

Tuesday 10 April 2018, 09:00 - 10:30

PAPER SESSION 1

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A

ROOM 002

Class, Migration and Distinction: Symbolic and Social Boundaries Among Post-2008 Italian Migrants Living in the UK

Varriale, S.

(University of Warwick)

This paper expands research on intra-European migration exploring differences of cultural and economic capital among EU migrants, particularly how these differences feed into competing practices of social distinction. Focusing on Italians who moved to England after the 2008 economic crisis, and drawing on 47 in-depth interviews and participant observation, the paper discusses the evaluative criteria through which participants make distinctions between 'good' and 'bad' Italian migrants.

My findings reveal that Italians' distinctions are stratified by education and professional status. As a result, they confer significant symbolic power to highly-skilled migrants, while trivialising the experiences of those with less cultural and economic capital; particularly Italians working in the catering/hospitality sector. Further, I show that notions of culture, cosmopolitanism, integration and meritocracy are key to Italians' distinctions, and that respondents have unequal access to these repertoires. While lower-skilled Italians are associated by professionals and graduates with 'poor' cultural taste or lack of 'talent', distinctions between 'hard working' and lazy, 'integrated' and insular migrants are much more pervasive, but represent the only sources of symbolic worth for Italians without degrees and in low-status occupations. Overall, the paper argues for a focus on how individuals with unequal resources compete over the definition of culturally and morally significant migration, thus questioning representations of 'EU migrants' as equally privileged and the predominant focus of migration/mobility research on socially homogeneous nationalities or broad ethno-national categories (e.g. 'West' and 'East' EU migrants). The paper thus indicates some possible bridges between migration/mobility studies, class analysis and race/ethnicity studies.

Re-bordering the Good Citizen: Polish Migrants' Narratives of Earned Citizenship and Deservedness in the Context of the UK's EU Referendum

McGhee, D., Moreh, C.

(University of Southampton)

This article examines the narrative strategies of Polish migrants in the UK by which they challenge the formal rights of political membership and attempt to redefine the boundaries of 'citizenship' along notions of deservedness. The analysed qualitative data originate from an online survey conducted in the months before the 2016 EU referendum, and the narratives emerge from the open-text answers to two survey questions concerning attitudes towards the Referendum and the exclusion of resident EU nationals from the electoral process. The analysis identifies and describes three narrative strategies in reaction to the public discourses surrounding the EU referendum – namely discursive complicity, intergroup hostility and defensive assertiveness – which redefine 'good citizenship' in respect to welfare practices. The main theoretical contribution that the article makes is to trace the evolution of the self-perpetuated discourse of 'the hard-working Polish migrant' from merely a defensive stance for the purposes of attempting to perpetuate comparative advantages in the labour-market, to a more embedded and substantive conception of stakeholder citizenship in Brexit Britain.

States of Precarity Among 'New Migrants' in North East England: The Role of Mobility in the Worker-Capital Relation

Vickers, T.

(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper conceptualises the role of mobility within precarious working and living conditions. Mobility refers to something that moves or is capable of movement. We consider mobility in three senses: job mobility, representing movement between waged labour roles, which may also involve movement between employers or sectors though not always; geographical mobility, representing movement between places that may range in scale from local to international movements; and movement within the labour process, representing the dynamic exercise of labour power, in the Marxian sense. 'Mobility power' is used to express the agency of workers to direct their own mobility, in all of the above senses. The paper draws on empirical research in North East England between 2013-2016 that included a survey (n=402) and in-depth interviews (n=40) with newly arrived international migrants, and interviews (n=12) and a policy seminar (n=50) with significant stakeholders from state agencies, migrant organisations, voluntary sector organisations, a trade union, and an employers' association. Three 'states of precarity' are identified among research participants, characterised by particular arrangements of mobility/immobility: the 'surplus worker', the 'rooted worker', and the 'hyper-flexible worker'. The article concludes with a discussion of the kind of changes that could improve the situation of these

workers, and suggests that understanding precarity through mobility can inform strategies to build solidarity among an increasingly heterogeneous working class.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B

ROOM 213

Wicked Style: Graffiti as Cultural History, Identity Construction, and Terror in Philadelphia

Mitman, T.

(York St. John University)

In the global graffiti era, where images are shared instantaneously, places that can keep their specific styles are a rarity. These places hold tightly to their stylistic traditions and imbue them with a great deal of the subculture's local history, collective memory, and culture. New York City claims the Broadway elegant handstyle as its own. Sao Paulo, has a unique graffiti style called *pixação*. And Philadelphia has the wicked. Philadelphia writers say that there is no more original, important, esoteric or Philadelphia-specific graffiti style than Philly wickeds. Wickeds are very complex tags that often said to look like 'scribble scrabble' to the uninitiated. But for those who can decipher them they are a form of cultural terror. They are combinations of the elements of style that previous generations of writers have worked to create and they represent a dedication to style and craft that is found nowhere else in the graffiti world. As such they are heavily imbued with the history of the graffiti community and the identity of the graffiti writer producing them. This paper will help to demystify these tags, and explain their history, their cultural value, and development. It will also explain why graffiti writers, who are enamored with the idea of 'fame' and recognition, dedicate so much time and effort into learning a style that is often illegible and indiscernible to the majority of the population.

Exploring Postindustrial Identities in the Creative and Cultural Industries: Comparing Newcastle and Hamburg

Durey, M.

(Northumbria University)

Creative or cultural city discourses have become a familiar trope in the emerging post-industrial landscape, both in terms of academic debate and urban policy and planning. Often with reference to the work of forecasters of the 'renaissance of the city', such as Richard Florida and Charles Landry, the physical, cultural, and social environments of cities are being restructured in the image of a new post-industrial urbanism. A central feature of this new urbanism concerns cultural and creative industries, which are often cited as both a significant economic sector, and archetypes of the 'new economy', in which (apparently) highly motivated, educated, and individualized workers negotiate the changing spatiotemporal conditions of post-industrial work to create self-fulfilling careers in the cultural/creative economy. The rosy image of creative workers in the 'knowledge economy' has been challenged from various critical angles, but there is a notable lack of investigation into the impact of these discourses, and the transformations to urban landscapes and employment relationships that accompany them, on the sense of identity for those working in the creative and cultural industries. Drawing on comparative research in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK and Hamburg, Germany, I explore the ways in which post-industrial identities are (re)constructed in relation to changing urban environments and (contested) place-identities for people working in the creative and cultural industries.

Alternative Creative Spaces and Urban Change: Learning Some Lessons from 'Art House' KuLe (Berlin)

Hollands, R.

(Newcastle University)

Shortly after the fall of the Berlin Wall, a group of students occupied a building on July 7, 1990 in Auguststasse in former East Berlin and the 'art house' squat called Kunst & Leben, or KuLe, was born. Twenty-eight years later the group still exists, providing residential space for artists, and putting on a range of artistic, musical, and educational events. It has also recently published a book documenting its rich history (Kule, 2016), written partly in response to assessing its future in the rapidly gentrifying neighbourhood of Mitte. While unique, at least in terms of longevity, KuLe also is emblematic of a wider struggle for survival of alternative creative groups/spaces in the neo-liberal city. For despite recognition about the importance of creativity in urban development, corporate property-led urban development and neo-liberal austerity politics over the last couple of decades have paradoxically led to new attacks on artists, particularly those that still engage in alternative and resistant types of artistic practice (Mould, 2015; Sholette, 2011). The main aim of this presentation is to utilize KuLe as an exemplifying case study, in which to historically assess the potential such alternative creative spaces still have in transforming the city. In doing so it looks at their conditions of emergence and organisational form, as well as assesses the type of artistic urban interventions they engaged in. Additionally, it looks at both their capacity to sustain themselves, and the difficulty of maintaining supportive collective cultural networks in the present period.

Cultural Production in Berlin – Reconfiguring the urban Through Musical Practice

Kolbe, K.

(London School of Economics and Political Science)

This study looks at the project Selam Opera situated within Berlin's highbrow music sector, which aims to grasp the multicultural and socially diverse image of its urban surroundings. Set out to 'develop a sort of grounded aesthetics that

exceeds forms of expression connoted by German history' (Selam Opera project-manager), the project promotes local composers and musicians of Turkish and Arab descent and establishes creative partnerships with artists from Istanbul. Drawing from ethnographic data, qualitative interviewing and musicological analysis, the paper analyses the aesthetical and organisational nature of Selam Opera's approach to music production to see how established highbrow forms of culture are being reflected and reworked. It suggests that the frames of cultural production associated with the European highbrow context are broken up in favour of more open-ended and participatory techniques that highlight the city not as its distant abstraction but as an essential cultural reference and level of reception. In particular, the paper assesses how the Selam Opera project perceives the city as a multicultural space and the ways in which cultural diversity, race and ethnicity are represented within both the project's organisational set-up and its aesthetic programme. Therein, the paper seeks to bring together postcolonial discourses of representation and post-Bourdieuian debates around an emerging cultural capital to assess the implications of contemporary cultural production on patterns of cultural representation, social distinctions, and its relation to the urban sphere.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

ROOM 223A

Sport as Culture: An analysis of the Professional Sport Consumer's Cultural Engagement

Gemar, A.
(Durham University)

Despite the prevalence of professional sport in contemporary societies, there is little known by academics about professional sports consumers. We know much more about other cultural domains, such as music and the arts. This study examines consumption and sport in Canada to further understand how patterns of sports consumption fit into broader cultural lifestyles. Through investigation of how each of five professional sports leagues in Canada is consumed, this paper draws conclusions about the cultural lifestyle of these consumers to assess which prevailing theories of cultural consumption are most useful for this segment. By utilising Latent Class Analysis (LCA), this paper finds that intense cultural omnivores are the most likely consumers of the sports leagues in Canada. While this study also links general omnivorousness to following professional sport, the NBA appears to be an interesting outlier, with less culturally active persons also having a high likelihood of following this league.

Life on the Move: A Sociological Analysis of Contract Decisions and the Impact on Relationships Within the Working Lives of Professional Footballers

Law, G.
(York St John University)

Much media attention in professional football is focused on the transfers of players and the supposed financial reward that they will receive. However, very little attention is given to the impact that transfers and, at times, relocations can have on relationships within the working lives of professional footballers. Based on semi-structured interviews with 34 current and former professional football players, from international and Premiership levels through to the conference national division, results indicate that trying to secure a contract in the insecure and uncertain world of football can, at times, have a significant impact on family life and a player's performance. Due to the short career expectancy and unpredictability of their career, many participants expressed a need to chase money, especially when they were offered higher salaries to transfer club. However, many players also felt that such transfers could sometimes be detrimental to their family life and, on occasions, impact their form on the pitch. At times, players 'gamble' on their talents in the hope they can 'make it' to a higher level, but for many players this can also lead to feelings of loneliness for both themselves and their families during times of relocation and travel.

Families and Relationships A

ROOM 402

Family Time and Technological Change: A Time-Diary Study of the UK Between 2000 and 2015

Mullan, K., Chatzitheochari, S.
(University of Oxford)

The past several decades have witnessed profound technological change. With the development and rapid diffusion of powerful smartphones and tablets, together with enhanced internet connections and capacities, we now use digital devices for multiple purposes during the course of our daily lives. The impact of technological change on family life has long been the subject of debate and concern. In particular, digital devices can blur boundaries between work and family, and increase time spent alone focused on a screen. They may therefore impinge upon valued routine shared family practices such as watching TV or eating together, negatively affecting family togetherness or solidarity. Using data from the United Kingdom Time Use Surveys 2000-01 and 2014-15, this paper presents a novel study of change in the time children 8-16 years spend in shared activities with their parents in heterosexual-couple and lone-parent families. We

find a decrease in the time children and parents watch TV together. However, this was offset by increases in eating together and shared time in other leisure activities. Overall, we found no change in the total time children and parents engage in the same activity together between 2000 and 2015. Yet we also show that the use of smartphones and other devices, by parents and/or children, is now widespread during shared family practices. Taken together, our results do not support simple narratives that technology is eroding family time together, but that the use of devices during shared family time may well underpin different and differential experiences of this time.

How do Social Workers Define Evidence? Exclusions, Inclusions and the Consequences for Children and their Families

Mitchell, G.

(University of Leicester)

Social work judgements about children and their families are informed by a risk-orientated approach to uncertainty and take place in a culture of fear, blame and emotional politics (Warner, 2015). Against this background, evidence-based practice (EBP) is considered by many as the best way to identify the 'truth' about children and their families. Within the EBP approach, a hierarchy of knowledge is assumed. In this hierarchy, Randomised Controlled Trials (RCTs) are considered 'best evidence' at the top, and less formal knowledges, such as gut feeling, are placed at the bottom. Drawing on existing critiques of EBP, the impact of such an approach to knowledge on how social workers define evidence of harm to children, and the consequences this has for children and their families, is explored. Findings are based on 34 semi-structured interviews and 12 research diaries with child and family social workers throughout England. It is argued that the definition of evidence provided by participants was – initially surprisingly – narrower than the EBP definition, and reasons for this are identified. What was missing from participants' definitions and the consequences for children and their families are also explored. In this way, a sociological analysis of social worker reflections on their practice provides new insights into the gap between research and practice, as well as adding to existing understandings of why social workers make the judgements they do about children and their families.

Social-oriented Instrumental Friendship Between Children in a Rural Boarding School in China

Zhu, Y.

(University of Edinburgh)

Based on the data collected through a five-month ethnographic fieldwork for a current PhD study – explore Primary Year 5 children's understandings and experiences of friendship with peers in the context of a rural boarding school in China, this paper focuses on analysing how does the sociocultural background of collectivism in China extend children's understandings of friendship from an intimate interpersonal relationship between individuals to be a social strategy, which is sophisticatedly used to contribute to the feeling of solidarity and harmony between all peers, especially classmates, who are highly involved in daily routines as a group.

This paper will start with some examples about the social-oriented instrumental friendship happened between children in Central School A. Then, it will deliver the analysis the reasons that contributed to the construction of this type of friendship from two perspectives. The first perspective focuses on the relations between the sociocultural background of collectivism, social and value-oriented performance evaluation systems amongst children, and children's emphasis on the importance of the instrumental aspect of friendship. The second perspective shows how do the school organizing systems contribute to the ideas of 'group' and 'a sense of belonging', which ideas are understood as one fundamental reason that brings the idea of 'cooperation and competition for group's interest' into the function of developing social-oriented instrumental friendship with as many as peers in same groups.

Child's Family? Discursive constructions by Finnish Childcare Administrators

Eerola, P., Paananen, M., Repo, K.

(University of Tampere)

The diversification of family forms in which children live has been argued to be a major global trend. For example, taking Finland as an example of a western society, children live in various family configurations, including LGBTIQ-parent families, single-parent families, adoption families and foster families, to mention just a few, in addition to families comprising two parents of different genders and their biological children. In addition, increased immigration has enhanced the diversity of Finnish family forms over the last two decades. Despite this diversity, it has been argued that Finnish family and childcare policies continue to be mainly targeted to native Finnish two-parent families (with different-gender parents) in which the mother has the role of primary caregiver. To address these issues, we report on and discuss how childcare administrators discursively construct 'family' in their accounts. The data, which comprise qualitative interviews with municipal childcare administrators (n=47) conducted in ten municipalities across Finland in 2016, are analyzed by applying a discourse analytic framework. Based on initial readings of the data, we hypothesize that while the diversity of the family forms children live in is recognized, two-hetero-parent native Finn families with biological children are often assumed when administrators are speaking about family. This could pose a major threat to the equality of children living in different family forms in, e.g., access to early childhood education and care services, and thus needs to be taken seriously.

ROOM 218

Addressing Heteronormativity: Familial Appellations as an Issue in the Same-Sex Marriage Debate in Taiwan

Chin, T. F.

(University of York)

On 24th May 2017, a historical landmark of LGBT movement was achieved in Taiwan. The Justices delivered Interpretation no. 748 which indicates the legal regulation in the Civil Code which does not allow two individuals of the same sex to marry is unconstitutional and it also states that the law should therefore be amended within two years. While the legal arguments seem to be settled down, discussions regarding sexuality, family and tradition triggered by the debate about same-sex marriage still linger on. It is the latter that this study aims to address. Adopting the theoretical perspectives of feminism and ethnomethodology, this paper focuses on the quotidian aspect in the event. It examines the discourse on a specific and controversial subject emerging in the debate: familial appellations. Using transcripts of public hearings and forums as research data, I discuss how the practice of employing gendered familial appellations based on the idea of heterosexual family is traditionalized, normalized as well as contested. Furthermore, I propose to view the legalisation of same-sex marriage as a process of 'rule-breaking' which reveals the heteronormative social order in everyday family interactions. I argue that this process is accomplished by the participation of the social actors from both the pro and the against groups.

The Kung Fu Family: A Collectivist Metaphor of Belonging Across Time and Place

Jennings, G., Partikova, V.

(Cardiff Metropolitan University)

'Kung Fu' equates to 'skill achieved through time and effort,' and is commonly associated with the Chinese martial arts, in which it can be a combat sport, self-defence and even cultural heritage. Practitioners worldwide ordinarily operate in small associations, which are often understood as 'families' as part of broader 'family trees' or lineages. This paper presents data from two studies: One, based on an ethnography of a British Wing Chun Kung Fu association, and the other, a multimodal study of European practitioners of various Kung Fu styles. Together, our analysis looks at the personal and the social by addressing both semiotic and socio-cultural contributions to the Contemporary Theory of Metaphor. Adapting this theoretical framework from a more sociological perspective, we assess the use of the term 'Kung Fu family', what it means to the practitioners and how it impacts on their study of martial arts and their daily lives. We argue that the conceptual metaphor of family offers a sense of belonging and solidarity within a diverse community in terms of age, ethnicity, gender, religion and social class that would otherwise contrast to a unifying idea of family. At the same time, we critically consider the metaphor in terms of the micro-political power dynamics that accompany the teaching and leadership of martial arts organisations. Overall, we suggest that the idea of (most typically) non-blood related family can help us understand how identity can transcend across both time ('generations' of practitioners) and place (from and to cultures, continents and contingents).

Telling a Good Story About One's Family Past: Making and Narrating Masculinity Among Chinese Young Men

Cao, S.

(University of York)

While the individualisation thesis claims that we are the creators of our own selves, family sociologists have widely challenged this assumption and highlighted the relationality of personal life. However, the temporal dimension of identity informed by family pasts remains a less developed field of study. This paper will contribute to the growing sociological debates about memory, identity and family narrative through a fresh lens of Chinese masculinity. Drawing upon 30 in-depth interviews, I argue that masculinity is produced along timelines and through narratives. In particular, telling a 'good' story about one's family past is a crucial strategy for men to construct desirable masculinity. It is also adopted to display harmonious parent-child relationships, which is central to practising filial piety in the Chinese context. Although individuals' reluctance to criticize their families has been documented across societies, I suggest we need to pay greater attention to the nuances and complexities behind such common practices. Specifically, the way young Chinese men (re)interpret the family past shows that personal narratives are profoundly social and historical, shaped by Confucian tradition, the one-child policy and local discourse of masculinity. Being a powerful tool for identity creation, story-telling is nonetheless constrained by a range of broader frames in which narratives are located.

Lifecourse ROOM 021

Sense and Sensitivity: Emotional Labour in Research on Early-Life Loss

Reed, K., Ellis, J.

(University of Sheffield)

Much has been written about emotional labour in sensitive research. Research on death and dying is often perceived to be particularly emotive, especially research on end of life care where participants may die during or after the research

process. Discussions on sensitivity in this context often centre on the potential harm such research may inflict on the emotional wellbeing of both researchers and participants. This paper seeks to explore emotional labour in an area often perceived to be particularly sensitive – death at the very start of life. Our study focused on exploring fetal and neonatal post-mortem drawing on in-depth interviews with bereaved parents and a range of professionals- from midwives to pathologists. It also included observations of mortuary work. As this paper seeks to show, the research team found the experience of doing this research very emotional. However, emotional labour in this context did not just relate to feelings of sadness but could also be a life affirming experience for those involved. Furthermore, the issues that turned out to be the most emotive were often those that were least expected-for example uncovering mortuary based care practices. Drawing on this particular research experience the paper aims to problematize the meaning of sensitivity in sociological research, and also highlight some of the positive articulations of emotional labour often found in research on difficult or taboo subjects. Through this process the paper seeks to offer a novel contribution to conceptual and methodological debates in research on so-called sensitive topics.

Russian Youth: The Lifecourse and the Horizon of Expectations

Gavrilyuk, T.

(Industrial University of Tyumen)

The main trends in the perceptions of individual well-being and selected ways of its achievements by Russian young people have been investigated in the research. Through the implementation of cluster analysis of the mass survey results there have been defined eight ideal types, which allowed to put forward a hypothesis about the existence of several algorithms of social mobility of Russian youth, codenamed as: 'Gilded Youth', 'Creative class', 'Businessmen', 'Family men', 'Excellent Pupils', 'Intellectuals', 'PR-managers' and 'Innate leaders'.

In order to understand the deep forming mechanisms of these attitudes and their implementation in everyday life, 15 in-depth biographical interviews, accompanied by the leitmotif of professional and personal social advancement throughout the lifetime have been conducted. Two main analytical methods have been applied to the data: semiotic analysis of the metaphors, used by the informants for self-description, the construction of the 'I-concept' and the representation of the image of the future; reflexive analysis, based on the categorical field of phenomenology, which have revealed the intentionality of utterances, non-reflexive knowledge, structuring of the vital world, the logic of building links between the events in one's own biography. The analysis of biographical cases demonstrates the hybridization of the specific traits of the distinguished clusters, which, in addition to the personal features of the informants, is connected with their professional field. The trends, revealed in the quantitative analysis, were confirmed and deployed in the interpretation of the biographical interview data.

Exploring Labour Security: The Perceptions and Experiences of Gendered Work Among Young Adult Social Care Workers in Teesside

Fisher, D.

(Teesside University)

The status of social care work in the UK manifests itself in widespread very low pay and labour insecurity, and the sector's high turnover rate reveals particular difficulties with the retention of young adults. Very few studies have examined young adults' involvement in this heavily gendered sector during transitions to adulthood. This paper presents initial findings from a doctoral study aiming to contribute new understanding of contemporary working conditions and precarity, with focus on the perceptions and experiences of young adult social care workers in the Teesside (north-east England) area. Of particular interest will be a critical interrogation of theories and descriptions of precarious work, and of gendered and emotional labour. Thus, the study draws on literature regarding labour insecurity; youth transitions, and theories of gendered work and care. Influenced in method and approach by the Teesside Studies of Youth and Social Exclusion, this study looks to complement and add to that rich body of work.

Medicine, Health and Illness

Room 024

Examining the Development of Ethnic/Religious Inequalities Across the Health Trajectory

Karlsen, S.

(University of Bristol)

This paper uses secondary longitudinal quantitative analysis of the UK Large Household survey to explore the ways in which responses to the poor health experienced by those with different ethnicities and religions at different stages of the health trajectory combine to produce particular health inequalities. Existing empirical research has identified ethnic inequalities in health in terms of, among other things, patients' symptom recognition and health service engagement, doctor-diagnosis and treatment. However, this work often considers these varying health definitions as both reliable and inter-changeable markers of a single phenomenon. The work presented here similarly adopts a multi-dimensional approach to the definition of health: examining self-reported and measured symptoms, limitation and differential health service engagement, including both potential-patients' and service staff's identification of and responses to symptoms (as recognized in variations in attendance, diagnosis and treatment). But, in contrast to this earlier work, it specifically informs sociological understandings of ethnic/religious health inequality through its acknowledgement of the biases and

social processes underlying in each marker and examination of the ways in which these are inter-related: that biases in one measure influence another which in combination produce particular health experiences and inequalities. The research examines the development of ethnic/religious inequalities across the health trajectory, while allowing for the influence of other factors potentially influencing this such as religiosity, victimization, and migration and socioeconomic status.

'Everybody's Somebody Special to Somebody': How Hospital-Based Nursing Assistants use Family Metaphors as a Yardstick of Good Care

Scrimgeour, G.

Using data from semi-structured interviews with 21 Nursing Assistants in an urban hospital in the Midwest of the United States, this paper examines how they define good care. Nursing Assistants perform most of the personal care at the bedside, under the supervision of Registered Nurses, but their scope of practice prohibits them from any medical tasks, except for the taking of vital signs. They are the workers seen most often by patients, but they have not previously been studied in a hospital setting. While the 'professional' approach to healthcare provision demands a detached, depersonalizing view of patients, Nursing Assistants turn this on its head by rejecting depersonalization and prioritizing what they define as 'real' care; providing individualized and personalized care to each patient. This is frequently expressed as the kind of care that they would want for their own family members. While they resist the formal and informal pressure to treat some well-connected patients as VIPs, Nursing Assistants expressed that all patients should receive the best care, appropriate to their medical, emotional and even social needs. It may be that since they are unable to attend to patients' medical needs, they aim to establish an occupational niche by focusing on emotional and even social needs of patients. In the medicalised and often impersonal hospital environment, Nursing Assistants emphasise the importance of the 'human touch' that they bring to patient care.

An Analysis of the Social and Ethical Implications of a Shift in Reproductive Decision-Making Around Genetic Screening from Families Affected by Genetic Conditions to the General Population

Hale, R.

(University of Warwick)

Whilst a limited number of prenatal and newborn screening programmes currently operate for genetic disorders (e.g. Cystic Fibrosis, Thalassaemia), new genetic technologies (such as next generation sequencing) mean that the sheer number of conditions that can now be identified pre- and postnatally has dramatically expanded. Several studies have explored public attitudes towards the possibility of expansive genetic screening, but the views of people living directly with genetic disorders has been relatively under-explored.

The inclusion of their viewpoints in debates around genetic screening is essential; not only because the introduction of such screening would have tangible impacts on their lives, but also because they are uniquely positioned to consider the nature and value assigned to life with a genetic disorder. Viewing their perspectives in this way- as an experientially-based resource with which to imagine and appraise future lives affected by genetic conditions- raises important social and ethical questions around the implementation and consequences of expansive genetic screening programmes. As responsibility for reprogenetic decision-making shifts from affected onto the general population through the implementation of genetic screening, the role and significance of 'experiential knowledge' becomes of critical importance. I will compare the attitudes and experiences of reproductive decision-making within families living with a genetic disease with those of the general population, to bring in to critical relief the disparity of insight and expertise between these two groups; whilst also variously highlighting the implications for both emerging screening policies within the UK-context, but also for the constitution and future of wider society.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B

ROOM 224C

ASYLUM, BORDERS, REFUGEES

Survey Questions Measuring Attitudes Towards Migration: Exploring the Presence of Biases Using the Greek Case of the 2015/6 Refugee Crisis

Charitopoulou, E.

(University of Oxford)

In this paper I explore potential non-random biases incorporated in indexes measuring attitudes towards migration. Using the Greek case of the 2015/6 refugee crisis, I employ a novel methodological approach that comparatively draws on survey data and 90 interviews that encompass both a structured (including both closed-ended and open-ended questions) and a semi-structure section to explore the issue. First, having procured data from the Dianeosis Social Survey (2016), I create an index of attitudes towards refugees. Next, these statements are evaluated by 90 individuals residing in three Greek localities, who are additionally asked to justify their respective evaluations. This is followed by in-depth semi-structured interviews drawing broadly on the same issue. This methodological approach allows for an in-depth understanding of the ways in which individuals respond to survey questions, thus uncovering related biases. A

key observation relates to statement misinterpretation and patterns of interpretation beyond the statements, which in this case lead to a consistent overrepresentation of anti-migrant attitudes; this seems not to be counterbalanced by the respective underrepresentation associated with social desirability pressures. It is significant that the response patterns of individuals residing in rural and urban settings diverge across a collectivist- individualistic continuum. This mixed-methods approach reveals patterns of non-responses that are linked to inconsistencies between ideological and personal stances, as well as gender norms. Finally, this paper highlights that the incorporation of variables denoting behaviour towards migrants, an aspect neglected by the literature could contribute to overcoming these biases.

Curating the Self: Reflections on Self-Representation and Creative Agency Through Participatory Visual Narrative Research With Individuals Seeking Asylum in the North East of England

Stavropoulou, N.

(University of Durham)

This paper draws reflections from a participatory visual narrative research project with individual seeking asylum in the North East of England, exploring processes of self-representation as reflective curation.

This paper is informed from an eighteen-month period of participant observation, participatory arts-based research, narrative inquiry, and netnography, invested in identifying the existing skills and storytelling devices that asylum seekers are in possession of, without automatically assuming an empowering/revolutionary effect. Instead, the process of empowerment becomes actualised through a process of self-representation, during which individuals engage in dialogical processes of producing a particular self.

Through examining the kind of stories and mediums that individuals employ in communicating their experiences of forced displacement, this paper explores the dominant narratives that individuals present about themselves, as well as explores the role of producing a curated self as a means to acquire stability and to negotiate a particular way of being seen.

This paper also seeks to explore the transformative potential of renewed methodologies such as visual arts-based research (See O'Neill, 2002), towards not only opening up a 'potential space', but also as a process of reflective curation, during where individuals acquire agency and accomplish performative praxis.

Drawing on two different case studies, this paper will engage with the concepts of negotiation, representation and curation of the self, while also explore the role of visual narrative as a methodological approach which is invested in producing an inclusive, empowering space for personal expression and identity formation, which builds upon existing participant experiences, skills and interests.

Medical Expertise in the Hotspot: Classification, Subdivision and Rerouting at the Border

Anderlini, J.

(University of Genoa)

The contemporary migratory movements that cross the Mediterranean are understood by institutions and international organisations within the crisis frame. To face this, the European Union deployed a series of policies that addresses the control of migrations mainly through an enhanced border management. The 'hotspot approach' is one of the principal dispositifs instituted to intervene in this 'state of emergency' (Fassin and Pandolfi 2010).

The current European border regime is characterised by policies and practice that put to work humanitarian discourses and reason as forms of governance, in what has been called the humanitarian border (Walters 2006, 2011). The hotspot, hence, appears as a privileged space to observe the double level of care and control (Agier 2011) and the way in which they redefine contemporary borders.

The objective of the paper is to enlighten the technologies at work inside the hotspot with its functions of detention, identification/classification and selection that act as a filter at the border to accelerate, decelerate, stop, divert, reroute paths of mobility.

Based on my fieldwork in Sicily, Italy, at the southern borders of Europe, this paper focuses on experiences of medical staff inside the hotspot of Pozzallo. Through an ethnographical work and interviews to key actors, the process of selection/pre-selection enacted at the border is analysed. A process which concurs to define different trajectories of access/push-backs and therefore mobility strategies of people on the move. The medical expertise defines specific taxonomies through which migrants are subdivided and then selected or rejected as undesirables.

Beyond Identity

Leverette, T.

(University of North Florida)

The perennial question of Who am I? is far from unique and in the realm of race studies has provided the basis for countless explorations in sociology, literature, and other disciplines. It is a question that leads to ever-deeper questions: what does how I look have to do with who I am? And how would looking different than I do change my path through the world? Or, conversely, how is it that the way I look now has been determinant of my life experiences?

These questions point to the fact that identity has been linked to phenotype—to the outward appearance of our bodies—and that our experiences are linked to how others perceive us. And these questions point to the phenomenological heart of identity politics: to its suggestion that the identity I have is central to my experience of the world and, by extension, how I should engage the world.

This paper explores the relationship between identity and political engagement in late twentieth-century movements against racism, challenging the liberal model that identity politics should be the basis for political solidarity and action. Instead, it argues that identity politics have prioritized identity at the expense of politics, resulting in group fragmentation

rather than solidarity, and that a movement beyond identity is needed to foster more progressive anti-racist politics and other efforts toward social justice in the twenty-first century.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies

ROOM 410

Greening Under Censorship: The Role of Social Networking Media in the Anti-PX Protest Movement in China

Sun, X.

(University of Cambridge)

Social media has been widely utilised by protest groups as an instrument to debate, inspire, and mobilise Internet-based social movement. In China, social media transforms contentious environmental movements. It affords Chinese citizens a variety of opportunities as well as challenges to form a loosely organised activist communities in the digital age.

This paper explores the roles of social networking media in the Anti-PX Protest movement, one of the most influential environmental movements in China. Taking three events from the Anti-PX Protest movement as cases, the purpose of this paper is to explore the extent to which social networking media positively contributed to the Anti-PX Protest movement in the context of China, a country where political censorship is ever-present online.

Applying an 'affordance approach', this paper examines the role of social networking media from three aspects: affordance of online discussions, affordance of media diversity, and affordance of mobilisation. The results of research illustrate social networking media affords environmental activists opportunities to encounter a plurality of viewpoints and media diversity. However, strict censorship contains the affordances of social media (e.g. collaboration can become fragmented and mobilisation can be thwarted because of people's fear of being arrested).

Furthermore, this paper reveals social media has blurred the boundaries between NGOs and local communities, and fostered a so-called 'surreptitious symbiosis' in a new wave of environmental movements. This research suggests we should reconsider the socio-cultural settings that digital communication embeds when it comes to analysing the social media in social movements.

Contesting #stopIslam: The Dynamics of a Counter-Narrative Against Right Populism

Giraud, E., Poole, E., de Quincey, E.

(Keele University)

This paper sets out findings from an 18-month research project focused on examining the dynamics of online counter-narratives against right-wing populism. In the paper we focus on attempts to contest disinformation that was propagated using #stopIslam: A hashtag that trended on Twitter after the March 2016 attacks in Brussels.

Our findings show that actors who disseminated the hashtag with the most frequency were tightly-knit clusters of self-defined conservative and Christian individuals based in the US. These networks were oriented around users who presented themselves as holding expertise in religion and geopolitics, and circulated negative claims about Islam in general and European multiculturalism specifically. In contrast, the most widely disseminated messages were attempts to challenge the original narrative that were produced by a geographically dispersed network of self-identified Muslims and allies. We conclude by arguing the contestation of #stopIslam offers an instance of what Jackson and Foucault-Welles (2015) have termed online 'hijacking', which succeeded in re-framing mainstream media representations of events. Our findings also suggest, however, that such counter-narratives are difficult to sustain in the face of the tight-knit right-wing networks.

The project builds upon a growing body of work that has argued for the need to avoid both celebratory and critical appraisals of social media, to focus instead on how activists navigate frictions associated with specific platforms (Barassi, 2015; Papacharissi, 2014; Shea et al 2015). Our findings foreground that analyses of counter-narratives against 'alt-right' media need to be contextualised in relation to this existing work, but can also advance it.

The Beautiful and the Boastful: Influencers and Sociality, Following the #richkidsofinstagram

Hardey, M.

(Durham University)

The creation, recognition and maintenance of 'Influencers' are one of the most visible social dynamics of the digital information age. However, our attitude towards 'influencers' is often ambiguous. The ebb and flow of those with influence hold a powerful, often complex, dynamic. In the digital age, influence has begun to be appreciated and indeed monetised. This paper reports on the project #richkidsofinstagram to understand the immediate display of the trappings of wealth and to consider the social relations. The paper sets out the context of distributed personhood tethered to explicit portrayals (sometimes staged) images of authority, wealth and power. The author is critical of the measure of influence formed around the #richkidsofinstagram; whom to admire, marvel and wonder at. The argument held is that we might look for the constructs to approach influence out of the most prolific representations of this status and show of material wealth. There are, of course, other approaches to understanding influence, yet the way this group self-identifies and promotes a sense of influence-ranking in their creation and maintenance as an 'influencer' provides a useful critical lens to focus on contemporary sociality and identity dynamics. 'Influencers' add a further dimension to our understanding of digital individualisation through a theoretical approach to the context of the commodification of their everyday life and

the visibility of their sharing behaviour. The understanding of the mechanisms creating tension between sharing and dominance might also form the basis of long-term dynamics that we will experience in the future.

Self-tracking, Precarious Work and the Energy Crisis in Semiocapitalism

Till, C.

(Leeds Beckett University)

In this paper I will suggest that the quantification of everyday activity through self-tracking and other kinds of monitoring are creating, and responding to, the crisis of libidinal energy in contemporary semiocapitalism. The generation of value today is dependent on the production of semiotic content which scholars of 'digital labour' have identified as being extracted without remuneration. This 'free labour' is used to profile users and predict future behaviour. Crucially, the specific content or particular character of the user's interactions are of little consequence and the exchange value overtakes the use value (Dean, 2009). In the process the engagements of users form and feed 'asignifying semiotics' (Berardi, 2009) (databases, metadata, algorithms, code). Rather than directly signifying these primarily function as control systems which run on their potential to segment and construct markets and model behaviours. Digital capitalism is largely dependent on these data in order to sell advertising and attract investment but enables a proletarianization of communicative labour. However, the generation of such data requires the capture and channelling of the desiring energy of the population at the same time that it exhausts it through overstimulation in an 'attention economy'. Capitalism is thus facing its second great crisis of production; the decline in libidinal energy (Stiegler, 2014). The distributed capture of 'desiring energy' enabled by technologies of quantification have freed owners of the means of production from co-dependency with workers and thus increases precarious labour as value can now be generated outside of the confines of traditional machineries of production.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A

ROOM 003

A Postcolonial Perspective on the Women's Movement in Ireland

Birmingham, P.

(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper offers a theoretical contribution to the oppression of women in Ireland from a historical and postcolonial perspective. It builds upon related works in the fields of philosophy, criminology, history and psychiatry and suggests that the transition towards Catholic-Patriarchal rule in late nineteenth-century Ireland continues to present challenges for the women's movement in Ireland today. The paper begins by showing that Irish nation-building immediately took on a distinctly patriarchal character after the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and that this legislation provided the basis for the Catholic-male ruling class to oppress women upon Ireland's independence from the United Kingdom in 1921. The paper concludes that the issues faced by the women's movement in Ireland today, in seeking to Repeal the Eighth Amendment to the Irish Constitution which prohibits women from legally obtaining an abortion during pregnancy, are directly linked to the devolution of local governing power to Irish Catholic men towards the turn of the twentieth century.

How do Women and Men of Minority Communities Belong? A Non-Essentialist Exploration of Social Solidarity Amongst Asian and Non-EU Identities in Post-Brexit-Vote Britain

Hashem, R.

(University of East London)

This paper discusses how women and men of Asian, Bangladeshi and other non-EU communities, especially the often misrecognised and marginalised communities, form identities and social bonds across differences in post-Brexit-vote Britain. The paper draws on a work in progress, and an earlier research paper titled Transnational belonging of Asian and Bangladeshi minority identities, which focused on the implications of Brexit for marginalised identities and belonging of dissimilar communities in the UK. While the media representation of Brexit and the populist view of leave suggest that Brexit is nothing but a far right project, I show, by drawing on deconstructive sociological analyses (such as, Skey 2016; Yuval-Davis et al. 2016), how Brexit is the failing of the 'populist politics'. Drawing on first-hand accounts, I show how differently female and male members of different communities understand identity, and are simultaneously forming social bonds and expressing solidarity with other communities. By way of illustrations, I argue that as identity and belonging are both contested and complex concepts, we need a non-essentialist and intersectional yet 'situated' lens when discussing these in the context of shared purpose of and solidarity amongst communities in post-Brexit vote Britain.

Be(com)ing Feminist: Young Women's Feminist Journeys and Political Activism

McMahon, G.

(University of Huddersfield)

This paper is based on research with groups of young feminists and activists in a city in Northern England, which is part of a wider study exploring young people's social and political participation in eight European cities. The data collection comprised biographical and "expert" interviews, and a period of ethnographic work that took place online (e.g. a group's

facebook site), during "street" protests, and in other feminist events. Four overlapping themes emerged from the study: the feminist journeys of these "post-third-wave" young women is invariably informed by their personal experiences and biographies and early transformative experiences, which have led to an explicit feminist identity and explicitly feminist political activism; they experience an "awakening" and empowerment in their feminist journeys, and particularly through the online spaces in which they interact; they stress the importance of story-telling, "speaking bitterness", building coalitions and authenticity in their activism and in the feminist movement; and the focus of their activism, though sometimes single issue, is aimed at social change and particularly challenging (if not decimating) patriarchal social structures.

The paper considers the findings alongside historic accounts of women-led political activism, and oral histories from the feminist movement, in order to explore young, contemporary feminists' journeys to be(com)ing feminist and the ways in which these personal and political journeys, offline and online, are generative of the feminist movement now.

Feminism as a Political and Therapeutic Technology

Perheentupa, I.

(University of Turku)

This chapter analyzes feminist activism as a therapeutic technology of the self and illuminates how therapeutics and politics merge together as components of everyday activism in contemporary Russia. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork among feminist and LGBTIQ communities in St Petersburg and Moscow, the chapter highlights how activists use feminism as a therapeutic tool, not only to work on and transform themselves, but also to transform society and its highly conservative norms of gender and sexuality. The chapter presents feminism as a Foucauldian technology of the self, illuminating how activists conduct feminist work on the self in order to become active and moral subjects. It also highlights the various emotional dimensions of this collective work on feminist transformation. Finally, it untangles how LGBTIQ subjectivity and feminism assemble in times of extremely suppressive and precarious national politics in order to create a therapeutic space for representatives of non-normative genders and sexualities.

The chapter is based on an ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Russia in 2015-2016 during 3.5 months and consists of 42 interviews with Russian feminist activists.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B

ROOM 221

The 'Problem' of Class Identity on Lens of Teachers Narratives of Social Mobility: Complex but Still Consistent Identities

Lizama, A.

(University of Manchester)

This paper is based on data collected, following life-story as a method, through interviews with 41 teachers, who were also asked to outline their personal timelines as a way to reflect on the main changes which they regarded as significant in their life-stories.

This paper discusses the diverse perceptions of social mobility which emerged from teachers' life-stories and the implications of narratives of social movement for accounts of class location. While some respondents told a story of social ascent or descent, others offered a more entangled account of social mobility in which they perceived themselves as socially immobile in a context of broader changes. Finally, others resisted describing themselves as being socially mobile or immobile. In their mobility stories, occupational, financial and education transitions took most significance, but instead of focusing only on the movement between fixed positions, the teachers perceived social mobility as a long term and multidimensional process.

It has been argued that social mobility research has obscured the cultural dimension of class partly due to the inconsistencies between the objective and subjective dimensions of class (Savage, 2000). I further argue that people offer consistent narratives of social mobility and class identity when they are asked to construct their social location from the perspective of their broader life history. However, these narratives are complex constructs involving methodological complexities to researching people's sense of relative social location when we take into consideration their subjective sense of social mobility.

Challenging Capitalism in the Gilded Age: The Knights of Labor and the U.S. Working Class

Biggs, M.

(University of Oxford)

The Knights of Labor, the world's largest working-class organization in the nineteenth century, remains enigmatic. Scholars have parsed the discourse of its leaders and traced its activity in major cities, but we still lack a portrait of its membership. This paper combines Garlock's pioneering databank of Local Assemblies with microdata from the 1880 Census. It analyzes the distribution of Local Assemblies across 2,386 counties, from 1881 to 1886. Although most of the Order's members came from the industrial metropolises of the East and Midwest, the rate of recruitment was highest in the small towns of predominantly rural states like Wyoming and Texas. This pattern is explained by concentrations of railroad workers and miners. There is also evidence that the Knights of Labor were helped by rural allies, namely small

cotton farmers outside the black belt. The Order was open to unskilled laborers—unlike craft unions—but analysis reveals that in practice it was more successful where skilled workers were prevalent.

Who's in, who's out? Socio-economic Change and Antagonistic Formations of Solidarity

Altreiter, C., Grajczar, I., Schindler, S., Flecker, J.
(University of Vienna)

Over the last years, the economic crisis and its consequences have severely affected citizens in many European countries, leading to high levels of insecurity and declining trust in public institutions. The populist radical-right successfully capitalizes on people's anxieties and seems to benefit from these developments the most. However, in recent years we do not only observe rising affinity towards the political right, but could also see new waves of democratic protest and solidarity movements across Europe, e.g. against austerity politics or during the so-called refugee 'crisis' in 2015.

