional power. Recent figures demonstrate that one third of UK wealth is inherited (Inequality Briefing, 2014), and wealth in Britain has remained within a select few families for the last 1,000 years (Clark and Cummins, 2014). These figures highlight the continued role of structural and social factors in reproducing economic and cultural advantage.

In light of this, this presentation will mobilize a case study of the British monarchy in order to reinvigorate concerns around traditional, landed forms of capital and power. The monarchy can be considered as part of an intricate network of powerful social actors who wield political influence, corrupt democracy and reproduce elite cultural practices in ways which maintain each other's wealth and privilege. Furthermore, the monarchy's enduring popularity works to mask, legitimate and consolidate various forms of elite wealth under suppositions of stability, national history and 'tradition', offering forms of 'symbolic comfort' in a period of socioeconomic anxiety (Roberts, 2011). As opposed to an archaic quirk, this presentation will demonstrate how the monarchy is in fact central to the ways in which inequalities are communicated, made sense of, and embodied in contemporary Britain.

Memories of Equality: Collective and Cultural Remembering in the Assembling of the Equality Act 2010

Beresford, J.
(University of Leeds)

The Equality Act 2010 was the last major piece of UK equality legislation, and acted to 'consolidate' the various pieces of anti-discrimination legislation passed in the post-war Britain at the time. Echoing the 2017 conference's general theme of the relationship between the public and the private and how social actors live's are and paths are shaped by social arrangements such as race, class, gender, and other axes of identity and oppression, the paper will look to the nature of government responses to these inequalities. Reflecting upon ongoing research involving interviews various policy practitioners involved in advising on and drafting sections of the act, the paper will bring together themes from the sociology of memory and narrative to look at the way the needs for certain legislation and not others emerges in UK policy contexts. Drawing upon the work of Assmann and Halbwachs, it will look to the way in which collective and cultural memories of previous legislation emerge, which act to identify that which is seen as a problematic gap or something undressed. It will enquire as to how the remembering of previous equality legislation affect what is seen as necessary to enshrine in new legislation? It will look to the politics and contestation through which certain memories of previous legislation emerge to positions of prominence and other ideas our erased and forgotten from the collective memories. It thus applies the increasing work in the sociology of memory to policy, addressing a major gap in current analysis.

Exploring Social Class Boundaries through a Social Network Analysis of Intergenerational Occupational Mobility

Boliver, V.
(Durham University)

Social stratification research typically involves examining patterns of intergenerational mobility between theoretically derived social classes with boundaries that are predefined. Turning this traditional approach on its head, this paper considers how intergenerational mobility data can be used to establish where the boundaries between social classes lie. Drawing theoretically on classical sociological conceptualisations of social class, I argue that the maintenance of class boundaries via intergenerational class reproduction is one of the defining features of social class and therefore should feature prominently in theories of class structure and mobility. Empirically, I use a social network analysis of intergenerational occupational mobility data for Britain to explore the strength of the intergenerational ties between occupations with a view to identifying relatively closed sub-networks of occupations indicative of strongly bounded social classes. I compare the results of this social network analysis with Erikson and Goldthorpe's 'big classes' and with Grusky's 'micro classes' to consider how well each of the three approaches captures the existence of internally homogeneous and distinct social class categories. I argue that a social network analysis approach to studying class structure and class mobility represents a valuable complement to existing big class and micro class approaches, offering the possibility of new insights into how class structures and mobility regimes differ between societies and over time.

Why We Need a New Theory of Social Mobility

Atherton, G.
(LondonHigher)

This paper will examine the hollowing out of the present discourse on social mobility and how a new way of understanding social mobility could be developed. Since the late 1990s social mobility has grown in importance for policymakers as a way of interpreting a range of different forms of social inequality. This paper will examine how social mobility has been used by consecutive administrations in the U.K. since 1997, the rise in prominence of the 'social mobility problem' and the evolution in policies designed to address this problem. With some justification the prevailing policy approach has been critiqued for relying excessively on education as a means of facilitating upward social mobility. However this critique does not tackle the deeper problems associated with defining social mobility purely in terms of economic progression. There is significant evidence to suggest that progress cannot be equated just with improvements in occupation or income, as important as these factors are. It is argued here that such equating is not only too narrow in its understanding of social division and inequality but harmful. Framing 'social mobility' as 'economic mobility' exacerbates materialistic conceptions of success which in turn make the very addressing of economic inequality more difficult as it makes progressive taxation harder to sell to electorates. Finally, drawing on the work on well-being from the OECD, and capability from Amartya Sen it will be argued that a new definition of social mobility that goes beyond conceptualising progress purely in economic terms is required.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B
ROOM 4.206

Masculinities, Bodies and Subjectivities: Working-Class Men in Neoliberal Russia

Vanke, A.
(Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

In the paper, I eliminate particularities of an emerging gender order in post-Soviet Russia, which combines some stable patterns of the Soviet gender regime with new elements of neoliberal gender order, and describe the collective position of working-class men in relation to their masculine subjectivity. A complex structure of the contemporary Russian gender regime is characterized by several traits, such as less control of the state over the private life of individuals, independent position of women, and others, allowing to create multiple and mixed masculinities for male workers.

Current gender regime imposes traditional gender roles and promotes family values, responding to hegemonic masculinity, which is hardly ever achieved by working-class men because of their inferior social position in Russian society and in transnational perspective. However, some of them intend to represent themselves as breadwinners and defenders through labour migration, change of profession or overwork as well as through demonstration of their bodily capital, including physical strength and manual skills.

Intensification of competition in all spheres of life makes masculinity of workers vulnerable because of their unstable social standing. That is why they try to invent new ways of creating the Self as a man – investing time, money and knowledge in bodily capital, participating in protests, consuming fashionable goods and gadgets. This style of consuming behaviour gives a common ground for young male workers and office clerks and helps young men from both social environments to constitute masculine subjectivity trough demonstration of their body and good appearance.

The Personal is Political? On the Invisibility of Older Women

Woodspring, N.
(University of the West of England)

In her essay, Fracture, Oakley wonders in what ways personal narrative can escape 'self-indulgence' and 'what such stories can say about the universal human experience of living in a body' (2007, p iv). Informed by Oakley's consideration and the work of Stanley and Wise, this paper, explores the long held belief that old women are invisible; and the methodology employed in that exploration. There are a number of research questions embedded in this long held belief including: Are old women really invisible? And, in what ways? And to whom? Is invisibility a myth engendered by internalised ageism? Do we actually see each other - each other being other older women seeing older women? These questions, like many feminist research questions come from a seed of personal experience, observations, and/or curiosity. Can answers, in part, come from personal narrative? Turning Oakley's wondering into a question – what is the role/place of the older researcher in sociology? Does it create a position of privileged informant, or a biased perspective? Are these two positions mutually exclusive? The reflections in this paper are based, in part, on a study of adults born between 1945 -1955 - first wave of the postwar generation. In this study,

women discussed their ageing bodies. Additionally, my own experiences and observation, as part of that first wave of boomers, feed into this paper. The underlying narrative is that the personal is political.

UK Military Veterans: Social Identities and Barriers to Inclusion

Winterton, M., Martindale, R.J.J., Connaboy, C.
(Edinburgh Napier University)

In the UK there is limited understanding of the long-term processes of adaptation to civilian lives amongst military veterans. Despite the significant presence of veterans in the UK population, most is known about those with problematic outcomes (e.g. in jail, homeless, needing acute support). Further, such knowledge is overwhelmingly psychological. So what about the majority of veterans' whose transition to civilian lives is hidden? It seems naive to assume they have fitted in seamlessly.

A qualitative telephone interview study was designed to explore the experiences of veterans' transitions to civilian lives and selves. It sought to capture aspects of veterans' experiences that they deemed important, and was sociological. Ten UK veterans (all male) volunteered. All had been out of military service for at least a decade.