The paper draws on first results from an ongoing research project in Austria and Hungary (survey data; N=2500) which explores the different attitudes and political orientations people develop in dealing with socio-economic change. Drawing on Sorokin's (2002) but also Stjernø's (2005) conception of solidarity we can distinguish antagonistic foundations of solidarity regarding its boundaries. On the one hand we can identify solidarity that is based on national and ethnical belonging, on the other hand we can find more inclusive concepts which are based on the notion of equality. Results indicate different roads leading towards one or the other orientation which will be discussed in relation to socio-economic and country-specific factors.

Resisting Criminalisation; What it Means to be a Woman Punished In/By the 'Community'

Harding, N.
(Leeds Trinity University)

The worlds of criminalised women are often left to criminologists to examine. The multiple identities and complex experiences that combine to make the woman behind the 'offender' label are lost. Whilst feminist criminology still struggling to challenge the androcentric nature of the discipline, there is a distinct lack of theorising about criminalised women. The challenge falls to sociologists to fully understand the role that processes of criminalisation play in the everyday lives of some of the most marginal women in society.

Based upon a participatory action research project with 32 criminalised women, using creative and innovative visual methodologies, this research proposes a new theoretical understanding of women's lives after criminalisation. Including how the intersections of gender, class, race, and ethnicity enable or obstruct women from resisting criminalisation. Offering a theoretical model that poses a challenge to existing notions of desistance. This research also identifies the ways in which some women are being let down by gendered support services, before suggesting a radical re-thinking of how criminalised women are dealt with in the community.

Ultimately this research asks us to rethink criminal justice as unjust, and refocus the emphasis away from crime control towards social justice for criminalised women. In doing so, these women will no longer remain upon the margins of society and the discipline that should represent them, but fuller parts of social life and as the heart of the discipline of sociology.

Social Divisions / Social Identities C

ROOM 222

The Dissolving Middle

Szopski, M.
(English Institute Warsaw University)

No matter how we define the forces behind the dissolution of the existing nation-state units within the European Union, and potentially in a global perspective; Brexit, Catalan independence, Northern League in Italy, Silesian nation claim in Poland, increased gravity of the cities; all of them indicate the tendency of people to define themselves in a closer community contexts in the face of consolidating presence, regardless of its shortcomings, of supranational projects, such as the European Union. Freed from the confinement of the nation-state people look for the potential of a more intimately defined communities, while living under the overall umbrella of a supranational political organism. Contrary to a face value crisis of the EU project it seems to lead to both solidifying its overarching potential, at the same time dissolving the consolidating boundaries of a nation state for the benefit of smaller units bringing back the suppressed sub national identities harking back to the Middle Ages. There is a perceived difference in the response to that tendency in those member state countries that have a 'post-colonial' or 'post-imperial' skeleton in the closet. Investigation of the validity of such a hypothesis is the objective of this study.

Grassroots Under Emergency Rule: Movement - Party Relations in Turkey

Gokmenoglu, B.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

This study analyses the relationship between social movements and political parties in contemporary Turkey. I address this topic from a relational perspective to better understand the social and political dynamics of the field of political action

under an authoritarian regime. The research is based on one year of participant-observation from July 2016 to September 2017 and twenty five semi-structured interviews with partisan and non-partisan activists. By looking at a political platform that seeks to unify the democratic opposition and a local assembly that was founded to campaign for the 'no' vote in the 2017 referendum, it provides an in-depth analysis of the historical socio-political changes that are underway in Turkey. Its methodology distinguishes this research from retrospective reconstructions of macro-political studies, providing a process-oriented lens through which long-term effects can be explained. Currently at the data analysis stage, this project deals with how grassroots activists go through a process of political learning; how the opposition as 'non-citizens' strive to establish themselves as a political agent; and the contest for authority within the opposition, taking political trajectories as a point of contention.

European Citizenship Under Stress

Haarbosch, S.

(University of Aberdeen)

In current discussions about European processes of integration, the notion of a national identity is frequently discussed. It is often assumed that a strong national identity, combined with a high degree of national pride, forms a barrier to the integration process of European countries and particularly to the formation of an identity within Europe. The idea of European identity however, is plagued by vague concepts, poorly measured data and lack of information on which those claims are based. The Netherlands and Scotland are particularly interesting countries to assess because their politicians hold an increasingly nationalist and anti-foreigner focus, resembling those across Europe. This would seem to have turned the tide in the opposite direction towards intolerance and a more narrowly defined nationalism. The literature review undertaken focuses towards an in-depth review of the parameters for place-identity suggested by Bechthoffer & McCrone (2009): 1) Critical understanding of reality; 2) othering; 3) belonging supported by the ideas of Delanty (1997) towards the construction of European citizenship. In the last decade, citizenship and identification processes were highly unstable within terms of belonging and othering, for that reason especially, the understanding of these terms within the context of identification as meant in literature will be valuable for the future of these ongoing debates. This study contributes to the in-depth understanding of identification processes of Europeans within different European citizens within a cosmopolitan approach. The analysis and outcome of this research contributes to the debate of the meaning of citizenship within (two) European countries.

Sociology of Education

ROOM 223B

Securitising Higher Education: Prevent and the Contested Identities of Institutions and Individuals?

Henry, P.

(University of Derby)

Subsequent to the Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015) a statutory function swept through the Higher Education sector, requiring: 'when exercising their functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Certain higher education bodies ('Relevant Higher Education Bodies', or 'RHEBs') are subject to the section 26 duty.' In light of this legislative provision Higher Education became institutionally formalized in the process of preventing individuals being drawn into radicalisation and extremism, leading to acts of terrorism under the law. What then does this mean and how have the sector understood this statutory function? What is the impact of this challenge, organizationally, structurally and in the unspoken world of institutional identity politics. How have the individuals tasked with roles through which responsibility is endowed, developed their personal and institutional responses to the task?

The subject is one around which empirical data has been gathered across the HE sector and reflects a range of attitudes, institutional narratives and identities of association with this agenda, from which the data reflects typologies in organisational identity, contingent on institutional philosophy, function and structure. The paper examines these ideas using 'Organizational identity' as a mechanism that mediates between external pressures and internal demands on continuity, identifying how Prevent can impact organisational identity.

Prevent/ing Criticality? Critical Thinking in the Politics Classroom

Danvers, E.

(University of Sussex)

The Prevent Duty, emerging from the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, requires higher education providers in England to develop strategies and monitoring mechanisms to prevent students from being drawn into terrorism and to report those deemed vulnerable (HEFCE, 2016). However this statutory duty been subject to a number of critiques which focus on the detrimental effect Prevent may have upon the mission, values and practices of public higher education institutions. These include the potential to curb academic debate and critical thinking and, crucially, how Prevent's racialised dynamic rubs up against concurrent demands to imagine higher education as an inclusive space.

This research, which is currently in progress, is an exploratory study of Prevent, in light of these critiques, specifically focusing on its actual and potential pedagogical consequences. Data will consist of semi-structured email and Skype

interviews with 15 faculty teaching Politics in universities across England, selected to span career position/study level, and demographic characteristics. Thematic analysis of the data will be theoretically informed by Ahmed's (2012) work on the politics of institutional belonging and Rancière's (2004) theorisations on the shaping of possibilities for becoming a critical subject. The research will draw out and think through what impacts Prevent has in shaping the 'critical' community of a politics classroom. In so doing, it asks what forms of 'politics' and criticality are voiced and legitimated; who/what is silenced within educational spaces; and the role of identity in shaping these processes of legitimation.

Talking Dangerously in Schools? Citizenship, Belonging and British Values

Vincent, C.

(UCL Institute of Education)

This paper draws on data collected for an on-going project (October 2016-September 2018) funded by the Leverhulme Trust on how teachers in English schools understand and promote 'British values', a recent requirement that is subject to Ofsted inspection. The data is drawn from over 50 interviews with teachers and policy-makers and 40 lesson observations in nine primary and secondary schools with different intakes in terms of class and ethnicity.

I consider, first, the social and political context in which the British values policy is enacted in schools, a context that includes the anti-extremist policy Prevent, Brexit, and a climate of Anti-Muslim feeling (e.g. 2017 data from the National Police Chief Council shows an increase in hate crime). Second, I discuss data which illustrates that teachers understand British values as a way to 'gather in' and generate support for liberal values amongst the two main groups that were seen to potentially reside outside them - conservative Muslim populations and a segment of the white British working class. Third, I draw on Foucault's notion of pastoral power as a 'technique of political individualization - the production and conduct of governable identities' (Golder 2007 p.173), and apply this to help analyse teachers' responses to the possibility of 'talking dangerously' (discussing controversial or sensitive issues in the classroom). I conclude by discussing the implications of the enactment of the British values policy for defining who belongs and who does not in the liberal polity.

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Arab-Palestinian Citizenship Teachers in Israel Negotiating their National and Professional Identities

Pinson, H.

(Ben-Gurion University)

This paper explores the ways in which Arab-Palestinian citizenship teachers in Arab high-schools in Israel perceive the aims of citizenship education and negotiate their role and different identities. Part of a larger project that employed qualitative and quantitative methods and examined different groups of teachers in Israel, this paper draws on 25 in-depth interviews with Palestinian-Arab teachers.

These teachers operate within three discursive fields: their position, and that of their students, as 'the other' and the discrimination against Arab schools in Israel; the dominance of neo-liberal policy in education in Israel and the hyper-individualism that derived from it; and social conflicts and growing violence within Arab-Palestinian society in Israel. Aware of these socio-political and educational discourses and taking them into account, they redefine three visions of 'good citizenship': the individual who strive for his/her own fulfillment; a civic vision that is focused on being involved in the local community; and a vision which focuses on the state level and attempt to counter its exclusionary civic practices. The different civic visions in turn inform different pedagogies, from seeing civic lessons as an instrumental tool to achieve good score on the matriculation exams, to taking it as an opportunity to develop the local community as a civic space, or to raise students' awareness to their particular national identity and to empower them to seek recognition and equality at state level.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A ROOM 401

The Class Ceiling in UK Television

Friedman, S.

(London School of Economics)

There are increasing concerns about UK television's 'social mobility problem', with academics and policymakers citing the precarious nature of television work, the preponderance of unpaid work, and the use of informal recruitment practices, as all contributing to the rise of a disproportionately privileged workforce. Yet the reality is that we actually know fairly little about how class origin affects a person's ability to get in and get on in UK television. This paper draws on a case study of a high-profile British broadcaster - including a survey of 624 staff (response rate 76%) and 51 in-depth interviews. This shows, first, that those working at the broadcaster are twice as likely to be from a professional and managerial background than the average UK citizen. Second, those from low socio-economic backgrounds are disproportionately located in entry or middle-management roles and there is a clear 'class ceiling' between management and senior management; only 2.5% of senior managers are from working-class backgrounds and none are found in Commissioning. Finally, the paper draws on interview data to understand why this ceiling exists, examining the role of occupational sorting, sponsorship and behavioural codes in erecting barriers to progression for the socially mobile.

The Expansion of Male Part-Time Working in the UK: Examining Class Inequalities in Working Lives

Warren, T., Lyonette, C.
(University of Nottingham)

Persuading and enabling men to spend less time in the labour market are core challenges if we are serious about improving working conditions in the UK. This paper looks at class inequalities in men's working lives. Its backdrop is the expansion of male part-time employment in the UK, including after the 2008-9 recession.

Before the recession of 2008-9, the picture of male part-time employment was one involving relatively few men, most of whom were entering or exiting the labour force at the start or end of their careers. A decade of economic upheaval might have challenged these characteristics of part-time employment. The growth in male part-time working raises questions around potential for change in the working lives of men. Optimistic scenarios include more, and more diverse, men opting to reduce their hours, rejecting a toxic long hours' culture that reinforces gender inequality, in the home and labour market, while acting as a barrier to work-life reconciliation. Conversely, there are strong suspicions that men were forced into short hours working in the context of a tightening labour market, with working class men most impacted. The paper draws upon survey data to address critical questions around developments in men's part-time jobs in the UK, over time, and by class.

Inequalities in Fathers' Access to Work Flexibility: Evidence from the UK

Cook, R., O'Brien, M.
(UCL Institute of Education)

Flexible working time arrangements (FWTAs) enable employees to alter the schedule or location of work. FWTAs help parents to manage conflicts between work and family life, and to share caring responsibilities more equally. In the UK, all employees have a legal right to request FWTAs, but there is growing concern that some parents, particularly fathers, may have limited access in practice. Sociological theory and research suggests that the management of family and working life is the outcome of a combination of constraints and enabling factors at both the individual, household, and structural levels (Hobson, 2011), and that time flexibility is both a gendered and a classed phenomenon (Gerstel and Clawson, 2014). Utilising this perspective, and focusing on fathers, who are commonly overlooked in discussions of work flexibility, the paper analyses inequalities in fathers' access to FWTAs, concentrating on variations by occupation and economic sector. This focus is important in the UK context, where austerity policies since the 2008 recession have led to concern about receding employee rights, particularly among the so-called 'precariat' class (Standing, 2016). The paper is based on ongoing research that uses secondary analysis of cross-sectional data from Wave 6 of Understanding Society, the UK's household longitudinal study, collected in 2015. This provides recent, nationally representative employee-reported data on availability and use of FWTAs. The analysis identifies socio-economic and sector barriers to fathers accessing FWTAs among a subsample of employee fathers (N= 4211) to. With a focus on inequality between fathers, it highlights limitations in 'work-life balance' policies.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B

ROOM 418

'It's like having a second job': The Experiences of Disabled Academics Navigating the Academy and Reasonable Adjustments

Sang, K., Calvard, T.
(Heriot Watt University)

Universities in the UK are making increasing efforts to ensure disabled students, and those with chronic health problems, are able to participate more fully in university life. While these efforts remain imperfect, accessibility initiatives to support disabled staff are more sparse. Little academic research has examined the lived experiences of disabled academic staff, although some work does suggest that disabled academics face barriers to career entry and progression, and are under-emphasized within broader understandings of inclusion. This paper will present empirical work on the lived experiences of disabled academics. Data was collected from approximately 60 academics, or former academics, working across the full range of academic disciplines and career stages. Thematic analysis of interview and email/google docs responses to the interview questions revealed a number of challenges faced by disabled academics. Participants identified rigid funding schemes, ignorance or hostility from colleagues/line managers, and the levels of bureaucracy involved in securing 'reasonable adjustments' as barriers to full participation in academic life. For some participants, these barriers had precluded remaining in academia or employment more generally. Being disabled by social and environmental factors, combined with the challenges of managing an 'impairment' or chronic health problem, particularly ones related to reasonable adjustments, led participants to suggest they have at least two full time jobs: being an academic and being disabled. Though the lens of the social relational model of disability, we consider how disability is socially constructed through the norms, practices and policies relating to academic labour and reasonable adjustments.

Middle Eastern and North African Doctoral Students in the UK: Evolving Academic Identities

Speed, F., Scurry, T.
(Newcastle University)

This study explores the experiences of an under-researched group of doctoral students in the UK: those originating from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). In recent years there has been a significant growth in MENA doctoral candidates in the UK. However, our understanding of the expectations and experiences of this group are limited. Drawing on an institutional logics framework, we explore the impact of gender, religion and culture on MENA doctoral students' experience in the UK. We draw on qualitative data, from 28 interviews with current doctoral students from across eight countries in the MENA region. The findings illustrate how individuals make sense of life spheres (i.e. culture, family, and religion) and life roles (i.e. parent, doctoral student, MENA academic, spouse) and considers this in relation to their evolving academic identity and career. Individuals' narratives highlight how the collectivist culture and norms of the home country continue to play a significant role in shaping their agentic efforts to create an academic identity in the UK context. In particular, we highlight how individuals experience tensions and struggle to navigate a context where there is an emphasis on individual needs and development. The study contributes to further understanding on doctoral experiences of international students in the UK and on evolving academic identities from a MENA perspective. The study unearths the varied and often conflicting logics faced by these individuals. Within the MENA context, this study contributes to theoretical understanding of institutionalism, more specifically logics.

Women Doing Leadership in Higher Education: Drawing on Individual Experiences to Analyse On-Going Gender Inequality in the Sector

Barnard, S., Arnold, J., Munir, F., Bosley, S.
(Loughborough University)

Gender issues in higher education continue to represent a complex issue as institutions grapple with the role that organizations can play in combatting inequality. This paper is the first of its kind in reporting findings from a mixed-methods longitudinal study on both professional services and academic women in higher education in the UK.

Online surveys have been completed by over 2,000 women working in the sector. The qualitative elements include interviews with women and their mentors, and diaries with a select group of women. So far results have shown that contrary to the stereotype of women lacking leadership skills or having no desire to go into higher roles, women in the sector consistently assessed their leadership abilities positively, especially but not only regarding interpersonal interaction and facilitation. Over 80% of women agreed that they felt confident about putting themselves forward for positions of responsibility at work. However, qualitative data shows that confidence remains a salient term for how women talk about the challenges they have faced at work. This suggests that the work needed to challenge systemic gender issues requires action to be driven above the individual level.

Overall, academics reported more negative experiences than professional services staff. Similarly BAME women's responses are more negative. Therefore, the study offers some information on the differential experiences of women. In conclusion, women in higher education are undertaking considerable 'below the radar' leadership activities in what they perceive to be a somewhat inhospitable hostile workplace culture.

The Great Divide?: Occupational Limbo and Permanent Liminality Amongst 'Teaching Only' Staff in Higher Education

Allen-Collinson, J., Bamber, M., McCormack, J.
(University of Lincoln)

In this paper, we contribute new theoretical perspectives and empirical findings to the conceptualisation of occupational liminality, specifically in relation to so-called 'teaching-only' staff at UK universities. Here, we posit 'occupational limbo' as a state distinct from both transitional and permanent liminality; an important analytic distinction in better understanding occupational experiences. In its anthropological sense, liminality refers to a state of being betwixt and between; it is temporary and transitional. Permanent liminality refers to a state of being neither-this-nor-that, or both-this-and-that. We extend this framework in proposing a conceptualisation of occupational limbo as always-this-and-never-that. Based on interviews with 51 teaching-only staff at 20 research-intensive 'Russell Group' universities in the United Kingdom, findings revealed participants' highly challenging occupational experiences. Interviewees reported feeling 'locked-in' to an uncomfortable state by a set of structural and social barriers often perceived as insurmountable. These staff felt negatively 'marked' (Allen-Collinson, 2009), subject to identity contestation as academics, and were found to engage in negative, often self-deprecatory identity talk that highlighted a felt inability to cross the limen to the elevated status of 'proper academics' (Bamber et al., 2017). The findings and the new conceptual framework provide sociological insights with wider application to other occupational spheres.

Tuesday 10 April 2018, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 2

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
Room 213

Light and Dark as Fundamental Elements of Place Belonging

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

This paper explores the fundamental role that light and dark play in people's sense of belonging to place. The data derive from a study of atmosphere and belonging in Claremont Court, a housing scheme in Edinburgh designed by Sir Basil Spence, built in 1962. While embodied and sensory experiences are recognised as vital components of a person's sense of belonging, with the visual as the most researched form of sensory perception (May, 2013; Degen, 2008), the specific role that light plays in belonging remains under-researched. Inspired by Edensor's (2017) and Hauge's (2015) work on light, we explore how the design of Claremont Court affords particular experiences of light/dark (and relatedly warm/cold), and how these intertwine with residents' sense of belonging to their homes and to Claremont Court as a place. We argue that light and dark fundamentally shape how residents experience and understand the built environment and influence their daily routes in and through Claremont Court. As a consequence, residents attach varying meanings to particular spaces within the Court, which in turn inform their complex and at times contradictory relationships to their homes and communal areas. Light and dark thus emerge as central, and highly noticed aspects of residents' sense of belonging to Claremont Court as a place. In conclusion, we consider what a focus on light can add to our understanding of belonging as an embodied sensory experience.

Non-Ocular Vistas: Multisensorial Explorations Beyond Street Level

Jackson, E., Benson, M., Calafate Faria, F.
(Goldsmiths)

This paper takes up a much-explored theme in urban studies, the vantage point at which we place ourselves to observe the city and the effects of this emplacement on the ways in which we generate knowledge. This discussion has often been based on a dichotomy of the view from 'on high' and the person 'on the street' (de Certeau, 1988; Harvey, 1989; Deutsche, 1996) and relies heavily on the visual register. In these debates the view of the city from 'on high' comes to stand in for the totalising perspective of the 'voyeur-god' (de Certeau, *ibid*). In this paper we use our research on high-up spaces in Peckham, London, to revisit these debates in order to argue that: 1). Tracking the movement from street level to 'on high', in terms of mobility and blockages, is as important as the resulting 'view' when assessing the privilege of the 'view from above'. 2). Thinking about the higher levels of urban space forces us to consider the volumetric (Harris 2015) in addition to the vertical, and to attune our attention to oblique movements and lines of perception 3) Bringing in non-ocular senses can expand our understanding of the view from 'on-high'. We are seeking to resist the dominance of the ocular and use 'other forms of sensory archaeology' (Back and Keith, 2014) to further explore the spaces of street level, on high, and the movement in between them to probe forms of city-making that are happening across three-dimensional urban space.

Mapping Memory Routes - A Multisensory Interface for Sensorial Urbanism and Heritage Studies

Terracciano, A.
(University College London)

In this paper I discuss the design strategy for a multisensory digital interface developed as part of 'Mapping Memory Routes of Moroccan Communities', a digital arts and heritage project produced by the arts organisation ALDATERRA Projects in collaboration with Al-Hasaniya Moroccan Women's Project, Making Communities Work and Grow (MCWG), Goldfinger Factory, Politecnico di Milano, and Queen Mary, University of London.

The interface is conceived as a tool for stimulating and displaying ancestral memories rooted in the tacit cultural heritage of Moroccan people living in West London. It aims to open up a space for inter-cultural dialogue, community participation and inclusive urban design using multi-sensory technology to investigate sensorial urbanism and memory mapping. More specifically, it investigates the cultural make up of Golborne Road neighbourhood - an area with the highest concentration of Moroccan people in west London, currently undergoing a process of urban gentrification. By representing the road as a living museum of cultural memes expressed in the form of artefacts, smells, tastes, and narratives of citizens, the interface offers a collective creative response to gentrification, which is progressively uprooting an increasing number of Moroccan families and local businesses from the area.

It aims to create a space for directly involving people, as carriers of rich tacit cultural heritage, to frame the utopic city within the city, offering an insight on how co-design has the potential to be used in urban interventions to improve everyday life.

The Diversities of Gentrification: Analysing Smithfield Market Using Sensory and Temporal Perspectives

Camilla, L., Degen, M.
(University of Manchester)

This paper provides a sensory and temporal analysis of urban change in and around the Smithfield Market area, Britain's largest wholesale meat market. Located within the Square Mile of the City of London, this area has recently been included as part of the 'Culture Mile', the City's largest regeneration project in a decade. The derelict west side of the market is being transformed into the site for the new Museum of London, a new Crossrail transport hub is due to open next year and the area is increasingly promoted as a cultural destination for families and tourists. This paper presents findings from a recent study which followed a multi-methods approach including ethnography, interviews, oral histories

and mapping techniques to investigate the past, present and future sensory identities of the area - www.sensorysmithfield.com

Analyses of gentrification have already shown how the effects of urban change vary in specific places and how gentrification plays out differently across the globe. Here, we follow Lees' (2000) suggestion to focus on temporality in order to problematize the notion of gentrification as a uniform and coherent process within one locality. Instead, focusing on the lived, everyday experiences and practices of the diverse social groups using Smithfield Market, we explore how at times overlapping, at other times contrasting sensory atmospheres and temporal patterns produce uneven expressions of gentrification. Our results show how gentrification fluctuates in intensity in different places and at different times, constituting a multiplicity of place identities and producing variable forms of belonging and exclusion.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

ROOM 223A

The Politics of Food and Hospitality: How Syrian Refugees in Belgium Create a Home in Hostile Environments

Vandevoordt, R., Verschraegen, G.
(University of Antwerp)

While eating practices fulfil a central role in expressing collective identities, they potentially turn into sites of contention when individuals are forced to migrate. By drawing upon semi-structured interviews and informal observations with Syrian refugees in Belgium, this article describes the politics of food and hospitality through which wider socio-political subjectivities are renegotiated. More precisely, I argue that three sets of meanings are crucial to understand the symbolic importance of food and hospitality, and the conditions under which it feeds into a series of micro-political struggles: (i) the power-infused relations between hosting and being hosted or between giving and receiving; (ii) a sense of individual autonomy and dignity; and (iii) the revitalization of collective selves. By putting these three sets of meanings into practice, Syrian refugees create intimate bubbles of homeliness that are often subversive to the hostile environment in which they find themselves.

Feeding Food Boundaries, Feeding Distinction: A Mixed Method Study

Oncini, F.
(University of Trento)

Cultural and economic capital have become cornerstones for studying meals and their social differentiation, although few attempts have been made to disentangle their net effects on feeding practices. Drawing from the notion of social and symbolic boundaries (Lamont and Fournier, 1992), this study analyses food consumption patterns in a North-East Italian region. First, using data from the multipurpose survey on daily life (Istat, 2012), I show that dietary compliance is mostly predicted by cultural resources rather than economic ones. Vice versa, using data from the survey on family consumption (Istat, 2012), I highlight how the expenditure for food and the type of store where groceries are purchased are instead predicted by economic resources. Drawing from this specification, I make use of 40 in-depth interviews with primary caregivers from the same region to outline how their feeding strategies reflect precisely cultural and economic boundaries: the former, based on the nutritional principles guiding feeding choices, oppose 'concerted cultivation' to 'concerted leniency'. The latter, based on the preferred food stores and brands, reflect strategies based on 'convenience', 'unification' and 'variation'. I conclude by arguing that public policies aimed at improving children's dietary compliance must acknowledge how familial endowments shape feeding practices in order to develop truly effective food literacy programs.

Food and Hindu Social Identity in a Global World: A Case Study

Patgiri, R.
(Jawaharlal Nehru University)

"Tell me what you eat and I will tell you who you are"

Food is a stimulating site to understand any society as reflected in the above quote by Brillat-Savarin. In times like ours, where the boundaries between the 'local' and the 'global' are getting blurred, a study of food can reveal the changes and continuities in society. Traditionally sociologists who have studied food have looked at the relationship between food and identity.

Therefore, it is interesting to ask if the social character of food has undergone any change in today's globalized world. The term 'social' means the relational nature of food. Using the Hindu community of India as an example, I intend to illustrate the relationship between food and identity after the Indian society was liberalized in 1991.

I argue that both continuities and changes mark the connection between identity and Hindu food system in a globalized world. For example, non-resident Indians living abroad practising vegetarianism is an attempt to hold on to one's Indianness. On the other hand, the practice of 'eating out' in restaurants in Indian cities has increased.

While practising vegetarianism helps the non-resident Indians to feel closer to home, eating out is a symbol of higher status and modernity. Identity is, thus, not an accomplished fact, but a production which is always in process. Although globalization has managed to change certain aspects of social relationships, there is always a negotiation between tradition and modernity, reflected in the relationship between food and identity.

Families and Relationships A

ROOM 402

Only Connect: Loneliness, Kindness and the Missing Discourse of Solidarity

Anderson, S., Brownlie, J.
(Simon Anderson Consulting)

The related ideas of loneliness and kindness have been much discussed recently in policy and practice circles in the UK. There is, for example, a Campaign to End Loneliness, drawing together the efforts of five third sector partner organisations; a variety of local and national initiatives underway (such as the Scottish Government's Social Isolation and Loneliness Fund); and the well-publicised Jo Cox Commission on Loneliness. Countless news features and opinion pieces have drawn attention to the 'loneliness epidemic' and its damaging consequences for individuals and communities - often citing the claim that social isolation is as damaging to our health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day (Holt-Lunstad, 2015). Meanwhile, the idea that 'small acts of kindness' might be key to tackling loneliness has been promoted by a range of actors, including the Carnegie Trust and the Campaign to End Loneliness itself (with its #kindnesscan initiative).

But while loneliness and kindness both speak to core sociological ideas - of community, solidarity and social capital, alienation and anomie - neither features prominently in contemporary sociological discourse and debate.

This paper asks what a critical sociological engagement in this area might add to discourses that currently tend towards individualised and psychological framings. It unpacks what we actually mean when we talk about loneliness and kindness, looks at the empirical basis of the claim that loneliness is increasing, explores the relationship between the two concepts, and argues for a more radical and solidaristic framing of both.

Exploring Contemporary Narratives of Childhood Sexual Abuse and Troubled Relationships in Popular Drama

Woodiwiss, J.
(University of Huddersfield)

Since the Jimmy Savile case in the UK, widespread media coverage of celebrity sexual abuse cases has raised public concern and large numbers of adults have identified themselves as victims of historic childhood sexual abuse (CSA), often through difficult or troubled relationships.

In this paper I will draw on research with self-identified adult victims of CSA, self-help literature aimed at adult victims of CSA, and popular UK television drama featuring a CSA storyline, to look at contemporary narratives of CSA. I will argue that one particular story has become so dominant that it not only permeates all aspects of popular culture but its telling constrains or even prohibits discussion about the nature, causes or consequences of sexual abuse in childhood. This is a story based on a belief that sexual abuse (or even just sex) in childhood is inevitably and overwhelmingly psychologically damaging, for example resulting in difficult or troubled adult relationships.

I argue that this story is underpinned by particular views of childhood and adulthood, which deny what Liz Kelly termed 'the other side of being a victim'. In addition it constructs particular behaviours, relationships or occupations (seen as symptoms of sexual abuse) as wrong, and thereby not only restricts the parameters of acceptable behaviour but identifies victims of CSA as responsible for difficulties in their relationships.

Identity Work in Newly Formed Adoptive Families

Palmer, C.
(Cardiff University)

This paper explores the day to day identity work undertaken by new adoptive parents who have adopted older children. I define older children as those aged four and over. This paper draws on 14 qualitative interviews with adoptive parents, approximately nine months after a new child had arrived in their family home. I consider how adoptive parents help their child to understand their experience of living with previous families, both in terms of living with foster families and their birth family, and how parents conceptualise their relationship with the child's significant others on an ongoing basis.

This paper will discuss how adoptive parents use artefacts and adoption talk to make sense of identities (both their own and their child's) in non-conventional families. I explore how identities are negotiated both within, and externally to, the adoptive family context. I will consider how adoptive parents manage the complex emotions associated with supporting their child to understand their past experiences. I examine the challenges for adoptive parents in building a coherent, yet child-friendly, narrative about the child's history, where they need to negotiate and explain complex social issues such as poverty, child abuse, domestic violence and substance misuse.

In this paper, I consider the difficulty of managing identity issues in a newly formed family unit, when parents are still seeking to establish their relationship with their new child. Older children are active participants in the work of constructing identities, as they can remember and articulate their experience of living with previous families.

Discourses of 'Toxic' Friendship: Rethinking the Everyday Realities of Friendship

Lahad, K., van Hooff, J.
(Tel-Aviv University)

Recently there has been a great deal of media attention given over to the phenomena of 'toxic' friendship. This paper aims to critically explore this discourse as a significant lens through which to view the everyday tensions and affects of close friendships. By problematizing the assumed practices and unmet expectations of friendship we argue that there is a missing formal institutionalised script for addressing friendship issues or difficulties. To a certain extent, the media's growing interest in toxic friendships reflects this problematic. Our analysis also shows that the new category of 'toxic' friendship builds upon the ideal of neoliberal entrepreneurial self, which takes control of its fate and benefits from practices of self-knowledge (Rose, 1990; 1998). We thus claim that the recurring advice to end toxic relationships reflects a 'hierarchy of intimacy' (Budgeon, 2006) in which one's partner and family of origin take precedence and are worth 'investing' in.

As such, these discourses offer reductive, disposable approach to friendship ties that attempts to design out the complexities and ambivalences of what can be a challenging relationship. By looking at the silences, the miscommunications, the stuckness and bewilderment, which characterize these relationships our analysis emphasizes the need to look beyond these popular representations of friendships. In this way, the paper contributes to existing critical friendship literature (Smart et al, 2012; Finn, 2015) to provide a significant contribution to the conceptualisation of friendships and personal life.

Families and Relationships B

ROOM 218

Narrative Inheritance and Intergenerational Learning About Alcohol in Families

Fenton, L.

(University of Manchester)

This presentation explores how family stories around alcoholism and heavy drinking are shared across generations. Drawing on life history interviews with 38 women, I examine accounts of intergenerational familial learning about alcohol. In their narratives, research participants stressed disruption and discontinuity in the face of family histories of alcoholism and heavy drinking. I argue that family stories provided participants with narrative orientations that highlight the negative and possibly addictive nature of alcohol. Within the 'mnemonic community' (Misztal, 2003) of their families of origin, participants 'inherited' narratives (McNay, 2009) about alcoholic relatives, typically grandparents. Their narratives communicated empathy towards the situation of their parents as children. I investigate how these participants have taken on their parents' childhood memories as facets of their own pasts, and consider the consequences of these narratives for how participants approached alcohol at later points of the life course.

'Doing' Family Through the Practices of Passing on

Holmes, H.

(University of Manchester)

This paper explores how mundane objects are passed on through kinship networks and how these practices become part of the 'doing' of family and relationality (Morgan, 2011). Based on a three year project exploring everyday thrift, the paper draws upon both primary interview data with 30 households, alongside a Mass Observation Directive issued by the author. It takes the work of Finch and Mason (2000) as its starting point, exploring how objects are inherited and passed down. However, it extends Finch and Mason's scope of 'passing on' by arguing that passing on is not just a practice which occurs through inheritance, but through a myriad of relational networks, forming social and kinship bonds. Furthermore, the paper illustrates how 'passing on' involves items which are neither heirlooms nor keepsakes but are instead mundane, every day and ordinary. Such items are passed on and kept both for sentimental reasons but also their residual use value. In sum the paper argues that it is through the practices of passing on and the everyday use of such mundane items that relationality is produced, imagined and memorialised (Smart, 2007).

Lifecourse

ROOM 021

Neighbourhood Effects on Children's Life Satisfaction

Knies, G.

(ISER University of Essex)

Interest in the links between neighbourhood quality and structural outcomes has burgeoned in the last two decades. Studies of so-called neighbourhood effects have mainly focused on adults and objective well-being outcomes and few consider children as they transition into adulthood or subjective well-being outcomes. We address this gap with an analysis of neighbourhood quality and child well-being for children age 10–15 years living in England. Drawing on data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) linked with geo-coded information about the children's immediate neighbourhood contexts we test empirically whether children's life satisfaction depends on their relative income position in the neighbourhood. From the perspective of neighbourhood effects research this is an empirical test of relative deprivation theory, which posits that people are unhappier the better off their neighbours are. From the perspective of

happiness research, the research is a test of whether or not the so-called 'relative income' hypothesis also holds when the reference group concerned is one's neighbours and if the individuals under focus are children. We control extensively for other characteristics of individuals, their families and their neighbours and formulate more sophisticated hypotheses about possible routes for the comparison effect to operate. In addition, the longitudinal structure of both our neighbourhood context dataset and the UKHLS allows us to control for unobserved heterogeneity at the neighbourhood and at the individual level. The empirical results suggest that richer neighbours are a negative externality to children's life satisfaction.

'Siting' Solidarities: Children's Experiences of the Politics of Solidarities in Their Lives Following the Hull Flood of 2007

Moran-Ellis, J.
(University of Sussex)

This paper revisits data from a project funded by the ESRC, the Environment Agency and Hull City Council which investigated children and young people's experiences of, and agency in, the flood recovery process (Walker et al, 2010). The data generated with the children through storyboards, interviews and small group discussions are analysed here in terms of the geographical, structural and social mediation/disruption of solidarities from the children's point of view with an emphasis on questions of politicization of the children's world views. The flood in question occurred in Kingston-upon-Hull in 2007 with particularly catastrophic effects on working class parts of the city. The relevance of the socio-economic status of the affected neighbourhoods for the forms of solidarities which were important to the children in the study emerges strongly through their accounts of the aftermath of the flood and the process of recovering. For all the children these solidarities were relevant across multiple sites and were recognised as such by the children themselves. However, the extent to which the effects on their lives becomes a platform for their politicisation was limited. I argue that analyses of solidarities need to include understandings of how processes of politicisation do or do not emerge within those groups. In the case of children this is particularly important since ideologies of innocence or vulnerability often serve to inhibit adult engagement with children over political questions with the consequence that the establishment of a political sense of community, solidarity and disruption for children is inhibited.

How Does Community Shape Lives and Construct Identities? Growing Up in Post-War Aberdeen

Wallace, C., Abbott, P.
(University of Aberdeen)

Life trajectories are shaped by a combination of public institutions, cohort experiences and the social patterning of the life course (Mayer 2009). To this we would add the informal institutions of family, neighbourhood and friends. These factors converge in particular places in particular ways and childhood especially is shaped by these localised experiences because children's activities are geographically bounded by the places they can reach. This research looks at the localised experiences of a cohort of children growing up in Aberdeen as part of a long term cohort study (Aberdeen Children of the Nineteen Fifties). It considers how this intersection of place and life course enables us to understand the construction of 'community' and 'identity' in a post-war world.

Medicine, Health and Illness

ROOM 024

A Strong Structuration Approach to Understanding Patient Internet Usage

Seguin, M., Hall, L., Stevenson, F.
(University College London)

Existing research examining patient's use of the internet to obtain health information tends to focus on either individual-level barriers/facilitators to engaging General Practitioners (GPs) in discussions on the online information, or on factors which encourage patients to 'go online' in the first place. However, exploration of wider structural-level drivers which impact upon patient eHealth behaviour, and conversely the impact of their behaviour upon structures, remain unexamined. Informed by strong structuration theory (SST), the present paper draws upon the Harnessing Resources from the Internet (HaRI) study data to shed light on the sequential interplay between structural factors that enable or inhibit patients to seek online health information, and patient's online behaviours that allow them to navigate, modify or challenge existing structures. Elements of SST informed the thematic analysis of approximately 300 video-recorded GP consultations, 30 patient and 10 GP semi-structured interviews (selected from those video recorded) conducted in the United Kingdom. Policies encouraging patients to advocate for their own health objectives, paired with the ubiquitous nature of online health information facilitated patients in 'going online.' Patients viewed their internet use as empowering them to get more out of their consultation time with their GP, and to obtain desired treatment paths. The application of SST to interpret patient's online health research captures the interaction between patient agency and health structures, representing a fresh way of thinking about patient action and the health care system.

Intergenerational Mobility in Relative Educational Attainment and Health-Related Behaviours in Europe

Gugushvili, A., Zhao, Y.
(University of Oxford)

Research on intergenerational educational mobility and health-related behaviours yields mixed findings. Depending on the direction of mobility and the type of mechanisms involved, we can expect positive or negative association between the two. One of the reasons why past findings are inconclusive might be the inappropriate operationalisation of intergenerational educational mobility and inadequate modelling strategy of mobility effects. Recent social mobility scholarship increasingly recognises that, in order to understand the net effect of intergenerational educational mobility, individuals' and their parents' education has to be viewed and operationalised in relative rather than absolute terms, that is, as a positional good, taking into account the relative prevalence of qualifications in parental and offspring generations. In this study, we use data from the 7th round of the European Social Survey (ESS) conducted in 2014 which contains information on a wide array of health-related behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and drug consumption, dietary intake, physical activity levels, risky sexual behaviour, and health service usage. The main explanatory variable, intergenerational educational mobility, is operationalised in terms of relative intergenerational educational mobility based on the prevalence of specified qualifications in parental and offspring generations in 22 European societies. In terms of modelling strategy, we build on diagonal reference models (DRMs) in which the estimates for the consequences of intergenerational mobility are derived by comparing the health-related behaviour of intergenerationally mobile individuals to the health-related behaviour of intergenerationally immobile individuals located in the corresponding educational ladder of origins and destinations.

Building Community: A Realist Review of Evidence on How Groups in Pregnancy Care May Support Equity and Effectiveness of Care

McCourt, C.

(City, University of London)

As part of a larger programme of research (the 'REACH Pregnancy Programme'), a realist review was undertaken as part of the development of a Pilot study of Group Antenatal Care (Pregnancy Circles) within a London NHS Trust. This model has been implemented at small-scale in various contexts globally, with some promising results. Notwithstanding, we considered that the theories underpinning the approach and mechanisms of action needed further analysis and clarification. Benefit was also envisaged from an improved understanding of the complex contextual factors of relevance, recognising large variations across healthcare systems. A realist review was considered a superior approach compared with a traditional systematic review, enabling articulation of theories and mechanisms of effect,

A systematic review was conducted using a realist design. EPPI-Reviewer v4 was used to manage the review including screening, data extraction and synthesis. As prescribed by the method, logic models/programme theories were developed by all researchers as integral to the iterative process. The Context-Mechanism-Outcomes (CMO) schema guided data extraction and synthesis of study findings, and our initial programme theories were revised accordingly.

This presentation will describe the process and the theoretical insights drawn from it, with a focus on the theme of building community. The approach was found to be challenging but highly appropriate for reviews that seek to uncover mechanisms by which interventions may have an effect and their interaction with social context. In many studies, programme theories were implicit rather than fully articulated. The emerging findings in relation social groups and wellbeing will be discussed.

Methodological Innovations

Room 214

Messy Encounters; Methodological and Ethical Issues in Arts-Based Ethnographic Research

Rowley, H.

(Manchester Metropolitan University)

PARTISPACE, is an EU Horizon 2020 funded project investigating spaces and styles of youth participation across eight cities. The Men's room is an arts and social care homelessness charity and one of the selected sites for the city case study of Manchester.

Critical social research has a history of seeking out marginalised groups to foreshadow against mainstream perspectives but it can be coercive (Batsleer, 2010). Participatory methods offer ideal tools in operationalising the lived experiences of participants whilst art-based methods have been recognised to open up communicative possibilities rather than tokenistic gestures (Batsleer, 2011, Gatenby and Humphries, 2000).

In this context, an action research project and eight month ethnography was undertaken with the Men's Room. To foreground the participants' voices and experiences, they were positioned as the lead creators. Lost and Found aimed to highlight issues facing the homeless community through a series of art installations throughout Manchester. The project culminated in walking tours, led by the men and a film documentary was made.

The ethnographic research process was one of socio-cultural accompaniment and drew upon feminist approaches to research, attempting to subvert hierarchies of knowledge by unsettling the presumed authority of the researcher whilst engaging in reflexivity (Enria, 2016; Reinharz, 1992). This paper will interrogate methodological and ethical issues that were encountered during the research process whilst particular attention will be paid to issues of representation and recognition in producing outputs from the project.

Exploring Researcher Understandings of 'Voice' in Participatory Visual Methods

McCulloch, D.
(Open University)

The findings presented in this paper explore researcher understandings of 'voice', and in what ways, if at all, researchers understand participatory visual methods to give 'voice' to participants. The findings presented are part of a wider ESRC National Centre for Research Methods funded research project, which aims to evaluate the extent to which participatory visual methods give 'voice' to participants.

What Impact Did the Methodological Debates of the 1970s Have on British Sociology? The Surprising Revelation of the Peel (1968) and Wakeford (1979) Reports on Sociology Methods Courses

Panayotova, P.
(University of Edinburgh)

This paper contains the first systematic analysis of the Peel (1968) and Wakeford (1979) reports on undergraduate sociology methods courses. These reports were specially prepared for the BSA and were presented and discussed at length at the BSA conferences in 1968 and in 1979. They thereby form an essential part of the Association's history and its engagement with the teaching of methods in sociology.

The present article outlines the major trends in methods teaching in the late 60s, highlighting the teaching of quantitative methods in this period and draws interesting comparisons with the late 70s. But the broader aim of the analysis is to assess the extent to which debates surrounding the rise of feminist sociology and contemporary critiques of 'positivism' affected what methods were taught to undergraduate students. It challenges the commonly held view that, by the late 70s, these debates had fundamentally changed the nature of sociology and sociology teaching in the UK and argues that this view needs to be modified in light of the results of the analysis of Peel and Wakeford which show a remarkable continuity through the 60s and 70s in what sociology students were being taught in methods courses.