Pride in a military identities, and a rejection of a civilian social identity, was a central aspect of these narratives, and remains in many cases. Even where leaving was well planned, the day of being escorted from their barracks as a civilian, had real psychological consequences for most. This personal and social identity of being 'ex-military' was a factor in both success, setbacks and assistance in these men's narratives. Initial strong negative relationships to civilians (working practices, individualised culture etc) may have mellowed, but even after many years as 'civilians' these veterans do not see themselves as such.

Two veterans who had made the identity transition lacked the strength of the collective military identity, for different reasons, and with implications for the MoD.

Action within the Public Realm: Young Men in Feminist Participatory Action Research

Gaddes, E.
(University of Sheffield)

Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) is a research ethic that positions itself within the personal realm through its commitment to creating knowledge and action through lived experience (Frisby et al, 2009, Torre & Ayala, 2009, Cahill, 2007). FPAR has been argued to aim to challenge traditional notions of expertise by assuming that everyday people carry knowledge about their lives (Torre & Ayala, 2009). Humans, it is argued, are intrinsically connection-building beings, who constantly attempt to make meaning and sense from the world (Frisby et al, 2009).

While FPAR may be argued to draw upon the personal, its relation to the public realm remains less clear. FPAR draws upon Action Research ethics, and as such, aims to study social situations with a view to bringing about change (Campbell & McNamara, 2003). However, it has also been argued that FPAR often doesn't contribute to major social change, and may instead take the form of smaller scale or personal changes (Maguire, 1987.

This presentation will discuss the extent to which FPAR can engage in action within the public realm. This question will be discussed in relation to my current research surrounding the involvement of teenage boys within FPAR projects. This presentation will reflect upon the differing forms of 'action' the young men are involved in during the course of the FPAR projects. During this discussion, not only action in the form of activist or action-orientated projects will be considered, but also action through smaller, personal impacts, or subjectivity change.

Sociology of Education A
ROOM 3.204

Critical Pedagogy and Service Learning: A Case for Radical Love

Hutchings, S.
(Nottingham Trent University)

To enter into dialogue presupposes equality amongst participants. Each must trust the others; there must be mutual respect and love. (Freire, 1970, p. 89)

For those unfamiliar with service learning it is an opportunity for students and the community to work on projects determined by the community with a social justice focus. It is also shaped by the desire to deepen disciplinary and

public sociology activities here at NTU. Whilst service learning varies, key is the authentic relationship with the not-for-profit community but I would also like to add the practices of radical love. Freire talked of love as being expressed through dialogue, 'Dialogue cannot exist, however, in the absence of a profound love for the world and for people. The naming of the world, which is an act of creation and re-creation, is not possible if it is not infused with love. Love is at the same time the foundation of dialogue and dialogue itself' (Freire p.89-90).

How then does this relate to our service learning and critical pedagogy ambitions? The starting point is how we might meet the challenges of the individualistic neoliberal notion of the student experience 'learn to earn'. For me this is centred on opportunities for dialogue and radical love. I know this is personal, but the aim is to extend to the public and so argue radical love must be at the core of our service learning activities and critical pedagogy ambitions.

White-out on Science? Whiteness, Cultural Hegemony and the Experiences of Urban Minority Ethnic Young People and Families Visiting Science Museums

Mau, A., Archer, L.
(King's College London)

This paper reports findings from an on-going research project between King's College London and an informal science learning organisation. There is wide agreement that action is needed to widen and increase the proportion of young people continuing with Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). Despite decades of widening participation interventions, women, minority ethnic and working-class groups remain consistently underrepresented. School science is often problematic for 'Other' learners because it privileges White, middle-class and male ways of being. These issues also play out across informal science learning environments, including science museums.

The paper explores qualitative data from organised visits to science museums as part of the project with 7 secondary schools in 4 English cities. Museum visitor profiles tend to be socially narrow, and the representational practices of museums have frequently been characterised as excluding and oppressive through their tendency to marginalise or silence minority groups and identities. We examine minority ethnic students' and families' experiences of cultural representation and belonging during their museum visits, and moments of connection and meaning-making students and families engage in during these encounters. We are particularly interested in how participants draw on their existing 'science capital' (science-related forms of cultural and social capital), making links with their everyday home cultures and funds of knowledge.

The paper argues that representation matters within science, and why it matters for social justice, informal science learning, and museum participation. A more equitable science education approach must disrupt elitism in both science and science museums as a White, middle-class space.

Conversation about Radicalisation: Teacher and Pupil Perspectives on the Prevent Duty

Acik, N., Deakin, J.
(University of Manchester)

The radicalisation of young people in the UK is a contentious subject garnering varied opinion from many quarters including politicians, young people, schools, the media and the general public. The government have responded to widespread concerns with a variety of 'rigorous checks and interventions' under the Prevent duty, and while Prevent is intended to 'challenge the ideology behind violent extremism' it is often viewed as a tool of surveillance and enforcement that pays little attention to the views of the young people it was designed to address Under Prevent, schools are tasked with discussing, identifying and reporting 'extremist behaviour'. On-line training detailing the 'Prevent Duty' is a requirement for teachers, governors and volunteers, and most schools teach 'Understanding extremism and preventing harm' sessions to students as part of PHSE and citizenship lessons. However, questions arise around the impact of these school discussions, the value of the resources and the implications of controls imposed by the Prevent duty on teachers and students. This paper is based on a series of workshops carried out with pupils and teachers in a high school in the North-West of England in 2016. It will demonstrate that while teachers and pupils understand the 'duty of care' Prevent has been more damaging than enabling; acting as a mechanism of exclusion that represses rather than encourages conversations. This research addresses the potentially stigmatising and isolating effects of the current counter-terrorism policy and practice in schools.

Imagining New Ways of Doing Schooling: Looking towards a 'Realistic Utopia'

Mills, M.
(The University of Queensland)

This paper is concerned with 'imagining' a socially just education system. Many current education policies, grounded in neo-liberal discourses, which envisage schools as highly 'efficient' and 'effective' mechanisms for improving the

economy, construct young people as 'human capital' and treat the most marginalised of these as 'waste' (Bauman, 2004). Accompanying these discourses are neo-conservative discourses which entrench gendered, sexual, racial and age based hierarchies in schools and which valorize punitive disciplinary regimes. As such, many students experience a range of injustices: economic, cultural and political (Fraser, 1997; 2010). Focussing on the ways in which such injustices can be addressed in schools enables an engagement with an 'institutional imagination in the spirit of realistic utopianism' (Fraser 2010). The paper takes the position that the creation of a socially just schooling system requires alternative visions of how schools can work to address injustices. Such visions, or 'real utopias' (Wright 2010), should not be regarded as blueprints that hold 'true' in a range of locations and times. However, as Wright (2010) argues, 'what can be worked out are the core, organizing principles of alternatives to existing institutions, the principles that would guide the pragmatic trial-and-error task of institution building'. In order to determine some of these 'organising principles' the paper draws on interview data collected from English and Australian 'alternative' schools. These schools provide insights into the ways in which the 'grammar of schooling' (Tyack &Tobin 1994) can be interrupted to create space for imagining new ways of doing socially just schooling.

Sociology of Education B
ROOM 4.214

Careers Registration: An Evidence-Based Approach for Targeted Employability Support in Higher Education

Cobb, F.
(University of London)

Learning analytics are becoming increasingly important in helping universities optimise the student experience (Shacklock, 2016) and evaluate learning gain (Hoareau McGrath et al.).

A consortium of 15 UK universities secured HEFCE funding for a 3-year Learning Gain research project to investigate the value of Careers Registration — introducing questions about career readiness and work experience into mandatory data collection at student enrolment — as a measure of learning gain in relation to career readiness.

With the direct link to student registration data, we have the opportunity to map employability journeys of particular student cohorts (e.g. students with widening participation backgrounds).