A Multilevel Longitudinal Frame for Understanding Processes of Gender Socialisation and Inequality

Sullivan, O., Gershuny, J., Robinson, J.
(University of Oxford)

Drawing on existing cross-sectional theoretical models based on structural, ideological and interactional levels of gender, we present a multilevel longitudinal model for understanding processes of gender socialisation and inequality. We call this model 'lagged generational change'. The empirical inspiration arises from the slow and stuttering move towards gender convergence in paid and unpaid work shown by time use data across the countries of the developed world over the past half-century. The model builds upon our previous work, referring both to processes of 'lagged adaptation' and to 'embedded interaction'.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A

ROOM 003

RACE, CLASS, IDENTITY AND BREXIT

Conflict, Conviviality & Crisis: The Narrative Construction of Community Relations in Brexit Britain

Dobernack, J.
(Newcastle University)

Dynamics among new migrant, post-migrant and non-migrant populations in the UK have received more attention in the post-referendum context. Popular accounts often make groups' relational experiences tangible by highlighting different dimensions of 'crisis'. This includes narratives attached to the 'white working class' and its 'community life', to residential or educational patterns among post-migrants and to European migrants' experience of Brexit. Such accounts claim to describe relational patterns, which they visualize in terms of conflict, foregrounding the scarcity of resources, the ownership of space or the integrity of community life. In addition to ideas about the impact of immigration on 'native populations' or 'local communities', there is now some acknowledgement that European migrants face discrimination and anxiety about their prospects. Such accounts coincide with well-established conceptions of crisis that are attached to 'multiculturalism' and British Muslim life.

The aim with this paper is to explore narrative constructions of crisis with an interest in their role (or lack thereof) in shaping forms of relational micropolitics in Brexit Britain. My aim is to consider the presence of crisis narratives across three levels: their construction and circulation at the national level; their application in geographically specific circumstances; and the extent to which they are (and can be) inhabited by the situated actors that they implicate. For the latter, the paper draws on ethnographic fieldwork and a small number of interviews with non-, post- and new migrants in the city of Lincoln.

Race, Class and Belonging in Brexit Britain

Rigby, J.
(University of Chester)

This paper discusses the racialized framing of working class identity, community and social solidarity in the run up to, and aftermath of, the referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union. Drawing on the postcolonial sociology of Gurminder Bhambra and Satnam Virdee's account of race and class formation, the paper argues that the representation of working class Brexit voters as a forgotten 'white working class' seriously distorts the multi-ethnic and multi-racial composition of working class communities. The popularity and political purchase of this trope, moreover, is symptomatic of a wider 'culturalization of politics' and 'culturalization of class' that has obscured the entrenchment of class power and inequality in neoliberal capitalism. The particular understanding of identity, community and social solidarity implicit in the discourse of the white working class, thus ultimately serves to prevent a genuine confrontation with Britain's postcolonial condition and the changing nature of class composition in British society. By contributing to a better understanding of the changing social conditions under which working class identity, community and social solidarity are formed and framed, it is hoped that space is opened up for the recognition and development of more open and cosmopolitan forms.

Post-Brexit Referendum Racism - Locating the Rural

Kerrigan, N.

(Coventry University)

The rural studies literature has demonstrated that idyllic constructions of the British countryside have tended to perpetuate images of problem and crime free environments which mask exclusionary processes that marginalise specific social groups, including migrant populations. Indeed, there is now a growing body of mainly qualitative research which details the experiences of rural racism experienced by migrant groups and the way in which statutory and voluntary agencies have responded to the needs of migrants living in rural areas. However, in the aftermath of the 2016 EU referendum and the sudden surge in race and faith-related hate incidents, academic research and the media have tended to focus on the experiences of migrants living in urban areas. Based on a conjectural analysis, therefore, this talk questions the positionality of the rural in the wider debates around 'race' and Brexit. To do this, the author will contextualise the tangential but connected racialised discourses of the 'Leave' campaigns; one based on a flagging loss of empire (Vote Leave) and the other immigration and insular nationalism (Leave.EU), as well as the role globalisation played in facilitating a cesspool for celebratory modes of racism and hostility to flourish, before examining how the idyllicisation of rurality has hidden and masked incidents of, and reportings/recordings of post-Brexit referendum racism within the British countryside. Lastly, the author will put forward suggestions of what sociology research can do to shed light on this issue.

Everyday Racism in 'Brexit Britain': Affect and the Digital Field

Rajan-Rankin, S.

(University of Kent)

The Brexit referendum result has divided the country, unearthing the fault lines of a raced and classed Britain. New populism logics popularised by the media, suggest that Brexit (and Trump's presidency in the US) are symptomatic of a 'whitelash' by the disenfranchised (white) working class. This paper sets about challenging the new populism arguments around Brexit (Rajan-Rankin, 2017). New research suggests that the white working class have been unfairly blamed for Brexit, distracting attention from the 'big picture' of an unchallenged whiteness and failed diversity project inherited from the historical politics of race, nation and Empire (Bhambhra, 2017; Dorling, 2017; Emajulu, 2017). Having embedded the 'Brexit debate' within this deconstructivist lens, the paper then offers fresh ways to refocus our attention on racism and generalised bigotry experiences in everyday life (Smith, 2015) through the digital field. Using the frameworks of networked affect (Ash, 2012; Pedwell, 2017) this paper invites sociologists to consider how digital media provides a space to connect the discursive, representative and affective responses to Brexit. It examines how everyday racism(s) logics can be constructed, contested and resisted through an affective politics, where imagery around Brexit is created and consumed within a fluid digital field. Examples of digital methodology, including iconic image analysis will be provided to accentuate this analytical turn. This paper then offers an innovative way of understanding Brexit racism in discursive, representative and affective terms. It also examines the potential of the digital field to serve as affective spaces for consumption, contestation and resistance.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B

ROOM 224C

FAMILY AND MIGRATION

An Absent Presence: Separated Child Migrants' Caring Practices and the Fortified Neoliberal State

Rosen, R., Crafter, S., Meetoo, V.

(University College London)

The care of separated migrant children is emblematic of tensions within (neo)liberal capitalist democracies. On the one hand, there is a concern over children's welfare and the protection of those identified as vulnerable, regardless of country of origin. On the other hand, immigration policies support fortification of borders for the nominal protection of citizens. This paper explores such ambiguities, with a focus on the care that separated migrant children themselves provide. We

consider how these care practices are viewed and represented, drawing on interview data with state and non-state actors (e.g. social care, policing and immigration control) involved in the UK's welfare-immigration nexus.

We argue that separated children's caring practices assume an absent presence in the discourses mobilised by these actors: either difficult to articulate or represented in negative and morally-laden terms. We suggest this is because care has often been conceptualized and enacted in paternalistic ways, based on Western capitalist understandings and structuring of childhood which assume that children should be cared for, rather than do caring. Further, where separated children take up active caring roles, this contradicts central claims used to justify, and campaign for, their protection as traumatised and vulnerable victims.

Such an examination sheds light on the complex ways that caring practices are mediated and translated across various geo-political contexts. Here we emphasise the political consequences for separated child migrants in an age of massive state retrenchment from public provision of care and rising xenophobic nationalism.

The Contestation of Family Rights of Migrants in Europe's Free Movement Regime: Brexit and Beyond

Ryan, L., Kilkey, M.

(University of Sheffield)

This paper brings together different sources of data, including critical policy analysis, stakeholder interviews and migrant interviews, and adopts an historical and comparative lens, to explore migrants' lived experiences of shifting migration regimes.

We focus on migrants' family rights within the EU Freedom of Movement Regime. We emphasise the potential implications of Brexit - the UK's withdrawal from the EU - and the shifting migration rights this entails, for EU migrants in the UK and their family members back home in other EU Member States.

Understanding migrants' family rights as constituted at the intersection of migration and welfare policies, in our policy analysis we examine two aspects: firstly, the formation of a 'family of choice' in terms of family/household membership and its geographical location - co-territorial in the UK or transnational; and secondly the distribution of economic risk between the UK State and the individual (family) for forming a 'family of choice'.

Detailed policy analysis of the potential implications of Brexit is supplemented with two sets of interview data. The first comprises data from interviews with policy stakeholders in the EU, the UK and Germany, examining the position of family rights in the European Freedom of Movement Regime, and the dimensions of contestation of family rights in the 'Brexit debate'. The second comprises data from interviews with EU migrants living in the UK both before and after the Brexit decision about the role of family rights within the EU Freedom of Movement regime in their migration and family projects.

Dispersed Belongings: Refugee Youth in Regional Resettlement Locations in the UK and Australia

Nunn, C.

(Durham University)

The growing international trend of resettling refugees outside of traditional gateway cities in less-diverse regional locations presents new challenges for refugee integration. In comparison to superdiverse cities, these new settlement sites have less experience in welcoming refugees, and local populations that are less accustomed to everyday multicultural encounters. While there is an emerging body of research on regional resettlement (e.g. Radford 2016; Larson 2011), there has been insufficient attention paid to how it affects refugee young people, whose engagement with mainstream education and propensity to more quickly adapt to new linguistic and sociocultural contexts often places them at the forefront of refugee-local relations.

Attending to this gap, this paper reports on findings from a study of local belonging among refugee young people in non-traditional resettlement locations. Drawing on participatory, ethnographic and creative research with 24 refugee young people in regional cities in Australia and the United Kingdom, it maps their engagement with the multiple, intersecting fields of (non)belonging that comprise and extend beyond their settlement sites. Family, co-ethnic friendships, rural places, and religious and sporting communities emerge as widely positive fields of belonging. However, across multiple fields – from schools to neighbourhoods – encounters with local young people are highly uneven. While at times positive, these encounters include absence of contact, un/intentional exclusion, and overt discrimination.

Findings from this study suggest the need to augment refugee-centred approaches to integration in regional locations with whole-of-community strategies that support education, engagement, and dialogue, particularly among young people.

Migrant Families from MENA Countries and Communities: Experiences of Care in Britain

Mehdizadeh, N.

Britain now has a more diverse population than at any time in its history. There is a dearth of studies on the experience of work and care of migrant Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) families living in Britain and none which focus on those who have left their countries due to war/conflict. Understanding such families' experiences is an important foundation for future family, employment and care policy in Britain. There are additional problems for migrant families with organising work and family life because of a scarcity of family and community networks. Thus, care may often become a heavy burden on employed parents, and a significant barrier to employment. This paper is drawn from a wider ongoing study on the work and care experiences of migrant families from MENA countries in Britain. This paper focuses on the care experiences of migrant families in Britain who have been displaced by conflict. The aim of the paper is to gain insights into the experiences of such families and how their experiences of work and care differ between Britain and their country of origin, using in-depth interviews. The initial findings revealed that in the absence of the social

networks available to them in their country of origin, in particular the extended family, these families used strategies involving care provided by the state, as well as support networks of friends both from their own communities and from Britain. The findings indicated a requirement for greater state provision of more flexible, affordable and accessible care.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies

ROOM 410

'Are You Going To Do As You're Told...?': Everyday Failure and Disruption As A Means To Explore The Domestic Practice of Internet Use

Davis, R.

With the increasingly wide range of digital media available to people in the UK, there is a more sophisticated and complex embedding within everyday domestic contexts. More seamless experiences are created, reworking space-time within the home, and significantly some behaviours and objects disappearing from conscious day-to-day life altogether.

But what happens when the technologies or infrastructures that support this integration into everyday life break down, fail or are resisted by individuals? This presentation will explore how these features can contribute to the ongoing revision of how to study and understand use, highlighting the importance of practice, affordance and domestication within media research.

A practice theory based method I developed brings to the fore a more materially focused perspective that reflects both the creative and innovative ways media are appropriated, as well as the enabling and constraining influence of different media technology.

This approach was used in my 2015 EPSRC and BT funded PhD 'Home is Where the Wi-Fi Connects Automatically', a multi-method qualitative study of 15 individual households. Diary-Interview methods were part of a participant orientated approach (including a total of 60 depth interviews and 45 sets of diaries), tracking an individual's everyday life.

The significance of this research is that the study and method promoted creates a vivid sense of the complex mix of expanding integration, and cautious resistance towards today's increasingly continuous forms of computer-based connectivity. It also demonstrates an approach that creates a workable practical method for practice theory to adopt and develop.

The Future of the Web? An STS Speculation on Alternatives

Hardcastle, F., Halford, S., Moreau, L.
(University of Southampton)

This paper is concerned with the challenges of online identity as the everyday interaction of individuals and groups with online information and devices, are increasingly being 'datafied' on the Web. At the heart of this are technologies, mechanisms and practices of Online behavioural tracking and advertising (OBTA) that are often represented as the underlying business model for online content production. OBTA have raised concerns in areas such as privacy, discrimination, algorithmic bias, social engineering and that they are increasingly being 'baked into' the Web. We challenge the logic that these are inevitable collateral damage of a free and open Web and use the broad epistemological and methodological approach of STS to imagine an alternative future for the Web. The paper has four parts. First, we describe our theoretical framework inspired by social theory (Haggerty, 2009; Haraway, 2016; Massey, 2005), speculative design (Bardzell & Bardzell, 2013; Dunne & Raby, 2013; Maplass, 2013), concepts of sociotechnical imaginary (Jasanoff, 2015), and theorising affordances (Davies, 2017). Second, we present a new model that conceptualises how the entities (inputs, outputs), agents (human, non-human), and activities (8 phases) influencing or producing a targeted ad could be documented and queried in a hypothetical scenario. Third, we analyse qualitative research with OBTA stakeholders to scope the practicality of this model. Fourth, we use some of the findings to imagine a space where the model could be used for enhancing accountability. We suggest this new imaginary could help positioning the future of the Web on an alternative trajectory.

The Enjoyment of Decoding Memes and the Use of Embodied Cultural Capital in the Context of Online Political Campaign: A Case Study of Labour's Social Media Campaign in 2017 Snap Election

Zhang, C.
(Durham University)

Internet memes are user-generated content that users actively change and alter images and texts to give them a specific meaning (Provencher Langlois, 2014). For the 2017 snap election, Labour's social media campaign and especially its use of memes have been depicted by the press as the secret weapon that won the votes from the younger generation (e.g. Corcoran, 2017; Parkinson, 2017). The discursive power of memes has been discussed in previous studies (e.g. Nissenbaum and Shifman, 2017; Milner, 2012), but we seldom see cases that memes are actually being used for serious political campaigns. After a preliminary investigation about people's perception on Labour's memes usage, we found a potential theme: adopting a Bourdieusian approach, some seemingly amusing memes (apart from being consumed for entertainment) can also be symbolically consumed in a more sophisticatedly way with the appropriation of embodied cultural capital which acquired from practices in higher education settings. For some students, the enjoyment of decoding the codes deeply embedded in some amusing memes by appropriating learnt political, economic, philosophical and historical knowledge may attract them to continue following and actively engaging with Labour or

Corbyn related posts on social media (but not necessarily turn them to support Labour or Corbyn). With the aim to continue exploring this theme, we intend to conduct focus groups with university students who had been actively engaging with Labour/Corbyn related posts (the decoders) and interview with members of a Durham local Labour campaign group (the encoders).

Re-configuring Web Imaginaries: Reflections on Community-Based Web Archiving for Social Justice

Ogden, J.

(University of Southampton)

The Web is ephemeral, performative and perpetually made and remade through the everyday activities of heterogeneous actors. The instability and precariousness of web-based content has galvanised a field of practice around the curation of web archives - or 'archived' collections of historical snapshots of the Web. Drawing on online/offline ethnographic research in web archiving communities, this paper explores how web archiving is serving the aims of an array of social/data justice advocates and activist archivists amidst a global climate of government surveillance, concerns over the trustworthiness of online information sources and commercial/platform control of user-contributed content. Here web archives are reflected on as 'places' where the past, present and future of the Web collapses around an evolving assemblage of sociotechnical practices and actors dedicated to enabling different, (and at times, conflicting) community-defined web imaginaries. Based on a combination of observations, interviews and documentary sources, this paper argues that the web archival activities of organisations, people and bots are both historically-situated and embedded in the contemporary politics of online communication and information sharing; and reveals web archives to be contested sites where these politics are enabled, enacted and re-enacted over time. The paper contributes to wider discussions around the performance of power and politics on the Web, and raises new questions regarding the ways in which communities negotiate challenges concerning centralisation, technological development and sustainability, 'free'/volunteer labour, self-governance and distributed collection and storage of web archives.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A Room 001

Specific Activists: Hearing Marginalised Voices in Trans and Intersex Activism

Humphrey, R.

(University of Glasgow)

Drawing from fieldwork in Australia and ongoing fieldwork in Malta and the UK, this paper will address the relationships between trans and intersex activists paying attention to the ways these activists navigate broader understandings of sex, gender and at times sexuality within activist settings that can be more broadly situated as LGBTI, gender-based, or human rights focused. This paper will tease out tensions within these activist relationships in relation to those that feel they are not heard within activist spaces as well as those that feel able to speak on behalf of a diverse and sometimes fractured community. The importance of lived experience and shared understandings is shown to be very important to the activists I have worked with. My own experiences as both an insider and an outsider to the communities discussed is an important feature of my analysis and this paper will discuss not only the ways in which my identities have affected my access but also the ways in which I am read in those spaces and how that adds to the relationships I am able to forge and the analysis I can produce. This paper offers a sociological analysis of the relationships within and between trans and intersex activists but I hope it will provide an interesting insight into the complexity of discourses here that will be relevant for those with an interest in human rights, gender activism and LGBTI movements.

Community, Connection and the 'Power' of Orgasm: An Exploration of the London and New York Orgasmic Meditation Communities

Pilcher, K.

(Aston University)

Drawing upon 32 in-depth interviews with people who practice 'orgasmic meditation' and participate within 'OM' communities in London and New York, this paper analyses the extent to which OM facilitates the transgression of traditional gender and sexual power dynamics. Orgasmic Meditation is a 15 minute 'goalless' practice in which a woman's clitoris is 'stroked' by a fully-clothed male or female partner. The paper explores what is important about both the practice and the community for participants, namely: that OM enables women to establish clear boundaries in intimate interactions and to have a language to articulate desire that is not dominated by a 'male in the head' (Holland, 1998), and, for some, to 'reclaim' (Pitts, 1998) body parts for themselves. For many participants, OM is much more than a 'sexual' practice but is a life philosophy linked to self-development and establishing greater connection in relationships. Some women framed the community as a 'Sisterhood' that centres women's empowerment through the 'power' or 'energy' of the female orgasm. Yet some participants discussed moments when gendered power dynamics were reinforced. Further, there are tensions in deciding whether to 'come out' as an 'OMer' to friends/family; for those who leave the community but may return; and with those who have separated themselves from the commercial company associated with the practice and created an alternative community. Theorised through a queer feminist perspective, it is argued that OM can offer women a space to explore sexuality on their own terms, depending upon the contextual dynamics at play.

Selling Love: Dance Host, Sex and Money in Mainland China

Chen, J.

(University of Cambridge)

This study examines the experiences of migrant dance hosts who accompany middle-aged women dancing on stage in the ballroom, sell intimacy and engage in sexual activity off stage, with the purpose of capturing an intimate and 'up-close' picture of how and why heterosexual male dance hosts understand and undertake their work in Chinese mainstream patriarchal society. This research adopts participant observation in the ballroom and in-depth interview with a number of dance hosts and the manager of the ballroom. Firstly, in light of the dance host serving women in the ballroom, this research raises awareness of the relationship between the changing nature of China as an emerging capitalist Chinese society and the resulting impact on commodification of relationships and intimacy. Secondly, with shared masculine values in Chinese patriarchal society, this research illuminates the shifts in attitudes and practices of gendered desires, intimacy, and the body in contemporary China. Thirdly, the study aims to expand the sociological inquiry into the silenced voices and coping mechanisms of male migrants in relation to their clients, the market and the state.

Workplace Sexual Harassment in Pakistan: Effects of Women's Working Lives

Arun, S., Jamil, S.

(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Workplace Sexual Harassment (WSH) is increasingly gaining attention in academic debates, policies and every practices. WSH is seen as a dominant practice of patriarchal power that subordinates women in their work place. Through a qualitative research design examining both primary and secondary sources of data, the study highlights the wide prevalence of WSH in Pakistan, where women face abusive behaviour in their professional lives regardless of higher human and educational qualifications, impacting of their working lives. Through virtual ethnography based research methods with social activists, analysis of online-published reports and case studies, the study explores the reasons behind the phenomenon of WSH and its effects on women's working lives in Pakistan. women's lives, increasing their vulnerability through cultural, social and economic levels. Dominant patriarchal mind-sets, social acceptability of WSH, inadequate family support, low level of legal awareness, insufficient law enforcement agencies' support and poor implementation of anti-SH laws in the country had remained core factors to increase the Sexual Harassment (SH) against women in both at the workplace and other public places.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B ROOM 221

Everything is and is not Connected: Social Research, Social Policy and Extremism

Bailey, G.

(Manchester Metropolitan University)

In 2009, Stoke was described as the 'jewel in the crown' of the BNP, although this epithet was also used for another city soon after. After this, Dudley and Birmingham became key sites for EDL demonstrations. The Westminster attack led to Birmingham being described as an Islamist 'terror hotspot': the rebooted EDL returned to the city in response.

In this presentation I reflect on a decade of researching the far-right and radical Islamism, including interviews and ethnographic fieldwork with the BNP, the EDL, Liberty GB, and al-Muhajiroun. I argue that the instinct to explain using geographies (in terms of cities and neighbourhoods) - and 'communities' or 'cultures' (using ethno-religious and class categorisations) is counterproductive and tightens the focus such that much is missed. Social researchers, journalists and policy makers contribute to this through area-based studies (including my own), electoral and attitudinal analysis, and then targeted interventions and programmes including Prevent and Connecting Communities. Likewise, the various political actors, including the far-right and those opposing them also focus their energies on particular places, and given that such activity helps promote more activity, this place-based approach becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Instead, I argue that the bases of extremisms are to be found everywhere and anywhere. Further, because ideas, people and places are all connected and at the same time not connected, then everyone is implicated in the processes of societal conflict. Hence, responses to societal problems should be at societal level and empowering, as opposed to picking on the first obvious target.

Contested Identity and Indigenous Rights Debate: Redefining 'Terrorism' and the Rebranded Biafra Movement

Alichie, B.

(Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria)

This study interrogates the varying misconceptions of terrorism in relation to the ethnic agitations of the Indigenous People of Biafra - IPOB (a movement seeking independence from Nigeria) as a case study. It attempts the unanswered questions of deeply contested identities and ethnic struggles as the new 'face' of terrorism. By defining terrorism and examining ways in which the movement's quest for self-governance constitutes (or not) acts of violence, it situates these within the context of central sociological themes of identity and violence and dissects their innate inter-connectedness to the new terrorism discourse.

Using a mixed methods approach comprising archival records and interviews; it further investigates the motivations of several actors: supporters and opponents of IPOB alike in contesting ethnic identity in a multi-ethnically diverse nation within the collective discourse of marginalization.

Employing Cassirer's 'relationalism' and Tajfel's social identity theory on how contesting identities directly or indirectly reproduce wider group conflicts, agitations and violence; and ways in which volatile contexts like Nigeria can harness positive inter-group relations and diversity to discourage social divisions (and acts of terror) for emerging indigenous movements.

The study establishes that contending actors of the IPOB agitation/discourse draw varying interpretations from the United Nations' Declaration for the rights of indigenous people and minorities for the current intensification of social conflicts, heightened tensions and divisions.

Multiple Identities of the Working Class in Post-Soviet Russia

Vanke, A.

(University of Manchester)

The study of working-class identities has a long-standing tradition in Sociology (Savage 2005). According to intersectional approach, social identities are constructed in crossroads of class, gender, age and race (Crenshaw 1991). In the paper, I focus on multiple identities of working-class people working at the machine building plant and residing in an industrial neighbourhood in Russian regional city. The paper is based on qualitative data collected in the group project on being and culture of industrial workers in 2017. Together with colleagues, I apply case-study methodology. The research reveals several types of working-class identities in post-Soviet Russia. First, workers of Soviet generation have a strong generational identity of a Soviet man who is a good person transmitting common-shared values of humanity. Secondly, the informants over 50-s have an aged identity of a Russian pensioner receiving benefits from the state and continuing a professional career. Thirdly, female workers perform a feminine identity of a craftswoman making something with her own hands, while male workers try to construct hegemonic masculine identity of a breadwinner and defender. But in the reality they have relatively equal gender relations. Notably, workers of both generations have "shadowed" class identity. Answering the questions about self-identification they were speaking at first about personal traits and belonging to hobby communities. After a deeper reflection, the informants started speaking they are "normal people", "ordinary workers", "working-class". Despite fragmented class identity, workers also articulated the problem of social divisions while mentioning about various inequalities they face with in everyday life.

An Experimental Investigation of How Does Identity Salience Influence Donation Behavior?

Sonmez, B

(University of Essex)

This project experimentally tries to examine how people shape their donation behaviour towards global and national charities when they are implicitly primed with global and their national identity in the lab environment. In this respect, this study will use social proximity in understanding donation behaviour by implicitly using identity salience improved by Shih et al. (1999). Moreover, the present study will try to evaluate the moderation effects of citizenship norms on the relations between social proximity and donation behaviour towards global and national charities. It is mainly hypothesised that the participants primed with their global identity donate more towards the international charity, and the participants primed with their national identity donate more towards the national charity. Finally, the study will hypothesise that the participants who score high on the norms of engaged citizenship donate more towards these charities.

Social Divisions / Social Identities C

ROOM 222

'Us', 'Them' and 'Me'; Negotiating Identity in Specialist Sex Work Support

Taylor, B.

(University of Huddersfield)

This paper will discuss some of the key findings from my doctoral research project on specialist support for sex workers, which aimed to explore the practices of a service, the experience of participating within it, and the lived culture of the service. Due to the paucity of academic research in this context, ethnographic methods of data collection were carried out in a support service for women in the North of England, including semi-structured interviews and participant observations, which took place between August 2015 and December 2016. This paper will explore issues of identity evident within the data, including the dynamics of 'us', 'them' and 'me' relationships between service-users and service-providers, and within each group. Due to the way in which sex work has been historically discussed and debated, and the many differing positions on sex work; the way in which sex workers negotiate their identity, both as sex workers, and as service-users, is of particular significance. This is also the case when it comes to exploring how service-providers negotiated their identities within the service, in light of the many differing understandings of how support for sex workers should be approached, and the way in which services provider perspectives can often conflict.

The Living with Porn(ography) Project: Participatory Researching to Build Collective Knowledge

Beresford, R.
(University of Sheffield)

In this talk I will discuss my research project Living with Porn(ography) which explores women's lived experiences of pornography using participatory and collective methods. Together with a specially convened group of 8 women, we have been co-researching this topic, and developing our understandings of women's opinions on and feelings about pornography. Building upon my talk from the BSA Conference 2017, I will discuss how the research has progressed, what the findings have been and analyse the use of participatory methods to research pornography. The theme of this year's BSA provides a perfect critical framework through which to discuss and analyse the methodology for this project, and how it has developed new ways of knowing about pornography. The research has been conducted in a collaborative way, with the women participating envisaged as co-researchers. This method, has deeply political implications and I argue could offer a means of building new political relationships, activism and solidarity. Facilitated by our diversity of opinions and experiences, we have worked together to build collective understandings of women's experiences of pornography but in such a way that recognises our difference and diversity. We hope that this collectively produced knowledge can then be used to inform societal discussions and action around pornography. In this talk, I will discuss what collaborative working has to offer when doing social research, and in building new political relationships with one another.

'No Borders' Whilst Maintaining 'Safe Spaces': Boundary Management in Feminist and Queer DIY Punk

Lohman, K.
(University of Surrey)

This paper investigates relationships between identity, belonging and the creation of cultural community 'safe' spaces, through a case study analysis of contemporary queer/feminist do-it-yourself punk scene(s) in the UK. These draw on the aesthetics of Riot Grrrl punk that emerged in the USA in the early 1990s, but are also influenced by contemporary queer, anarchist, feminist and trans politics.

The scenes operate in a way that enables performers, organisers, and its wider community to play with the borders of genre, particularly in terms of deconstructing spatial, cultural, and identity boundaries. Politically, this approach allows an 'opening up' of possibilities, countering the cultural hierarchies and oppressions extant in wider cultural and social life.

Simultaneously, however, the scenes rely on the creation of 'safe spaces' at events. These allow otherwise marginalised people to perform, to experiment, or simply to exist, at events without fear of attack. Such 'safe spaces' rely on the creation and policing of boundaries, of ensuring that attendees adhere to sets of guidelines around behaviour at events. By analysing these two seemingly contradictory approaches to boundary-management, this paper will examine the complexity of scene participants' political work in terms of identity, belonging, and community.

This paper brings together findings from two research projects, 'Trans Music Communities' (2012-3) and 'Punk, Politics and Gender in the UK' (2016-), while also reflecting analytically on the author's own involvement with the scenes in question (2011-). Data includes interviews, participant observation, and content analysis of creative outputs by performers and scene organisers.

Where Have the Women Gone? Questioning the Dominance of Male in Representations of Working Class

Jones, S.

A central tenet of Sociological theory is the formations of communities or groups within society, with working class being perhaps the most debated of these groups. The group working class is usually presented as a definable homogeneous group, definably male. So what role does gender play in defining working class, where are the working class women? Since the 1980's much has been written about working class women's lives, but the image of the working class is male dominated with theories of class structuring a restricted and monolithic voice for working class-ness that leaves working class women's experiences fragmented or mute. Representations of the working class tend to be informed by what has become the acceptable face of working class-ness, focusing on mining, miners, and mining communities leaving women practically invisible.

This paper examines the continuing durability of the male image of being working class, questioning why despite the work that has been done in order to raise awareness of women as workers the myth of women joining the workforce only in times of war, or women's emancipation through work in the 1960's continues. In terms of engaging with the identity of working class does the identity of woman become side-lined with class taking precedence? I would argue no, but this does leave the question where are the working class women in representations of the working class?

Sociology of Education

ROOM 223B

The Jigsaw of Two Linked Data Sets: Who is Missing From the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (Next Steps) and National Pupil Database (NPD), and Implications for Longitudinal Studies

Siddiqui, N., Gorard, S., Boliver, V.
(Durham University)

Next Steps followed a cohort of 15,770 young people born 1989-90. The study swept data in eight waves 2004-2015 and provided potentially valuable details on the determinants of young people's access to higher education institutions and their labour market outcomes. However, there is a bias in any findings due to a gradual drop-out of participants at each wave, reducing the sample size to 7,481 cases (53% missing). Additional information on all participants is here provided through linking with the National Pupil Data Base (NPD) and school census, which tells us more about the initial status of those dropping out, and about the disproportionality of those not dropping out. The final wave has a higher than expected proportion of cohort members who continued post-16 education and also achieved higher Key Stage 5 results which finally determine university admissions. The approach gives useful insights to children who, according to the Next Steps study were from the families below the poverty threshold but were recorded as missing or not labelled Free School Meal eligible (FSMe) in the NPD. Missing FSMe status must be treated with great caution as the findings corroborate emerging new evidence that shows missing cases are from relatively high levels of poverty. The findings have implications for data linking policy which can, to some extent, compensate for participant drop-out if linked with the initial targeted sample rather than the sub-group. But the central message is that longitudinal data can give misleading results given the inevitable level of missing data.

Contextualising the Outcomes: A Comparative Intersectional Analysis of Post-Secondary Transitions for Marginalised Youth in Toronto and London

Maier, R.

(McMaster University)

The proposed presentation is a comparative intersectional analysis of academic outcomes for secondary students in Toronto, Canada and London, United Kingdom, and an exploration of contributing educational and policy contexts at each site. Toronto and London are 'gateway cities' for recent immigrants and have relatively similar ethnoracial and immigration profiles. However, data collected under the Gateway Cities project at McMaster University indicate that youth, particularly marginalized youth, in these locations have significantly different experiences of transition to post-secondary education (PSE). For example, in terms of confirming PSE acceptance, Black males in London appear to be faring much better in comparison to their Torontonians counterparts. What differences in the secondary/PSE systems and policy in each location might be contributing to these differential outcomes? How have social and cultural history led to greater success for certain groups?

Drawing on preliminary results from Gateway Cities, which uses data from the Toronto District School Board Student Census and the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England, I will examine some of the latest findings. The datasets include information on gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, special needs education, and prior academic outcomes, allowing for an intersectional analytical framework that takes into account multiple identity markers and how they interact. Using policy documents from governments and school boards, census data, and literature reviews around academic outcomes, immigration patterns, and social histories in London/Toronto, I will then explore the educational and policy contexts that may help to explain outcome differences and how they might be addressed.

From 'NEET' to 'Unknown' and Beyond. Who is Responsible for Young People not in Education, Employment or Training?

Wrigley, L.

(University of Liverpool)

The purpose of this presentation is to engage in contemporary policy debates surrounding the transition of young people towards employment and education. In particular I will focus on the recent problem of 'NEET' young people becoming 'unknown' or 'lost' due to the lack of clear strategy since the collapse of New Labour policy initiatives (GM Talent Match, 2017; Roberts, 2013). This presentation will give a critically informed opinion on how actors such as the private and voluntary sector have been responsibilised in responding to the employment, training and welfare needs of young people. This argument arises from various neoliberal austerity measures to young people's services under the Coalition government and beyond (Harvey, 2005; de St Croix, 2011; Furlong, 2016; Hancock et al, 2012). The presentation will also give a critique of current policy regarding unemployed or inactive young people, and suggest what alternative thinking can be deployed in understanding the transition towards employment or training destinations.

Jake's Story: A Journey to Reflexivity

Abrahams, J.

(University of Surrey)

Amanda Coffey writes that 'fieldwork is personal, emotional and identity work' (1999: 1) as she describes that in reality, fieldwork can affect the researcher more than participants. In this paper I will reflect on the emotional and affective elements of my own research encounter. I present a reflexive account of a personal experience from my doctoral fieldwork (based in secondary schools in England) of getting emotionally involved with caring about one of my participants (Jake). Through telling 'Jake's story' (alongside my own) I unpack the way in which my own background, schooling experience and position as a sociologist engendered a deep empathy for his situation and struggles. I will also discuss how the investment of 'care' on my behalf led me to engage in a battle with a powerful (and uncaring) institution- education- and to learn how the system (doesn't) work. I will discuss how this experience led me to question the role of research and indeed my role as a sociologist. Through this, I reflect on how ones relationship to the field can cause deep emotional impact for the researcher. I consider the way in which this was intertwined and interlinked with researching such an emotive topic. Researching young people as they encounter problematic and troubling schooling

systems and particularly witnessing and experiencing such vivid practices of inequality can be extremely painful. Nevertheless this paper also considers the powerful and positive way in which this experience has shaped my work.

Sociology of Religion

ROOM 008

The Experiences of British Muslim Civic Actors: Stigma, Performance and Active Citizenship in Britain

Malik, A.

(University of Nottingham)

The research explored how British Muslim civic actors perceive belonging, citizenship and negotiate socio-political tensions. Fifty interviews with civic actors, from fifteen national Muslim civic organisations were undertaken across Britain. The theoretical debates which shaped the study, are based on Goffman's notion of stigma, dramaturgy and frame analysis. The findings suggest that although facing alienation and exclusion, Muslim civic actors increased their participation and exercised forms of active citizenship. This was based on their frames, religious values and principles in difference to liberal and national normative conceptions. They performed an authentic Muslim self to present a diligence to participation, civic duty and responsibility. The actors circumvented the 'them and us' approach by actively participating in the front stage, British civil society. The marginalisation, framing, as 'bad Muslim', stigma and islamophobia they experienced did not prevent them from identifying with British citizenship identities. Britishness, multiculturalism, cosmopolitanism and social cohesion were seen as other forms of belonging. These did not present a sense of 'divided loyalties' to the civic actors. The religious notion of the Ummah was perceived as a core identity, which provided participants with a sense of belonging amongst the uncertainties they found within Britain. In the present neoliberal political context, the findings suggest a need to increase dialogue between the states and Muslim civic organisations to counter divides and dissolve the perceived boundaries of 'us versus them'. This study furthers debates on citizenship, integration, belonging and multiculturalism in a contemporary British socio-political context.

Religious Boundary Making and Cosmopolitan Identities: Comparing Muslims, Christians and Atheists in a Super-Diverse City

Driezen, A., Verschraegen, G., Clycq, N.

(University of Antwerp)

This paper investigates the role of religion in identity constructions among Muslims, Christians and Atheists in Antwerp. In Europe, Islam is increasingly portrayed as the essential negative 'other' in public and political discourse, whereas for European Muslims religion remains a highly valued identity dimension. Our research focuses on this rising prominence of the religious boundary. Taking into account the relevance of transnational identities for a sense of belonging among Europeans, we aim to examine if a cosmopolitan identity might function as a bridging identity.

Therefore, we examine: (1) whether the religious boundary is salient in a super-diverse city such as Antwerp; (2) to what extent Muslims, Christians and Atheists identify with (sub)national and transnational identities and (3) how Muslims, Christians and Atheists differ (or not) in their meaning making of the cosmopolitan identity.

Bivariate and multiple linear analyses were conducted on a data set of 1039 youngsters in the 5th and 6th year of secondary education in Antwerp. These data were further deepened by in-depth interviews.

Our results, firstly, indicate a high salience of the religious boundary. Secondly, they reveal a strong cosmopolitan identification among Muslims (89.6%), Christians (83.9%) and Atheists (88%) (stronger than the European and (sub)national identities). Interestingly, on the one hand, these groups share a common discourse of being a 'world-citizen', while on the other hand, they hold a varying understanding of this identity. Therefore, it remains an open question whether this identity can be a source for an inclusive identity and solidarity among the European citizens.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A

ROOM 401

An Embarrassment of Functions: Bodies at Work

Butler, C.

(Newcastle University)

Embarrassment follows the violation of a social convention. It is often considered to be bestowed by others, requiring an embarrassed and embarrassor(s), and with the embarrassor being ascribed greater authority. Yet, vicarious embarrassment - being embarrassed on behalf of someone else - differs in its ascription and appears to play by, and respond to, different 'rules'. It is the employment of the rule-ambiguity that surrounds vicarious embarrassment that this paper primarily examines.

Embarrassment can result from mental lapses, unfortunate utterances or physical slip-ups. Our bodies, and certainly our bodily functions, do not always follow social convention. Indeed, they seem blissfully unaware of such matters. As such, bodily functions are a rich playground for unfettered embarrassment.

Drawing on narrative interviews with female office workers, this paper discusses the way in which the women respond to and employ their 'embarrassing' bodily functions at work. It examines how bodily embarrassment sometimes acts as a form of self-regulation; how it is sometimes used in the management of others; and, how it can isolate, but also bond.

Women's Experiences of Menopause Transition and Performance Management

Beck, V.

(University of Bristol)

The number of older women in the labour market is increasing (ONS, 2017). The biggest increases in employment rates over the last 30 years have been for women aged 60-64 (from 18% to 41%) and for women aged 55-59 (from 49% to 69%). This means that older women are positively contributing to the UK government's attempts to extend working lives (DWP, 2017). With the average age of natural menopause at 51, these increased rates of economic participation among older women also mean that more working women than ever before will be experiencing menopause transitions. However, the menopause and symptoms experienced as a result of this transition are not discussed in workplaces and most women do not disclose their situation and/or problems to their line managers (Brewis, Beck, Davies and Mattheson, 2017). Anecdotal evidence shows that women 'of a certain age' who struggle with menopause transitions are likely to be perceived as 'past it', less capable, and, as a result, may be exposed to performance management measures. Women at a vulnerable stage of their employment careers are thus put under pressure rather than supported. This paper aims to explore this relationship between the experience of the menopause and the incidence of being 'managed out' of employment via performance management. It is argued that a normalization of the menopause as well as simple (and cheap) measures to support women experiencing menopause transitions will allow them to continue contributing in the labour market.

Handicrafts or Hop-Rockets? Tradition and Gender Dynamics in Craft Brewing

Land, C., Sutherland, N., Taylor, S.

(Anglia Ruskin University)

In brewing the term 'craft' has three referents: material, embodied practice; a pre-industrial ideal of unalienated production; a signifier of distinct product qualities (Thurnell-Read, 2014). 'Craft beer' mobilises a nostalgic longing for meaningful work and authentic, artisanal products, combining 'legislated' elements of a pre-industrial past (cf Hatherley, 2016), with a post-industrial model of networked, craft-based flexible specialization. The gendering of craft-beer in branding, consumption and in production (Maciel, 2017; Darwin, 2017), and the trend towards retraditionalised gender roles in petty commodity production and the cultural industries (Banks and Milestone, 2011; Ocejo, 2017), might suggest a return to pre-industrial, patriarchal forms of organization in craft production. Our study of women in craft beer suggests a more ambiguous story, in which the pre-industrial image of the 'brewster' combines with aesthetic and technical innovation to disrupt a sclerotic, pale, male and stale, industrial form of organization, opening new possibilities for women to enter the business as craft-innovators. Despite this, however, forms of sexual discrimination remain significant within the industry. This paper examines some of these forms of discrimination, including chivalry as protective exclusion, sexual harassment, male-centric design in breweries, role stereotyping, and a work-life imbalance that functions to exclude anyone with care responsibilities outside the workplace.

Gendered Migratory Pathways: Exploring the Work Trajectories of Long-Term Romanian Migrants

Croitoru, A.

(University of Bucharest and Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

This presentation analyses the work trajectories of Romanian returnees who lived and worked for a long period of time (at least five years) in other EU countries. To understand the evolution of the work dimension of migrants' lives we look at subjective evaluations of Romanian migrants' work experiences, and we are interested in following their work trajectories using a life-course perspective. The qualitative methodology and a homogenous sample of 40 interviews allow us to employ a gendered perspective on the relationship between international migration and individuals' work trajectories. Employing a classical sociological distinction between agency and structure, the presentation illustrates four contrasting patterns of work trajectories. Agentic models are differently oriented, depending on gender – men towards entrepreneurship and women towards furthering their education. We emphasize certain features of the migration experience which can increase women dependency on their partners and negatively affect their professional careers. The case of Romanian returnees is discussed in a broader theoretical framework designed for exploring how the migration experience overlaps on several individuals' life transformations including new employment statuses, transitions to adulthood as well as changing of marital statuses.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B

ROOM 418

'Or else it's not a crisis...' – Food Bank Use and Assumptions About 'Crisis'

Connolly, A.

(Lancaster University)

Food bank usage has increased dramatically in the UK over the past decade. The Trussell Trust, the main food bank provider in the UK, has grown from two to 400 food banks since 2004. This change has occurred in the context of radical cuts in government spending on social security under successive Conservative-led governments since 2010. I highlight in this paper the strong sense, from government policy and from the Trussell Trust, that food bank use should only occur in a time of acute short-term personal 'crisis'. My research analyses first-hand interviews I conducted with food bank staff and people using food banks throughout the Liverpool City Region (the city with the greatest use of food banks in the UK) showing that this 'crisis' rule is directly applied in practice for referrals of clients seeking food. It is argued in this paper that this narrative (of having the correct crisis) lends itself to unhelpful assumptions about the deserving and undeserving 'poor'. It is argued that there is a risk that some of the policies of governments and food banks may result in a subtle blaming of those who use food banks and those experiencing poverty more generally. It may also make it easier for governments to avoid social security spending, and for the public to accept austerity-type cuts, by fuelling a narrative of unrealistic personal responsibility as well as giving a false sense of security about a food bank safety net.

Failure to Justify: The Absence of a 'Natural Situation' in Benefit Sanction Decisions

Stewart, A.

(University of Glasgow)

UK welfare reform has seen sanctions become a crucial form of punishment for claimants who are judged to have failed to meet behavioural conditions. Drawing on data from an ESRC-funded study (2013-2018) of the efficacy and ethicality of welfare conditionality in England and Scotland (see: www.welfareconditionality.ac.uk), the paper explores the ethical arguments made by 207 participants who reported experiencing one or more sanctions. These arguments are to be explored through Boltanski and Thévenot's (2006) theory of justification, in detailing how participants justified / critiqued sanction decisions through reference to different models of justice. In making their argument, participants often pointed to sanction decisions not being a 'natural situation', one which has a clear flow to events in accordance with general principles. Participants reported being unaware their actions were sanctionable, felt that deferring sanction decisions to a 'decision maker' disempowered them, and that there was a haste to sanction without adequate opportunity to provide explanation. More broadly, the sanctions system was critiqued for having an industrial model of service provision, where claimants are 'just a number', and there being a lack of a civic ethos throughout the system. This pervasive sense of injustice, despite the acceptance amongst a significant number of participants of the general principles of conditionality, brings into question whether the current sanctions system is compatible with the criteria required to be a justifiable order. The paper will therefore also reconsider the debates between pragmatic and critical sociologies, particularly the importance of symbolic forms of domination and violence.