For many years UK Governments have endorsed the perspective that universities have a social mobility function, which goes beyond their role as mere providers of quality higher education. Whilst the policy lense for social mobility in higher education has focused on access, professional occupations are still dominated by the privately educated (Cabinet Office, 2012). In this session, we will discuss some findings of the research so far, and the potential impact of using Career registration data to inform targeted employability interventions in Higher Education.

The Emergence of the Liberal Arts Degree in England: Differentiation, Elitism and Employability in a Mass HE System

Telling, K.
(University of Manchester)

The current English higher education policy landscape is characterised by an increasing focus on employability, and in such a context it is particularly difficult for higher education institutions (HEIs) to make a case for the humanities disciplines, traditionally conceived. In their focus on 'education for its own sake' and the pursuit of intellectual curiosity – in short their decidedly non-vocational focus – the humanities appear quite out of step with the prevailing policy mood. This paper will focus on the emergence of one strategy for negotiating the current higher education landscape in England: the interdisciplinary (but generally humanities-based) liberal arts degree. Seventeen English HEIs (spanning the Russell Group, Million+, GuildHE and the former 1994 Group) now offer liberal arts degrees.

Through an analysis of the promotional websites of all seventeen HEIs advertising liberal arts degrees, the paper will examine similarities and differences in the ways that more and less prestigious HEIs conceptualise the liberal arts degree and its prospective students. The liberal arts degree will be used as a lens to examine a broader set of educational shifts: from an elite to a mass system, toward increasing differentiation and a conception of institutions as competitors, the rise of the credential society and notions of credential inflation, and a changing discourse around employability. Most centrally, the paper will explore the ways in which elite universities are using the liberal arts to reposition themselves as on the cutting edge within a massified higher education system.

Evoking Paradox; Exploring 'Career' Via Sociological, Political and Philosophical Notions of Duality

Gee, R.
(Nottingham Trent University)

The increasing imperative of HE is continually seen as an important mechanism in the preparation of student transitions toward 'adulthood' and engagement with the labour market. This paper is critical of the assumptions underpinning the discourse of employability, that students are active and rational consumers within a marketised HE sector. This paper therefore advocates an alternative discourse and analytical approach to the reading of student 'career' narratives. 'Career' here is to be viewed via a sociological, political and philosophical paradigm, so as to consider the interplay between social strands in a person's life, which may include family, leisure, citizenship as well as educational and work 'careers'. Such an approach utilises an analytic framework of dualities - to be viewed here as a conceptualisation of 'reality' that provides a paradoxical relationship between opposing yet entwining entities. This paper concentrates heavily upon four dualities which it suggests are important conceptual considerations within the literature; being and becoming, agency and structure, self and other and time and space. The introduction of such dualities is to challenge an inherent binary and dichotomous logic present within the literature, which invariably separates concepts so as to assert a hierarchy with prominence placed upon work over other strands in a person's life, rationality over irrationality, linearity over rhizomatic 'movement', order over chaos and progress over development. The paper is to utilise case studies to demonstrate how the use of a duality framework, which evokes moments of paradox, can encourage critical and revealing readings of 'career' to occur.

Classed and Gendered Graduate Transitions to Work: How Inequality of Opportunity is Constructed, Maintained and Experienced

Waller, R., Bradley, H.
(UWE, Bristol)

A recent Institute of Fiscal Studies report of 200,000 graduates highlighted 18% higher earnings for graduates from independent schools compared to their state educated peers. Even controlling for class background, university attended, subject studied and career destination, the pay gap was still 6%.

Using data from the Leverhulme Trust funded Paired Peers study of the experiences of working- and middle-class students at Bristol's two very different universities, we explore processes of capital acquisition, accumulation and mobilisation involved in securing advantageous graduate outcomes for those from established middle-class backgrounds. In so doing we help expose what commentators (e.g. Waller, 2011; Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission, 2015) refer to as the 'glass floor'.

The study generally draws heavily upon the theories of Bourdieu, especially his notion of capitals (e.g. Bourdieu, 1986), and in the project we were concerned at how the students acquired and mobilised their economic, social, and cultural capital, as they moved through university and into the workplace.

We present a typology of four graduate outcomes: 'on-track', 'pushing forward', 'drifting' and 'deferred career', and demonstrate how, whilst individual agency does contribute to determining the pathway followed, structural positioning is significantly more influential for any individual's outcome. We also show how 'elite' university attendance increases a student's chances of securing a professional graduate outcome, particularly when it follows studying at a fee paying or otherwise selective school.

Theory
ROOM 3.212

Towards a Historicisation of Critical Realism

Norrie, S.
(Independent Researcher)

When we ask what sociology is, or ought to be, a standard procedure is to attempt to resolve the question at the level of philosophical discourse. On this procedure, social science is to be defined by the application of a general concept of knowledge, or of science, to society. Social science may thus be defined on the basis of a procedure that is, ostensibly, value-free. Critical Realism apparently conforms to this template. The question is whether the independence of philosophy from science, on which this procedure rests, can be sustained. Though Bhaskar seems to define his philosophy by analogy to Kant's, he rejected Kant's 'justificationism', and fully accepted Rorty's view that Kant's philosophy depended on a desocialised image of cognition. Bhaskar attempted to integrate his Kantian

transcendentalism with a more dialectical conception of philosophy, intertwined with but nevertheless still distinct from the sciences. Unlike Kant's, his ontology depends on a concept of science as a social practice, and the logic of science he identifies is a socio-logic, a rationale underlying and at work within a certain social practice. This, however, seems to raise a problem of circularity: if Bhaskar's concept of science is, basically, sociological, then is his philosophy really separate from sociology itself? If not, what does the collapse of autonomous philosophical space imply for sociology's ability to define and constitute itself as science? Here we attempt to radicalise Bhaskar's thought by reconceiving it as a contribution to reflexive sociology, or to what Gramsci called an 'absolute historicism'.

Compatibilities and Synergies Between Critical Realism and the Capabilities Approach in Explaining Social Outcomes

Brunner, R.
(University of Glasgow)

Holmwood (2013) argues that sociology has remained relatively immune to the capabilities approach (CA), a gap which if bridged, could provide analytically fruitful for both schools. However, the CA has been identified within sociology as holding particular weaknesses, notably in relation to structural complicity in individual outcomes (e.g. Sayer, 2012). Yet, the CA offers a tantalising prospect to sociology because of its foregrounding of sensitivity to agency, focus on actual lived outcomes, inherent normativity, and focus on the importance of processes as well as outcomes in the constitution of human wellbeing. This paper discusses theoretical findings from a completed qualitative study applying the CA within a realist framework in order to seek a least reductive explanation of social outcomes experienced by people with mental distress living in Glasgow. The paper demonstrates compatibilities between realist analysis and the CA in explaining outcomes experienced by participants, including in terms of non-determinism and normativity. It additionally demonstrates how critical realism provides an enhancement to the CA in terms of explanation of social outcomes, in particular in relation to the influence of underpinning social structures, powers and mechanisms shaping the dominant social order and impacting on individual outcomes.

Objectivity, Criticism and Dialogue

Kemp, S.
(University of Edinburgh)

Debates about objectivity in social science are long-standing, and are often concerned with whether value-freedom is desirable or even possible. This paper will evaluate an alternative conception of objectivity which associates it with a grasp of the features of the object of investigation, and associates subjectivity with the misapprehensions and imaginations of misguided subjects. The paper explores the way in which this division is used in some forms of critical social science such that the critical perspective of the sociologist is seen as objective whereas the perspectives of lay actors are seen as subjective and problematic. It does so by focusing on Michael Burawoy's recent (2012) invocation of objectivity for the purposes of a critical social scientific appraisal. Burawoy develops this idea by revisiting his classic ethnography, Manufacturing Consent, and distinguishing between the objective social scientific perspective on labour processes and the subjective perspective of participants. I question various aspects of Burawoy's work, arguing first that there is no single social scientific perspective that can be associated with objectivity, as social scientists frequently disagree. Second, I argue that, as with other members of society, sociologists are situated in ways which suggest that characterising their views as objective is misleading. Concluding the discussion I argue that a meaningful dialogue between sociologists and lay actors about the character of social relations can only be achieved if the objectivity of social scientific accounts is not assumed.