Young, Male and Marginalized? A Qualitative Examination of Lives without Work or Welfare

Devany, C.

(Sheffield Hallam University)

This presentation addresses the significant gap in knowledge around the experiences and conditions for young men who are NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training), whilst not accessing welfare. Data suggests this problem is substantial, with 59.7% of unemployed young people not accessing Jobseeker's Allowance (Learning and Work Institute, 2016). Termed as 'hidden NEETs' (Brooks, 2014), 'hidden' denotes how unemployment without accessing welfare leaves young people obscured from state support structures; no research to date focuses exclusively on the experiences of, and responses, of young adults to 'NEETHood'. Utilising a qualitative methodology the research seeks to compare the practices of young men aged 18-25 and how they navigate their lives without work.

Two specific areas of interest to academic and policy communities are addressed. Firstly, the underlying reasons why some young men exclude themselves from the welfare state, including the stigmatisation of claimants and cultural practices in some minority communities. Secondly, the focus on how young men from a range of ethnicities get by in the absence of income from formal employment or benefits. The coping mechanisms used by young men in this study vary greatly depending upon capital, but broadly include: the informal and/or illegal economy, community engagement, entrepreneurialism and mutual-aid.

I will present compelling data demonstrating heterogeneity within the 'NEET' group, critiquing normative representations of NEETs as a homogeneous group. The research thus provides potential new insights into how 'hidden' populations navigate and experience marginality; and how this is shaped by access to different forms of capital.

Persistence of Unemployment and Welfare Receipt in Germany: Determinants and Duration Dependence

Hohmeyer, K., Lietzmann, T.

(Institute for Employment Research)

Although getting comparatively well through the last great recession, the Germany suffers from a persistent incidence of long-term unemployment and benefit dependency. Solutions for this problem are urgently needed. We are the first to study duration of benefit receipt and its determinants in the German basic income support for needy individuals capable of working ('unemployment benefit II, UBII') as a whole and pay special attention to duration dependence.

As the welfare benefit is a means-tested household benefit, not all recipients are registered unemployed, but some are e.g. employed with insufficient earnings, participating in training or are economically inactive (e.g. due to child care obligations). This makes it necessary to study welfare receipt and unemployment separately.

Using exceptionally rich administrative data from the German Federal Employment Agency on individuals who received welfare benefit between 2006 and 2012, we estimate discrete-time hazard rate models that control for unobserved heterogeneity. Our results indicate that the chances of leaving welfare are determined by welfare duration, household

composition and labour market resources. The chances of leaving unemployment are generally higher than those of leaving benefit receipt. They are also affected by duration dependence and labour market resources, but to a lesser extent by household composition.

Tuesday 10 April 2018, 15:30 - 17:00

PAPER SESSION 3

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 002

Polish Internal Migration, Whiteness, and Migration Strategies

Shankley, W.
(University of Manchester)

An abundance of studies exists on Polish international migration to Britain that has framed their movement as mostly economic with migrants' motivations linked to their search of better employment opportunities and wages. However, this approach ignores the socio-cultural aspects of their migration decision-making, for instance, the role that their ethnicity, more specifically their whiteness and how it functions in their location choices and decisions to move. Furthermore, there is also a dearth of research on Polish migrants' internal migration and its links to identities. Research on other accession eight migrants suggest that their white identities are racialised and result in an array of strategies to mitigate any harms and make claims to a more advantageous status. Therefore, this paper will consider two things. First, the internal migration patterns of Polish people, and second, the role that Polish migrants' white identities have on their migration decision-making. The paper uses a mixed methods approach and includes data from the Census 2011 England and Wales as well as data from forty semi-structured interviews carried out with Polish migrants living in Greater Manchester. The paper finds that Polish migrants experience discrimination and adds to work on the racialisation of new white identities. The findings suggest that the process results in the migrants deploying specific conscious strategies to make claims to whiteness and denigrate the status of other residents. The findings contribute to our knowledge of the way whiteness operates for contemporary Polish migrants at a subnational level.

Consumption, Commodification and Lesbian Visibility in Manchester's Gay Village

Mancuso, J.
(University of Manchester)

In a heteronormative world, to be recognised as non-heterosexual requires people to perform in ways that align them with the socio-cultural constructs of their sexual identity. This often includes investing in commodities, such as fashion, and socialising in lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ) spaces like bars and clubs. Therefore, the concepts of commodification and consumption contribute to the visibility of LGBTQ identities. The impact commodity culture and consumption have on LGBTQ visibility is complex because to properly analyse this notion the intersections of class, sexuality, race, age and gender that structure LGBTQ identities must also be considered. For example, how a middle-class gay man uses fashion and accesses the LGBTQ social scene will be different from how a working-class lesbian does. Many LGBTQ spaces are male dominated, which leads to studies that explore the interrelations between sexual identity and commodification focusing on middle-class, young, white, gay men with above average disposable income. Consequently, little research has been conducted on commodification, consumption and how these notions impact the contemporary politics of lesbian visibility. This presentation focuses on the interrelations between visibility and lesbian identities in the commercial gay village of Manchester (UK) to better understand the connection between commodity culture and the politics of lesbian visibility within this space. Using an intersectional approach I critically analyse topical literature and conduct qualitative interviews to explore the relationship between commodification and lesbian socio-cultural constructs in the gay village.

Inhabiting Alternative Spaces: The Lives of Black British Men in the 'Concrete Jungle'

Madar, P.
(University of West London)

This paper examines the ways in which black men experience spaces and places within the urban environment that they inhabit. Based on qualitative field research in London, I highlight three key factors that are central to understanding how black men interact with the city. These include ethnicity (question of belonging), resistance (levels of ambiguity), and agency (capacity for choice). Through the use of photographs, this paper considers these three facets and the part they play in shaping identity. This paper begins with an exploration of the role of ethnicity in the politics of belonging. This paper illustrates that black men exist in what can be described as this continual contact between belonging / unbelonging – that is, not having fully assimilated, nor are they fully excluded from the environment that they inhabit. This paper then goes on to discuss the ways in which the images provide a snapshot of how black men respond to their urban surroundings; which involves engaging in both subtle and fluid acts of resistance. As such, these particular acts of resistance invite us to think about resilience and ambivalence in the construction of identities. Finally, this paper considers the role of agency; which shows black men providing an insight into their life choices. In a sense, these choices demonstrate how this governs alternative ways of seeing and being, and hence this is translated through their

own lived experiences. Thus the images communicate the human experience – as it is lived, in the 'concrete jungle' London.

Transient Sacredness and Places of Belonging: Stories from the Spiritual City

Heng, T.

(University of Liverpool)

To what extent does a 'spiritual imagination' help in transforming regulated spaces into places of belonging? In this paper I explore how mundane, commercialised and industrialised urban spaces are re-imagined and re-appropriated by spiritualist collectives into temporary but volatile places of sociality and community. Sin Tua, or Spirit Altars, are semi-formal groups of Chinese religionists bound by ritual and belief, whose collective identity relies significantly on the bodies of their spiritual leaders. Through a series of visual stories set in factories and social housing flats, I will argue that these spiritual communities, while successful in appropriating space for their collective activities, also experience a constant flux in numbers and intensity. Their success can be attributed to the persistent use of transient and bodily aesthetic markers in the practice of a spiritual imagination. The volatility of their social structures can be explained not just through the tension between state regulation of space and the spiritual desires of the collective, but also the informal and spontaneous characteristics of their rituals and practices.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B ROOM 213

Place, Space, Community and Breastfeeding: A Qualitative Synthesis of Literature and Early Findings From Urban Ethnography

Grant, A., Robling, M.

(Cardiff University)

Breastmilk is consistently promoted by health organisations as the optimum nutrition for babies and infants. In the UK, although 80% of women breastfeed their babies at least once, this declines quickly during the first two months. The UK Equality Act 2010 contains provisions to allow women to breastfeed in any public place. However, our previous research with mothers has highlighted stigma directed towards women who breastfeed in public places, and the UK news media regularly highlights cases of women asked to stop breastfeeding in a range of places. Building on our qualitative interview studies in this area, we undertook a systematic literature search for qualitative literature to understand women's (and observers') experiences of breastfeeding in public places. Using the technique of narrative review, we combine the findings of all UK based studies to explore common themes and build a stronger understanding of the issues facing breastfeeding women in the UK. Building on the narrative synthesis, early findings from an urban ethnography in UK towns and cities will be reported, highlighting overt and covert barriers to both parenting infants generally and infant feeding in public spaces. Overarching themes which are explored include feelings of safety and comfort, the built environment and actors within those environments. We explore how bounds on mothers' use of space affects identity and feelings of belonging within particular locales and their broader community. To conclude, we contextualise our findings through a lens of regulating the maternal body and discourses relating to cleanliness, child welfare and disgust.

Embodied Subjectivities and Processes of Negotiation: Exploring Homeless Men and Women's Bodily Practices

Wise, C.

(Cardiff University)

The urban city represents a two-fold spatiality in which homeless subjects are produced both within the space of the city and act as producers of the space of the city. Viewing the urban city as a landscape of danger and risk this paper considers how both homeless men and women seek to navigate processes of body management and forms of 'bodywork' in the context of gendered homeless mobilities. This is explored within the context of a seven month ethnographic research project, which draws upon interviews with homeless men and women and service providers along with short ethnographic conversations and observations conducted at a homeless shelter in the West Midlands.

In understanding processes of body management as 'performative', I argue that both homeless men and women develop a variety of unique individual and collective strategies to negotiate bodily processes as a way of managing specific gendered risks of being 'out/in place' in both visible and invisible in urban spaces where homeless bodies are constructed as physically and morally polluting and as a way of constructing meaningful subjectivities through on-going gendered re-configurations of public and semi-private spaces. In considering the complexities between bodies, gender relations and material urban spaces I too explore that whilst space is bound up within culturally specific ideas which seeks to regulate the production of gendered homeless subjectivities within the urban city, bodily resistance strategies enable some homeless men and women to construct alternative homeless selves as a means to transcend public expectations of 'being homeless'.

The Social and Material Complexities of 'Accessibility' in Public Spaces: Conveying Powered Wheelchair Users' Experiences Through Mobile Phone Technologies

Rodger, S.I., McLaughlin, J., Vines, J., Wright, P.

(Newcastle University)

Accessibility is recognised as a complex concept, encompassing a wide range of social and material factors. Physical barriers, such as the non-provision of ramps or accessible toilets, serve to spatially exclude disabled people from public spaces. Yet such barriers may be experienced in diverse ways by different people, and can be heightened by social interactions and dynamics. It is therefore important to understand how, and under what conditions, different people experience specific aspects of (in)accessibility.

My EPSRC-funded PhD research aims to contribute toward this goal, using a technologically mediated approach to enable powered wheelchair users to capture experiential accounts via video and sensor data. Adopting a participatory video 'go along' and interview method, I asked the people I worked with to document and discuss their journeys in and through public space.

This presentation will draw on the materials they produced, and explore the rich and nuanced accounts they provide of 'getting about' as powered wheelchair users. These materials, and the accounts they support, provide an insight into the diverse range of other factors that shape journeys, including interactions with others, the provision of information, and the role played by weather, season, and light.

Participants also discussed their feelings and emotions, and the impact of accessibility on their lives. I argue that enabling powered wheelchair users to articulate these issues, in all their detail and complexity, is critical in beginning to understand 'accessibility' as they experience it, and in working towards more inclusive environments and social attitudes.

'Just one?' Solo Dining, Gender and Temporal Belonging in Public Spaces

Lahad, K., May, V.

(Tel-Aviv University, Israel)

In recent years, various lifestyle websites have offered tips on eating out alone as well as lists of the best restaurants for solo dining in major cities of the world. Utilising the theoretical concepts of participation units, territories of the self (Goffman 1972[1971]) and belonging (May 2011, 2013), this paper explores the challenges that spatio-temporal conventions pose for women solo diners in particular. Through the lens of solo dining, we explore being alone and belonging in shared public spaces, and the gendered nature of aloneness and respectability. In exploring these questions, we employ Skeggs's (1997) notion of gendered respectability. However, we also examine the potential that solo dining presents in terms of changing gendered assumptions and perceptions of women in public spaces by building on feminist work that has brought to light how solo women's presence in public is negotiated in relation to heteronormative ideologies (Lahad 2012; 2017). Our analysis also makes use of Goffman's work on co-presence, which 'renders persons uniquely accessible, available, and subject to one another' and on public order, that is, 'the normative regulation of this accessibility' (Goffman 1963, 22). The paper contributes to existing theory by examining the influence that time has on a woman solo diner's 'single' participation unit, her ability to lay claim to public space and her relationship with the surrounding social environment. The paper concludes by exploring what the new trend of solo dining can offer and the consequences this has for how sociologists conceptualise sociality in public spaces.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

ROOM 223A

Weapons of the Ordinary: Chinese Women's Everyday Practice of 'Neutral Gender'

Li, E. C. Y.

(King's College London)

This paper aims to problematise the identity-based analysis of gender by studying Chinese women's doing of 'neutral gender' as the everyday struggle to construct alternative gendered selfhood. Neutral gender ('zhongxing' in Mandarin) is a mediated and gendered phenomenon in contemporary Chinese societies that generically refers to young women, regardless of their sexual orientations, doing gender non-normatively. This paper conceptualises neutral gender as a matrix of practices as opposed to an identity position. It is socio-culturally peculiar due to its discursive ambiguity, genericity, and depoliticised overtones.

This paper asks: (1) how do Chinese women perform 'neutral gender' to negotiate gender/sexual norms? (2) What is the implication to organised resistance? Based on the data gathered from semi-structured interviews with 61 Chinese women in Hong Kong and Shanghai conducted between 2013 and 2014, this paper argues that doing 'neutral gender' is a precarious situation of in-betweenness that exceeds the interstice between masculinity and femininity. It encompasses boundaries management between being 'individualistic' and being 'normal'. These subjective and interactional practices are circumscribed within the macro-social disjuncture between mediated female biographies and the consequence of 'female individualisation without individualism' in East Asian compressed modernities. Chinese women who are discontented with gender/sexual norms do not seek to confront them through means of identity-based politics and collective activism but negotiate through the everyday practice of 'neutral gender' to broaden the possible embodied repertoires of gender. Hence, 'neutral gender' is the weapon of the ordinary that aims at loosening instead of challenging gender norms and practices.

Decoding Marketing Messages Across Cultures

Mitterfellner, O.

(London College of Fashion)

Future opportunities lie ahead for brands to expand into promising and growing economies such as the BRICS and South Korea and whilst the USA and Japan remain lucrative consumer markets, they are falling behind. The emerging economies also represent growth potential for e-commerce, a market which is predicted to grow to USD 70bn by 2025. For any global expansion, brands need to carefully research and re-evaluate the dynamics of the country and culture, remain flexible and adapt their product accordingly.

When targeting consumers for marketing purposes, not only is it important to know them better, but also to understand how they perceive the brand's message and react to it. All marketing communication would be in vain if the consumer just doesn't comprehend.

A brand's message has no meaning to the consumers until it has been decoded and understood. This requires the brand to use the right verbal and non-verbal cues that resonate with the target market.

Unfamiliar cultures have differences in values, language, culture and politics and will not necessarily respond to a brand and its message in the intended way. Being too ethnocentric and relying on consumer behaviour of the brand's native country can lead to crucial mistakes. This paper examines some of the mistakes brands have made and flags up cultural differences that are often disregarded in marketing. It gives insights on segmenting unfamiliar markets by first segmenting the country in terms of the macro environment and then segmenting the customer characteristics in a traditional way.

Families and Relationships A

ROOM 402

Everyday Solidarities in Post-Industrial Communities

*Guest, Carly.,
(Middlesex University)*

Social and economic decline in post-industrial areas is often expressed through the loss of a sense of 'community'. It has been noted that the notion of working-class community is one that has been romanticised and homogenised in early sociological literature (Strangleman, 2001). More recent work attempts to explore the differences across and within post-industrial communities, and interrogates the function and effect of the term in accounts of post-industrial lives (Spence and Stephenson, 2007). This paper, firstly, explores the notion of community through interviews with women and (then) children who lived through the 1984-85 Miners' Strike, and subsequent closure of the coal mines. Noting the repetition of expressions of loss of community across these interviews, it considers how community is understood and expressed, particularly through everyday acts of solidarity. This paper then goes on to reflect on what it means to harness, regenerate and sustain a sense of community through events, actions and campaigns on the ground, performing what Stephenson and Wray (2005) might refer to as 'emotional regeneration'.

What can a Study of LGBT People Tell us About Imagined Communities, Relationships and a Sense of Belonging?

*Formby, E.
(Sheffield Hallam University)*

This paper draws on AHRC-funded research on understandings and experiences of LGBT 'communities', involving 627 survey respondents and 44 in-depth participants (Formby, 2017). I focus particularly on how perceived connections and a sense of belonging were felt and articulated by participants, often described as a sense of 'something'. This was often hard to define or explain, but imagined connections between LGBT people were identified based on what participants saw as similarities, and a belief that this created mutual understanding and the possibility of forming new relationships. However, drawing on ideas of 'sameness' did not always mean that participants did not recognise the potential for differences between LGBT people. Whilst LGBT people might not always be 'similar', some participants identified the potential for shared values, and the likelihood of shared experiences. As I show, most often these shared experiences were related to discrimination, and to a lesser extent experiences of 'coming out' or 'living in the closet'. I thus found evidence of participants 'imagining' (Anderson, 2006) or 'inventing' (Said, 2003) LGBT communities, demonstrating how some people can understand community in a broader, more amorphous way than has been documented in some previous research, such as that largely focussed on friendship-based families of choice (Weeks, Heaphy and Donovan, 2001) or personal communities (Pahl and Spencer, 2004). I argue that imagined communities offer a way of believing in collective identities and belonging without necessarily basing this on the idea of similar, or the 'same', identities, which I have previously termed 'solidarity without similarity'.

'Through the Family – Explorations of Identity and Community of British Bangladeshi Muslim Young Women Living in London'

*Mia, S.
(University of Suffolk)*

This paper suggests some ways in which studying the growing population of Bangladeshi Muslim migrants in London may contribute to a more sensitive and engaged understanding of the concept of identity. The first generation of immigrants have typically tried to implant and cultivate memories of 'home' onto their daughters of the second

generation, while also relying on narratives of 'comfortable' integration. This paper focuses on intergenerational relationships as it will investigate notions of migrant influence on a sense of self for particular British Bangladeshi Muslim young women of second generation. Thus, connections between identity and the community are explored through 'the family'.

The paper will examine notions of language as power in intergenerational relationships, particularly when parents might be less fluent in the 'new' language than their daughters. This raises questions of meanings for integration for both generations; whether and how parents might somehow 'live' through their daughters and what this might mean for the memories that are carried and are transmitted within the family will be explored. This will be analysed in relation to the work of Erikson, (1997), for example. The paper will question the importance of intergenerational dialogue within the spheres of the private and public domains and the movement of second generation young women between the two.

From the Streets to Prison: Solidarity, Personal Relationships and Identity Among Hong Kong's 'Intimate Comrades'

Jackson, S., Ho, P.S.Y., Kong, S.T.
(University of York)

Since the Umbrella Movement we have been following the lives of a group of young women activists, exploring the consequences of their activism for their personal relationships. Now, as increasing numbers of young participants in Hong Kong's struggle for democracy are facing prison sentences, what does this mean for their relationships as they attempt to build solidarity and community among those inside and outside prison? These young women have become the core of 'intimate comrades', a group comprising friends, partners and families of those jailed for their political activities. In this paper we draw on our on-going conversations with them and their own writings to analyse how they have dealt with the impact of their activism on their personal lives and how they have redefined themselves and their relationships with others – their friends, comrades, partners, families and partners' families. While taking account of young women who have been imprisoned, we will focus particularly on those who are girlfriends of prominent young male political prisoners, and how gendered interpretations of the 'girlfriend' identity serve to (de)legitimate their independent activism while, at the same time raising issues for their personal relationships. These young women have come forward as leaders of the movement for solidarity with political prisoners while engaging in a difficult process of emotion management. They feel constrained to use their emotions and relationships with prisoners as political capital in the interests of mobilisation while at the same time fearing that this could be used to discredit them.

Families and Relationships B

ROOM 218

Teething Troubles or Poorly Designed? SPLS's Drive for Equality and Barriers to 'Choice'

Banister, E., Kerrane, B.
(University of Manchester)

Shared Parental Leave (SPL) was introduced in 2015 with the aim of promoting gender equality within the home and workplace. The government hoped it would drive a cultural shift, by giving parents the opportunity to 'choose for themselves how to balance work and family' (Clegg, 2015). We examine the lived experiences of twenty-five UK fathers who have taken SPL. With this policy goal in mind, we ask to what extent SPL, in its current form, has the potential to challenge the traditional male breadwinner model.

In exploring whether the policy has been a success, we examine, in particular, the notion of choice and how it plays out to inform or constrain this equality goal. Choice has come to define a particular policy orientation (Clark, Newman and Westmarland, 2007), yet given SPL's 'maternalistic design', choice in this context supports a 'gift exchange' (O'Brien and Twamley, 2017), whereby the mother/main adopter permits their partner to take leave.

Our findings suggest that while fathers report positive experiences of leave, a number of cultural barriers persist. In addition, parents' decisions around leave are heavily informed by financial circumstances, workplace support (financial and otherwise), and the employment situation of both parents, which also informs their eligibility to take leave. Given this set of constraints and barriers, we question whether parents truly have choice.

Drawing on experiences elsewhere (e.g. Nordic countries), we concur with Tina Miller's (2013) caution that SPL's optional nature and its tie-in to maternity leave make it an insufficient driver of cultural change.

Ideals or Practicalities? Why Fathers Become Equal or Primary Caregivers

Hodkinson, P., Brooks, R.
(University of Surrey)

In spite of gradual changes in the orientations of fathers (Dermott 2008; Miller 2011), it remains unusual for UK men to take on equal or primary caregiving roles for young children. Yet a minority of fathers do adopt such roles and this paper's focus is on what prompts them to do so. In doing this, we build on existing UK research (e.g. West et al 2009) and a body of studies outside the UK (e.g. Doucet 2006; Ranson 2012; Kaufman 2013; Merla 2008).

Based on an interview study of 24 heterosexual fathers of children aged 3 or under, the paper discusses the motivations and circumstances of primary caregivers, fathers on shared parental leave and a majority who shared care equally with their partners. The study revealed that progressive ideals relating to equality were often, at best, a secondary motivating

factor, with a range of pragmatic issues relating to work, career and earnings of greater importance in most cases. Additionally, rather than adopting their unusual roles immediately, most had begun fatherhood in a traditional breadwinner role, the decision to deviate typically taking place sometime during the first year of their child's life. Rather than being exceptionally liberal or progressive, then, most of the fathers in the study had relatively normative initial orientations to parenthood. The study demonstrates, therefore, how spaces for the development of counter-hegemonic practices and identities can be created if circumstances render their adoption expedient – something that may offer hope to progressive policy makers.

'Supporting the Family': Stay-At-Home Dads Create Work Narratives to Deal With the Threat to Identity and to Justify Their Choices

Biese, I.

(Hanken School of Economics)

This paper analyses the case studies of six men from the United States who left successful careers to become stay-at-home dads. These narratives are part of a wider study on men opting out in the US, the UK and Finland. High-powered careers, where 24/7 availability and dedication is expected, are challenging to combine with care responsibilities. This is exacerbated by the fact that parents in the US do not have access to legislated maternity, paternity or parental leave, nor is affordable, high-quality day care readily available. Therefore there is a stay-at-home mom tradition in the US, as women continue to be predominantly responsible for care. The men in this paper jointly with their wives decided to flip the gender roles, due to their wives' own successful careers and high income levels and became stay-at-home dads either temporarily or indefinitely. Using a free association-narrative approach that provides insights into the workings of identity, this paper critically examines these men's narratives to illustrate how they deal with the threat to identity and masculinity caused by breaking gender norms and expectations, as well as how they adopt a rhetoric of work and family provider to describe, make sense of and justify their choices and their role as stay-at-home dads.

Paternity, Policy Discourse and Practice: An Investigation of Discursive Resources and Barriers to Leave Taking Amongst Australian Fathers With Infants

Stevens, E.

(University of Queensland)

Many OECD governments have recently introduced 'father-only' paid paternity leave schemes in an effort to disrupt the gendered dynamics of care work. Australia's Dad and Partner Pay policy was introduced in 2013 and provides fathers and partners with two non-transferable weeks of government-funded leave. Whilst remuneration rates and leave length are critical to encouraging paternal leave uptake, recent research suggests that certain paternity leave policies and the ways in which they are framed in the media, can function as 'discursive resources' to support certain leave taking practices. The news media plays a role in producing and reproducing policy discourse for governments and policy targets to respond to, through communicating what is considered to be 'true', 'important', and 'newsworthy.' This paper will adopt a post-structuralist approach to investigate how discursive policy resources and barriers in official policy documentation and news media shape the leave taking practices of Australian fathers with infants. Specifically, this paper will focus on 115 semi-structured qualitative interviews with men from a variety of professional and non-professional working backgrounds, in order to develop an understanding of how they navigate, embrace, and contest policy discourses, and their own subjectivities. This research will provide important insights into how policy discourses shift and persist in the context of policy change, and how these discourses function to support certain leave taking behaviours, whilst marginalising others. The paper will also shed light on the extent to which discursive resources are accessible to men from different working backgrounds.

Lifecourse ROOM 021

'Hand over hand': Older Adults and the Embodied Experience of Modern Square Dance

McCoy, L., Schneider, B.

(University of Calgary)

This paper examines the embodied and affective experience of group social dancing, considered from the perspective of older adults. The great majority of present-day square dancers are between 60 and 90 years of age, and while some have been dancing for most of their life, many other dancers only take up square dancing in their 50s and 60s. Modern square dance is a community-based leisure activity organized by member-run clubs that meet weekly or biweekly to dance. As a dance form, it involves the collaborative execution, in groups of four couples, of moves or step sequences in response to on-the-spot instructions issued by a square dance caller. It takes eight months of weekly lessons for new dancers to learn the 69 moves required to dance at the basic or mainstream level. The lesson period is also a time of socialization into square dance etiquette and the community ethos of welcoming friendliness.

Our research, conducted between 2011 and 2016, involved participant observation within the square dance community in Calgary (Canada), interviews with 44 dancers and square dance callers, photographs and videos, and an online survey of 282 square dancers. This paper takes a close look at the social physicality of the dance as engaged in by

older adults, with particular attention to the experience of learning to square dance, involving new bodily and interactive techniques, as well as sensory and affective pleasures. The presentation includes photographs and video clips.

Images of Aging and Life-story Narratives

Tamari, T.

(Goldsmiths, University of London)

The paper provides an initial exploration of images of aging through considering both ageism and gerotranscendence by examining the validity of personal life story narratives as a research method. The focus is not on whether the stories were based actual events, rather the concern is on how and why the stories are formulated by older people who seek greater self-integration by editing their own narratives produced over time. The life-stories are formulated by a complex process which entails them being continuously re-written and re-interpreted to assimilate to dominant discourses and normative images of aging. The stories can also emerge in interaction processes which are produced by specific social and political relationships between speakers and listeners in various contexts. To articulate this process, the paper examines older people's self-internalizing processes of ageism which often implies negative images of aging. It also critically investigates the possibility of life satisfaction in later life (gerotranscendence) from both sociological and psychoanalytical perspectives. By doing this, the paper seeks to unpack the mechanisms involved in socially constructed images of aging to investigate the ways in which they become embedded in the older people's self-perception. The life-stories can therefore be seen as reflections of aging people's lived life. The conclusion proposes 'individual autonomy' which emphasizes significance of listening to older people's voices, and understanding the social and political backgrounds of their life-stories, as they endeavour to adjust to contemporary aging society.

Health and Working Time in Late Career in Belgium and England. A Longitudinal Comparison Using SHARE and ELsa

Wels, J.

(University of Cambridge)

Background. Working time (WT) arrangements in late career have gained visibility over the past few years, particularly due to the development in many European countries of WT arrangements aiming at supporting the transition from work to retirement. Nevertheless, the impact of such arrangements on health is not well known and varies from one country to another as public arrangements aiming at supporting WT reduction are not similar among European countries. Comparing Belgium and England, the presentation aims to assess whether reducing WT has an impact on self-perceived health and depression in late career. Methods. Using waves 5 and 6 SHARE and waves 6 and 7 ELsa panel data, a logit model is performed to capture the impact of change in WT on self-rated health and depression for people aged 55 and over. Odds ratios (OR) are estimated for change in WT (positive, negative or null) and change in social benefits over the period. Effects of socioeconomic variables, employment status, age and gender were controlled. Results. An increase in WT tends to lead to a poorer self-perceived health at follow-up while a decrease in WT tends to lead to a similar or better health. The association between depression and WT is different as both an increase and a reduction in WT lead to a poorer depression score compared with a similar WT. However, public arrangements implemented in Belgium (time-credit) and England (tax-credit) play an important role in explaining health in late career.

Negotiating Health and Social Care in Later Life: Neoliberalism, Precarity and Capital

Simmonds, B.

(University of Portsmouth)

The provision of health and social care is high on the political agenda, particularly in reference to whose responsibility it is to pay for these services now and into the future. Neoliberalism is the underlying dominant political discourse through which politicians and health care reform has been shaped. With growing marketisation and bureaucratisation, health and social care has become more complex, inefficient and confused. Precarity (Grenier et al., 2017) is used in this paper to refer to the vulnerability and precariousness that older people experience in the health and social care system. With globalisation, neo-liberalisation and declining social protections, it is argued that older peoples' experiences have become more insecure, risky and hazardous (Grenier et al., 2017) and it is within this context that older people are expected to 'consume' and 'choose' their health and social care, regardless of their resources, cohort or other social identities which could impact their ability to access services (ethnicity, gender, disability, sexuality). Finally, levels of capital (physical, social and cultural) mediate older people's access to health and social care systems, for example, family and friends, help patients traverse and negotiate the complexities of a plethora of duplicated services. This paper presents a policy analysis alongside the author's insights into older people navigating the health and social care system in the UK. A blend of Bourdieusian, Foucauldian and Feminist theory will underpin discussion on how social and health care policy has created an adverse environment for precarious older people to access the care they need.

Medicine, Health and Illness

ROOM 024

'Football Is Their Medication': Health Narratives of Men Facing Disadvantage

Simpson, P.
(Edge Hill University)

Based on focus group discussions of 100+ self-generated photographs mainly by 15 working-class men aged 20– 67 across four urban areas in Northwest England, this paper examines the health narratives of individuals facing disadvantage because of economic hardship and/or mental health difficulty (mhd). Dominant cultural stereotypes of men's health, courtesy of a masculine coping ethic, construct men as more stoic and less knowledgeable or vigilant about their health/well-being than women (Galdas, 2013). Such tendencies are considered more pronounced among working-class men who prize toughness/emotional invulnerability (Dolan, 2011). However, using tools developed within Bourdieusian feminism, we explore the relatively neglected issue of how men facing disadvantage develop 'emotional capital' (Reay, 2004) within a specific field of existence (community/self-support groups). In contradistinction to neoliberal theories of individualized reflexivity, we examine study participants' stories that indicated collective development of emotional and epistemic resources from the position of subordinated masculinity. Men's responses involved recognition of the regulatory power of hegemonic masculinity (Connell, 1995/2005) but more often their accounts challenged common expectations and stereotypes of working-class men's discomfort with emotions and lack of knowledge and skill in health and self-care. Collective reflexivity concerning health and well-being appeared to be prompted by involvement in 'communities of practice' (field) and use of spaces (symbolic and actual) that enable self-recuperation and practices relating to food. Reflexivity was also visible in accounts that challenged the medicalization of mhd and discourses concerning healthy eating.

'The Fact that she Never got to see her Grandkids Didn't Stop her Drinking and That Really Annoys us' - The Continued Importance of Family for Relational Identity Construction in White British Women's Narratives of Everyday Alcohol Use

Jackson, K., McLaughlin, J., Finch, T, Kaner, EFS.
(Newcastle University)

Increasing rates of heavy alcohol use in British women have been associated with gender equality. One argument is that as women have disentangled themselves from traditional identities associated with care and domestic life, the opportunities –and spaces - for consumption have broadened. The emphasis in such accounts is often on greater individualism and more varied identities for women, which legitimate alcohol consumption. While indeed these spaces are likely to be important, drawing on a study of White British women's narratives about everyday alcohol use, in this paper my focus is the continued centrality of family relationships for women's identity construction.

I will argue that participants' narratives about alcohol use illustrated the sustained expectations of families and traditional notions of care and responsibility, as well as the significance of families to women's relational identities. I will draw on the work of feminist care ethicists and sociologists' of Personal Life to develop my argument. The findings include: 1.) Different expectations of care and responsibility in family relationships changed the moral way the women talked about alcohol use. For example, women always spoke about considering their family first before their own drinking, and mothers' drinking was perceived in a different way to friends' drinking. 2.) Feeling let down by family members in 'stressful' circumstances was often the reason they gave for heavier alcohol use above the circumstance themselves. 3.) The relational construction of family identities sometimes delayed offering help, or admitting a need for help, for heavy alcohol use in family relationships.

Me as a Heart Transplant Recipient Between 'a Patient' and 'an Individual' in Everyday Lives

Tomomatsu, I.
(Eagle Matrix Consulting Co. Ltd)

Aim and background

This study explores the way in which experiences of heart transplant recipients' (HTRs) chronic condition caused by receiving heart transplant surgery affect recipients' identities in everyday lives.

HTRs need life-long medical treatment to control their immune systems after surgery. By overcoming heart disease by transplant operation, HTRs tend to think about themselves not as a patient, while doctors look at them as a patient. Other people in everyday life setting such as family members and friends look at them as a heart transplant recipient, instead of as an individual. Therefore, to develop understanding the experience associated with life-long chronic condition presents a challenge for HTRs with an issue of identity.

There are three key theoretical concepts which can inform them the subjective experience of the life-long chronic condition: biographical disruption, narrative based medicine and reconstruction of identity.

Method

As of the nineteen HTRs whom I had interviews before, five participants for this study were recruited. They were interviewed by using semi-structured face-to-face interviews techniques. All interviews were recorded and transcribed into a simple text. Interview data was thematically analysed.

Tentative Result and discussion

Through the reconstruction of identity in everyday lives, HTRs tend to experience stigma which is explained as 'enacted stigma' or 'felt stigma'. By accumulating to control stigma experiences, HTRs tend to reinforce the identity as a recipient, and they attempt to make other people recognise their social roles in everyday life settings.

Blogging with Dementia: Telling my Story, my Way

Brooks, J.
(Sheffield Hallam University)

When people are diagnosed with dementia, their lives and their identities can change significantly. Family, friends and health professionals may interact with the diagnosis of dementia rather than the person themselves, and may make assumptions about the person's capabilities and wishes. The language used to talk about people with dementia can be demeaning and reinforce negative stereotypes of 'suffering' or being a 'victim' or 'burden'.

In this paper I will report the findings from qualitative research done in 2017 in which I used interviews and content analysis to explore the experiences of people living with dementia who write their own blogs.

By writing about their own experiences, in their own time and in their own personal (online) space, people living with dementia present themselves as they wish to be seen. Bloggers use their writing as a memory aide, as therapy, as a journal, as a tool for campaigning and education, and as a means of reaching out to others with dementia. Through blogging, people living with dementia have created their own peer support networks, and have become involved with a wider 'dementia community'. For some, blogging has led to unexpected and positive experiences such as appearing on television or having their writing used in the education of health professionals.

The public availability of lengthy and personal narrative accounts of living with dementia has the potential to foster understanding and acceptance within the wider community.

Methodological Innovations

ROOM 214

Misspecified Risk of Anti-social Behaviour

Tiwari, P.

(Nottingham Trent University)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is an important area of concern for police, local authorities and individuals. This has motivated collection and analysis of data concerning ASB through regular national surveys (e.g. Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)), and police records. Nevertheless, scholars are of the view that ASB is difficult to define as number of factors play their role in an incident being termed as ASB. As such, there is a risk of misspecification in self-reported incidents of ASB in national surveys. CSEW asks respondents about their experience/ witnessing of ASB through a Yes/ No type question. The state of confusion about what can be termed as ASB may result in measurement error in this variable. This can create biased and inefficient estimates of its explanatory factors while using logistic regression (Neuhaus, 1999, Carroll et. al., 2006). This error, called response misclassification, can lead to ignoring important variables that may explain propensity of experiencing ASB. Redefining this problem as misspecification of link function (Neuhaus, 1999), our research uses Pregibon's goodness of link test (Pregibon, 1980) to estimate extent of misclassification in ASB (Huang, 2016). Estimation of population values is carried out using maximum likelihood and Bayesian techniques. The procedure is then tested through simulated and real data from CSEW. The research will help in more informed use of logistic regression for identifying risk and uncover factors leading to ASB which might have previously been missed due to insignificant p-values.

How Media Shapes Cultural and Social Identities Related to Terrorism? Working With Internet Big Data and Semantic Networks

Neri, H., Cordeiro, V.

(University of Cambridge)

In the 21st century, media has a new configuration with a massive amount and decentralized information. Mass media has no longer the monopoly of news, rather there is space for small and independent sources of information, creating a dynamic and capillary network of information diffusion. This is not to say, however, that established media vehicles do not still hold positions of influence over news propagation. Therefore, this paper offers a methodological proposal to handle with big data conveyed within the Western media about terrorists and their cultural and social identities. For that, we combine techniques of Graph Theory, Semantic Networks, and Sociological Interpretation. The methodological steps are: a) extraction of terrorism news data published on internet between 2014 (year when ISIS became widely known in the Western world) until 2017; b) setting a semantic network to observe related terms to 'terrorism'; c) highlighting of those mentions that characterize social and cultural identities of terrorists; d) linkage between the semantic nodes and the media vehicles; and e) analysis of the influence of these media vehicles considering their capacity for propagate news.

Should sociology be against inequality?

Hammersley, M.,

(Open University)

In this paper I will explore the question of what the value-commitments of the sociologist should be. This is important because it provides the basis for any assessment of the 'integrity' of researchers in this field. In recent times, research integrity, or researcher integrity, has come to be a key theme in the governance of social science. But, aside from this, it is important for sociologists to be clear about what counts as integrity, and about what are and are not appropriate value commitments for the discipline. Currently, at least in the UK, sociology is often treated as committed to highlighting, resisting and challenging social divisions. These would include inequalities in life chances relating to social class, gender, 'race', ethnicity, sexual orientation, and disability. The appropriateness of this commitment is largely taken for

granted. Yet by no means all sociologists have been, or indeed are, opposed to all these kinds of inequality. More fundamentally, Max Weber rejected any disciplinary value commitment beyond those concerned with the production of socially relevant knowledge. Even aside from this, much value-committed sociology lacks integrity in the way that it deals with the values to which it is committed: the character of these is often left largely unexamined. As I will indicate, this is certainly true of the concept of 'inequality'. So, for these reasons, my answer to the question in the title of this paper will be: No.

Sociology in the Archives

Rackley, A.

(British Sociological Association and the British Library)

Archives are social constructs. They are the past, present and future records, produced by people and organisations in their day-to-day activities. This includes governments, universities, hospitals, charities, professional bodies, families and individuals. An archive may be composed of books, papers, maps or plans, photographs or prints, films or videos and even computer-generated records that are 'born-digital'. These records are intended to be kept permanently, so the purpose of an archive is to both preserve the past and allow others to (re-)discover it.

Therefore, archives play a vital role in documenting and preserving individual, local, regional and national collective memories, which in turn serve to shape and reflect the identities and communities which they represent. Nevertheless archives remain an under-utilised resource within the social sciences. Despite heartening discussions around data reuse and archiving, the so-called 'archival turn' has yet to take hold across the discipline and is largely absent from mainstream sociological methodologies in teaching and research.

This paper is one output of the first project of its kind between the British Sociological Association and the British Library, designed to reveal the untapped value of archival material for the wider benefit of the sociological community. The project focusses on two thematic areas, 'Families and Relationships' and 'Race and Ethnicity'. Through these sociological lenses, case studies of BL content will reveal and explore rich sources of research potential for the exploration of identity, community and social solidarity in the social world.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A ROOM 003

RACE, RACISM AND PREVENT

The Presence of Religio-Spiritual Collectivism in the Discourse of Current Alt-Right and Neo-Fascist Formations

Wilson, A. F.

(University of Derby)

This paper responds to the following line in the conference CFP: "The collectivist shift has emerged as a challenge to right wing voices who make use of the language of difference to manipulate and encourage division." Whilst in agreement with the political intentions of the sentiment expressed, I would like to draw attention to the dangers implicit in assuming that all collectivist impulses are necessarily progressive. My recent research has been concerned with the strategies employed by the far right in producing a generalised 'white' identity from which a collective front can be organised. The idea is not new and Mammone's work on the de-territorialization of fascism and the production of a pan-European 'white' identity is useful in situating the emergence of this current in far right thought. The forms which this neo-fascist communal identity-building take are clearly irrational: my previous work shows them to be apocalyptic, conspiracist, and, in the broad sense, religio-spiritual. This latter point is important because it becomes the basis of a means of understanding the current resurgence of reactionary politics; Kek memes' irony should not deflect from the seriousness of their intent. By understanding the far right construction of a 'white' identity as a product of, pace Tillich, ecstatic faith in a meaningful collective identity, countering that resurgence at a direct, ideational level becomes more viable. This paper will show how text mining far right Twitter usage reveals the religio-spiritual aspects of current far right ideology and how this is discursively constructed through social media.

'We Want our Country Back': The Discursive Construction Of Britishness

Adams, P.

(University of Greenwich)

In the 21st Century, migration to the UK, media attention on migration issues, and the political salience of migration have all increased significantly. These developments have contributed to a British identity crisis, central to which are questions of belonging. A key discursive relationship in this crisis is between Britain's past, often represented as stable and orderly, and Britain's present, in which boundaries are perceived to have been blurred through political and economic integration and the movement of people. In this context, narratives of national decline characterise the transition from Britain's past to its present in terms of loss and threat, with Britishness itself said to have been undermined or diluted. National identity is relatively under researched in sociology, perhaps occupying a position of poor relation to class, 'race' and gender. Despite this, it often acts as an implicit frame for research, without the frame itself being interrogated. This paper explores how Britishness has been constructed in political and media discourses about EU

migration from 2004 to 2014, examining what is perceived to have been lost or threatened, and what has been done to assert forms of Britishness through 'British' values and the use of the English language. It argues that constructions of Britishness are often implicit, yet potent, and that deeper insights into these constructions are vital in understanding the emotional and cultural aspects of British responses to immigration.

Institutionalising Islamophobia: An Investigative Evaluation of Prevent Training in UK Higher Education Institutions

Massoumi, N.

(University of Exeter)

Under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 it is now a statutory duty for universities to pay due regard to 'prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. Universities have put in place training programmes to assist staff in identifying the signs of radicalisation. This paper critically examines the use of such training programmes across universities in England through an investigative ethnographic study of training promoted and conducted at higher education institutions. Offering a rich empirical account of Prevent training and its impacts on higher education, this paper shows how Prevent training institutionalises racism and undermines democratic structures within higher education.

The findings are contrasted with existing scholarly analyses of the UK government's Prevent programme which has relied on either: 1) discursive analysis of policy documents; or, 2) interview-based research with policy makers, counter-terrorism practitioners or frontline staff. In this paper, I argue that neither of these approaches offers an adequate understanding of the practice and implementation of Prevent. While the former fails to account sufficiently for contestation and agency within the practices and responses to Prevent; the latter, in relying too heavily on a study of 'accounts', fails to uncover aspects of counter terrorism practice not available through voluntary self-disclosure, thus giving an over generous account of motivations and practices. Instead, this paper demonstrates how a multi-levelled investigative approach can more effectively examine the activities and practices involved in Prevent implementation and suggests that understanding the impact of Prevent requires a broader methodological toolbox than is currently in use.

Forgotten Histories of Anti-Racism in Newcastle upon Tyne

Vickers, T.

(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper explores some of the silences within histories of anti-racism in Newcastle-upon Tyne, focusing on the Campaign for Black Direction between 1986-88 and Tyneside Community Action for Refugees between 2006-2010. Both of these campaigns provoked widespread debate and were featured in the press while they were taking place, but their existence has been largely ignored in the academic literature and actively denied by prominent community leaders. The paper draws on a programme of empirical research that included in-depth qualitative interviews, campaign literature, numerous informal conversations and direct participation by the researcher. I argue that these silences are part of a selective narrative that legitimates forms of anti-racism that do not challenge the British state, and excludes those which do. The processes by which this occurs are analysed, drawing on Phizacklea and Miles' analysis of racism and class fractioning and Lenin's analysis of class divisions resulting from imperialism. The paper concludes that these forgotten histories need to be reclaimed, to enable a fuller understanding of racism, class and the state and to inform activism in the future.

Participatory Approaches to Understanding Barriers, Challenges and Solutions to Work and Employment in Nottingham City

Hutchings, S.

(Nottingham Trent University)

The Renewal Trust in partnership with community researchers and academics at Nottingham Trent University set out to explore barriers, challenges and solutions to employment for those aged 29 and over in three Nottingham City neighbourhoods. A participatory action research approach (PAR) was adopted with clear practices and values to guide the process minimising exploitation of the community for academic benefit. The rationale for the research centred on the distinctiveness of the area under research, notably that whilst unemployment levels in the UK are at their lowest 4.6%, unemployment rates for our neighbourhoods remain higher than national and regional averages (ONS 2017). Furthermore we argue that the current low levels of unemployment conceal significant issues and exploitative practices in the workplace. These centre on the very high levels of precarious and low paid temporary agency work, and zero hour contracts presenting significant challenges to the employed and unemployed residents interviewed. This, coupled with multiple barriers to employment, such as poor physical and mental health, experiences of discrimination, caring responsibilities and age, sets a much bleaker picture locally than the national low levels of unemployment suggest. This paper therefore has three distinct purposes; firstly, to share findings that are informing The Renewal Trust in shaping future provision; secondly, to initiate further research in Area 6 to engage employment services, employment support, training organizations and the community to implement changes and thirdly to share the participatory aspects of the research.

CITIZENSHIP, INTEGRATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

Flexible Citizens or Transnational Subjects Taiwanese Transmigrants and China's Differential Citizenship Regime

Tseng, Y. F.

(National Taiwan University)

Since Aihwa Ong (1999) coined Chinese trans-nationality with the concept of 'flexible citizenship', economic and political processes have created more push as well as pull factors for Chinese to move to new destinations. The most significant change is that China, as hyper growth zone, replacing North America to become one of major destinations for overseas Chinese. One example is the significant wave of Taiwanese skilled migration to China, with at least a million of the island population currently working and living in China. This article aims to examine their strategic 'membership packages' in light of question of transnationalism and citizenship. This article echoes the argument put forward by Waldinger and Fitzgerald (2004) that transnationalism is mainly the outcome of political/policy constraints of nation state actions.

This article is based on study on citizenship regulations and policy statements, as well as in-depth interviews conducted between 2007 and 2014 with Taiwanese skilled migrants in diverse occupations who moved to China on their own and had been working in China for at least five years. This study found that Taiwanese migrants in China are typical transmigrants in a way that they strategically keep 'active' resident status in Taiwan because they value public goods, while also taking advantage of their special relations with China to better economic opportunity. Consequently, these migrants become transnational subjects living in between states, to make a more promising living in China with its growth as economic giant and to have a quality life in socially more desirable Taiwan.

Intersecting Identities, Racism and 'New' European Citizens: The Changing Features of 'Ethnic' Migration and Multi-Layered Belonging in Britain, the Netherlands and Germany

Vieten, U. M.

(Queen's University Belfast)

The paper presents some of the findings of a comparative and international study on the intersectional positioning of minority 'new' citizens in Britain, the Netherlands and Germany, carried out between October 2009 and July 2012. Here, I will focus on the view of middle classed individuals of three different ethno-national minority groups, e.g. Moroccan-Dutch, South-Asian Brits and Turkish-Germans, I interviewed in London, Berlin and Amsterdam. The research focussed on feelings of belonging to Europe, on the one hand, and symbolic inclusion or exclusion to the nation – (state) of main residence and racisms, on the other.

This research project is part of an ongoing critical trajectory interrogating hegemonic discourses of an ethnification of migrants and – by now by far right populism overturned - mainstream discourses of European cosmopolitanism (Vieten 2007; 2012; 2016).

I am suggesting that the multi-dimensional positioning of 'new' citizens is at the forefront of broader innovative trans-national, local as well as - what I call 'post-cosmopolitan' - self perceptions of what it means, for example, to be Dutch as well as European, or a Londoner and a global citizen. Whereas transnational community identifications and local identities evolve in distinctive post-colonial contexts, we also come across a vernacular face of post-cosmopolitan processes of Europeanization and Glocalization that affect the ways 'new' citizens engage in different urban contexts.

Gendered Migrant Integration Narratives and the Making of National Identity

Tuley, M.

(University of Sussex)

This paper analyses how sub-state nationalist parties re-define national identity myths using gendered narratives about migrant integration. Concretely, the paper looks at how the Scottish National Party (SNP) and the Nieuwe Vlaamse Alliantie (NVA) re-define a Scottish or Flemish identity in reaction to the so-called European 'refugee crisis'. The paper draws on feminist Critical Discourse Analysis to analyse the integration policies of both Scotland and Flanders, which have been adopted under the (ministerial) leadership of the two nationalist parties. The analysis shows that national identity myths are reimagined and redefined in relation to gendered discourse on non-EU migrants to both Flanders and Scotland, with a reaffirmation of gendered roles for both nationals and immigrants. Concretely, it demonstrates how the highly gendered debates surrounding the rights and responsibilities of non-EU migrants become enmeshed with the re-making of a Scottish or Flemish sub-state national identity vis-a-vis their respective 'other' England or Wallonia.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies ROOM 410

Youth Justice in the Digital Age: A Theoretical and Empirical Exploration of Youth Workers' Conceptualisations of the Challenges and Opportunities of Bespoke Technology in their Techno-Habitat in the UK

Barn, R., Barn, B. S.

(Royal Holloway University of London)

Although young people are prolific users, and digital, online and other electronic technology is now all pervasive in our lives, its use for direct practice in youth work with vulnerable youth remains rather rudimentary, ad hoc, and lacking in strategy. By drawing upon an inter-disciplinary study that employed participatory research methods to engage practitioners in the design and use of bespoke technology in the field of youth justice in the UK, this paper explores the role and value of technology in practice. The paper concentrates on an important, original and fast-developing issue in contemporary youth work. Principally, the paper focuses on the experiences and views of youth workers to promote a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges in the adoption of new technology in working with marginalized young people. Study findings indicate that such opportunities and challenges are embedded in organizational and cultural structures and practices. The paper discusses implications for youth work and youth justice, and ultimately for young people in conflict with the law who are caught up in the system. The paper raises important conceptual issues about the increasing use of technology; and its key messages will be of considerable interest to practitioners, managers and policy-makers who will have little option, as time goes on, to enter this controversial field.

Grinding Their Gears? 'Grindr Tourism' and Local LGBT+ Spaces in Israel

Katz, R.

(University of Manchester)

As an app for gay and bisexual men to interact, Grindr has become a fixture in the landscape of what is often called 'the gay community.' However, these narratives about a singular community undermine nuances of the boundaries, roles, and prejudices that exist within LGBT+ experience of space. This project utilizes a spatial framework as opposed to a communities-based approach to studying Grindr use among tourists and locals in Tel Aviv, Israel. Shifting theoretical perspectives on Grindr from a communities approach to a spatial approach allows for an opening up of the panorama of space coded within dichotomies of gay or heterosexual, visible or invisible, public or private.

The study examines how Grindr reconfigures notions of space within the dynamic of the tourist-local relationship by employing a multi-method qualitative approach. Tourists and locals in Tel Aviv tracked their Grindr experience through an audio diary and were interviewed by the researcher.

Grindr reconfigures practices of gay tourism by allowing for a form of engagement through technology; it facilitates the feeling and habitation of local spaces and interacting with the people who make them. Yet is this experience of tourism and interaction with locals mutually productive? Or should Grindr be seen as another way in which relations are commercialized? This ongoing investigation speaks to Grindr's potential as an alternative geography that creates spatial layers, overflowing boundaries, and potentially new routes of consumption within the tourist experience.

Detoxing from Digital Parenting: The Precarious Pressure of Parenting Apps

Orton-Johnson, K.

(University of Edinburgh)

Parenting apps for mobile devices are an increasingly popular with new parents, helping to monitor feeding and sleeping schedules and measuring these against normal patterns for their infant's age and stage. They provide medical advice, function as baby monitors and sleep aids and connect with social platforms where parents can track and share essential milestones and memories.

A growing body of research has focused on the ways parenting apps provide support and reassurance for new parents. At the same time the use of these apps raises concerns around issues of data security, surveillance and privacy and the digital footprints and shadows created by data tracking.

This paper contributes to these debates by focusing on parents who have made an active decision to reject these kinds of digital mediations. Drawing on qualitative data from interviews with 10 sets of parents the paper explores their decisions to stop using parenting apps. While monitoring infant milestones has long been a part of parenthood, these parents found the use of apps shaped their parenting practices, and their relationship with each other as parents, in ways that were problematic and undesirable.

The paper argues that in using digital objects and spaces to help navigate parenting, apps do not simply mediate but can actively shape the experience of parenting. Through the datafication of the infant body and in its representation in digital form, apps create a digital double, a collection of data points, which frame the infant and parent in ways that can feel precarious.

Visual Vernaculars of Climate Change - Cross-Platform Analysis of Social Media Imagery

Pearce, W., Ozkula, S.

(University of Sheffield)

In June 2017, U.S. president Donald Trump announced that the U.S. would withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change. This announcement, along with Trump's open climate change scepticism, has provoked a myriad of social media reactions across the world and renewed global debates on climate change. Alongside textual contributions, visual commentary ranging from climate change photographs to memes, mashups, cartoons and infographics have substantially contributed to the debate. In response to these developments, we analysed climate change imagery from social media platforms Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tumblr, and Reddit. Based on innovative cross-platform analysis of the visual data, we present two arguments - one methodological and one empirical. First (method), we argue that visual cross-platform research can bring about new forms of data and analysis, particularly for a dual exploration of technology and society (following Noortje Marres' work around digital bias), as it compares images across online social spaces, providing insight into distinct platform cultures and potentially beyond limitations language differences. Second (empirical), we argue that these platform cultures give rise to distinct, platform-specific and platform-internal visual

vernaculars of climate change. We will present and discuss those vernaculars through outputs from visual analysis tools (eg ImageSorter) as well as novel 'image stacks'. We conclude by outlining a research agenda that takes seriously the role of digital and visual methods in studying social media as well as social phenomena such as climate change.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B

ROOM 221

The Emerging Relationship-Based Political Identity in Hong Kong: Addressing Gender Division or Repeating the Same Old Story?

Kong, S. T., Ho, P. S.Y, Jackson, S.
(Durham University)

We have been working with a group of young women activists to explore and expose instances of violence they have incurred in their struggle for democracy since the Umbrella Movement. Their experiences indicate that political splits within movements are often created through gendered-based harassment/abuse. Not only are their personal trauma and emotions misrecognised in the masculine practices of social movements, but also young women activists are asked to 'toughen up' by their male comrades. While these young women activists are still finding their voices in political participation, the recent imprisonment of democratic leaders has required them to come forward and assume leadership roles. How do these women activists construct their political subjectivities to give space to their personal lives and emotions? How do the use of 'relationships' (de)legitimise their leadership in garnering support and building solidarity? In this paper, we analyse our observations of their political practices and ongoing conversations with them to understand how women activists construct their political leadership. Women activists capitalise on their social identities as family, friends and girlfriends of prominent young male political prisoners to form the core of 'intimate comrades'. They have managed to bring care and relationships to the centre of social mobilisation, and created more space for women's activism; however, this political identity is also felt to have located women activists in the position of temporary inferior political substitute of their male counterparts. Is this new political identity addressing the gender division in democratic leadership or just repeating the same gender story?

Fights, Faggots and Absolute Mingers: Dominance, Aggression and 'Masculinity' in Young Women

Dytham, S.
(University of Warwick)

Bullying and exclusion between young people does not happen arbitrarily, and there are clear racial, classed and gendered elements to these processes and experiences. Whilst there is a significant amount of research on this topic, there has been far less research focusing on female aggression and cross-gender bullying, particularly girls bullying boys. Drawing on ethnographic research and group discussion data, this paper provides an analysis of interactions between male and female students (aged 14 – 15) in a small school in a predominantly white working-class area in central England. The paper identifies and discusses popular girls aggressive and potentially 'masculine' behaviour, and cases of girls bullying boys. Although we may expect tensions between notions of 'girl', 'masculinity' and 'popularity', there is a positive, celebratory tone when the girls talk about their ability to 'stick up for themselves', and they are described as 'popular' by peers. The paper considers this in light of other research which has discussed potentially 'masculine' behaviours amongst women, such as Female Masculinity (Halberstam, 1998), Ladettes (Jackson, 2006) and Tomboys (Paechter and Clark, 2007), and discusses developments which seem to allow girls to perform femininity and masculinity, whilst retaining a high social status as 'popular'. The paper reflects on implications for concepts of 'femininity' and 'masculinity' amongst working-class youth, and discusses the impact of 'post-feminism' and neoliberal individuality on the emergence of dominant femininities.

'Gendered Generations': Everyday Life as a Scene for Understanding Generational Identity

Taumberger, K.
(Deutsches Jugendinstitut (German Youth Institute))

Traditionally, the sociology of generations has focused on exceptional social circumstances, traumatic socio-historical events and generational conflict as drivers for generational formation and social change. Thereby, it has foregrounded the role of elite groups and large-scale social movements, while simultaneously marginalising aspects such as social diversity, the experiences of minorities and the importance of intersectionality. This is, for example, visible in the fact that orthodox generational sociology is mostly 'gender blind' and has ignored the experience of women. By looking at the data from narrative accounts of women across three generations, in this presentation, I urge the importance of more subtle motors of social change, such as everyday resistance and relational forms of agency. Instead of understanding generational location as 'fixed' the data illuminates the processes through which generations are enacted in everyday life and offers a rich repository for investigating the way generational identity, practices and relations are operationalised through gender. By shifting the perspective towards the more mundane routines of the everyday life and the small world of the micro-social, the presentation pursues two key objectives. The first aim is to highlight potential routes for (re-)conceptualising the concept of generations so it can be opened up to an intersectional analysis. Secondly, the presentation aims to challenge the persistent elitist connotations of generational sociology as it currently stands.

Social Divisions / Social Identities C

ROOM 222

Navigating Discrimination: An LGBT+ Perspective

Leishman, E.
(University of York)

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT+) people's lives and experiences have long been under researched. While we do know LGBT+ people experience higher rates of suicide and self-harm very little is known, or understood, about the factors that might mitigate against these health inequalities (The Department of Health, 2017). My PhD research attempts to address this gap by considering the concept of resilience from the perspectives of those who identify as LGBT+.

Combining an online questionnaire with online interviews this research utilised distance methodology (Liamputtong, 2006). With over 80 unique participants the research captured a range of diverse experiences. The findings from the research indicate LGBT+ people continue to experience homophobia, biphobia and transphobia on a regular basis. Significantly, participants expressed concern that other members of the LGBT+ community experience either worse, or more frequent, forms of prejudice than themselves. In viewing experiences of discrimination in this light, LGBT+ people demonstrated an awareness that experiences of social division are not universal.

Those who identify as transgender or bisexual were viewed as more likely to experience intolerance than other identities under the LGBT+ umbrella. For many participants, appearance was seen as the key lens through which to understand these experiences. For instance, those who viewed themselves as able to 'pass' in a straight world conceptualised their experiences of verbal street harassment as minimal with many stating they were "lucky" not to receive worse. This paper will reflect on participant's approaches to contribute to the conference stream of social division.

The Impact of Online Social-Spaces and the Increase of Commodification and Marketization of Homo-Friendly Spaces on the Social-Identity Construction of Ageing Gay Men in Northeast of England

Mthombeni, P., Van Houtte, M.
(Ghent University)

Different forms of media and online representations are continually shaping how we understand and think about sexuality and social identity. Identity has been a significant part of how Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgender (LGB&Ts) people in different geographical contexts define and put meaning into their existence and their social behaviour. This paper looks at the impact of online social-spaces and the increase of commodification and marketisation of homo-friendly spaces on the construction of social identity by ageing gay men in Northeast of England. Through thirty (N=30) interviews, we aim to evaluate how online social-technological advancements (such as social media, chat-rooms, and dating-sites) and an increase on the commodification of the 'gay-scene' contribute to the social identity construction of older gay men. Taking into consideration the 'invisibility' of ageing LGB&Ts, the sample is randomly selected from both rural and urban small towns in Northeast of England, from social-network groups, and old-age residential homes that cater the elderly.

Becoming a Non-Person; The De-Identification of Army Wives

Newman-Earl, E.
(University of Essex)

Army wifehood is a historic social identity created by a patriarchal institution. It is assigned on marriage, and when living overseas on a military garrison, it is imposed on a wife's very personhood. The lifestyle is one of predetermined boundaries and ranked living, where the prevailing military attitude is expressed upon wives' arrival. One Corporal's wife's welcome from the Welfare Officer (the person supposedly there to support wives) was narrated as:

'All wives are the same [...] everyone is bitchy, the toddler groups are run by officers' wives so you won't be able to get into that very easily [...] Welcome to battalion life.'

Whilst 'posted' abroad, military wives are bounded into social divisions, based not on their own capitals or habitus but slotted into social categorisations which have been predetermined by the military. If married to a lower-ranking soldier, a wife's social parameters are defined by his rank. She is seen as being a 'lower ranking wife' deriving from the same, assumed lower class as the soldier. She becomes invested with his social status and thus is situated where he, and not necessarily she, belongs. This woman's identity has become compounded into an extension of her husband, subjugated by his rank.

Building on Foucault's Discipline/Punish (1975) and Lawler's Social Identity and Class theories (2000, 2004, 2005, 2008), this paper examines how these women, circumscribed by the constructed identity of Army Wifehood, accept or object to their new identity as a non-person.

Sociology of Religion

ROOM 008

The Reality and Perception of Religious Communities in Turkish Society: The Case of Fethullah Gülen Community

Caha, O.

(Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University)

Religious communities have continued to occupy Turkey's agenda for a long time. One of the most widespread congregational groups in Turkey is the Fethullah Gülen organization, which is also widely organized abroad. Since forty years this organization has come to seize the state by organizing within the military, police, judiciary and other critical public institutions. On July 15, 2016, a defunct military coup attempt was made by this community, causing 250 people to die and thousands of people to be injured. This community develops a deep understanding of "We" and "Others" in the mind of its members and convinced them to believe that the outside world is a great threat for them. It thus enables to break away the connections of its members from others and enclose them on the strong feeling of that "we are different and special". Members of this community thus act with a deep sense of devotion, and they devote themselves to their congregations with all their material and spiritual beings.

In our presentation we will focus mainly on two points: First, moving from Alain Touraine's "the community as enemy of modern society and democracy" and Richard Sennet's "destructive gemeinschaft" approaches we will analyze Gülen organization. Secondly, we will present the perception of the community of the Turkish society in the light of the field research that we conducted in 2011 over 2160 respondents in 26 cities.

Negotiating Boundaries of Belonging in an Amish and a Jewish Community

Shaw-Gabay, D.

(University of Surrey)

Based on ethnographic interviewing and observation, this doctoral research project explores ways in which religion-oriented diasporic communities negotiate the fluid conditions of contemporary modernity. It seeks to challenge dichotomisations of tradition and modernity within classical sociological literature, which have a tendency to position tradition as temporally and spatially outside of modernity. This presentation draws on findings from field research with an Amish community in rural Pennsylvania (US) and a Jewish community in London (UK). Though these case studies are not intended to provide direct comparison, themes emerging from both case studies highlight the multi-layered nature of belonging to communities conceptualised as 'traditional' in a fluid, ever-changing modernity, effectively siting such communities and modernity as inseparable and co-constituting.

This presentation will focus on the enactment of boundaries within these communities. It will do so by acknowledging that rather than communal boundaries of practice, inclusion/exclusion and interaction being rigid, in fact there are multiple degrees to which tradition and modernity interflow. Within the Amish and Jewish case studies, three categories of boundaries are apparent. Those boundaries that are deemed unchanged and unchangeable i.e. fixed, those that have been negotiated out of necessity (primarily due to external pressures) and those boundaries of community that have become more open and fluid as part of a purposeful shift from within.

Impact of Religious Identity on Social Solidarity and Communal Relationships: A Study of Rural Communities of Imo State, Nigeria

Kanu, W., Ezeji P.O., Alaribe G. N.

(Imo State University)

Interest on Religious identity is continually growing due to rapid increase in the number of religious affiliations in Nigeria. Consequent upon this scenario, its importance in explaining outcomes of social events cannot be underestimated. While enormous literature on religious identity exists, empirical evidence on its impact on social solidarity and collective relationships in rural communities is limited. To the best of our knowledge, none exists in communities of Imo State, where it is recently observed that a good number of different religious denominations, which previously were not in existence, are emerging and that the sense of "we-ness" and joint action among the people seems to be weakening. Understanding the strength of this impact is relevant for predicting possible outcomes, especially when planning for rural development programmes and projects as well as mobilizing community members for community self-help activities. This study addressed the following questions among others: How does religious identity affect social solidarity and communal relationships between people of different religious affiliations in communities of Imo State. To what extent can religious identity discourage communal relationships for community self-help activities in the area? Members of different religious denominations were involved in the study. The participants were located through snowballing. A well structured questionnaire and Focus Group Discussions were used as data collection instruments. A sample size of 387 was used. The quantitative data were analysed using ANOVA and Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient, while the qualitative data were analysed using content analysis. Recommendations made are based on the findings.

Single Space, Multiple Communities: Why People Join Alpha

McBey, D.

(University of Aberdeen)

Wellman and Leighton (1979) argue that the study of community has seen three broad paradigms. Those in the 'Community Lost' tradition argue that, for better or worse, the changes brought by the shift to modernity were incompatible with traditional forms of belonging. Those living in modern societies were thus more isolated and atomised than previous generations. In contrast, the 'Community Saved' tradition contends that the strong bonds and intimate

relationships found in traditional communities become more vital in modernity in order to insulate individuals from the harshness and impersonality of large-scale bureaucratic organisations. Finally, the 'Community Liberated' or 'Community Transformed' (White and Guest 2003) position posits that social bonds have metamorphosed in order to become more salient to the modern world.

I discuss my PhD research conducted on a Christian catechetical course (Alpha) whose stated aim is to integrate non-religious and unchurched individuals into the Christian faith. I argue that it offers three distinct forms of community that appeal to specific ideal type guests. The first is a gateway to the larger community of the local congregation. The second is a low-commitment community-in-itself. Finally, Alpha represents a community that offers material benefits to members. Alpha suggests that communities can be successful in attracting members by creating hybridised, multifaceted forms of belonging but that fostering long-term commitment is more problematic. This supports the 'community transformed' position that argues that the forms of belonging that were dominant in pre- and early modernity are less salient today.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A

ROOM 401

Class Background, Mental Wellbeing and Labor Market Aspirations of Young Syrian Refugees in Germany

Dietrich, H.

(Institute for employment research (IAB))

In 2015/16 some hundred thousand asylum seeking people arrived in Germany. Young people from Syrian are a major subgroup. A majority of the young Syrian migrants have not finished education. Thus, they are less prepared for the German labour market, which suffers from a significant shortage of qualified workers. As the young migrants are just at the beginning of their integration into German society and the labour market, they have to decide between continuing general or vocational qualifications. Alternatively, the refugees may prefer entering the labour market without additional educational attainment. In core, this paper explores the labour market aspirations of young Syrian refugees at the beginning of their integration into German society and the labour market. Key questions are, do young Syrians refugees favour entering the German labour market without additional educational attainment or do they prefer to continue and to upgrade their educational qualification? Secondly do they consider participating in vocational training (German apprenticeship training), which prepares for the German labour market or do they prefer access to academic studies? Empirical results confirm class related aspirations. However, the way how individuals managed the migration to Germany moderates the aspiration. The same is true for individuals' health status. General health, mental health, and Post-Traumatic Stress Syndroms affect the educational and labour market aspiration of young individuals. The relation of social origin and the moderating variables (migration related characteristics, PTSD, and mental health) will be addressed by the paper.

Men Doing Women's Dirty Work: Desegregation, Immigrants and Employer Preferences in the Cleaning Industry in Norway

Nadim, M., Orupabo, J.

(Institute for Social Research)

Despite advances in gender equality, labor markets in the Western world continue to be distinctly segregated by gender. Still, we can find some traces of gender desegregation. Most work on labour market desegregation has addressed women's entrance into male middle class occupations. This study shifts attention to desegregation processes at the lower end of the occupational hierarchy, where immigrant women, and men, are taking over traditionally female-dominated low-skilled work, and ask how employers change their perceptions of suitability as new groups enter these occupations. While much of the existing literature on desegregation has focused on the supply- side and men and women's opportunity structures, our starting point is that any attempt to understand changes in the gender segregated labour market needs to address two factors. First, one cannot understand the process of desegregation without a focus on employers' demand for particular kinds of labour. Second, in order to explain change and stability in occupational patterns we need to understand the intersecting structures of gender, class and race. Building on interviews with Norwegian employers in the cleaning industry, a traditionally female-dominated low-skilled occupation that has seen a large influx of immigrant men, the article shows how cultural notions of competence position immigrant men on top of the hierarchy of suitability. The study provides new theoretical insights and empirical knowledge about the conditions for cultural change following migration, and the relationship between employer preferences and gender desegregation.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B

ROOM 418

Rivalry Among Health Professionals in Nigeria: A Tale of two Giants

Joseph, O., Abubakar, M., Adejoke, J., Atolagbe, E.

(University of Ilorin)

Rivalry among healthcare professionals in Nigeria has been rampant in recent years. Doctors have accused other health workers in the system of contesting for equality with them and as such making 'self-centred demands' which has hindered internationally acceptable best practices, professionalism and patient-centred care in the system. This continued disharmony has however resulted to a number of industrial strikes which has brought untold hardship to the wellbeing of many Nigerians. Many lives which health professionals have sworn oaths to save ended up being lost as a result of the incessant industrial strikes being embarked upon by health professionals in order to press for their demands. This in no doubt is a set back to the system and equally detrimental to the development of the Nigerian healthcare system. Drawing from this, the study examines the factors responsible for unhealthy rivalry among healthcare professionals in the Nigeria healthcare system. The study focused on the rivalry that is on-going between Medical Doctors and Laboratory Scientist in Tertiary hospitals in Nigeria. Information was gathered through in-depth interview from 20 participants in order to access the factors responsible for the grievances that occur between members of these two professional bodies, with a view to providing permanent solution to the problem. Findings from the study revealed that, rivalry among these two professional bodies are professionally instigated.

Identity Formation in Women's Architecture Communities: Unifying or Enhancing Diversity?

D'avolio, M. S.

(University of Sussex)

The lack of women in architecture is a phenomenon that has been extensively analysed during the last 20 years. However, it is only in the last few years that there has been a growth, especially in Western countries, in the number of groups, programs and awards launched in order to give more visibility to women in this field. These initiatives aim to create sites for communities to be able to inform and empower its members. The practical role of these communities seems to be to gather individuals around their two broad common characteristics – being woman and architect. In this paper, I question whether it would be more useful to place emphasis on valorising diversity among the practitioners.

The current definition of architect seems to embody a "one size fits all" idea of professional identity. Women and other minorities (ethnicity, age, ability, economic background...) entering the profession face the difficulty of trying to fit within the current definition, rather than offering new practices and identities. Could these communities be able to foster the acknowledgement of the importance of diversity for a new professional identity formation?

As part of my PhD project, I launched a blog which aims to create a space for this form of community to develop online (<https://womeninarchitectureblog.wordpress.com/>). This has enabled me to directly experience its public engagement as well as its limitations. This paper will explore possibilities for communities to be employed to inform and develop actions for change, aimed at increasing diversity within the construction industry.

The Adult Worker Model and Changing Gender Relationships in Family

Chau, C. M., Wai Kam Yu

(University of Sheffield)

Many advanced capitalist economies are facing social and economic challenges such as low fertility rate, decline in the caring capacity in the family and insufficient labour supply. In response to these changes, there is a call for strengthening the adult worker model. Different from the conventional male-breadwinner model which suggests men's primary responsibility in earning and women's main role in caring for the young and old in the family, the adult worker model stresses the importance of active participation of both men and women in the labour market.

Based on the findings of a EU funded research on social investment and work family reconciliation policies in Europe and East Asia (SIEPA; grant no. 708305), this presentation will explore implications of the adult worker model to gender relationships in the family, the characteristics of three approaches to the adult worker model and the role of state in the transitional process. The three approaches are: 1) the market-led approach which encourages women to take part in the labour market to attain financial autonomy in the family; 2) the support-led approach which assumes women's labour participation is related to the availability of social support in reducing their caring responsibilities at home; and 3) the choice-led approach which stresses the importance of respecting women's social rights to work and to access welfare, and also their right to choose their ways of life. Research findings from two societies with different family cultures, namely Hong Kong and the UK will be used to illustrate these points.

Wednesday 11 April 2018, 11:00 - 12:30

PAPER SESSION 4

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B

ROOM 213

Lessons from Grenfell: Poverty Propaganda, Class Stigma and Power

Shildrick, T.

(Newcastle University)

The Grenfell Tower fire that took place in a council owned high rise social housing block in the early hours of 14th June 2017 in the London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea represented the worst fire in Britain for many decades. This paper draws, in part, on the example of Grenfell to interrogate some of the most pressing issues of our time in Britain around inequality, poverty and austerity. Whilst evidence shows increased stereotyping and stigmatisation of those experiencing poverty and other related disadvantages, there is also evidence that the British general public on the whole tend to care about fairness, equality of opportunity and that they dislike extremes of income and wealth, although importantly they also generally underestimate the realities of both. It was these extremes of inequality that Grenfell thrust so violently into the public imagination with many newspapers visually capturing the gulf between rich and poor in their pictures of the burnt out shell of Grenfell set against a typical block of luxury apartments of the sort that are proliferating in London and other cities in Britain and that particularly in London often cost in excess of a million pounds or more. This paper looks at examples of how critical work is being done by those in power to manipulate and frame the terms of the discussion around poverty, inequality and economic insecurity and its causes and its consequences.

'The whole of Shirebrook got put on an ASBO': Territorial Stigmatisation in the 'Sports Direct town'

Pattison, J.

(University of Nottingham)

Based on 14 months of ethnographic research, this paper will investigate territorial stigmatisation in Shirebrook and will argue that measures put in place by local authorities to combat anti-social behaviour and to manage migration intensify territorial stigma and divisions within the town. As part of the regeneration scheme created to relieve the impact of the colliery's closure in 1993, Sports Direct built their headquarters and main distribution warehouse on the site of the former colliery. Sports Direct, Shirebrook's biggest employer, are renowned for poor working conditions, which are arguably emblematic of contemporary precarious work. A large majority of the approximate 3,000 agency workers employed in the Sports Direct warehouse are migrants from Eastern Europe, which has contributed to and intensified an already long history of territorial stigmatisation in Shirebrook. Local authorities introduced a Public Spaces Protection Order in 2015 with the aim of combatting anti-social behaviour problematically attributed to migrants from Eastern Europe, and in 2017 successfully bid for funding from the Department for Communities and Local Government to manage the impact of migration. These measures overlook structural issues and instead focus on the behaviour of a fraction of the town's residents, intensifying the notion that Shirebrook is a problem place inhabited by problem people, and deepening already existing divisions along axes of class and migration status. Finally, by applying Wacquant's (2008) territorial stigmatisation concept to a relatively small former coalfield town provides the opportunity to extend the concept beyond the urban areas where it is usually applied.

'I feel like it's just going to get worse': Young people and neoliberal personhoods in austere times

Sime, D., Reynolds, R.

(University of Strathclyde)

Austerity has had a disproportionate impact on young people in Scotland, despite some attempts by the Scottish Government to soften the blow (The Scottish Government. 2014). Welfare reforms and cuts to service provision (NSPCC 2011; Ortiz 2011; Hopwood 2012), alongside high youth unemployment and insecure work (Boyd 2014) combine to make young lives precarious, particularly for those growing up in deprived neighbourhoods which have been the hardest hit (Beatty 2013). There has been limited research on how young people experience poverty and associated stigma (Middleton 1995; Ridge 2002; Lister 2004) and the their everyday informal negotiations of socio economic difference alongside issues of ethnicity, gender and class. More recent engagements with the importance of place in these experiences (Mckenzie 2015; Crossley 2017) highlight how it is essential to understand the wider social contexts which create and reinforce spatial inequalities while also seeking to understand the experience of living in disadvantaged places.

This paper discusses the particularities of young people's lived experience of austerity in deprived neighbourhoods of North Glasgow. Drawing on data from focus groups and interviews with young people, we argue that young residents have integrated aspects of an austerity 'logic' into their sense of self, and that this helps them to navigate their experience of disinvestment in their local surroundings. In closely attending to the lived experience of young people living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, we show how their experience of austerity is mediated through their relationship to place as well as new forms of neoliberal personhood.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

ROOM 223A

The Adolescent Game of Gender: Sporting Rules and Regulations

Metcalfe, S.
(Durham University)

Female participation in sport and physical activity has increased in recent years; however, differences in how young males and females relate to their sporting identities still exist. This paper explores how adolescents explore their gendered identities through the prism of sport. A Bourdieusian framework acknowledges the way in which the allocation of capital contributes to the formation of a gendered habitus, affecting all areas of life through 'unwritten rules' which adolescents describe. This paper is based on the findings of 51 semi-structured interviews with young men and women (aged 15-16) from three schools in North East England. Interview topics concerned individual negotiation of identities, internal relationships with one's body, and peer relationships within an adolescent hierarchy. Analyses of the interview data indicate that the young people have learned to 'see' gender as a game, being able to manipulate their own gendered presentation to attain desired outcomes, and consequent social capital. Through considering gendered identities as a game, the young people expressed the way in which rules are created and regulated through peer-surveillance, so that the adolescent community has the power to dictate and allocate capital. This paper will conclude with discussing the role of agency within the adolescent 'game' of gender, such that young people expressed a strong desire to fit in, often manipulating their identity for their own advantage. I therefore argue that the habitus presents available gendered identities as opportunities; yet individual interpretation of external cues directs behaviour in accordance with broader social norms.

A Modest Endeavour? A Sociological Analysis of the Emergence of Women in Early Forms of Competitive Swimming, c.1870s-1920s

Cock, S.
(York St John University)

There have been increasing trends in recent years to encourage greater female participation in many sports and leisure activities. Some competitive women's sports have also started to receive increasing media coverage in comparison to previous eras. With increasing opportunities for women in some contemporary sports and pastimes, it is important to locate and understand changing notions of 'appropriate' gendered identities in sport within a socio-historical or developmental context. Gradual trends towards the increasing participation of women in many competitive sports have been based on long-term power-struggles between the members of different groups. The initial sportisation of early forms of competitive swimming during the 19th century took place predominantly in England amongst white middle class males. Prevailing sociocultural attitudes relating to 'appropriate' forms of masculine and feminine behaviours often prohibited the involvement of women in many early competitive sports and pastimes, such as swimming, during the 19th century. The social expectation for women to maintain 19th century notions of modesty and decency also served to limit opportunities for their involvement in early forms of competitive swimming. Drawing on empirical data generated through a process of documentary analysis, this paper will begin to examine contemporary power-struggles surrounding the initial emergence of women in some competitive forms of swimming during the late 19th and early 20th centuries as important developments in beginning to challenge prevailing gendered identities in both sport and society.

Women's Cycling in Urban Spaces: A Visual and Narrative Study

Themen, C.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

This paper presents the formative stages of a research project that will develop a series of visual and spoken narratives around women's cycling. This builds on previous narrative work conducted into women's football (Themen, 2015, 2016; Themen and van Hooff, 2016), and further develops a third-space frame (Bhabha, 1994) to broadly understand why there are fewer female cyclists than male (Sport England Active Lives, 2015). The paper draws on photographic and interview fieldwork, exploring women's interactions within urban cycling cultures and the emotional attachment participants have to their local cycling communities. As cycling requires one to physically experience the urban environment, it is an embodied and sensory practice, and I use this ontological focus to examine the gendered aspects of cycle use, in order to attain an understanding of the challenges unique to women. This initial fieldwork focusses on the Manchester region, but will pilot a theoretical and methodological framework that will underpin the design for a national study.

Lifecourse

ROOM 021

Factors Influencing the Development of Empathy and Pro-Social Behaviour Among Youth: A Systematic Review

(National University of Ireland, Galway)
Brady, B., Silke, C., Dolan, P., Boylan, C.

There are concerns that western societies are becoming increasingly characterised by individualisation and declining levels of empathy and social solidarity. Some studies have found that there have been generational decreases in empathy, trust in others, civic orientation, social concern and responsibility values. These trends are widely seen as a cause for concern, given that values of empathy and social responsibility have been found to deter antisocial acts and enable civic and prosocial behaviours. Research indicates that the social and developmental experiences that occur during childhood and youth set the stage for social values and citizenship across the lifespan and there have been calls for a greater policy focus on the development of empathy and pro-social behaviour among children and youth. However, it is argued that in order to do so, it is essential firstly to understand the factors that influence the development of such social values and behaviours. While a large body of research indicates that a variety of contextual factors (e.g. parental values, peer norms, school culture, community connectedness etc.) and individual processes (e.g. gender, self-efficacy) may influence the expression of empathy and pro-social behaviour, there have been few efforts to integrate these findings. This paper addresses this gap by presenting a theoretical model of the factors contributing to the development of empathy and pro-social behaviour among youth, developed based on a systematic review of the research literature. The implications of the model in terms of policy and practice are highlighted.

'I'm just living in limbo' - Young People's Accounts of Losing their Parent to Dementia, the Impact on their Life Course and Identity

Hall, M., Sikes, P.

(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Increasing numbers of people are being diagnosed with dementia, including those with young onset variants. Dementia is a terminal illness, with a declining and unpredictable trajectory. For their families, this means navigating a unique, and frequently prolonged, untimely grief journey.

Auto/biographical, narrative interviews conducted with 20 participants aged 16-32 years old who had experienced parental dementia, documented the impact on young people's identities and their life courses.

Narratives explored the experience of parental terminal illness over a protracted time period, in the context of youth and young adulthood. Participants detailed the impact on how they perceived themselves and the perceptions of others, including the disease's stigmatising effects. The manifestations of dementia meant that young people lost their parent in the social sense, prior to physical death, with some denied the opportunity to make reparations at the end of life. Young people described the impact of parental dementia on their life course: plans were dictated and lives put 'on hold'; anxiety was encountered regarding the genetic potential of the disease; and parental absence was felt on a daily basis and at 'landmark' life course events. Despite this profound loss, participants did not always receive the social exemptions afforded to those bereaved in other circumstances. Furthermore, public perceptions of dementia, which underplay the terminal dimensions and social bereavement, denied such young people the identity as 'grieving'.

This study highlights the requirement for formal support, and the importance of sharing these multifaceted narratives in order to improve the social support for young people.

Making Sense of Family Deaths in Urban Senegal: Contexts and Comparisons

McCarthy, J., Evans, R., Bowlby, S., Wouango, J.

(Open University)

Despite globalisation, and developments in post-colonial theory, academic and professional understandings of death and loss are still very much rooted in the affluent contexts of Western European and Anglophone societies. Within these perspectives, the social, cultural, political, economic and religious contexts of 'bereavement' have been marginalised issues. In research concerned with contemporary African societies, on the other hand, death and loss are generally subsumed within social and political concerns about AIDS or poverty, with little attention paid to the emotional and personal significance of a family death within development studies. In this paper we present major themes from an in-depth qualitative study of family deaths in urban Senegal. Drawing on interactionist sociology, we argue that the ways in which family members 'made sense' of, and responded to, these significant events, can only be understood by reference to the particular and general contexts of their lives, framed here as meanings-in-context. Most notably, such themes included: family and community support; religious beliefs and practices; and material circumstances - which are intrinsically bound up with emotions. While we identify the experience and expression of (embodied, emotional) pain as a feature shared across family deaths in Minority and Majority worlds, we also explore differences, within the variable contexts in which people's lives are embedded. From 'our own' British contexts as academics and researchers, we consider how this work highlights key absences in professional and research approaches to death and loss in the UK.

Reproductive Masculinity: An Explanatory Concept to Enhance Understandings of Men and Reproductive Timings

Law, C.

(De Montfort University)

The sociology of human reproduction is a vibrant and growing field, yet the majority of research has historically been undertaken with women. Several scholars have therefore argued for a greater inclusion of men (Culley et al., 2013; Lohan, 2015). Despite a growing interest in men's experiences in recent years, the majority of this research has been concerned with fatherhood, leaving other aspects overlooked including pre-conception desires and planning (Morison, 2013; Lohan, 2015). In addition, while not uncontested, evidence of men's age related fertility decline appears to be growing (Johnson et al., 2015; Dodge, 2017).

Daniels' (2006) concept of 'reproductive masculinity' offers a potentially useful framework to enhance sociological explorations of reproductive timing. Daniels analysis demonstrates how men are assumed to be: secondary in reproduction; less vulnerable to reproductive harm; virile; and distant from health problems of offspring. This paper presents findings from a doctoral, qualitative study into men and reproductive timings in which 25 interviews were conducted with men who don't have children but want or expect to have them in the future. The paper utilises the concept of reproductive masculinity as an organising framework, assessing its value in investigating issues of reproductive timing, including men's views about the 'right time' to have children, 'delayed' childbearing and 'older' fatherhood, and their own intentions and expectations for future family building. It explores how elements of reproductive masculinity feature in men's accounts, and how this enhances our understanding of how men position themselves, and are positioned, in relation to reproduction.

Medicine, Health and Illness

ROOM 024

Initiation and Discussion of Information from the Internet in GP Consultations: Managing and Negotiating the Boundary Between Inside and Outside the Clinic

Stevenson, F., Hall, L., Seguin, M., Ziebland, S., Barnes, R., Pope, C., Leydon, G.
(University College London)

Despite an increasingly connected world patients still express concerns that referring to the internet in consultations may be perceived as a challenge to medical authority and as such a potential source of interactional 'trouble'. We consider the ways in which patients manage the boundary between patient research about health and the presentation of medical concerns in the clinic, and how this is jointly negotiated in consultations.

We use data from 300 video-recorded routine patient consultations with 10 GPs from the UK, a baseline survey determining information sources accessed prior to the consultation and 40 semi-structured post-consultation interviews reflecting on discussion of the internet in consultations. Conversation analysis is used to consider the ways patients and GPs manage and negotiate interactions in relation to prior, present and future use of the internet.

Less than a quarter of patients who reported using the internet mentioned it in their consultation. Detailed analysis of when and how patients topicalise the internet showed this to be interactionally problematic. Within consultations there is evidence patients rank discussion of information sources according to their perceived legitimacy.

This work contributes to research on the management of the potentially interactionally fraught area of the permeability of boundaries between inside and outside of the clinic using discussion of use of the internet as an exemplar. Observations taken from video recorded interactions from everyday practice allow us to comment on practices as opposed to accounts of practice, providing an additional dimension to existing research in this area.