A Post-secular Reading of Public Sociology

Hashemi, M.
(University of Warwick)

There are two theses originally put forward by Michael Burawoy but which still need to be highlighted; the first is the necessity of challenging the assumed neutrality of the social sciences and the second is the necessity of public engagement in the form of encouraging co-practice in society. Burawoy suggests public sociology should play a role in the struggle to protect humanity against the tyranny of the market. I tend to challenge this by arguing that a post-secular and post-neutrality public sociology could only work as a frame of dialogue about the priority of each struggle. Otherwise, it can be easily turned into a target for the criticism of those who do not share the interest in Burawoy's preferred struggle. The article would also suggest that Ali Shariati's political rereading of religious ideas not only to adapt to the modern world but also to transform it makes this Iranian intellectual a classic figure of the traditional post-secular public sociology.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
ROOM 4.204

Examining the Sociomaterial Practices of a New Initiative in a Hospital Setting: How This Reconfigures Learning for Medical Students

Mitchell, B.
(University of Stirling)

This paper presents an education research perspective that investigates the social, material and power relations that take place as students learn how to conduct an Improvement Science project on a hospital ward. Improvement Science (IS) is increasingly being promoted in the health service in the UK as a way of encouraging staff to identify, test and implement improvements in the workplace. The study draws from ethnographic approaches and includes photographs, documents, observations, descriptions, interviews and on-line forums to investigate the learning that comes about during the practice of a student-led IS project. Actor-network theory enabled a detailed investigation of the minutiae of practices and a conceptualisation of networks that, during the students' IS projects, 'persist, decline and mutate' (Fenwick et al, 2011:94). The questions asked of the research are: What happens in practice when medical students carry out IS projects? What interconnections and effects can be observed during the practice of a project and what do these tell us about learning and knowledge? What networks are formed as students carry out projects and what educational implications might these have?

As well as providing an innovative approach to understanding learning in student-led projects, this paper also contributes to the wealth of empirical research supporting ANT as a valuable approach to enquiry in education, supporting Bleakley's (2014: 182) view that 'ANT's future as both an exploratory and explanatory framework in medical education research is guaranteed because of its power to understand communication at the level of network.'

Work, Employment and Economic Life B
ROOM 4.212

Exposing Motherhood: Experiences of Alterity and Difference in Seeking, Granting and Refusing Access to Flexible Working Arrangements

Finniear, J., White, P.J.
(Swansea University)

This paper develops a frame for understanding the practical and social implications of accessing flexible Working Arrangements (fWA) within the contemporary workplace. Drawing upon a wider study of women's (and line manager's) experiences of accessing fWA, we examine the relations that classifications produce. In seeking access to fWA, women were exposed to varying charges of privilege, real or imagined, that were held to frame them as particular types of person, which in turn held particular effects. We explore how categories associated with access to fWA, work to include and exclude those in employment and how this frames the creation of particular kinds of membership. Such an approach reflects membership categorisation analysis (Sacks; 1970; 1984; cf. Housley, 2015) and how forms of membership, both including new motherhood and seeking access to flexible work, enable these women to be thought of as belonging to a different membership category. Whilst categorisation reflects a particular interactional accomplishment, we suggest a cut is being made that amplifies (and thereby re-orders) relations (Strathern, 2004) with those emplaced within a given category. These categories of distinction (Bourdieu, 2000) reproduce and reaffirm very particular ideas about workplace privilege, maternity, gender and forms of individualisation. We explore the impact this has on the tenability of continued employment within the workplace and point to the ways in which intersections of fWA as a general principle, need for fWA on account of family circumstance and motherhood create distinct categories from which an individual is judged and ultimately held to account.