Ignorance, Uncertainty, and the Financialisation of Medicine in the Case of Transvaginal Mesh

Ducey, A.
(University of Calgary)

This paper examines the significance and consequences of ignorance and uncertainty as conditions for the expansion of markets and financialisation in health care and medicine, through a case study of the widespread adoption of transvaginally-placed, permanent, synthetic mesh for the surgical treatment of pelvic floor disorders in women in the first decade of this century. While it is not known how many women have been treated with these device-procedures and how many harmed, their use resulted in debilitating complications and pain for many patients and they are now the object of litigation in the UK and Canada, and the largest ever mass-tort action in the United States, involving over 100,000 plaintiffs against device manufacturers. This paper draws upon ongoing, qualitative interdisciplinary research funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, including interviews with clinicians and observations of surgical consultations and major medical conferences. The dynamics of what was known, what was not known, and what could be known about transvaginal mesh illuminate 1) how these devices came to be so rapidly and widely adopted; and 2) the nature of the ensuing litigation as the de facto regulator of their use. Ignorance and uncertainty intersected with a lightly-regulated and highly-competitive marketplace for medical devices, so that dozens of un-studied devices flooded the market; and play a key role in the financialisation of the litigation, shaping how responsibility will be assigned and reparation will be allocated.

A Decline of Amplification? Changes in UK Risk Reporting of Science Related Health Issues Since the 1990s

Rooke, M.
(University of Kent)

The 1990's / 2000's marked a high point in poor quality media amplification of health risks across British news media, prompting a House of Lords committee call to improve the quality of media reports in 2000. There is the perception that a less amplified reporting and developments including the embedding of contextual means of risk communication suggest that a change may have occurred. Such an approach may work to demystify the uncertainties surrounding health science, however questions remain as to how journalists navigate the needs in constructing their own professional identity against a sense of solidarity with their audience.

This project seeks to interview journalists who were key in reporting UK national health scares across the 90's / 2000's. It will attempt to ascertain how journalist perceived the changes within economic, technological and community concerns and how these helped shape the national discourse regarding risk. There is also a focus on how such considerations impacted news story narratives surrounding risks of harm from abstract hazards, as well as blame and trust in political institutions to manage these health risks.

In order to quantify such changes in health risk reporting, framing analysis will be conducted on news stories focused on highly amplified risk issues between 1990-2015. This will utilise an established framing typography in order to quantify the prevalence of political action frames, scientific/political uncertainty frames, etc being communicated from within a news story to the established readership of the newspaper.

The Benefit of the Doubt: Who Controls Medical Uncertainty?

*Whybrow, P., Mwale, S.
(University of Bristol)*

In the United Kingdom, clinical trials are increasingly integrated into healthcare services and there is an explicit push to see more practitioners, and more patients, involved in research. Randomised controlled trials are understood within medicine to be the 'gold standard' for evidence-based practice. Sociologically, trials are better understood as embedded and collaborative projects of knowledge production and legitimation (Will and Moreira, 2016).

In this presentation we consider how the idea of clinical uncertainty has played a decisive role in the intellectual development and rise of clinical trials. In the 1990s the idea of 'equipoise' emerged as an accepted solution to the ethical dilemma of randomising patients' medical treatments. Equipoise is the point of uncertainty, or doubt, where randomly allocating treatment does not compromise a doctor's duty of care. We highlight two variations to the concept that facilitates clinical trial practice: 'clinical equipoise' (a lack of consensus amongst a professional community) and 'effective equipoise' (uncertainty between different outcomes).

Although sociologists have often associated uncertainty negatively with risk and societal evasion, we argue that uncertainty can be a powerful tool (Timmermans et al. 2016) for social mobilisation. Finally, we reflect on how clinical uncertainties are increasingly incorporated into patient information and shared decision-making and can be understood as new mode of governmentality.

Methodological Innovations ROOM 214

A Year is a Long Time to Wait for an Interview! Using Social Media to Maintain Young People's Engagement in a Longitudinal Research on Vaping

*Sykes, G., Hughes, J., Goodwin, J., Hughes, K., O'Reilly, M., Karim, K.
(University of Leicester)*

Time spent by young people, on various forms of social media continues to soar (Salomon, 2017; Stanford et al, 2017). Against this background, using social media as a means to maintain young people's interest and engagement in research appears promising. This paper discusses the integration of social media- namely, Instagram and Whatsapp- alongside more traditional methods, for a qualitative longitudinal research project; the research explores young people's (14-18 year olds) uses, understandings and experiences of vaping and how/if these change over time.

Currently in its early stages, the project hopes to combine conventional methods, such as interviews, with more creative use of social media. The role of social media here is to sustain young people's interest, throughout, and more significantly, between interviews, during a 2-year longitudinal qualitative study. To date, whilst much research has utilised social media as an analytical tool, or data collection method, there is less which uses social media to build a co-produced narrative as the project unfolds, providing a visual means for young people to follow developments and an opportunity to contribute, as and when they choose.

Acknowledging fears around ethics and using social media in research with young people (Kia-Keating et al, 2017), but supporting recent enthusiasm for participatory and/or creative methods, particularly in youth research, this paper reflects on the possibilities and challenges of using Instagram and Whatsapp in longitudinal with young people.

Researching the Asexual Community on Tumblr: Methodological Considerations

*Cuenod, E.
(University of Edinburgh)*

Asexuality is a sexual orientation defined by a lack of sexual attraction to others. While still relatively unknown, the asexual community has grown since the beginning of the 21st century, mostly developing online. This includes Tumblr, a microblogging platform where heteronormativity is challenged. My research is twofold: in a first time, I seek to determine whether asexual Tumblr users form a community. In a second time, I explore issues of in-group marginalisation within the broader Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans + (LGBT+) community. Asexuality is a relevant example, as it is included in the LGBT+ community by some, while others exclude them.

In this presentation, I will be exploring methodological considerations related to data collection on this particular online environment. My research is based on content analysis of Tumblr posts and interviews. The questions I will discuss in this presentation tackle the issue of sampling and of deciding on units of analysis when conducting a research on Tumblr.

Scrapbooking Men's Intrusions: An Innovative Approach to Researching Specificity and Commonality

*Walling-Wefelmeyer, R.
(Durham University)*

This paper will present scrapbooking methodologies as an effective and innovative means of capturing and containing multiple and contradictory materials, expressive modes and subjectivities. Scrapbooking processes are thus proposed as crucial for researching and honouring difference, similarity and solidarity. Drawing on a week-long empirical study in which women collated experiences and interpretations of 'men's intrusions' using digital and non-digital scrapbooks, I will argue that the process offers a lens on situated-interconnected experiences of gender, violence and oppression and of digital, online and offline spaces.

Scrapbooks have been neglected as a tool for social science research, despite their inclusivity of diverse communicative styles and their potential to challenge the expectations of coherence, linearity and narrativity which sociology typically demands both conceptually and empirically. As a creative method using participant-driven 'scraps', scrapbooks can simultaneously value the ephemeral and mundane and the necessity for concretising experiences in order to bear witness. Participants' own ambivalence around conceptualising intrusions as perpetrated either by individual men or by men as a social category will be given as an example of the tensions between individual and social sense-making processes which scrapbook methods can reveal. The dangers of scrapbooks encouraging self-surveillance and the regulation of interiority will also be considered, showing that this methodology can be used to explore precisely the tension between the individual and the social which many methodological approaches neglect in their bid to 'give voice' to and essentialise the oppressed.

The Presentation of the Networked Self: Ethical Challenges in Social Network Analysis

*D'Angelo, A., Ryan, L.
(Middlesex University)*

For decades, social network analysis (SNA) has experienced a growth in volume and subject areas, accompanied by the development of technological tools and increasing availability of data. Whilst opening new pathways for sociological investigation, this also raises specific ethical challenges, an aspect which has been often overlooked in academic discussions.

This paper aims to bring to the fore some major issues in SNA research and to explore them in light of broader developments within contemporary society. In particular, we recognise that, with the rise and omnipresence of social media, most people tend to have very strong ideas about what social networks are and on how to present their own 'networked self'. This compares to less than two decades ago, when 'social network' was a concept that had to be explained carefully to most research participants.

In regards to this, we explore ethical issues around how people present themselves when disclosing data about their own personal or professional networks. This is also related to the challenges of network mapping with people who know each other, how this can influence responses, affect those involved and impact on data reliability. Finally, we address the new shape of old challenges of confidentiality and anonymity for network researchers.

The paper builds on a range of research projects undertaken by the authors in different settings (including research with EU migrants; secondary school students; and BME organisations) and with different methods (qualitative, quantitative and mixed-methods SNA), to ensure its theoretical contributions are well grounded in empirical data.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A

ROOM 003

POLICING, BORDERS AND DETENTION

Operation Deportation: Asylum and the Denial of Human Autonomy in Britain, Denmark and Sweden

*Canning, V.
(Open University)*

More than ever, the European immigration detention estate has become a central *modus operandi* for the deterrence, control and deportation of the immigrant other. Heavy criticism has been weighed on the conditions under which people are forced to live, many based in 'former' prisons and some – such as Britain – confined without a time limit.

Drawing from a two year ESRC project in Britain, Denmark and Sweden, this paper extends the focus of immigration detention into the everyday lives of people living outside of formal immigration detention, but who experience penal controls which mirror the prison regime on a lesser scale. Based on oral histories with women seeking asylum, interviews with over 70 practitioners, refugee advocates and border control agents/detention custody staff, and ethnographic and activist participation, this paper draws out the lived realities of policy and practice which contain people seeking asylum beyond imprisonment.

'Asylcenters' (termed 'camps' by those residing within them) and 'open' deportation centres in Denmark will be discussed, alongside the limitations of social participation through poverty and spatial exclusion in Britain and Sweden. Overall, this paper argues that whilst physical controls are lessened outside of formal detention, spatial and temporal controls pervade everyday life in seeking asylum, ultimately eroding autonomy and human dignity.

Forensic Genetics and the Prediction of Race

Skinner, D.

(Anglia Ruskin University)

A new wave of innovations in forensics seeks to support criminal investigations by making inferences about the appearance of as yet unknown suspects using genetic markers of phenotype or ancestry. These developments currently allow the prediction of a number of traits including hair colour and eye colour but it is prediction of race and ethnicity that has excited the most controversy. To appreciate the potentials of race prediction it must be placed in the context not only of the troubled history of police-minority relations but also in a wider account of changing forms of expert knowledge about race and of wider shifts in policing socio-technologies which place greater emphasis on the use of data in general and digitized facial images in particular. Existing national forensic DNA databases are racialized in varied ways; their politics and outcomes suggest an ambiguous relationship between explicit race talk and patterns of discrimination. By openly mobilising race and ethnicity, however, predictive techniques raise new questions about the validity, interpretation, dissemination, and application of results. At heart these relate to a wicked paradox: race has an enduring power as a means of describing and stigmatizing groups but that very power makes it hard to transition effectively from moments of collectivisation to the identification of individual suspects.

Race, Migration and Criminal Justice: Identities of Resistance

Parmar, A.

(University of Oxford)

Minority ethnic group men and suspected illegal migrants continue to be over-policed in England and Wales. As a gateway to the criminal justice system as a whole, contact with the police is crucial to understanding the wider extent of disproportionality across all stages of the criminal justice process, as underscored by the findings of the Lammy Review (2017). Research has shown how disproportionate and discriminatory policing has resulted in perceptions of mistrust and a lack of confidence in the police by minority ethnic and migrant communities. Little research however has discussed the ways in which racialized groups have responded to their experiences and emotions towards the police. Drawing on empirical research carried out in police custody suites in England and interviews with racialized groups who have had contact with the police, this paper discusses the strategies used by racialized groups to deflect attention, to cope with constant suspicion and to resist the stereotypes they are attributed by the police. The strategies included employing ethnic identity as a resource for solidarity and empathy, reframing experiences of racism with the police as 'learning' moments, deliberately subverting/ conforming to stereotypes, switching to exclusionary language when engaging with the police and exercising humour, sarcasm, gossip and fantasy to resist feelings of subordination and everyday racism.

The Good Trafficking Victim: Exploring Two Decades of Stories of 'Sexual Trafficking'

Jobe, A.

(Durham University)

Over the last two decades, more and more stories of trafficking into the sex industry have emerged in the public and popular imagination and depictions of sexually trafficked women have emerged in film, fiction, art, public awareness campaigns and the news media. The parameters of what is known, or believed to be known, about 'sexual trafficking' has shifted over time and although such knowledge has been passionately, and often divisively, debated within academia, where contrasting stories of sexual trafficking, migration and sex work are told, a dominant account of sexual trafficking has emerged within the popular (Western) imagination.

Critical analyses of the public and policy discourse on 'sex trafficking' highlight the absence of credible evidence for claims of scale, alongside ongoing problems with definition and response. Research shows that the 'dominant sexual trafficking story' excludes those who do not fit a restrictive 'ideal victim' narrative, resulting in broader, and negative, connotations for migrating women and an adverse effect upon sex worker's rights, especially those migrating to work in the sex industry. Yet the 'dominant sexual trafficking story' still strongly influences international and national policies on trafficking. Utilising a framework of a Sociology of Stories (Plummer 1995), this paper explores how stories of sexual trafficking in popular culture have influenced and impacted on policy discourse and service provision.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B

ROOM 224C

EDUCATIOIN, IDENTITY, BELONGING

To 'Change or Explain'? An Analysis of the High Exclusion Rates of Caribbean Heritage Pupils in England

James, D.

(University of Bristol)

In October 2017 Prime Minister Theresa May announced that as a consequence of the race equality audit undertaken by government the Department of Education will begin a review of race and school exclusion due to inequalities highlighted by the data. Decades of qualitative research has emphasised how racist stereotyping, discriminatory

treatment and the neoliberalisation of education as well as class and gender dynamics can explain the relatively high exclusion rates of Caribbean heritage pupils. Recent quantitative research on ethnicity and attainment has found that social class inequities differ in scale within ethnic groups with social class having relatively less salience for Caribbean heritage pupils. The research discussed in this paper uses logistic regression to explore interactions between gender, ethnicity and occupational class measures to investigate propensity to temporary or permanent exclusion using the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England. Controls include other factors known to affect likelihood of exclusion such as being in the care system and having special educational needs as well as indicators of vulnerability and privilege/disadvantage (such as education level of parents, peer group composition and engagement in risky behaviour). This paper seeks to create a dialogue with preceding research on ethnicity and exclusions, investigating the potential complementarity of qualitative and quantitative methods in explaining exclusion patterns and, more importantly, in making changes to reduce such inequalities.

Training the Teachers: British Values and the Production of Britishness

Byrne, B., Rzepnikowska-Phillips, A.
(University of Manchester)

In response to the requirement to promote 'fundamental British Values' in schools, educational materials and lesson plans are being created and adapted and new policies introduced in primary and secondary schools across the country. The 'British values' policy comes directly out of a tranche of policies related to PREVENT (Preventing Violent Extremism) – this connection was underlined in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. However debates around citizenship and national identity have been high on the political agenda for more than 20 years, with significant impacts on education. This policy has been introduced at a time of a perceived 'crisis' in multiculturalism which has particular implications for education which has been a key site for the promotion of multiculturalist discourses. We argue that the policy requiring the teaching of British values to be explicitly linked to national culture and identity should be seen as an attempt to reposition schools in their teaching of multiculturalism. It also potentially creates an exclusive version of citizenship in the context of Brexit and heightened debates about immigration. Through participant observation of professional training sessions offered to teachers around the question of British Values in both Manchester and London, this paper examines how both teachers and trainers negotiate the requirement to promote 'fundamental British Values' with the need to have an inclusive and open school environment. It explores the ways in which some teachers and trainers question what British values is meant to represent whilst others fall back on nostalgic stereotypes of Britishness.

'Academics for Peace': Political Activism, Migration and Social Power in the Context of Authoritarian Neoliberalism

Tastan Tuncel, O.

Authoritarian neoliberalism is currently on the rise across the world. Although manifesting in different social contexts, ranging from the USA to the UK to India and Egypt, one common feature is that academia and critical thinking have been at its direct target. A prominent case is Turkey, where 1128 academics, who signed a petition calling on the government to end the political conflict in the southeastern Turkey, have been dismissed and/or prosecuted under terrorism charges. While most of them remain in the country as unemployed and with terminated right to travel, some of these academics have gone abroad to continue their academic work and sustain their livelihood. This paper will explore how academia, political activism and social power are being articulated across the different contexts of the current authoritarian neoliberalism, focusing on the case of those who immigrated to the UK. It will look into what forms of government it implies for the academia/critical thinking, drawing on the concept of 'social/civil death' for Turkish case; if/how these academics practice political activism in the UK universities impacted by dual forces of neoliberalisation and the 'Prevent'; and, if/how these 'immigrants' engage in political activism in the UK.

Rights, Violence and Crime

ROOM 218

'I Feel Sometimes in a Way I'm Letting People Down a Bit by Not Engaging But I'm Just so Scared of Being Subjected to the Torrent of Online Abuse' Feminist Women's Experiences of Online Misogyny

Smith, J.
(University of Surrey)

Contemporary feminism has engaged with the internet as a space for activism, for the sharing of knowledge and experience, and for engagement in public debate, in doing so creating networked feminist publics. Whilst there are plenty of illustrations of this – the conversations around hashtags such as #EverydayFeminism, #SolidarityIsForWhiteWomen and #YesAllWomen for example – the discourse has not always remained polite. Women's participation in virtual spaces has been jeopardised by online misogyny – aggressive, threatening or offensive communications and behaviours directed at women, and particularly at feminists who are engaging politically in online public spaces. Whilst the experiences of women who have received this abuse are frequently documented in social and news media, this fails to acknowledge that there are another group of women whose experiences also demand attention: those who see online abuse happening and whose engagement with the online world is being shaped by these indirect experiences.

This paper will set out an overview of the findings of this qualitative, feminist research, which has examined the direct and indirect experiences of online abuse of feminist women. These findings situate women's experiences as a form of violence against them in the digital space, drawing on ideas about power and space, and how this online violence may differ from that occurring offline. The findings also address how experiences in this virtual space might (contrary to the perceived intentions of those committing the abuse) empower women, enhance feminist activism and engage women in developing their identity as feminists.

Improving Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women Prevention Through 'Allyship' Coalition Building

Wild, J.

(University of Leeds)

This paper will draw upon initial analysis of data produced in an ongoing survivor-led, participatory study on improving domestic abuse prevention through 'allyship' and coalition building. In this, domestic abuse is constructed as a social problem for which there is a shared and collective social responsibility, in which men are situated as social justice 'allies' alongside women as leaders, in efforts to reduce domestic abuse prevalence rates. The implications of this type of cross-group alliance building between women victim-survivors and practitioners, and non-perpetrating men, are brought into relation with one another using a triangulated approach, while also foregrounding the perspectives and lived experiences of victim-survivors. Crucially, in acknowledging that men could have an auxiliary role in this work, the study simultaneously seeks to understand how far the challenges of obfuscation and co-optation associated with men's participation can be overcome, particularly when operating within a feminist framework. Coalition building such as this entails a complex negotiation of privilege and power, which potentially threatens women only-spaces and organisations, and risks their destabilisation. This is further complicated by the backdrop of austerity and welfare reform measures, highlighting the government's incongruous strategic approach and inadequate response to violence against women, despite a rhetoric asserting that violence against women is "everybody's business" (Home Office, 2016). This makes for treacherous terrain when seeking to diversify and improve prevention. With this in mind, early data analysis begins to explore possibilities for improved policy level decision making, as well as opportunities for survivor-led prevention incorporating a coalitional approach.

Engaging Young Men in the Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence in the UK

Burrell, S.

(Durham University)

Intimate partner violence continues to be a pervasive social problem in the UK. Whilst it can be perpetrated by anyone, in the vast majority of cases - as with violence and abuse more broadly - it is perpetrated by men. Engaging with men and boys around issues of gender, masculinity, relationships, and violence is therefore increasingly being seen as a vital way in which partner violence, and other forms of men's violence against women, can be prevented. There are a growing number of campaigns and programmes undertaking such efforts in the UK and across the globe, as well as increased attention from policymakers. However, how do young men, who are often the primary targets of such campaigns, actually understand and make use of the messages they disseminate? This paper is based upon eight focus groups with men's student sports teams at an elite English university. The discussions in these focus groups were facilitated by videos from different examples of prevention campaigns focusing on partner violence and other forms of men's violence against women. This was with the goal of exploring with the young men how such campaigns interact with their constructions of masculinity, and how prevention work can challenge the complicity enacted among men in relation to the legitimisation and reproduction of violence against women. The paper therefore contemplates how we can develop future policy, practice and research which will help to cultivate resistance among men and boys to men's violence against women, in the UK and beyond.

An Analysis of Media Coverage of a High Profile Rape Trial: The Case of Footballer Ched Evans

Royal, K.

(Durham University)

This paper will discuss the findings from my PhD research, looking at how high profile cases of sexual violence are represented in UK news media. In particular, this paper will examine the case of Welsh footballer, Ched Evans, who was found not guilty of rape after a re-trial in October 2016. His case spanned over five years, and Evans served two and a half years in jail. His re-trial received significant media attention in the UK. Using guidelines for reporting on violence against women created by the National Union of Journalists, this paper explores how the trial was presented in eight sources of news media. The findings highlight that the NUJ guidelines were not followed, and the woman's sexual history was reported on in great detail in the press, leading to a damaging presentation of the woman involved, and a worrying misrepresentation of the reality of sexual violence.

'Middle Class People Who Have a Low Opinion of People Like us': Classed Identities and Classificatory Struggles

Jeffery, B., Devine, D., Thomas, P.
(Sheffield Hallam University)

This presentation reports findings on class consciousness amongst a small sample of mainly working class residents in the City of Salford. We begin by exploring the contributions of cultural class analysis to the exploration class identities, focusing on the work of Skeggs (1997) and Savage et al (2001) on dis-identification, Atkinson's (2010) distinction between class and classed identities, and Skeggs' (2011) and Tyler's (2015) more active readings of the possibility of working class resistance, encapsulated for the latter in the concept of 'classificatory struggles'. We then briefly outline the local context of Salford, exploring the fluctuations in the coherence of class consciousness over the last century, as well as outlining the methods used in this study. In examining our data, we note that although a majority dis-identified from an explicit working class identity, as we might expect, they nonetheless expressed their identities in classed ways. Moreover, when we turned to questions of their perceptions of societal fairness and the media constructions of the unemployed and benefits claimants, we see active opposition to the ways in which working class people are positioned and a sense of class struggle against those positioned above them.

'It's Always Been Known as the Top Road' – Social Class, Community and Subjectivity in Neoliberal Times

Folkes, L.
(Cardiff University)

It has been suggested that in recent decades there has been a decline in strong communities that are rich in social capital (Putnam 2000). As neoliberalism has become the political norm, we are now strongly encouraged to focus upon our own, individual, 'project of the self' (Rose 1992; Skeggs 1997; Walkerdine et al 2001). This paper argues that even in these dark, uncertain times, community and social networks are still critical to the subjectivities of families in a working-class neighbourhood in South Wales.

Based upon family interview data from my PhD fieldwork, this paper will explore how community was constructed by families and the impact of this on subjectivity within a white working-class community. The interviews focused on biography and community and analysis is ongoing, based on the notion that subjectivity is dialogic (Skeggs 1997). Common constructions about particular areas of the community occurred across many participants' narratives, situating spaces of belonging and difference. Alongside this, the importance of social networks, kinship ties, and keeping close was also a common feature across narratives. All families had family members living nearby, sometimes streets away and sometimes within the same house. Also, families tend to stay in the area, opting not to leave in search of 'better' opportunities. This paper will argue that community, family and local social capital are more important and salient to participants' subjectivities than individualistic subjective understandings.

Why Inequality Matters

Steed, C.
(Southampton University)

This paper references a forthcoming book 'A Question of Inequality and why it matters' (Tauris).

Paraded across the divides of modern times, inequality is both wide and widening.

How should societies respond to pervasive concentrations of power that seep through the very language we use about ethnicity, gender, age and intact bodies? Is the trend towards equal identities leading anywhere? And what do we do about obscene disparities of health as well as wealth, amongst those who live in the same city (let alone same country?) Inequality gets under the skin; it provokes a reaction about our sense of value and worth.

New divides are opening up. Internet media brings intensified social comparison. Technology makes the world more unequal as large gaps yawns between elites favoured by automated futures and those who will serve in low-paid jobs and wait at tables.

Inequality matters because it gets under the skin. Discussion about social anxiety and status syndrome become core issues because they dig into the role that our sense of value plays in human action. It is a strategy of switching positions. Under various oppressive regimes, social actors move from disvaluing actions or words relative to everyone else to an absolute sense of identity. It is they themselves that are on the line.

Yet collision between social pressures and internal perspective can, under certain circumstances result in self-revaluation through 'the Protest'. At question here are issues of value and its operation in social and psychological space.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B

ROOM 221

Conceptualising and Enacting 'Intersectionality': Equality Networks in the UK

Christoffersen, A.
(University of Edinburgh)

'Intersectionality', the understanding that social inequalities are interdependent and indivisible from one another, is both contested, and essential for thinking about identity, community, and social solidarity. Identifying ways of applying intersectionality in policy and practice has been described as a priority (e.g. Hankivsky and Cormier 2011). As intersectionality grows in popularity, my research seeks to fill a key gap in knowledge: how it is used 'on the ground' by equality seeking third sector organisations.

Coalitions and solidarity across equality issues and organisations are consistent themes in the literature on intersectionality (e.g. Collins and Bilge 2016). In this paper, I will present initial findings of empirical research with 'cross strand' equality networks in England and Scotland, specifically case studies employing interviews, focus groups, participant observation, and documentary analysis, being conducted from 2016-18. Drawing on these data, I will explore: how and why third sector equality organisations representing particular equality 'strands' (e.g. LGBT rights, racial justice, feminist, disability rights organisations) come together in networks and coalitions; how these networks try to build solidarity, and how they understand and enact 'intersectionality' in contexts characterised by neoliberal austerity; what the power relations at play are within and around these networks, and the implications of these for intersectional justice. I will reflect on what these findings mean for the possibilities and challenges of operationalising intersectionality in practice.

Non-Binary Gender Identity Negotiations: Interactions with Queer Communities and Medical Practice

Vincent, B.

(University of York)

This presentation summarises key findings from a successful PhD thesis completed in 2016, which considers negotiation of non-binary gender identities, in a UK context. Examining how non-binary individuals are involved with and integrated into LGBTQ communities exposes important nuances. This is also true regarding the negotiation of medical practice by non-binary people in relation to gender transitions, and more generally.

Eighteen participants with non-binary gender identities were recruited to record 'mixed media diaries' for a four month period. These diaries allowed participants to use any methods they wished to express themselves. Follow-up semi-structured interviews were then conducted with the same participants in order to discuss their experiences and views, relating to broad conceptions of queer communities and medical practice. The objectives were to understand how non-binary people are integrated into queer communities and negotiate medical practice, as well as what the emergence of non-binary gender identities implies for these contexts.

Non-binary identities can present in static or fluidic forms, which may be associated with differential needs. Access to gender affirming medical services is varied, and not always pursued. Non-binary identities may be associated with discourses and practices of reduced legitimisation in both medical contexts and some queer communities. The study concludes that the improvement of a wide range of medical policies and practice is needed, together with community support initiatives to better recognise and serve non-binary people.

'Butch' in the Neo-Liberal Gaze

Mackay, F.

(University of the West of England)

Utilising findings from qualitative survey research conducted in the UK over the Summer of 2017, I will explore stability and divisions in the lesbian identity category of 'butch'. This identifier is often attached to masculinity, yet perhaps cannot be reduced to it (Halberstam, 1998; Devor, 1989). The 1990s, marked by the popularity of emerging Queer Theory, saw a degree of, now classic, scholarship in this area, mainly US specific (Halberstam, 1998; Soares, 1995; Burana, 1994). In the current climate however, it appears that younger generations are eschewing any labels to define their sexual, gender and sexed orientations (GLAAD, 2017; Ditch the Label, 2017). If usage of the term 'lesbian' is declining, or perhaps never enjoyed high levels of popularity, how will such social changes impact on sub-categories within that term? There is arguably a greater understanding of the uncoupling of sexed identity and sexuality, and gender identity and sexed identity for example; inclusive terms are used for the gender expressions I am concerned with, such as: non-binary, masculine of centre, transmasculine or genderqueer. Have these new terms ascended without tension, or are there indeed so-called 'border wars' (Halberstam, 1998), defining territories, and warding off incursions of new bodies and identities into spaces where their newness is viewed as out of place (Puwar, 2004)? Does the traditional category of 'butch' still hold resonance and meaning, or is this so stereotyped identity, with such a long history, becoming history itself?

Social Divisions / Social Identities C

ROOM 222

Problematic Memory/Problematic Identity in Transition: Examining the Constitutive Exclusions of Transitional Justice Memory-Making

Petschick, S., Bowsher, J.

(Nottingham Trent University)

In the last decades, transitional justice has increasingly turned to the concept of memory, or 'memory-making', as a way to theorise the mechanism of reconciliation, which is deemed absolutely crucial to transitional justice's own efforts to 'heal' traumatised, post-conflict societies. Nevertheless, as scholars have sought to define the purpose of transitional justice, memory has had the malleable capacity to serve an ever-growing number of functions and is now intertwined with ideas of history-making, truth seeking or telling, constructing new and shared post-conflict identities, and the urgent demands of social cohesion. In this paper, we examine the 'constitutive exclusions' of transitional justice memory-making. What subjectivities are produced - and which are excluded - as the field employs different conceptions of space, time, and even memory itself and constructs exclusions that produce limited and problematic notions of post-conflict identity? Exploring a range of normative and critical texts that theorise the relationship between transitional justice and the act of memory-making, we analyse the different ways in which memory is mobilised with the purported effect of constituting shared notions of civic identity and social solidarity crucial to reconciling war-torn societies. The paper argues that memory-making tends to marginalise complex and overlapping ideas of causality and justice in favour of simpler ideas of good and evil that are amenable to dominant global social norms, which emphasise competitive individualism and, increasingly, nationalistic notions of identity.

Subject and Social Constructing of Identity

Safiri, K.

(University of Alzahra)

Building on ideas developed in the interpretative paradigm, this essay aims to explore how social constructing of identity is done by subjects, Tehranian college students women born in the 1980s and 1990s, through using grounded theory method. Dispersed and decentered subjects construct different identities based on different positions in three main dimensions, including philosophy of life: crediting/discrediting traditional beliefs, life style: different patterns of getting married, childbearing, and spousal relationships(equality or obeying), and social communications: preferring desires and demands, being free in making decisions and different interactions, achieving employment opportunities and striving to promote. Three mentioned dimensions of difference can be identified as modern and postmodern social constructing of identity in a society of transition.

How Can a Difficult Past Provides Group Cohesion?: Understanding How Memory Can Reunite People and Shape Identities

Cordeiro, V. D., Neri, H.

(University of São Paulo)

The aim of this paper is to present the results of a research that sought to understand individual and collective 'identity' as a construction mostly marked by collective memory. We purpose an unusual explanation to the identity phenomenon by explaining it through remembrance sharing instead of social markers and intersectionalities. We updated the classical studies of the French sociologist Maurice Halbwachs on collective memory with more recent theoretical developments. They claim that identities are built by the interaction and memory sharing between individuals within a group, also between individuals and external objects. Thus, we analyze a group of former sheltered individuals of a public institution for abandoned children and children with judicial issues. After some decades, they find each other and begin to establish face-to-face and virtual interactions, which seems to support and give cohesion to the group. The methodological challenge is to handle with these two dimensions of interactions that asks for 'biographical studies approach' and a 'social networks approach'.

Sociology of Education B ROOM 418

Exporting English Higher Education: A Critical History of Non-European International Students in English Higher Education Institutions

Mateos Gonzalez, J. L., Wistow, J.

(Durham University)

This paper develops a historical narrative structured around key developments in the internationalisation of English higher education's student body. We will focus on structural changes to the sector since 1979, when overseas students were asked to make full contributions to the cost of their education. In particular, this paper scrutinises the development of the provision of higher education to non-European students into 'a great British export industry', as the then Minister of State for Universities and Science, David Willetts put it in 2012. The aims of this paper are twofold: to critically interrogate policy discourses and their evolution around the recruitment of non-EU international students, addressing the question 'since 1979 what has been leading the drive to attract non-European international students to UK higher education institutions and why?'; and to investigate the potential of historical analysis in Sociology –understood as the examination of 'contingent events, different cycles and temporalities, and diverse and irreducible diachronic processes' (Mitchell 1994, 8)—, which is argued'[stand] at the margins of [Sociology]' (ibid.). This paper tests and develops theory about the internationalisation of English higher education through a historical analysis that draws on George and Bennett's (2005) notion of 'process-tracing'. In so doing we will review and analyse literature and policy papers at the national, sectoral and institutional levels on this topic. Finally, this paper proposes a set of phases in the history of

international students' recruitment, setting them against major changes in the sector, such as the privatisation of the cost of domestic higher education.

Individualising the Collectivist and Collectivising the Individualist: A Case Study of a British Branch University in China

Yu, J.

(University of Manchester)

This paper explores how Chinese students' identities are negotiated in a hybrid transnational community based on a case study of a British branch university campus in China.

An ethnographic study of the campus was carried out over a period of seven months, incorporating interviews with staff and students, participant observations on campus and online ethnography. The campus was designed to resemble the UK home campus, is staffed by English-speaking academics and is equipped with British curriculum design. 90% of student population is Chinese, who are obliged to use English to study and live on campus during term time.

Preliminary findings show that most of the interviewees believed they have become 'less typically Chinese' because of learning and living on campus. According to their own definition, being 'typically Chinese' necessarily means being good at mobilising 'guanxi'. In its simplest sense, 'guanxi' is the defining capital of Chinese collectivist 'rules of game', referring to 'a dyadic, particular, and sentimental tie that has potential of facilitating favor exchange between the parties connected by the tie' (Bian 2006: 312). Rather, interviewees thought they were offered a 'free' 'open' 'inclusive' space where diverse resources and multiple values were made available. Most of them believed these enabled them to 'think critically' and 'determine self-value freely' without being judged by others. Nevertheless, interviewees also found it 'disappointing' because the university itself has become 'increasingly localised' according to the 'rules of game' in China, both socially and culturally.

This paper will investigate this paradox from a Bourdieusian perspective.

'Consuming Class': Middle-Class Chinese Families, Educational Choice Strategies and the Global Market of Higher Education

Chen, J.

(University of Cambridge)

This study focuses on the experiences of education, at home and/or overseas, of three generations within contemporary Chinese middle-class families—including grandparents, parents and students—in order to capture an intimate and 'up-close' picture of the ways in which different generations of contemporary middle-class Chinese understand, conceptualize and respond to increasing pressures to consider and undertake higher education overseas. The three generations broadly span the following eras: Republican China (1911–1949), Maoist China (1949–1976) and the Reform era (1976–present). These three periods witnessed great political, educational and economic transformations. The three (middle-class, urban) cohorts this research investigates have been exposed to social forces specific to their generational identity and personal biography, their history of educational experience, and the extent of their own mobility within the Chinese context. Their individual views, opinions and feelings concerning mobility and overseas education vary, and a comparison of their experiences and views create new knowledge and contribute to the existing literature on international student mobility. It further highlights the pressures associated with global, physical mobility as a practice of class consumption and as an assessment of mobility.

This research adopts in-depth qualitative study of Chinese intergenerational social mobility and the growing global market for international qualifications, along with an assessment of underlying motivations and practices that have shaped the drive for mobility within the Chinese middle class. Assessing and gaining a comprehensive understanding of Chinese intergenerational struggles for social advancement through education is both an important and a timely endeavour.

Sociology of Religion

ROOM 008

An Island Parish: A Church as an Agent for Social Cohesion

Bennett, Y.

(Canterbury Christ Church University)

Christian identity may no longer hold prominence within present-day Western societies yet, religion and religious identity continue to play a major part. Research is necessary to evaluate the extent to which Christian identity has been diluted and the ways in which this may be reversed.

The island parish of Back comprises of four small hamlets with a population of around 2000. It has a changing demographic with young people leaving the island for higher education and employment and older people from other areas of mainland Britain moving in. This has posed a challenge for the parish not only in terms of social cohesion but also in terms of maintaining the traditional cultural and religious identity of this conservative Presbyterian community.

The church is at the centre of the parish, it has a thriving congregation with around 260 people attending one of three services on Sundays. It also hosts a variety of social events from mother and toddler groups to a weekly lunch club.

Some of the most prominent members of the community are incomers and as such do not share the traditional 'Wee Free' Christian identity, some also self-identify as atheist/agnostic.

Does it matter if people 'belong without believing' or 'believe without belonging' (Davie 1994)? If people are attending church simply as a social exercise there is at least a degree of engagement. It may be possible that through social interaction, a sense of Christian identity may be fostered.

The Evolving Role of Religion in Civil Society: The Changing Nature of the 'Gateway Effect'

Hampton, J.M., Fox, S., Kolpinskaya, E., Evans, C., Muddiman, E.

(Wales Institute of Social and Economic Research, Data and Methods)

Religious affiliation has long been associated with civic participation and enhanced social capital, acting as an effective 'gateway' for involvement. The well-documented generational decline of religious affiliation and participation is suggested to contribute to the corresponding decline in various forms of social capital (such as associational membership), which itself has consequences for other forms of civic and political activity. However, existing research has paid relatively little attention to the changing nature of religious affiliation and participation to people born and socialised into different social, political and economic climates. Neglected thus far is the consideration of whether the 'gateway effect' remains the same for today's generation of young people as it was for their parents and grandparents. Our research addresses this gap in the literature, asking whether the nature of the impact of religion on one's propensity to participate in civic activities has changed with the changing nature of religious affiliation and participation, and as the climate in which civic engagement and participation occurs has evolved. Using the UK Household Longitudinal Study, we compare the beneficial impact of religious affiliation for civic participation across different generations in UK society (such as the 'baby boomers' and 'Millennials'). We argue that whilst religious affiliation benefits the civic participation of fewer Millennials, for those who do have such an affiliation the effects are stronger than those found in older generations. This adds another dimension to our understanding of the consequences of the decline of religious identification for the strength and vibrancy of civil society.

'Faith in Fashion' - How Muslim Women Have Redefined 'Hijab' and Become the Creative Millennials

Rahman, L.

(University of Liverpool)

The meaning of 'hijab' is not as it used to be. A classical Arabic word which once over 1400 years ago described 'to cover' now refers to the modern head covering garment worn by Muslim women. The practice of head covering and veiling is one that has been present since pre-Islamic societies, formerly referring to the social status of women and later describing the traditions, cultural and religious practices of women from various societies. However, covering practices since the early 19th century have been recognised as 'Islamic' and one that is often associated with misogyny and female weakness. More recently the position of the modest fashion industry has transformed the meaning of 'hijab,' allowing a new demographic of Muslim Women to emerge - 'Generation M' that allows Muslim women to put "faith in fashion." By using a mixed methods exploratory design I attempt to investigate how British Muslim women have redefined the meaning of 'hijab' by utilising modest fashion to explore their identity in ways in which it allows them to express their religiosity, love for fashion, as well as the opportunity to balance between Islamic and non-Islamic values.

Negotiating Identity and Community: Privatised Spirituality within the Visible Recovery Movement

Metcalfe-White, L.

(University of Chester)

The Visible Recovery Movement (VRM) is a polythetic social phenomenon comprised of individuals and communities identifying as in recovery, primarily from addiction and substance use disorders. Each year in September, known as Recovery Month, activists participate in celebratory Recovery Walks influenced by LGBTQ pride marches. On the one hand, the VRM is unified in situating recovery as a social experience, endeavouring for cultural and political change, and challenging stigma. On the other hand, the VRM embodies difference through a variety of treatment and recovery styles, and an awareness of negotiating identity politics and life-transformations. Alongside faith-based and nonreligious approaches, many of those within the movement identify with the varied language of contemporary spirituality. For example, many members belong to mutual-aid fellowships such as Alcoholics Anonymous, and do therefore associate with 12-Step spirituality. Nonetheless, others reject 12-Step programs based on their arguably Protestant Christian heritage, and instead draw on a range of alternative and individualised spiritual resources. Drawing on ethnography and qualitative semi-structured interviews, I argue that for participants within the VRM, spirituality is a diverse and empowering aspect of their personal recovery narratives. Furthermore, it is rooted in communities that promulgate visible recovery, and intersects with a shared sense of social solidarity.

Theory Room 007

Thinking with Elias about Established-Outsiders on the Forbes Family Farm, South Africa 1902-1917

Sereva, E.

(University of Edinburgh)

Norbert Elias was not a proponent of 'applying' theory. Eliasian concepts need to be contextually and temporally mediated, with Elias encouraging other researchers to take up and use his ideas in whatever appropriate ways they could devise. In developing methods of 'thinking with' rather than applying Elias's core concepts, this paper examines data from farming diaries of the Forbes family, who were Scottish settlers in the Transvaal (later part of South Africa). In considering two key examples from a longitudinal analysis of fifteen years of daily-entry farming diaries in connection with the ESRC Whites Writing Whiteness project, discussion 'thinks with' Elias's concept of established-outsiders to explore matters of inclusion and belonging on the family farm. Although Forbes family members did regularly do farm work themselves, they also employed a large number of African workers. Consequently questions arise concerning relations between the Forbes family and the workers on their farm and whether and how collective understandings of 'we' developed over time. Who came to be included in the 'us' and the 'we' on the farm? What are the main factors contributing to this? What role do race and ethnicity play? In putting the theoretical concept of established-outsiders to work, how the in-group 'we' becomes discernible can be showed in detail via these diary entries.

Theorising South Africa and Change with Elias: The Racialising Process

Stanley, L.

(University of Edinburgh)

Does a 'big analysis' require 'big events' and 'big data' to be acceptable? Thinking about this in relation to change over time in South Africa, more often than not change is depicted by reference to a time-series of 'big events' assumed to be linked in some (usually unspecified) causal fashion. The lineage perceived is: 19thC imperialism; 1895/6 Jameson Raid; 1899-1902 South Africa War; 1910 Union of the settler states; 1948 apartheid government; 1960 Sharpeville and 1976 Soweto protests and massacres; 1980s state of emergency and armed struggle; 1994 incomplete political transition; 2011 Marikana strike and massacre; 2015-6 university protests. Enter Norbert Elias, a theorist with distinctive ideas about operationalising theory who also carried out some 'small' pieces of work, with his ideas about the civilising process central to his theorisation of social change. For Elias, decivilising and civilising are always conjoined, and what is 'civilised' is not normative but how a particular society at a particular time understands what this is. He also recognises the specificity of the societies he compares. Some 'little' data concerning many 'little events' is presented in relation to South Africa's distinctive version, a racialising process explored in a recent book of this title (Stanley 2017), to raise some 'big questions' about theorising change. 'The pass' has been a time-travelling form of racialised documentation in South Africa. A number of historical examples, drawn from an ESRC project on Whites Writing Whiteness, will be discussed and some current state uses of racialisation processes introduced.

Violence and Warfare in the Work of Norbert Elias

Kaspersen, L. B., Gabriel, N.

(Copenhagen Business School)

After the WWII organized violence were rarely an object of investigation for sociologists. One of the few exception was Norbert Elias but apart from his work warfare and violence were hardly ever discussed by sociologists. This gradually changed from the mid – 1970s when Tilly claimed that 'states make war, war makes states'. It led to an emergence of a wave of historical sociologists stressing violence as a driving force of state formation processes. However, this paper claims that the 'bellicist' historical sociologists often operates with problematic concepts of violence and/or war. The concept of war in the works of most historical sociologists is inspired by the first wave of 'war theorists' or 19th century Nietzschean philosophy. Unfortunately, modern 'warfare theory' unintentionally seems to carry some unexplained elements of a variant of Darwinism and/or Nietzschean philosophy.

We need to develop a more robust theory of warfare/violence. Here Elias can help us. Elias has a more explicit theory of war and violence than most historical sociologists. Carefully, he attempts to avoid any innate aggressive instinct or a 'will to power'. He claims that violence is an intrinsic part of human life, and the fact that individuals and states have become more interdependent does not prevent the use of violence as a solution of conflicts. However, the question is whether Elias unconsciously carries bits and pieces of a particular variant of Darwinism into his understanding of warfare. Thus the paper will present Elias's theory of warfare and discuss its advantages and limitations.

Elias's Theory of Community: Influential but Deserving of More Attention?

Crow, G., Laidlaw, M.

(University of Edinburgh)

The reception of Norbert Elias's writings on community presents a puzzle. The community study that he co-wrote with John Scotson, *The Established and the Outsiders*, is his most-cited publication after *The Civilization Process*, but his broader ideas on community have seen less uptake. We argue in this paper that Elias's writings contain a fuller and more rounded analysis of community relationships than the account of insider/outsider conflicts for which they are best-known. We highlight in particular the potential to develop his ideas about gender in community configurations and the 'we-I balance'. We then explore possible explanations of the neglect of these ideas. We explore five possible explanations: the fragmented nature of Elias's writings on community; the style in which he presented his ideas, which made few concessions to his readers; his failure to provide methodological guidance on how to apply these ideas in empirical research; question marks about the presence of gender bias; and his position of political detachment rather than involvement, which goes against the move towards participatory research. These points help to account for community researchers gravitating towards other theoretical frameworks (such as that of Pierre Bourdieu) but we conclude that the neglected aspects of Elias's theory of community continue to deserve more explicit attention than they have received to date.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A

ROOM 401

Platform Labour, Characterizing and Mitigating the Precariat

Gueddana, W., Williams, R., Stewart, J., Procter, R.
(University of Edinburgh)

While algorithmic-work exchanges or platforms linking clients to workers have heavily promoted flexibility and access, this type of work is often correlated with higher levels of precarity than conventional contracted work. In spite of this, work platforms are slowly becoming part of the global labour market. The online labour index (OLI) ushers us into rising levels of gig work and the widening of platform practices with new categories of workers, i.e. from those who supplement their income acting as traders and selling possessions on online marketplaces, to carers or disabled people doing occasional microtasking, to programmers, writers and journalists freelancing online, to migrants using apps to log in and work regular hours as Uber or as delivery drivers. Labour markets, whatever the occupation, are witnessing profound changes with complex consequences for inequality, social and economic exclusion/inclusion. This paper focuses on methodology; more particularly it asks how we could give a voice to the workers and build methods that report on their learning experience. We argue that a computational methodology based on large-scale analysis of workers' fora and platform data could allow academics, 1) to study how workers navigate features, engage with algorithms and metrics, game the algorithms, mobilise, etc., 2) to inform debates on governance of online labour exchanges, and 3) to support interventions. This methodology will lead us finally to reflect on the quantified co-production of work, workers, and the ways their data could act as indicators outside platform walls for addressing social inclusion in policy and business.

Soft Skills and Work in Computer Games

Grugulis, I.
(University of Leeds)

Soft skills are a key aspect of work and much in demand by employers. Almost half of all UK skills shortage vacancies are, at least in part, attributed to 'people and personal skills' (Vivian et al. 2016:43).

However, it is not clear that the soft skills demanded at recruitment and promotion, nor the way that they are assessed and measured, correspond with the soft skills that are required in practice in the workplace. Indeed, Peter Cappelli (2012) argues that there is a disjuncture between the skills desired in recruitment and those needed for successful completion of the job itself. In part, this gap is because focussing only on key points in work assumes that the best way of analysing work is in terms of a 'spot market' where prices are set and goods traded in single one-off transactions. But this is an unrealistic comparison. Work does not consist of a single transaction at one point in time but of a series of exchanges, often over long periods, with workers engaged in a shared task.

Essentially, work is a relationship rather than a one-off transaction. This has implications for the form that soft skills take (Lafer 2004) as well as the ways they are put into practice. As Casciaro and Lobo (2005) point out, the personal skill which most affects workplace dynamics, is 'niceness'. A quality that is very significant to the colleagues who required to work together but which seldom, if ever, features on formal job descriptions.

Globalised IT and the Reshaping of Work

Pettinger, L.
(University of Warwick)

The fear that machines will replace workers has a long heritage, and is currently much discussed. Often presented in mainstream media as an inevitable outcome of technological innovation, 'The rise of the robots' (Ford, 2015) is an idea that demands critical interrogation. In this paper, I will consider how globalised software work is positioned in relation to different state development policies (e.g. Evers et al 2010; Ross, 2006) and to 'virtual migration' (Aneesh, 2006). I will consider the complex story of IT work, specifically software engineering, to understand the subtle ways technology reshapes the world. What do software engineers understand of the forms of work their technologies re-shape, and how do these understandings affect the technology they design? What characterises the newest version of the relationship between worker and machine? This paper seeks to contribute to discussions of the ethics and politics of contemporary work in an era of technological and environmental change.

Digital Transformation and Job Quality in Germany

Gundert, S., Dengler, K.
(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))

Debates on the societal consequences of the so-called 4th industrial revolution often revolve around the question of how digital transformation affects working conditions and job quality. Computerisation might improve job quality, e.g. by reducing physically strenuous or monotonous job tasks. However, some benefits of digital technologies might be offset by a number of risks. Computerisation might not be restricted to dangerous or unpleasant tasks, but also reduce cognitively demanding activities or make certain jobs redundant. Besides, computerisation may involve psychological strain by reducing the level of workers' control and autonomy or by increasing the intensity and pace of work.

We seek to find out to what extent computerisation has affected job quality in Germany in recent years using data from the panel study 'Labour market and social security' (PASS). Computerisation is operationalised by the occupation-specific substitution potential, i.e. the extent to which an occupation could be substituted by computers today. We apply panel regression analysis to find out how changes in the substitution potential are related to changes in job quality (inter alia, the level of cognitive demands and variety of tasks, job autonomy, job intensity, job security).

Previous research has shown that the potential of being substituted by computers is unequally distributed over different kinds of jobs and skill-levels. Likewise, with regard to job quality, we expect an unequal distribution of the risks and benefits of computerisation. By comparing workers of different skill-levels we investigate in what way digital technologies contribute to a reinforcement or reduction of social inequality.

Wednesday 11 April 2018, 13:30 - 15:00

PAPER SESSION 5

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A

ROOM 002

Space, Place and Well-Being: Understanding Children's Subjectivities in Contemporary India

Barn, R., Chandra, V.

(Royal Holloway University of London)

This paper utilizes the theoretical notions of space and place to understand children's subjectivities in relation to their constructions of child well-being. Through a mixed-methods study carried out in urban and rural India (focus group/diaries=94; 1-1 interviews = 42), the paper explores several questions about how space and place are understood, how children use such spaces, and how child agency and child rights are promoted or hindered by socio-economic positionality, relationality and temporality. Ideas of risk and safety are also considered in a discussion about the quality of physical and virtual spaces and places. The study findings advance knowledge and understanding about children's conceptualisation of space and contribute to the literature on spatial theory and the sociology of childhood. Given the paper's focus on children as beings rather than becomings, policy implications are also drawn to help promote child well-being.

The Holiday Home as a Foothold: The Case of British Jews' Holiday Homes in Israel

Zaban, H.

(University of Warwick)

Holiday home ownership is a trend among UK residents of particular financial abilities. 5% of British households own holiday homes, with about 50% of them overseas. The effects of en masse holiday homes on particular destinations are being publicly discussed. This paper deals with British Jews' holiday homes in Israel. With roots in the 1970s, this phenomenon became a trend among British Jews in recent decades, when Israel established itself as a holiday destination competing with destinations like France or Spain. Upper middle class Jews, like their non-Jewish counterparts, are part of the general holiday homes trend. Yet for them, Israel is an attractive destination not only for the good weather, beaches or fine (often kosher) dining, but primarily because of their deep emotional, ideological, religious or personal connections with the country. Holiday home buyers operate in a real estate field dominated by Israel's neoliberal agenda and the growing market for luxury housing and hotels, aiming at Diaspora Jews' tastes and financial means. They are also motivated by the skyrocketing real estate prices, which mean properties' worth is likely to rise significantly over a short time, and the absence of inheritance tax. Investing in Israeli real estate is therefore a solid financial investment, and to many also a Zionist practice and a prestigious status symbol, not only reflecting one's wealth, but also one's commitment to Israel. The paper will discuss owners' motivations but also the effects this phenomenon has on Israeli cities, framing it in the context of transnational gentrification.

Old and Alone in a Seaside Town: An Ethnographic Exploration of Experiences Emerging in Environments

Phillips, J.

(University of Hull)

Loneliness and social isolation, which are defined rigorously but variously in social and epidemiological research, are experienced by individuals in nuanced ways shaped by their activity within overlapping social contexts and engagement with physical landscapes. This research, based on 8 months ethnographic fieldwork in 2017 and ongoing collaborations with friends in the field, draws on Ingold's (2000) dwelling perspective to explore loneliness and isolation amongst older adults living in a small seaside town.

Like many seasonal seaside towns, my fieldsite has a greater proportion of resident older adults; some have aged in place, others returned after retirement and many moved to the area to be close to the sea, for their health, or because of the friendliness for which the area is famous. Local people value the sense of community, its self-sufficiency and geographic and administrative separation from nearby urban centres. This however creates tensions for some who perceive the near omnipresence of familiar people as oppressive, provoking withdrawal from particular social spaces contributing to their aloneness.

Exploring how shared and solitary activities of everyday life are inter-related with the human and non-human environment I will present the highly contextual ways that individuals described, defined and denied loneliness. I perceive ambiguities between these unique experiences of loneliness and the academic conceptualisations applied in quantitative research. I conclude that universalistic conceptualisations should be used cautiously; ethnographic encounters show that loneliness and isolation are quintessential individualising experiences while also being co-created, embodied and embedded in inseparable relationships with social and physical landscapes.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B

ROOM 213

Interpretation Schemata and Cultural Implications: Hong Kong Post-80s' Social Movement in a Longitudinal Story

Wang, Y.

(London School of Economics)

Hong Kong has been frequently recognised as a spot where the history deeply shapes the contemporary societal and political landscape. This research intends to contribute theoretically and practically to contentious politics studies by investigating a specific social movement in the context of a longitudinal story of Hong Kong's contentious politics across generations. My data collection comes from the media publications of the 2010 Hong Kong Anti Express Rail Link (Anti-XRL) social movement. I employ content analysis to reconstruct the actions of different parties during the movement. Especially, I highlight the process where a reattribution and stigma tactics guided by "Group dominant metaphor"—which focus the core problem on the features of participant groups—overpowered the "Issue dominant metaphor"—which focus the core problem on the event itself along with the development of the movement. In addition, I trace back the political culture of social movement across generations in Hong Kong, to figure out the specific citizenship identity and localized solidarity that constrain the movements launched by the younger generations. Supported by these evidence, I attribute the concealed reason under this "overpowering" result of this specific social movement to the invisible cultural inertia of potential mobilization targets of those activists: the rational political culture of Hong Kong. By deciphering the internal tensions of Hong Kong society, I build a dynamic interpretation about the mechanism of how "frames" in a social movement can be decisive for the outcome.

Place-Based Approaches to Anti-Poverty Coalition-Building in Urban Contexts

Erwin, L.

(York University)

This paper draws on the rich body of scholarship on relational approaches to place. It argues for an understanding of social solidarity that moves beyond the geographical boundedness of traditional conceptions of political action to include everyday places and practices. Its emphasis is on the importance of place-making—a networked process of the socio-spatial relationships that link individuals together through a common place-frame—in contexts of urban poverty and struggles for social justice.

Based on interviews and participant observation, this paper analyzes the emergence and impact of a resident-led coalition, Jane Finch Action Against Poverty (JFAAP), in an inner-suburb of Canada's largest city, Toronto. With more than 120 nationalities and the largest proportions of youth, immigrants, low-income earners, and social housing tenants of any neighbourhood in Canada, this community's struggles against poverty and political marginalization date back to its origins in the 1960s.

Regarding JFAAP, it was formed in 2008, following a local rally inspired by the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty. It has enjoyed unusual success as a grassroots mobilization, especially in building solidarity among residents and making their concerns the object of wider discussion and action. Addressing itself to different cohorts, youth, adults, and elders, JFAAP has organized around diverse issues—political representation, school closings, minimum wage, police brutality and racism.

Based on this study, I suggest that a sociology addressed to urban inequality needs a deeper understanding of the ways that a sense of place nourishes the connections between proximity, social solidarity, and political efficacy.

'Decanting' London: Rethinking Displacement and Dispossession in Council Estate demolition

Ferreri, M.

(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

The disposal of council housing estates has recently intensified, particularly in inner London where municipal social rental housing still constitutes a significant proportion of all housing stock. Designated as 'brownfield sites', their demolition has been presented as the preferred option not just for creating 'mixed communities' through urban regeneration schemes, but also for addressing the most recent housing crisis in the capital through new residential developments. The 'decant' of existing tenants and residents away from their former homes has been critically examined as often traumatic, particularly for families and the elderly, and as a form of state-led displacement. In this paper, I reflect on the analytical issues that arise when researching the violence of social housing demolition as encapsulated in the decanting process. The dispossession of council estates' residents is articulated not just temporally and spatially, as a slow enforced movement of people, but also across multiple modes of relations, and as the unmaking, symbolic and physical, of place but also of emplacement itself, of the social relations that co-constituted residents' sense of belonging and of a having the 'right to stay put'. Drawing on interviews and ethnographic field notes from the last years of the Heygate Estate in Southwark, I argue that decanting should be understood not just as a process of managed displacement of low-income populations, but as a logic of precarious social dispossession characterised by disposability and the disarticulation of personal as well as societal relations.

Performing Class – How Working Class Audiences Have [Re]Claimed a Valorised Theatre Space

Barrett, M.

(University of Leeds)

The return to class as a sociological concern has shone a welcome light on representation in cultural spaces. However, there is a relative paucity of recent work on cultural consumption – an essential marker of taste and distinction – that examines working class lived experiences of culture. This paper seeks to expand this by focusing on audience experience using Liverpool's Royal Court Theatre as a single, holistic case study. It draws on multiple ethnographic methods including thick description, interviews and focus groups, alongside analysis of the Theatre's repertoire. It finds that the Theatre has mobilised tropes around class, community, and social solidarity drawing on a historical construct of class and place, which valorises and re-affirms a working class identity. Moreover, audiences themselves have performed strategies that allow for particular forms of aesthetic appreciation, for example audience-led participation, that create a sense of community. In short, these audiences, in concert with the Theatre, have overturned a valorised cultural space and made it into a shared, convivial space in which they can find a sense of belonging analogous to other, more socially congruent fields. This is important not only to understand how the Royal Court Theatre has developed and retained a working class audience, but more importantly how these working class audiences experience theatre, and what this says about the conditions and performance of class in contemporary Britain.

Art, Empire, and Identity in Britain: A Cultural Sociology of Tate Britain's Exhibition, 'Artists and Empire: Facing Britain's Imperial Past'

Woods, E., Kim, H.

(University of East London)

The aims of this paper are methodological, empirical and normative. We undertake a cultural analysis of 'Artist and Empire: Facing Britain's Imperial Past', an art exhibition that was held at Tate Britain in 2016. To do so, we propose an interdisciplinary framework that combines the structural narrative analysis of Aristotle and Northrop Frye with Victor Turner's social drama model. Amidst an ongoing social drama over whether Britain's imperial past should be seen with pride or shame, we found that the exhibit presented a third position, in which the British Empire was narrated as a comedy. Following our analysis of the exhibition, we discuss whether a comic narrative provides a sound basis for recalling Britain's imperial past in light of efforts to construct a postcolonial British identity. To conclude, we suggest that a tragic narrative would have provided a better structure than that of a comedy.

British Asians and Football: How to Turn Exclusion into Inclusion

Kilvington, D.

(Leeds Beckett University)

This paper examines the exclusion of British Asians from English professional football. Despite South Asian heritage communities constituting the largest black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) group in the UK, there is a vast under-representation in football as there are only ten British Asian professionals out of over 4,000 players. In addition, only six British Asian footballers between the ages of 16 to 18 years old were attached to the 72 Football League academies in 2009 and 2010 (Kilvington, 2016). And, there is only one British Asian football coach out of the 522 senior football coaches in England (LMA, 2015). These figures speak volumes and it surely begs the question: 'Where are the British Asian football players?' This paper attempts to answer this question, drawing on 10 years of empirical research. It will critically explore the perceived 'common-sense' barriers such as 'culture' and 'race' before examining issues of racial discrimination. The experiences of British Asian football communities will be centralised through the use of oral testimonies. In short, the research attempts to offer a platform, or a voice, for the voiceless. The work not only highlights inequalities, it also attempts to challenge them by providing a series of recommendations for reform, e.g. Creating and Developing Coaches initiative. As long as minority groups, in this case British Asians, are excluded from a cultural practice, i.e. football, one could argue that the sphere in question cannot be considered egalitarian. The 'beautiful game' might not be so beautiful when placed under the microscope.

Environment and Society

ROOM 222

'Distant Land, Countless People, are all Related to me' – A Case Study on 'The Real Rubbish Diary Project'

Xie, K., Ogbemudia, J.

(University of York)

Following the recent exposure of the western recycling industry that exploits global inequality in an award-winning documentary Plastic China, this project aims to re-establish the 'missing' and 'invisible' connections between people, places and meanings. Believing in education as a form of activism and the importance of the 'decolonisation of ways of knowing', we initiated the 'The Real Rubbish Diary Project' with 6 student-volunteers from different nationalities and academic disciplines recruited from our funded community project 'Decreasing Global inequality through local

community actions'. Taking a participatory research approach that originated as a process by which communities can work towards change, we take our daily consumption and generation of rubbish as an entry point to ask members to use self-documenting methods like diary, photos, notes to keep records and reflect on the implication of our consumption. It invites participants to 'make the familiar strange' to challenge their settled way of viewing/knowing, which, we believe, can help to form new sources of self-transformation, therefore a transformative resource for others. Through reflective group discussions with food sharing among volunteers who did not know each other previously, we experiment with the practices and meanings of 'community'. Showing our funded self-reflective short documentary 'The Real Rubbish Diary' that explores identity, community and social solidarity, our talk will discuss our exploration of new possibility of belonging and ways of relating in a hyper individualised and commercialised society. Moreover, we aim to stimulate thinking on the strength and limitation of building social solidarity through this method.

'All the Marbles' of Mining: An Ecofeminist Approach

*Kurtcebe, M.,
(Hacettepe University)*

Among earth materials, marble stands out with its association with beauty therefore it has been mined and exploited to a large extent much the same as beauty itself. Given that commodification of femininity and female body is extensive, control over them are accompanied by the commodification of 'the flesh of mother earth' and control over the resources of the earth. Despite the support of mining economy by the governments of numerous countries for its promising outcomes, what it means at a grass roots level in the rural areas and regions where most of the extraction takes place demonstrates a quite different apprehension as issues at the core of social movements and scholarly efforts assert.

This paper to be presented intends to scrutinize eco-social impacts of marble extraction in southwest Turkey adapting an ecofeminist approach and considering its potential to study mining in many unprecedented ways. The analysis with the theoretical framework is supplemented by the qualitative data of a broader research project. Associations between women and nature in ecofeminist perspective reveal the role of patriarchy generating inequalities with its dominance over women and nature whereas mining is yet to be further examined. The study yields economical, social and environmental results by examining capitalist exploitation, regional inequalities and the impacts of neoliberalism. It provides the realization of the sociological effects with a new approach and the observations spur a discussion of the role of new perspectives in curbing the inequalities and hazards caused by marble mining.

Educating Young People as Sustainable Citizen-Consumers: Bringing Sustainable Consumption Research Into Conversation With Environmental Education

*Wheeler, K. M.
(University of Essex)*

In recent years, there has been an explosion of educational programmes, devised by not-for-profit, private (including retailers like Tesco and Co-op) and public-sector organisations intended to teach the next generation how and why they ought to adopt sustainable lifestyles. Yet existing sociological research into sustainable consumption has largely ignored the sustainable school's movement. Although recognising the importance of 'knowledge and competence' as a key element in the learning of social practices (Shove, 2012; Spurling et al., 2012), little is known about how young people are mobilised as citizen-consumers through environmental education (EE) programmes.

This paper has two key aims; first, it calls for greater collaboration between sustainable consumption research and the established field of environmental education given that both fields of study share interests in understanding how consumer responsibility, environmental citizenship, and behavioural change towards sustainable lifestyles are enacted. Second, it draws on a wide-ranging analysis of EE resources aimed at children in Key stage two and three and produced by third sector, for-profit and public organisations, to explore the values, understandings and interests that underpin these resources. This paper offers critical insights into the ways young people are being mobilised as sustainable citizen-consumers and how collective responsibilities for sustainability are imagined and allocated within society.

Environmental Movements as Terrains of Struggle for Recognition and Against Dispossession: The Case of Munzur Anti-Dam Movement in Turkey

*Sargin, A.,
(University of Essex)*

The shift to neoliberalism in Turkey has been marked by the state's vigorous promotion of private hydropower production on erstwhile ecological commons, the rivers, leading to dispossession and displacement. This policy was responded with resistance across the country with the building of robust grassroots movements by local communities diverse in terms of ethno-religious and political identities. This paper explores the discourse of the movement built against the dam project on River Munzur, by the historically contested and oppressed Alevi-Kurdish minority community of Dersim (officially renamed as Tunceli in 1935 as part of assimilation policies). The research is based on a 1-month fieldwork with an ethnographic approach involving participant observation and semi-structured interviews with movement activists and participants. While it is well-established in the social movements literature that mobilization is shaped by identities, this is less theorized regarding the case of oppressed minorities. In this paper, I argue that in environmental movements built by oppressed minorities against dams, struggles against dispossession become entangled with struggles for recognition to the extent that the urge to avoid forced or involuntary migration due to impoverishment in the area prevents the emergence of an anti-development stance which involves opposing dams but goes beyond that. Furthermore, as I trace the movement's shifting discourses of similarity and difference vis-à-vis other anti-dam movements built by majority

groups (to assert its legitimacy or account for its failure in stopping the dam projects), I inquire into the possibility of alliances across environmental movements with varying social locations and symbolic power.

Families and Relationships

ROOM 402

Balancing Paid Work and Family Care After Separation or Divorce: How do Lived Experiences Relate to Policy Assumptions?

Davies, L.

(Leeds Beckett University)

This paper explores findings from a qualitative project investigating the experiences of UK mothers and fathers who were re-negotiating their family lives after a divorce or separation. The data revealed the complexity of family decision making as parents attempted to find ways to care for their children, develop a co-parenting relationship with their former partner and financially resource their households.

As the participants were facing the challenges that these practical, emotional and relational changes brought, significant changes were also taking place in the provision of welfare for families with children, with lone parents one of the main groups targeted by activation policies (Gregg, 2008; Millar, 2008; Haux, 2010; Davies, 2014). This paper argues that policy has failed to acknowledge the complexity of lived experiences and the complex demands faced by parents after a separation. Rather than 'supporting' parents to enter the labour market, instead it can present additional barriers for parents who may wish to engage in paid work, but who have complex family relationships and care responsibilities.

The paper challenges the narrow focus on paid work that characterises UK welfare policy by highlighting these tensions and suggests that there is a need for welfare policy to take a more holistic approach. I suggest that conceptualising a divorce or separation as an ongoing process of negotiation rather than a time bounded event helps us to see employment decision making as a complex balancing of practical, moral and ethical concerns rather than a response to welfare conditionality or financial need.

A Very Personal Crisis: Austerity, Relational Biographies and Everyday Fragilities

Hall, S. M.

(University of Manchester)

In this paper I draw on ethnographic research with families in Greater Manchester, UK to expand understandings of crisis in and through everyday life. Using examples from my empirical data, including conversations, photographs and biographical mapping, and woven together with feminist writing on structural and social fragility, I argue that moments of crisis - such as austerity - can be revealing of the fragilities within familial and personal relationships. In times of austerity and hardship questions are raised about how people image themselves, and the space and time in which they situate their lives - previously, presently and prospectively. I reveal that personal conditions of austerity are often approached with a personal inventory of other important life experiences and memories, of social, emotional or financial hardship, which resonate strongly. While this can provide people with a sense of hope, it is also personally affective and can have lasting impacts on a person and their intimate relationships.

Family Stories: Childhood Intimacies in Displacement

Holmes, M., Anderson, D., Baxter, K., Dakkession, A., Hamel, M. E., Langer, J., Riga, L.

(University of Edinburgh)

Children in ongoing forced displacement suffer disruption of their family and other intimate relationships. However, little is known about what stories they have to tell about their emotional lives and the connections they maintain and create. Our British Academy funded research involves ongoing engagement with Syrian, Iraqi and Palestinian refugee children in Beirut. We explore to what extent connections to family, aid workers and each other become emotionally sustaining for these youth. Using innovative creative ethnographic methods, we critically interrogate how forcibly displaced children are intimately connected to others and how they map out and explain those connections to others. This will provide new insight into displaced children's emotional interdependencies and evaluate their role in sustaining children in these contexts. We are especially concerned with the displacement settings' broader racializations and politicizations and how these impinge upon and co-constitute everyday emotional intimacies.

Negotiating Disrespect: Family, Childhood and Social Difference

Hugman, C.

(University of Cumbria)

Narrative methods provide sociologists with opportunities to examine how social divisions are created, experienced and negotiated by people and institutions from hidden populations. This paper examines the way in which adults, who spent time growing up in state care as children, negotiated their identities in their life stories. By examining what story was told, how and why it is apparent that the social is pervasive in narrative accounts. Through biographical narrative interviews life stories of 11 care-experienced adults aged 30-80 years old were collected. These provide illustrations of how participants constructed and negotiated the social identity of care in their interviews. This is developed into a critical

discussion of cultural and political understandings of children in care and how they negotiate belonging and difference across the life course through intersecting identities. Attention will also be given to the bricolage of sociological perspectives that deepen theoretical discussion of how the social influences the individual's identity negotiation inter alia, the work of Bourdieu, Honneth, youth studies and the sociology of childhood. Notably participants' experiences of marginalised family challenged aspects of these theories. Thus, this paper furthers understandings of social and cultural norms in storytelling and identity negotiation, as well as drawing attention to unequal access to narrative resources. The paper will conclude with reference to identity politics and consider how shared experiences of social identities suggest the relevance of new forms of social solidarity based on non-normative family experiences.

Lifecourse

ROOM 021

'Not Under Conditions of their Own Choosing': Youth Transitions, Place and History

MacDonald, R.

This paper summarises in toto the thematic findings from 25+ years of our Teesside Studies of Youth Transitions and Social Exclusion. In doing so it charts how young people make transitions to adulthood in times of socio-economic change, under inauspicious social, economic, political and policy conditions and in a place (Teesside, North East England) that has lasting, severe levels of multiple deprivation. The analysis shows the ineptitude of 'the voodoo sociology' and weak versions of 'social exclusion' that infect much policy thinking (e.g. that insists the answer lies with 'raising aspirations' or the fragmented, degraded work of the 'gig economy'). Instead, the paper insists on the necessity of a developed analysis of history and geography, the uneven development of late Capitalism and the active processes and decisions that result in the economic marginality of places and populations.

'I Was Chasing it for the Wrong Reason.' Narratives of Change in Young People's Career Aspirations

Lorinc, M.

(Middlesex University London)

Official policy discourses tend to depict young people as 'intelligent customers' in the education and job market, capable of making financially sound informed choices regarding their educational strategies and future jobs, if only relevant information is made publicly available. At a time when youth transitions are becoming increasingly complex and non-linear (Furlong 2006, McDonalds 2011), perhaps it is more important than ever to understand the processes and mechanisms that impact on transitions from compulsory education to adulthood.

This paper will explore young people's decision making processes through interrogating their narratives about changing their educational and occupational aspirations, or the strategies to realise those ambitions. These personal narratives reflect opportunity structures, including qualification requirements for university and jobs, diminishing support services and high youth unemployment. I will also investigate the impact of official and popular discourses, such as meritocracy and 'job as passion' on career aspirations.

I will draw on a longitudinal qualitative research involving 15 young people from London, between the ages of 16 and 21. They came from varied ethnic and migration backgrounds, and followed different educational pathways prior to and during this study. All participants, however, experienced challenges and setbacks in their school career. The findings are based on repeat interviews with them, completed over a two year period between November 2014 and October 2016. The paper draws on concepts of structure and agency; habitus and field, different types of capital; doxa, illusio and social gravity developed by Bourdieu (Bourdieu 1986; France and Threadgold 2015).

(un)Safe Journey! Young People's Transitions in and Through Precarity

Hartl, J.

(University of Bristol)

What shapes a young person's sense of identity and community? This proposed paper identifies precarity as a key factor for civic engagement and subjectification.

Precarity is re-examined with a phenomenological approach, based on Butler and Bourdieu. This new concept links the societal mitigation of precarity (Butler) to the endowment with different capitals (Bourdieu) and identifies the temporal aspect of insecurity as key to a sociological and empirical application of this concept. Doing so, the approach overcomes the common orientation of precarity on employment and makes the concept applicable for groups outside the labour force.

The empirical efficacy of the concept is tested using the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England 2004-2010 and is based on a variety of methods like Latent Transition Analysis (LTA) and Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) and Logit-Modelling. Exploring precarity both as changing and recurrent experience, the paper explores how, over the course of seven years (age 13 to 20), young people's experiences of precariousness solidify into states of precarity, eventually hindering the development of engaged citizenship.

The paper's empirical contribution is thus twofold: on the one hand, the repeated MCAs address the (changing) positions of young people in an expanding social space, constituted by inherited and acquired capitals; on the other hand, the

conditional LTAs show, how the transitions in and through different states of precarity are shaped by the young people's class, race, and gender.

Medicine, Health and Illness A

ROOM 007

Governing Elderly Care on Quasi-Markets - A Study of Welfare Services in Sweden

Loodin, H.

(Department of Service Management and Service Studies)

This paper examines how elderly care is organised as a welfare service on a quasi-market. More specifically, it deals with how public officers work with meeting citizens' need and demand, while at the same time struggle with political decrees, changes in the political climate, as well as the whims of the market. Swedish elderly care is used as an example of how a welfare service is organised on a market in which care needs and state financed subsidies intersect with private and public actors. The Swedish welfare regime traditionally seeks to de-familiarise welfare services and de-commodify citizens.

The study is based on three different empirical sources. First, a survey was conducted on elderly people living in a mid-sized Swedish city and who applied for a retirement home in 2014. Second, qualitative interviews were conducted with public officers responsible for the placement of elderly. Third, a text analysis was made on significant policy documents that frame the practice of the public officers.

The findings suggests that the conditions for the organisation of elderly care have changed, the original aims of the welfare regime are contested, and that family relationships is the main determinant for explaining differences in elderly people's attitudes to living in a retirement home in the future. In addition, the findings reveal the complex tactics that the public officers developed in order to handle the needs and demands of elderly citizens in relation to new ways of governing elderly care.

'Money is Always Good': Research Participants' Views on Financial Compensation and its Ethical Implications

Abadie, R.

(University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

While payment to research subjects is a longstanding practice, it continues to elicit ethical debates. Payment increases recruitment, enhancing scientific validity and contributing to the production of valuable scientific knowledge. Yet, critics argue that financial inducements might unduly coerce research participants, particularly in the case of vulnerable research populations. Yet, despite an over production of ethically inspired frameworks to approach this issue, there is a lack of empirical data regarding participants' views regarding financial compensation. This paper aims to document how People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) perceive and understand research payments within the context of HIV epidemiological studies, and to develop recommendations to inform best research ethics practices. One of the strengths of this study is that participants' responses are rooted in their previous experience in a community health study which offer financial compensation. Research was conducted among a sub set N=40 active PWID > 18 years of age, living in towns within rural Puerto Rico who had been previously enrolled in a much larger study involving N=360 participants. Findings suggest that financial compensation was among the main motivations participants had to initially consider enrolling in the study. Since most participants live in poverty and one in three were currently homeless at the time of the study, financial compensation was not only perceived as an unmitigated good, but also as part of an exchange where participants contributed with their time and disposition to engage in the study, while in turn, researchers reciprocated by financially assisting them.

Exploring the Links Between Unhealthy Eating Behaviour and Risky Alcohol Use in the Social, Emotional and Cultural Lives of Young Adults (Aged 18-25): A Qualitative Research Study

Scott, S., Muir, C., Stead, M., Fitzgerald, N., Kaner, E., Beyer, F., Power, C., Bradley, J., Wrieden, W., Adamson, A.

(Teesside University)

Alcohol use peaks in early adulthood, a key transitional age for many, and can contribute to unhealthy weight gain directly and indirectly. This study explored the links between unhealthy eating behaviour and risky alcohol use in the social, emotional and cultural lives of young adults (aged 18-25), an area that has had little prior study. We conducted 45 in-depth semi-structured interviews in North East England. Verbatim interview transcripts and field notes were coded systematically and analysed thematically, following the principles of constant comparison. We drew on Goffman's concepts of 'impression management' and 'dramaturgy' during analysis, as well as Bourdieu's idea of social game-playing and elements of his conceptual toolkit (particularly habitus, capital and field). Food and alcohol consumption were inextricably linked in the everyday life of most interviewees. Rather than being tied only to hunger, this relationship, and the decision about what to eat and when, was associated with broader aspects of social life such as time pressures, inter-personal relationships, emotions, identity, and unconscious norms and values. For young adults interviewed, pausing to contemplate the nutritional content of alcoholic drinks was directly oppositional to the purpose of intoxication i.e. to derive pleasure and to unwind. Visiting takeaway food establishments during nights out with friends had social and cultural significance for interviewees and served to prolong the enjoyment and camaraderie of the social occasion.

These findings will inform the development of a dually focused intervention to reduce health risk and social inequalities due to excess weight gain and alcohol consumption.

Person Centred Approaches: Are we All Falling Through the Gaps?

*Westlake, D., Lloyd, H.
(Plymouth University)*

This paper explores the role of social interaction in notions of person centredness, drawing on primary analysis of data from an evaluation of the Integrated Personal Commissioning programme in the southwest of England. The programme is part of a movement in the NHS towards promotion of person-centred care. It aims to break with paternalistic, biomedical tradition by engaging in a guided narrative and collaborative planning process with people with long term conditions to consider 'what matters to you rather than what is the matter with you' and to identify what they want to achieve in social and psychological, as well as physical, wellbeing. A health budget may be allocated to achieve their goals.

In this study, participants did not always find it easy to express their aspirations and identify how the programme could best support them, finding 'empowerment' unfamiliar in this context. They engaged in discourses of candidacy and ethics and since they were accustomed to a national narrative of scarcity, suspected ulterior motives of the service. One of the unanticipated outcomes of the process was the formation of social networks among the participants, who were identified by a health selection process as people who 'fall through the gaps' of care, such that the participant group itself became an unintended resource of the programme. The findings balance a model of 'person' centredness that focuses on the uniqueness of the individual, with a relational perspective that considers the person within a social context, which also includes the health professional (Naldemirci, 2016).

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A ROOM 003

RACE AND RACISM

Everyday Racism: Cumulative Experience, Knowledge, and Resistance

*Naughton, A.
(National University of Ireland, Galway)*

This paper explores everyday racism through analysis of cumulative experiences of subtle, momentary exclusion as forms of knowledge and resistance. Racism can be defined in terms of victim and oppressor, a dichotomous relationship linked to structural systems of oppression within society. Resistance to such racism can also be configured as organised, structured resistance, such as civil rights movements, while everyday acts of resistance can remain largely unacknowledged. If racism is required to encompass the variety and complexity of racism in society, then exploring everyday knowledge, exclusion and resistance is necessary to understand how social actors everyday lives are shaped by such moments, and cumulative experiences.

Everyday racism has been analysed using the concept of micro-aggressions, which configures these as personal psych-social episodes, however there is recent interest in analysing these subtle practices sociologically (Shishana, 2015, Embrick et al. 2017). Narratives of three research participants, their experiences of everyday racism throughout the life-course are presented, exploring how they acquired knowledge about everyday racism, how they experienced this and how they resist, or not and in what context. These narratives were collected through semi-structured interviews as part of an investigation into everyday racism in the West of Ireland. Social actors carefully choose their moments of resistance, demonstrating the intersectional and contextual nature of resistance.

Japanese Xenophobic Nationalism on Twitter

*Hall, N. A.
(University of Manchester)*

The advent of 'web 2.0' has facilitated a proliferation of extreme racist language online, and this phenomenon is not unique to the West. In Japan, xenophobic hate speech has found a niche on online forums, spawning a movement known as the *neto-uyo* or 'net far right'. Although several studies have examined anti-Korean discourse on Japanese web forums like 2-channel and online activities of far-right groups like the Zaitokukai, Japanese anti-immigration sentiment and its manifestations on global social media platforms has yet to be investigated. Unlike 2-channel, social media activity is linked to a user's profile. This raises the question of the role it plays in self-presentation and identity construction. Furthermore, the culture and norms of the medium undoubtedly affect the content of speech acts performed there, making social media platforms a site for a unique type of xenophobic discourse. This study collected a sample of anti-immigration tweets from Twitter, which boasts 30 million users in Japan, to examine the logic underlying justifications for hatred and exclusion of immigrants there. It compares these arguments with results from existing studies of the *neto-uyo* movement and offline far-right activism in Japan to discuss the unique face of xenophobic nationalism on Japanese Twitter and implications of this for the changing nature of xenophobia and racism in Japan in the social media age.

Differential Status Evaluations and Racial Bias in the Chilean Segregated School System

Castillo J., Ignacio, J., Salgado Oyarce, M.

(Cathie Marsh Instituto for Social Research at the University of Manchester)

Although there is a growing interest in studying the long-ignored relationship between stratification and race in Chile, racial bias in person perception remains unknown. We hypothesise that the segregation of the Chilean school system generated a prestige order in which pupils are differentiated by status characteristics according to the type of school they attend, and that these evaluations are based on racial traits. To test this hypothesis, we study whether facial appearance is sufficient to impute the type of school a pupil is attending, and whether these categorisations evoke different status evaluations of wealth and morality based on race. Results confirm that participants' perceptions of facial appearance allow them to situate pupils in the Chilean social structure. Faces categorised as studying at different types of schools varied in their perceived wealth. However, the relationship between moral traits and types of schools was weak. We also found evidence of racial bias in the participants' perceptions of pupils' faces: faces categorised as enrolled in municipal schools (low status) were judged with Amerindian or mestizo racial traits, whilst faces categorised as attending private fee-paying schools (high status) were judged with white racial traits. We did not find a relationship between race and morality.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B **ROOM 224C**

RELIGION, IDENTITY, BELONGING

The Effects of and Inter-Relationships Between Social Inclusion and Exclusion on a Sense of Britishness Among Muslims Living in the UK

Karlsen, S.

(University of Bristol)

The extent of and influences on a sense of Britishness among Muslims living in the UK has been an issue of considerable public and policy concern for many years. Explanations for this perceived lack of integration often assume an inherent incompatibility between supposedly insular and problematically-traditional Islamic cultures and the democratic freedoms and equalities considered to exist in Britain (and elsewhere). Such victim-blaming has been used to justify Islamophobic discourses in the media and more generally and the introduction of policies considered to unfairly target Muslim groups, which have directly contributed to the politicization and racialization of Islamic identities. By contrast, empirical research indicates the very strong sense of Britishness among Muslims with a range of ethnicities living in Britain and the significant influence of social and economic exclusion by wider society on this. This work also suggests a potentially positive role for local social networks on national identity but this affect, in particular, remains underexplored. This paper uses cross-sectional, longitudinal and social network analyses of quantitative data from UK Large Household survey to examine the inter-relationships between different social networks and capital, identities and lifestyles and social and economic exclusion on a sense of Britishness among Muslims living in Britain. It has the potential to offer valuable insights into whether particular forms of local, national and international social engagement may mitigate against the legacies of victimization.

Christianity, Care and Race: The Making of Community

Lewicki, A.

(Freie Universität Berlin (at the moment - from 2018 onwards University of Sussex))

Care services in Germany, most notably those for older people, are provided predominantly by two Christian welfare organisations, Caritas and Diakonie. Drawing on 35 qualitative research interviews with individuals in leadership positions in both organisations, my research explores how the two main providers of welfare respond to growing ethno-religious diversity among their staff and care recipients. More specifically, I examine the ways in which community comes into being in the welfare sector, how it is deployed and invoked, enacted and built – particularly in relation to (non-Christian) Others. I argue that the Christian Churches 'capitalize' on the current terms of the debate about Islam in Europe by sharpening the contours of Christianity against an Other – thereby constituting themselves as a value based 'cultural' presence. This analysis disentangles how the Churches' community building strategy – intentionally or otherwise – contributes to the racialization of Muslims, and thus to the making of race in Germany. The paper adds to our understanding of how race is made, by whom, to what end, and what effect it has – on the subjectivities of the racialized but also those who are implicated in its making. It thereby contributes to shifting scholarly attention from the 'Muslim' to the 'Christian Question'.

'We're Just Normal, Like Anybody Else': Challenges Facing British Muslims to Negotiate Difference and Facilitate 'Friendsapes' Through their Everyday Encounters With Non-Muslims in Britain

Abbas, M. S.

(University of Manchester)

The question of 'Muslim loyalty' has preoccupied the political landscape since the 2005 London bombings and the emergence of the term 'home-grown terrorist' in Britain. In the wake of recent UK terror attacks and the addition of the 'jihadi bride' and 'foreign fighter' to the discursive terrain in which British Muslims are marked out as troubling interlopers within the national imaginary, this paper provides an important intervention by exploring the ways in which British Muslims actively construct spaces of belonging through their everyday interactions with non-Muslims by disrupting hostile exchanges which designate them as bodies 'out of place.' Drawing from empirical research with British Muslim males and females living in Leeds and Bradford, I advance the notion of 'friendscapes' to explore how British Muslims' abilities to facilitate friendly encounters shift depending on racialised geographies that are structured by past histories of migration and intersectional categories of 'race,' religion and gender. In so doing, I highlight how identity claims are situational, relational and contested. In particular, this paper engages with an important tension present in participants' accounts: recognition of difference can undermine belonging to the national community, captured by their expressed desires to be seen as 'normal,' 'just like anybody else.' How then can British Muslims' perceived differences be reconciled so that their desire to belong within the national community, to be seen as British, be recognised?

'Rescued by Scotland'? Identity and Resilience Amongst Scotland's Muslim Community

Mitha, K.

(University of Edinburgh)

There has been increasing literature regarding the small minority Muslim population in Scotland. Comprising 1.45% of the population, Muslims in Scotland are highly educated yet face numerous disadvantages in employment, opportunity, and health outcomes. Much of the political and academic rhetoric portrays an image of 'Caledonian exceptionalism' where Muslims are said to be accepted due to Scotland's focus on civic nationalism. This discourse, often perpetuated by those outwith the community itself, fits a larger political narrative of the notion of Scottish civic identity. However, a realistic examination of Scotland's Muslim community paints a different picture. Stratified sampling methods were employed to interview 50 Muslims (religious leaders, third-sector agency workers, professionals and lay individuals) across the Central Belt of Scotland in examining faith identity and their well-being. Respondents were ethnically and denominationally heterogeneous to obtain a cross-sectional picture of Scotland's Muslim community. Data was analysed via thematic analysis. Perhaps unsurprisingly, a clear gender difference was observed in relation of respondents' experiences of Islamophobia. Interestingly, this was most pronounced amongst younger generations and those who had outward manifestations of religious affiliation (ie: beards, hijabs). Respondents spoke of their faith identity play a central role in belonging when encountering overt and covert racism and micro-aggressions and an internal grappling with identity of being judged as 'authentically Muslim' both from within and outwith the Muslim community. Results suggest a mismatch between current political and academic discourse on Scotland's Muslims and the feelings of stigma, marginalisation, and disenfranchisement felt by members of the community themselves.

Rights, Violence and Crime

ROOM 218

Sex Work in Turkey: Experiences of Transwomen

Engin, C.