Whose Flexibility? Disentangling Competing Narratives in Relation to Employers' Implementation of Older Workers' Requests for Flexible Working

Parry, J.
(University of Southampton)

This paper draws upon qualitative research on employers' perspectives on flexible working in later life. This focused on the organisational challenges presented in implementing post-2014 right-to-request applications for different kinds

of flexible working arrangements, and reflecting the different motivations driving older workers to pursue new working practices. The paper focuses on the recurrent tension between flexible work desired or needed by older workers, and flexible work as a managerial tool to be deployed for economic and organisational gain. Employers are variously interpreting flexible work driven by business needs, in contrast to those adopting a case-by-case approach to requests. What is missing from this stage is a longer-term vision of the shift to a more flexible workforce underpinned by new organisational forms and types of work, and the resources it offers for retaining older workers and managing an ageing workforce. The pockets of employer support for flexible work identified in the research were polarised between organisations displaying an equal opportunities-based stimulus, and a those driven by a business-case, dynamic workforce narrative, with sectoral differences impacting on these. In this scenario, the space for individual workers to negotiate flexible working on anything other than a needs basis becomes squeezed, precarious and privileged. The paper unpicks the different discourses, interests and contradictions operating around flexible work at the macro, organisational and individual levels, including how these different assumptions become incorporated into working practices and opportunities, and engages with the consequences of failing to reconcile employer-employee needs.

Flexible Work, Health and Biomarkers of Chronic Stress: Evidence from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS)

Booker, C., Chandola, T., Kumari, M.
(University of Essex)

Working conditions have changed tremendously in recent times; all UK employees are now able to request flexible working. There has been some scepticism around the benefits of flexible work, as deviations from 'standard' employment relationships are often associated with negative career consequences. So even though flexible work could lead to better work-life balance, this benefit could be outweighed by negative career consequences and consequent negative health impacts. Furthermore, there has been little empirical evaluation of the impact of flexible work on gender and class inequalities in health, even though there are strong gender and class differences in the availability and take up of flexible work. This paper examines whether the availability and use of flexible work are associated with better employee health and chronic stress related biomarkers in a large representative study of UK adults (UKHLS).

Women and professional employees are more likely to use and work for employers with flexible work arrangements. Both the availability and use of flexible work were significantly associated with lower levels of chronic stress biomarkers, but not with employee-reported measures of health. There were no strong gender and class differences in the associations of flexible work with health.

Flexible work is associated with lower levels of chronic stress biomarkers rather than perceptions of improved health. Such arrangements appear to benefit men and women, as well as different occupational classes similarly. There was little evidence of a 'health penalty' of using flexible work, and some evidence of its association with lower levels of chronic stress.

'We're a Bit Like a Family Here': Examining the Role of Support Networks and Flexi-time Policies

Griffiths, H.
(University of Warwick)

The right to request flexible work is now enshrined in public policy, and this research aims to improve our understanding of how individuals negotiate instances of flexible work and how these negotiations may be shaped by gender, and other social inequalities.

Working flexibly often requires individuals to be supported both at work and at home, and a broad aim of this research is to understand more about the role of organisational culture in facilitating successful flexible arrangements.

This paper will present initial analysis of qualitative data collected from a financial organisation where flexi-time was the norm and a highly regarded 'benefit' amongst employees. Many employees expressed feeling 'part of the family' at work, so the ideas of Hochschild (1997, 2012) will be used to explore this finding in more depth and its relevance to facilitating flexible work.

These early findings will begin to explore the network of support employees utilised to facilitate flexi-time arrangements, and the role of the individual in negotiating within this network. The analysis will also examine areas of inequality within this negotiation, particularly with regards to gender and life-stage. By identifying this support network within the workplace and at home - akin to that of an extended family - this research can show how these individuals successfully manage this flexi-time policy. It will also shine a light on the relationships between individuals and those

in their support network, taking the first tentative steps toward identifying an organisational culture where flexible work could prosper.