(Texas A&M University)

Most research that is available on transgender sex workers focuses on Western nations, and research on transgender sex workers in non-Western societies remains an understudied phenomenon. In this paper, I examine the current sex work policy in Turkey, a predominantly Muslim society where prostitution is legal in the form of state-run brothels, or *genelevler*. I specifically analyze the status of transgender sex workers, and how it is influenced by the current *genelev* system. This study consists of a content analysis of previously collected interviews and testimonials with fifty-three transgender women. More specifically, it examines these women's entry into sex work and their experiences with clients, the police, health care, and the legal system. The findings of this study demonstrate that the majority of transgender women in Turkey participate in the sex industry because of lack of employment opportunities available to them. The current *genelev* system, in allowing only biological women to participate, also pushes transgender sex workers to participate engage in street prostitution, where violence is commonplace by only allowing only biological women to work as a legal sex workers. As a result of laboring in dangerous environments, transwomen regularly suffer from discrimination and violence from clients, the police, and the state.

The Intersection of Cisgenderism and Hate Crime: Learning from Trans People's Narratives

Rogers, M.

(University of Salford)

Whilst trans people are gaining positive recognition and attention in some respects, many continue to experience discrimination and social exclusion in everyday life. This paper will illuminate violence outside of the home – in the form of hate crime – and the interplay with transphobia (the irrational dislike of trans people) and cisgenderism (a prejudicial ideology based on notions of gender normativity). To-date, there is a rather limited body of work detailing trans people's experiences of hate crime, with the tendency to subsume trans people's narratives under the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) umbrella. This invisibility creates problems with examining and detailing the specificity of trans people's

hate crime experiences. Findings from a qualitative study that explored trans people's experiences of domestic abuse, using narrative interviewing, will be presented. A total of twenty-four interviews were undertaken with trans people (n = 15) and domestic abuse practitioners (n = 9). Data was examined using a voice-centred relational technique. Whilst trans people were asked about domestic abuse, each participant provided narratives about their experience of abuse in public; with each constituting hate crime.

Local Governments and Human Rights: Some Critical Reflections

Grigolo, M.

(Nottingham Trent University)

Increasing attention is paid by both academics and practitioners to the nexus between human rights and cities. Part of this debate is crystallising around the notion of the localisation of human rights, as well as the human rights city. This paper reports the findings of research specifically on local governments and the multiple ways in which they engage with human rights. It draws on sociological understandings of both human rights and cities to make a critical argument about these engagements. In particular, it suggests that while sharing the values of human rights local governments also seek to use them in ways that enhance their capacity to govern the city. The appropriation of human rights by local governments does contribute to the development of an urban practice of human rights. At the same time, within this practice human rights are also attracted into a neoliberal practice of city government, which influences what local governments mean by human rights and how they engage with them. The example of Barcelona is used to examine these engagements, focusing on three main areas of local government: 1) promoting social inclusion, 2) sustaining economic growth, and 3) securing the city. The paper also focuses on two core areas of human rights: 1) migration, asylum seeker, and refugee issues, and 2) LGBT issues. The paper explores both opportunities and contradictions that emerge from local government engagement with human rights.

Sociability and Solidarity Under Adversity: A Case Study of Maternal Responses to Urban Violence

Concha, N.

(London School of Economics)

The paper explores dynamics between violence, sociability and family solidarity practiced in the urban periphery of Cali, Colombia, from the perspective of local mothers and stakeholders. The qualitative research is based on semi-open interviews, focus groups, field observations and vignettes with 49 mothers, 21 grandmothers and 14 community and public stakeholders. NVivo 11 facilitated thematic coding followed by a psycho-social interpretation. Findings reveal how adversity and violence are constant struggles, where violence 'locks' mothers in dimensions beyond physical boundaries, cultivating generalised distrust. Reflections to make sense of gang killings centre on questioning childrearing and limited fathering involvement in a community where more than half of women are heads of households. Yet, despite losses, mothers live 'in commune,' organise festivities, daytrips and display solidarity. These practices permit the expansion of referents through forms of sociability and scaffolding. But participating in community activities also means tackling social hierarchies and tensions fuelled by representations of normative behaviour. Yet, shared cultural, artistic and border-crossing practices are powerful and growing in peripheral urban spaces. Such interactions enable the suspension of a chaotic social reality, which becomes a necessary coping strategy in adverse contexts. The paper extends Jovchelovitch & Priego-Hernández's (2013) reading of Simmel's sociability by proposing a conceptual model identifying psycho-social processes centred on attachment, temporality and positionings.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A ROOM 001

Around the World in 80 Days: A Case Study in the Cultural Politics of Offence

Stevenson, G.

(University of Cambridge)

In March 2016, undergraduate student committee at Pembroke College (University of Cambridge) cancelled a party with an 'Around the World in 80 Days' theme, allegedly on the grounds of potential to cause offence. This made headlines as an emblematic example of an extreme political correctness whose proponents having lost touch with reality or otherwise are 'oversensitive'.

Contra hysteria or pathological narratives, this paper explores the multiple economies of knowledge and being that are produced by and through the 'queer kinetics' of offence. Through close interrogation of media representations of the event and personal narratives collected from undergraduate students, I reopen the case of the party's cancellation to explore how ordinary affects, or speaking emotionally, feeling and being emotional about events and objects which are circulated, allow us to understand the complex textures interwoven through bodies and subjects. I argue that the economy of 'wokeness' or coming into consciousness relies upon an understanding of oneself as repeatedly dislocated from a centre which is inhabitable more so by some bodies than others. This results in complex stratification of affect producing an uneven intelligibility of complaint, rendering the most marginalised the least hearable. By re-interrogating the event as a multifaceted historical and affective tapestry rather than as a single emblematic moment or

zeitgeist, I argue that the systematic study of offence provides a way to understand the continual reconfiguration of identity and subjectivity that accounts for the individual, contextual, affective and embodied dimensions.

Narratives of Exceptionalism and Struggle Among Young Working Women in South Delhi

Islam, A.

(University of Cambridge)

Although currently only a quarter of women are estimated to be employed in India, the growing service sector is expected to absorb more young women workers in coming years. The emergence of new jobs in urban India, such as in cafes, shopping malls, call centres, is characterised by demand for 'professionalism' as demonstrated by English speaking, self-confidence, and presentation skills. For my doctoral research, I conducted nine months of ethnographic fieldwork in South Delhi with young women employed in such service work. These young women come from low income neighbourhoods and do not have access to natural acquisition of these skills through their families and education. In other words, these skills are not part of their 'habitus'. In interviews, these young women described their efforts to acquire these skills through training programmes to prepare themselves for the job market, but they emphasised that they had done so without adequate resources and in the face of everyday struggle. Further, they credited their 'achievements' to their own exceptionalism. This exceptionalism could be an unusual interest in studies, good looks, sharp people skills, and so on. Their sense of difference was positioned against most often other family members and sometimes peers in the community/neighbourhood. Yet there was a sense of solidarity through the idea of struggle. In this paper, I explore these narratives of exceptionalism and struggle in the context of mismatch between these young women's habitus and the field of service sector professions.

Learning Independence: Political Participation and Youth Transitions

Breeze, M.

(University of Strathclyde)

Sociological debates on youth engagement with electoral politics play out against a backdrop of supposed 'decline' in civic participation (e.g. Putnam 2000, Norris, 2011), in turn contextualized by theories of individualization in 'late' or 'reflexive' modernity (Beck, Giddens). However, the enfranchisement of 16 and 17 year olds in the 2014 Scottish Independence Referendum catalysed remarkably high levels of voter turnout among this youngest group, and was accompanied by apparently ongoing political engagement. We explored this engagement among a strategic sample of young 'Yes' voters, in the immediate aftermath of this exceptional political event. Analysis of qualitative interview data generated an unanticipated finding; that interviewees narrated their political engagement biographically, articulated their referendum participation reflexively, and located their new political ideas, allegiances and actions in the context of their own transitions to 'independent' adulthood. This inspired us to rethink young people's political engagement in relation to youth transitions. Doing so offers new insights into the combinations of 'personal' agentic and 'political' structural factors involved in young people's politicization.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B

ROOM 221

Disabled Person and Welfare Claimant: Mutual Identity or Dichotomy of Difference?

Brown, J.

(University of Glasgow)

Identity has a problematic dynamic with disability, as traditionally disabled people have often been defined based on a medicalised model of difference which considers the identity of individuals to be determined by their impairment. Therefore, disabled peoples identities have been continuously shaped in relation to a societal response to a perceived 'deviance' from the 'norm'.

This paper will draw upon interviews conducted across the UK with 36 disabled ESA recipients and 5 welfare professionals which explored the lived experiences of welfare conditionality. A significant finding of this study was the difficulty interviewees faced when constructing their own identities in relation to their disability and benefit status. This issue will be considered by presenting a typology and related case studies which highlight the way in which interviewees chose to engage or distance themselves from identifying as a disabled, ESA recipient.

This study is based on an ongoing PhD project linked to the larger ESRC project 'Welfare Conditionality: Sanctions, Support and Behaviour Change'.

The Relationship Between Local Poverty Rates and Negative Stereotypes About Welfare Recipients

McArthur, D.

(London School of Economics)

Negative stereotypes about welfare recipients are a profound source of social division in contemporary Britain. Such stereotypes both threaten the legitimacy of the welfare state and exacerbate the divide between rich and poor by contributing to the stigmatisation faced by people in poverty. While there is much academic interest in the way welfare recipients are portrayed in media discourse and perceived in public opinion, little attention has been paid to the role that neighbourhood context plays in forming stigmatising beliefs. By contrast, work on neighbourhood effects shows how

local influences can shape individual attitudes through processes such as interpersonal contact. This paper, from my ongoing PhD project, draws on these literatures to examine how the contexts individuals live in shape their attitudes towards welfare recipients. I investigate whether individuals who live in areas with higher levels of poverty have more sympathetic views about welfare recipients. I then consider whether this association reflects a causal effect of contact on sympathy for those in poverty, or whether individuals with more sympathetic values tend to live in higher poverty neighbourhoods, attracted by the advantages of living in diverse urban contexts. To engage with these issues, I analyse data from the British Social Attitudes Survey linked to neighbourhood level poverty data alongside the British Election Study Internet Panel. These data are analysed using multilevel modelling techniques for panel data. I conclude by discussing the implications of these results for how high economic inequality can exacerbate social divisions that other people in poverty.

The Rhetoric of Recessions: How the Media Talk About the Poor when Unemployment Rises, 1896-2000

McArthur, D.

(London School of Economics and Political Science)

The Great Recession seemed to prompt a shift in how welfare recipients were represented in the media, with some arguing this marked the emergence of a new kind of rhetoric about the poor. However, stigmatisation of people living in poverty is far from new and has occurred repeatedly during moments of economic uncertainty. In this paper, we examine the structural economic conditions under which negative rhetoric regarding the poor rises and falls. To investigate this question we draw on a unique dataset which measures the frequency of negative or stigmatising words in five centrist and right-wing British newspapers and periodicals over a hundred-year period (1896-2000). We find that stigmatising rhetoric increases in years when unemployment is rising, especially in periods when increasing joblessness coincides with economic growth. This association suggests that the British media interpret poverty through a Malthusian lens: rising unemployment activates fears that the perverse effects of welfare benefits combined with the immoral behaviour of the poor threaten societal sustainability. We find little evidence of 'a post-war welfare imaginary' in these newspapers. Rather, the deployment of pejorative rhetoric in response to increasing hardship appears to be characteristic of media elites in Britain throughout the twentieth century.

Exploring Contemporary Benefits Stigma

Evans, N.

(University of Liverpool)

While stigma and social welfare have a long historical association, examining people's experiences of benefits stigma in the contemporary context is arguably of particular importance; media depictions (notably 'poverty porn' television) and policy narratives persistently propagate an image of a deliberately inactive claimant who chooses to remain dependent on welfare benefits, meanwhile public attitudes trends suggest a toughening stance towards benefits claimants. This occurs alongside ongoing welfare reform, including increased sanctioning for perceived noncompliance with an ever-increasing range of conditions, and recurrent benefits cuts. Sociological research into stigma more generally can be traced to the seminal work of Goffman (1963), whose understanding of the concept remains influential today. Among Goffman's most significant insights is his focus on micro-level social interactions in the dynamic and multidimensional social process of stigmatisation and how stigmatised people manage their identities. Nonetheless, contemporary stigma research has sought to place more explicit emphasis on the structural power relations that create and reinforce stigma, which is argued to have been neglected by Goffman. Existing research with welfare recipients challenges dominant stigmatising narratives, however there is a shortage of qualitative research directly examining benefits stigma and its impact on identity. Consequently, my research will explore how benefits stigma is experienced and managed, and will also consider broader structural power relations, such as the impact of media portrayals, policy narratives and welfare interventions on the experience of stigma. This conference paper will outline the research context and rationale, evaluate existing stigma research and outline my approach and focus.

Sociology of Education A

ROOM 223B

Religion and Homeschooling in the UK: Risk, Community and the Future

Myers, M., Bhopal, K.

(University of Portsmouth)

This paper discusses findings that emerged from case studies conducted with a range of different British homeschooling families, including evangelical Christian and Muslim families whose decision was related to their religious beliefs and affiliations. For many religious families homeschooling was understood as building bonding social capital within communities and families rather than developing more outward looking networks based on bridging capital (Putnam, 2000). This was in marked contrast to the findings for some other homeschoolers in the UK; and also, with literature from the United States that discusses families who choose to homeschool because of their religious and political beliefs. Whilst British religious families often appeared to be more inward-looking, other non-religious families clearly identified their children losing opportunities to engage socially as pitfalls to be avoided. Such families often become heavily involved in wider local and national homeschooling communities and social networks, (and this reflects the experience

of American religious homeschoolers). This paper argues that decisions to homeschool reflected some religious families' awareness of their communal otherness and difference, their identification of risk related to their positioning within British society and their management of risk in order to protect their family and community in the future. Their assessment and management of different individual, family and community risks in many ways mirrors Beck's (1994) notion of reflexive individuals plotting a course through modernity.

Students as Co-Researchers: Exploring Peers' Social Worlds

Edwards, S.

(University of Portsmouth)

This paper presents the methodology for an ethnographic study that explored the social worlds of 300 students attending a youth centre based on a school site. The study responded to issues encountered when 14 students attempted a GCSE teamwork assessment in an alternative curriculum programme. Teamwork, understood within school curricula as a process of sequentially related tasks consisting of individual roles, was rather conceptualised as managing relationships in order to complete a task together. The study explored how the students conceptualised language and signified behaviours in their wider social relationships. Findings enabled me to help students translate the language they used to signify activities corresponding with the curricula concept of teamwork into the assessment language. Specifically I discuss the appointment and ethical considerations related to the co-opting of ten junior youth leaders as co-researchers who helped me carry out observations of their peers' social practices across a range of youth centre sessions. My rationale draws on Freire (2004) and his epistemological position that claims humans are relational beings and that knowledge is co-constructed within a relational contexts. I argue the student co-researchers' involvement was essential in both the planning and carrying out of the research because they were not only embedded in their own culture and social practices but had also built good working relationships with me within the research site – the youth centre. This implied a mutual understanding of our conceptual language enabling us to co-construct an interpretative framework for their peers' social practices and language codes.

Philosophy Against Power: Solidarity and Intellectual Resistance in Czechoslovak Underground Seminars

Želinský, D.

(University of Edinburgh)

This paper investigates the phenomenon of underground seminars in communist Czechoslovakia. Underground seminars were clandestine educational enterprises formed by former academics and students expelled from official educational institutions after the Czechoslovak reform movement was quelled by the Soviet invasion in August 1968 and throughout the subsequent phase of 'normalisation'. These groups focused on fields that were severely limited in the Czechoslovak academic discourse – non-Marxist philosophy, sociology, literary history. In 1978 one of the seminars established an unofficial connection with the University of Oxford, which set up a foundation and organised lectures of British academics at Czechoslovak underground seminars. Eventually, similar foundations sprung around the world and arranged for academics of such calibre as Jurgen Habermas, Jacques Derrida, Richard Rorty or Tony Judt to lecture in private flats of Czechoslovak dissidents.

To explain the phenomenon, this paper draws on theoretical resources of Durkheimian cultural sociology. I understand the seminars as intricate intellectual rituals that strengthened mutual solidarity within the networks of the academic underground. But more than that, the normatively-laden content discussed during the seminars contributed crucially to the formation of participants' social identity and constitution of classifications through which they could understand their own position vis-à-vis the repressive regime.

The paper is based on historical ethnographic methodology. It draws on extensive archival research that combines the files from Secret Police archive, archives of the Oxford-based foundation, biographical interviews with seminar participants, and textual hermeneutics of recorded seminar lectures as well as central texts of the Czechoslovak dissent and underground.

From 'Arts Education' and 'Creativity' to Arts Education: Solidarity and a Sense of Community in an Arts Organisation in Mexico City

Jaramillo-Vazquez, A.

(Universidad Iberoamericana)

In Mexico and the United Kingdom, policy makers have for long implemented organisations, concerning arts education and creativity, seeking to promote 'human development' among people living in social disadvantage. While policy makers highlight that such implements change individuals' behaviour and give access to arts and culture, sociological and anthropological literatures show how such implements reinforce stereotypes, masks inequalities and 'reify identity' (Fraser, 2000).

Drawing on my ethnographic research in a community arts organisation in Mexico City (2011/12), this paper examines the experience of people at the organisation. I highlight the actors, actions and moments by which solidarity and a sense of community emerged from the ordinary relations of participants. These data show distinctions between policy makers' view on 'arts education' and the ordinary experience of people at the organisation, including tensions and negotiations. I argue that participants reinforce their social relations – solidarity networks- by sharing their personal experiences and collaborating in projects concerning the arts. Participants' social relations challenge fixed expectations and desirable outcomes of arts education, intending to modify individuals' behaviour.

Two strands of discussion support this argument. First, the few resources participants had to produce their artistic objects, encouraged them to develop solidarity practices to have control over their ongoing production. Second, the

lived experiences of participants, e.g. unemployment and flexible jobs, encouraged them to share their personal experiences and deal with the uncertainty.

In this paper, I examine policy makers' expectations of arts education and ethnographic cases, highlighting how and why solidarity emerged from the social relations of participants. To examine the experience of people in the state-organised culture is important for understanding fixed expectations of 'arts education' and the processes by which arts education become practice.

Sociology of Education B

ROOM 418

Dangerous Education: The Occupational Hazards of Teaching Transgender

Taylor, Y., Morgan, E.
(University of Strathclyde)

This paper sets out the ways in which primary schools have come to bear significant risks in making decisions over whether, how and when to reflect transgender issues. We examine press reporting that arose in relation to a recent incident in the UK in which a primary school in East Sussex was widely criticised for instigating such a 'transgender education' initiative. We argue that despite tacit indications that UK government supports 'transgender education' as a learning area for children as young as five years old, there is an ongoing risk to primary schools who implement such initiatives. The nature of this risk is located within the usage of equalities terminology within governmental discussions and official guidance that effectively acts to gloss over the enduringly controversial nature of transgender issues. The vague and non-specific nature of equalities terminology allows for both heteronormative and transgressive interpretation, thereby locating the risk of public criticism with primary schools, and headteachers in particular.

Do Disadvantaged Communities Need a Local Secondary School?

Steward, S.
(King's College London)

In 1965 the Labour Government set out its principles for establishing a system of comprehensive secondary education throughout England. Its main aim was to create school communities made up of young people from across the academic spectrum with different interests and home backgrounds; a subsidiary aim was to establish neighbourhood schools made up of young people from the local areas in which the schools were situated. These two aims could be at odds, particularly in secondary schools serving disadvantaged areas that were not considered to have the social and academic mix needed for the comprehensive ideal, often such schools were closed or catchments for different schools merged. The schools that were created during that time of reorganisation look very different 40 years on – particularly undermined by policies promoting school diversity and parental choice. Using a small city in the East of England as a case study I investigate the demise of the neighbourhood comprehensive by comparing the academic and social make-up of schools in the city in the early 2000s as well as the local areas that they recruited pupils from. Focusing on one particularly disadvantaged neighbourhood that has no secondary school serving it I also investigate the consequences for young people and families living there of having to attend a secondary school that is physically as well as often socially distant from their home and local community to ask 'do disadvantaged communities need a local secondary school?'

Obstacles to Solidarity: Examining the Education Market, the Neo/Liberal State, and Continuing Inequalities

Kulz, C.
(University of Cambridge)

This paper shows how the individualization, privatisation and commodification of education in England and the shift towards a Multi-Academy Trust (MAT) model makes forming social solidarities more difficult. A colour and class-less subject is promoted through an ethos of individual aspiration and achievement. A lack of language and space to discuss difficult histories and present-day inequalities means they are papered over and denied. This is aided by the frequent omission of race, ethnicity or culture from teacher training (Lander, 2014) and the demands of an education market that make community involvement undesirable.

Secondly, the paper will examine how legal attempts to guarantee equality through legislation like the Equalities Act 2010 often founders within schools. Brown's work shows how within 'the context of liberal and disciplinary discourse', this legislation 'becomes a vehicle of subordination through individualisation, normalisation and regulation, even as it strives to produce visibility and acceptance' (1995: 66). Ahmed (2012) examines the relationship between 'doing the document' and 'doing the doing'; I will explore how the problematic foundations of such legislation results in gaps between the claims these documents make and the actuality of daily practice in schools.

Finally, I explore the historical relationship between economic and political configurations to highlight the role that the neo/liberal state and capitalism play in creating landscapes of domination within the field of education (Reay 2017; Green 1991; Brown, 2015). I draw on ethnographic data and 90 interviews with the heads of MATs, parents, students, and local authority workers to consider these questions.

How Privatization Degrades the State School Workforce: A Longitudinal Analysis of 20,000 English State Schools

Martindale, M.
(University of Oxford)

Neoliberal policies have fundamentally altered the role of the state in the provision of public services. Private providers operating in competitive markets now run many services once dominated by the state. Today, school reform advocates are pushing for the privatization of public education systems across the developed Anglophone world. These reformers seek to end local government control of schools and to establish systems of privately-owned schools funded by the taxpayer, as in the cases of Academy Trusts in the UK and Charter Schools in the US.

Previous waves of privatization have aimed at increasing the efficiency of service delivery through the restructuring of the workforce to reduce staffing costs. I assess the extent to which private providers in English state education have attempted to cut costs by employing cheaper unqualified teachers and cutting the number of support staff and experienced teachers.

I use Department for Education census data to track trends in 20,000 individual school workforces from 2010 to 2017, a period in which Academy Trusts have taken over 6,000 schools. My analysis reveals that, net of contextual factors, schools which join Academy Trusts subsequently reduce the proportion of qualified teachers, experienced teachers and support staff in their workforces to levels substantially below the average across all schools. Moreover, these trends are more pronounced in trusts backed by commercial interests than in those controlled by religious or charitable bodies. These findings raise serious concerns about the impact of privatization on the quality of state school workforce.

Sociology of Religion

ROOM 008

Living Sexual Theo-Ethics: Working at the Boundaries of Religion and Non-Religion Through Religious Young People's Experiences of Romantic Relationships and Sexuality

Heyes, J.
(University of Birmingham)

Recent work in the sociology of religion has called for interrogations of the over-determined boundaries between religion and non-religion, in both public discourses and individual lives. In this paper I will show how research with religious young people about their experiences of romantic relationships and sexuality constitutes one fruitful way forward in addressing this task. Drawing on work from the anthropology of ethics, I show how a narrative methodology can make visible, both through told stories and acts of story-telling, the 'ethical moments' in which moral breakdowns occur. I argue that when we see these moments as constituting performative ethical acts, oriented towards certain individually and corporately imagined 'goods', it becomes clear that we need a concept of ethical hybridity, in which various theological and 'sexular' discourses can be mutually imbricated. Attending to pluralism will help us to see the blurring and shifting of boundaries between religious and non-religious sexual meanings. Engaging with these lived sexual theo-ethical complexities has great potential for increasing our understanding of religious young people's complex sexual and relational lives as they inhabit the liminal spaces of post-secular Britain. The approach defended allows us to give due regard to the affective sociological significance of sexual theo-ethical discourses, while refusing a naïve correlation between belief and praxis. It thus allows us to see how these discourses mutate and shift as they are recontextualized in various narrative forms and brought into hybrid relations with competing ethical goods.

The Clergy and Science: Methodological Reflections and Key Findings

Reid, L.
(Durham University)

'If I had realised you were interviewing me about science, I probably wouldn't have agreed to do it' – this quote from one of my interviewees raises one of the key methodological challenges facing researchers in the field of religion and science. The perception that one ought to be an 'expert' in science before they can be interviewed on the topic makes the recruitment of participants in qualitative and quantitative research particularly problematic. However, it does tell us something important about the way people understand 'science' and the increasing pressure on church leaders to be held accountable for anything they say in the public domain. In this paper, I will reflect on my experiences of doing research on science and Christianity (during 2016/2017) using both surveys and in-depth interviews with clergy from across Christian denominations (Church of England, Methodists, Baptists, Pentecostals, United Reformed Church and Catholics). Moreover, I will present some of the key findings from the research which show that clergy overwhelmingly do not see 'conflict' as a defining characteristic of the way they view science and Christianity. The research presented in this paper forms part of the 'Equipping Christian Leadership in an Age of Science' project funded by the Templeton World Charity Foundation and affiliated to St. John's College, Durham University.

Contemporary Spirituality and the Antinomies of Liberalism

Watts, G.
(Queen's University)

In the past quarter century, the number of North Americans that self-identify as 'spiritual but not religious' (SBNR) has steadily increased. This paper examines the socio-political implications of this cultural sea change, especially as it relates to issues of individualism and community. Drawing from ongoing qualitative research consisting of in-depth

interviews and ethnographic fieldwork with Canadian millennials who self-identify as SBNR, I argue the popularity of contemporary spirituality is a byproduct of what Charles Taylor calls our age of authenticity—characterized by an expressive individualism—which has been significantly shaped by the counter culture of the 1960s. Conservative commentators have denounced this form of spirituality as superficial, suggesting that its rejection of religious institutions amounts to a soft relativism that is antithetical to a moral life. What this criticism is blind to is the distinct ethical imaginary at work; one finds propounded among these young people an ethic of authenticity, an ethic of freedom, and an ethic of mutual respect. It is therefore fundamentally liberal, in that it prizes individual rights. Yet, at the same time, the profound suspicion of all institutions and groups found in SBNR circles not only works against the cultivation of community—be it cultural or political—but can also engender a feeling of profound existential and social isolation within the SBNR him/herself. In turn, investigating the 'spiritual but not religious' discourse, along with its lived expressions, helps illuminate the social implications of contemporary liberalism and the antinomies that attend it.

The Religiosity of Beyond-Parish Brotherhoods and Methods of its Study

Alieva, A.

(St Philaret's Christian Orthodox Institute)

With the fall of the Soviet regime, religion in the USSR got an opportunity to develop in many ways and without restraint. Although the population's overall religiosity and level of church life involvement are being intensely studied as well as parishes and monasteries have been restored, at the same time, resurgent beyond-parish brotherhoods as a special phenomenon of religiosity in post-Soviet countries escaped the observation of researchers. However, the qualities of this religiosity and the specific features of religious interaction within these brotherhoods may be of interest as such – both in terms of describing the respective phenomenon and of investigating religiosity per se and some aspects of its manifestation in today's Russia. The paper describes the peculiarities of religious interaction within beyond-parish brotherhoods and the methods of studying this phenomenon.

Theory ROOM 007

Communal Awareness: Towards A New Conceptualisation of Community

Tjora, A.

(Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

The concept of community has been a core point of departure and basis for the sociological discipline, with the conflicting conceptions of communal aspects of social changes towards modernity with Ferdinand Tönnies' *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft* (1887) as opposed to Emile Durkheim's mechanical and organic solidarity (1893). Various more recent contributors have maintained an interest in communities as communions (Schmalenbach 1922), interactional competencies (Goffman 1959; Garfinkel 1967), symbolic identification (Cohen 1985), tribal connection (Maffesoli 1996), and communication (Delanty 2003). Drawing on such contributions, as well as empirical inputs from studies of meeting places and events, I suggest in this paper a notion of 'communal awareness', in which community is constructed on basis of communicative, material, biographic-cultural, practice-based, and situational layers. A new and more nuanced concept of community, as communal awareness, is suggested as a sociological toolbox as well as a more outward-directed and clinical approach, to apply sociological approaches to societal challenges.

Community - Thinking Beyond the Inclusion-Exclusion Model

Gafijczuk, D.

(Newcastle University)

This paper addresses the theme of the conference directly, by attempting to think theoretically, beyond the inclusion-exclusion model of community. Historically, community became a 'catch-all' phrase encompassing varied, and often mutually contradictory types of relationship, paralyzing the concept, analytically speaking.

Open-closed, distant-proximate, inclusive-exclusive - these are the parameters that sociology has historically deployed to measure and describe what binds or separates. But it is now increasingly obvious that in order to make the idea and the practice of community relevant to the times and fit for purpose, we need to update our conceptual language.

My initial aim is simply to reflect more carefully on the notion of community as presented by Ferdinand Tönnies's seminal argument from 1887 — his famous *Gemeinschaft/Gesellschaft* dichotomy. As is often the case with classical statements, Tönnies's text has not been read in its entirety, as an analytical and historical statement that strikes at the heart of modern life, for quite a while. Tönnies's take holds the promise for a different notion of community, one that is based on responsiveness, not responsibility and recognition. I extend this model further via Heidegger, and his notion of 'nearness'. Nearness works according to the principle of enfoldment, a feeling of togetherness which creates a community as a thing of common concern, not a sense of belonging to a pre-treated identity. It is this model, I conclude, that holds the promise for a community that is responsive to the needs of current times, based on common interest/concern, not common identity.

Heterogeneity, Impurity and Community: Bataille and Agamben

Pawlett, W.

(University of Wolverhampton)

This presentation examines the conflicting, yet closely related, approaches to the possibility of a future community in the work of Georges Bataille and Giorgio Agamben. Both Bataille and Agamben stress the importance of heterogeneity in any future, post-capitalist, community, and agree, more or less, on the divisive nature of the identity/difference pairing. However, Agamben wholly rejects Bataille's Durkheim-inspired reading of the importance of myth, symbols and the ambivalence or ambiguity of the sacred (that is, consisting of 'pure' and 'impure' aspects). Agamben re-activates the well-worn allegation that Bataille's ideas veer close to Fascism, but, as is the case with Jean-Luc Nancy and others, Agamben fails to consider Bataille's insistence on the centrality of impurity to all human associations. Indeed it is Bataille's emphasis on the restorative and binding powers of impurity that is most distinctive in his position on community, and it is the banishing of impurity which, for Bataille, characterises monarchic, capitalistic and fascistic forms of social power. This paper re-examines Bataille's contribution to the social theorisation of the impure sacred and its relationship to community, and it challenges Agamben's treatment of these themes.

Social solidarity and Herbert Spencer: Not the Oxymoron That Might Be Assumed

Offer, J.

(Ulster University)

Whether you have the haziest impression of Herbert Spencer's sociology in general, or you recall the criticisms of it by Durkheim and idealist philosophers such as Bernard Bosanquet, you will probably not associate Spencer's name with ideas of community or solidarity, or of a concept of a 'social self-consciousness'. Perhaps you might with a binary opposite, 'atomic individualism', but surely not with 'social self-consciousness'?

But yes, there it is, given prominence by Spencer in an 1859 essay, and in his popular *Study of Sociology* of 1873, where he states that 'a well-balanced social self-consciousness' has to accompany 'a well-balanced individual self-consciousness'.

These are matters at the core of Spencer's understanding of 'society' itself. For Spencer, 'the mere gathering of individuals into a group does not constitute them a society. A society, in the sociological sense, is formed only when, besides juxtaposition there is cooperation ... Cooperation, then, is at once that which cannot exist without a society, and that for which a society exists' (*Principles of Sociology*, 1882).

In this paper I am extending some ideas which were first aired in my 2010 Palgrave book *Herbert Spencer and Social Theory*, particularly that questions about solidarity and community can be framed around the conception that social individuals themselves possess 'social self-consciousnesses', as well as some 'thicker' concept of 'the social'. The central theme of the conference provides an ideal opportunity to show that relevant but now seldom appreciated key ideas in Spencer's sociology will readily repay fresh attention.

Work, Employment and Economic Life

ROOM 401

Identity and Solidarity in the Gig Economy

Yuill, C., Twumasi, R.

(Robert Gordon University)

Emerging as a new formation of worker in this phase of neoliberal capitalism, the gig-economy worker exemplifies a new set of workplace relationships. Job security, regular or minimum wage, maternity and paternity rights, holiday pay and sick pay are gone. The labour process be one of irregular work with no fixed hours or guaranteed level of income. Workers can also be required to provide the tools of their trade too, paying out for cars or the bicycles that they use as part of their job.

Drawing on semi-structured interviews and a national survey, this research analyses two aspects of gig work. (1) We focus on how gig-economy workers create and recreate a meaningful narrative and identity in this emerging form of labour that lacks the structures and resources with which paid work has been associated. We find that self and work identities can blend for some workers with work providing an extension of self, while for others work is experienced as an alienation of self, offering no meaningful self-realisation and purpose in life. (2) Despite the gig workers being technically classified as individual self-employed or 'micro-entrepreneurs', forms of workplace solidarity do exist. These new forms of solidarity are both physical and virtual and are created by workers experiencing the same objective circumstances and a shared sense of identity.

'The Coolest Job of Anyone at the Dinner Party': Identity, Authenticity and Cultural Value in The Narratives of Craft Gin Distillers

Thurnell-Read, T.

(Loughborough University)

The increasing popularity of 'craft' drinks, made in small batches by skilled workers and positioned as being of particularly high cultural value, has given rise to debates about how craft discourses have reconfigured both production and consumption in relation to concepts of creativity, tangibility and authenticity. Drawing on qualitative interviews with workers from small and independent distilleries, the paper explores how craft distillers negotiate and narrate the meanings and values associated with their work, their workspaces and the products that they make. Craft labour is

spoken of as meaningful and self-fulfilling work which allows distillers to perform their identity as knowledgeable, skilled and passionate makers of material and symbolic taste. Such narratives are, however, marked by ambiguities which require craft workers to deploy discursive strategies to realign their occupational identity with particular culturally prescribed notions of meaningful work and selfhood.

Exploring Identity in Coworking Spaces

Wright, A., Wibberley, G.

(University of Central Lancashire)

The rise of entrepreneurial career forms highlight the movement towards employment relationships that are independent of conventional organisations and traditional career paths. For some, this employment forms increasingly fragmented nature has implications of this on distorting the character forming function of work. This is situated in debates surrounding whether work provides a substance for permanent identity to be defined or secured as work has lost its significance as a locus of social relations. This paper explores how a Coworking community contributes towards shaping the values and beliefs of those who work within it.

Coworking spaces are shared spaces where people do their own work alongside each other. Individuals work alone but share, and pay for, space, resources and being part of a community. Using interviews and an ethnography of a Coworking space, this paper examines motivations for joining the community and explores how the community shapes identity. Initial findings suggest that isolation and the need for belongingness provide motivations for joining the co working community. However, individualistic motivations of self-promotion and 'opportunity' contrast with a collective motivation to strengthen the local community. The paper also examines how the organisation and management of the Coworking community influences work practices of the individuals and how prominent members of the community socialise others to what is considered as 'good work'.

Queering the China Dream through the Innovation-Driven Economy and Queer E-Commerce Entrepreneurs

Tang, L.

(University of Oxford)

Based on my ethnography of Chinese female e-commerce entrepreneurs in 2017, this paper discusses how the crowd start-up and public innovation reform have recently provided a space for the booming of online gendered and queered commerce since 2015. I first introduce Internet-based companies and organizations that facilitate the social networking of LGBT people in China, such as the queer apps BlueD, LesDo, and Rela. Then, I argue that this economic atmosphere has provided a platform for LGBT people to achieve their "Chinese Dream" by establishing private companies. Lastly, I show the negotiations between queer identities and the party-state's ideal "China Dream," whose discourse knits individual accomplishments with the authoritarian China as a rising global superpower. The limited, but vibrant, freedom in the cyber, economic sphere and the party-state's confrontations combine to urge entrepreneurs to reach beyond a pink economy by adopting a postidentity queer strategy in framing their business.

Wednesday 11 April 2018, 15:30 - 17:00

PAPER SESSION 6

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 002

Remotely Connected: Exploring the Role of the Internet in the Migration Choices of Young Adults from a Scottish Island

Perring, C.

(University of Glasgow)

This presentation would introduce research exploring the role of the internet in the migration choices of young people from a Scottish island. It aimed to do so by understanding young peoples' attitudes towards the internet and how it affects their lives, examining the role it may play in their migration decisions and attitudes, and addressing whether improving digital connectivity could be seen as an important factor in retaining younger populations in remote areas. The research undertook three focus groups with digital natives from the isle of Islay to gain an in-depth insight into these issues, aiming to understand them from a sociological perspective. It was found that participants held a great deal of importance to the internet in their lives and the things it enabled them to do, whilst affording them the opportunity to make well-informed life choices. While these feelings were influenced by various factors previously highlighted in research on rural youth out-migration, it was shown that long-standing issues with this topic are mediated in new ways through the influence the internet, and thus our contemporary understanding of this issue can be enhanced by exploring it in this context.

The Formation of Fear in the City: Lgbts Perceptions of Neighbourhoods in Six European Cities

Klett-Davies, M.

(London School of Economics)

Sexuality, class and ethnicity are rarely considered together in identity politics. This paper highlights and discusses the tensions and ambivalences between and within the intersections of class and ethnicity, and LGBT people's perceptions of LGBT friendliness and hostility in six small and medium sized cities across Europe. 155 in-depth interview reports were analysed that formed part of a research project that examines homo- and transphobia experiences.

The analysis explores perceptions of hostility and shows that social class and ethnicity can act as a protective and exposing mechanism for LGBTs. First, LGBT hostility is being framed within the context of neighbourhoods and these are classed and/or raced. Second, social and economic capital is perceived to act as a 'protective buffer' within or from certain neighbourhoods.

Third, this paper discusses the tension and ambivalence between participants' fear of LGBT hostility and hate crime on one hand and how this might position them as 'border patrollers' of the 'modern liberal nation' irrespective of the paradoxes such a position may generate in relation to their own recognition on the other hand (Hemmings 2014). LGBT identities and recognitions are hailed as markers of achievements of Western democratic inclusion in contrast to the freedoms of 'pre-modern' religious states, particularly Islamic ones. Muslims are considered homophobic and this is used as a justification for their inability to participate in 'the modern' even through migration.

The paper asks whose interests are being served by holding on to this modern/pre-modern discourse and discusses 'redundancy packages' for LGBT 'border patrollers'.

Meishi Jie in Making: Entwining the Local With the Global

Li, X., Zhou, X.

(Tsinghua University)

Community and the maintaining of social solidarity have been challenged by tension between the local and the global under globalization. Our paper aims to contribute to this line of inquiry by exploring the social changes of a local street named Bagualing Meishi Street in Shenzhen, China via examination of the major commodities sold in the street, namely food. Through studying food in the supply chains and the space where it is prepared, sold and consumed, this study proposes to integrate an Actor-Network Theory (Latour 1987) perspective to the framework developed by Zukin (Zukin et al. 2016), and contributing to the literature of place and space. Food, on the street, is seen to be constantly being derived from its rhetorically constructed residual connections to the community and force beyond it. Our study examines how people and food are arranged into a network that distributes power among them through material devices. We have studied the history of the street by applying in-depth interviews with three groups of individuals—government officials, the business community, and civic actors — who have been part of the Meishi street building process. We also documented how food traveled to the street through supply chains, and observed the space in which it was prepared and served. We argue that the global space and the local place making are an ongoing dynamic process rather than an essential division which prevented us from seeing the heterogeneous nature of this world.

Labour as Infrastructure: An Ethnographic Account of the Mexico City Water System Workers

De Coss Corzo, J. A.

This paper analyses the process of maintaining the infrastructures of the Mexico City Water System (SACMEX). For a year, I worked with SACMEX employees as they fixed the pumps, pipes, and wells that sustain life in Mexico City. These infrastructures are in a process of constant breakdown and long-term decay. The fact that they keep functioning largely depends on the creative strategies of workers, who rely on improvisation, creativity, and practical knowledge not only to maintain the water system, but also to reproduce the basic conditions of social life in Mexico City.

At the same time, workers partially form their identities through this labour process. Their work process is a form of understanding themselves in the wider production of urban life. SACMEX workers are aware of their crucial role in maintaining not only water supply in Mexico City, but also its very possibility of existence. At the same time, ability, practical knowledge, formal training in using certain tools, and other related skills are part of the making of a clear hierarchy within different work teams.

By looking at the process of labour in maintaining infrastructure, this paper seeks to critically engage with recent developments in the study of infrastructure, citizenship, the state (Anand, 2017; Barnes, 2014; Carse, 2017; Denis & Pontille, 2015; Harvey & Knox, 2015; Von Schnitzler, 2013). Moreover, by placing its focus on the labour process, this paper will argue that to understand the work that infrastructures do, it is necessary to analyse the work that makes them.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food A

ROOM 223A

Imagining the Audience: Game Developers' Negotiation of Toxic Fan Culture

Lamont, A., Busfield, R.
(University of Roehampton)

'Toxic' gamer culture, epitomised by 2014's #Gamergate outburst, has received sustained academic interest from areas including fan studies, feminist and women's studies, and media and communication. Research has explored the response of games journalists to #Gamergate, whilst other research has sought to understand 'gamer identity'. However, less attention has given to how the producers of games interact with the broader gamer culture and manage often inflated expectations (e.g. Hello Games 2016 'No Man's Sky').

This study will employ an interactionist framework to understand how game developers anticipate audience response. Using semi-structured interviews with a purposive sample of UK game developers, the study will take a fresh look video game culture to include how the producers of games respond to both the pressure of publicity around game development, and to the increasing pressure to engage directly with fans via online platforms.

This personalisation of game development has led to both the creation of the games 'auteur' whilst correspondingly providing a target for criticism (e.g. Sean Murry, Peter Molyneux, Zoe Quinn). However, games are an interactive medium and, as such, the text is inherently polysemic. The aim of this research is to examine how developers manage this contradiction and imagine their audience. The personal, professional and financial risk of mismanaging audience expectation is severe, as the vitriol generated in #Gamergate and the punishing response No Man's Sky illustrate.

Internet Mediated Solidarities: Fandoms as Virtual Communities

Majumdar, P.
(Jawaharlal Nehru University)

Over the past few years, scholars have increasingly recognized that the digital revolution, instead of destabilising communities, rather provides newer platforms for communities to express themselves on. This paper tries to explore the notion of online 'fandoms' (groups of fans of certain books, movies, celebrated personalities, etc.) as communities. It examines how these communities and related solidarities may be similar to, and different from, existing notions of community grounded in identities of class, gender, political belief, nationality, and so on.

Fandoms comprise of people, often from different parts of the world, who come together based on their shared identities as 'fans', to discuss and debate about projects and people they admire. Solidarities are expressed not only through social media posts, blogs, writing fan-fiction, making videos, etc., but also more tangible monetary forms such as buying merchandise or crowd funding projects. Advertisements often rely on the fandom sharing information and recruiting others into the community. Just like traditional communities, there is a sense of the self and the other, made explicit in fan-wars, or fights between different fandoms.

This paper looks at such issues and attempts to critically engage with Manuel Castells's idea of 'the network society'. The central argument is that online fandoms are communities based on identities that are different from, and yet interact with other off-line identities. The internet allows for a space of expression of likes and dislikes, and in doing so may allow fandoms to potentially influence the projects and people they are fans of.

Getting Roller Derby Right: How the Interplay of Identity and Community Creates Belonging

Fletcher, D.
(University of Sheffield)

Belonging has been theorised as dynamic and relational, focused on the links between self and society, engagement with social structures, and sensitive to changes (May, 2011), not so much feeling, as 'practice, as a way of being and acting in the world' (Bennett, 2015, p956). In a roller derby context, belonging is also understood as a process, one of

'becoming' roller derby, which is 'an unstable, complex, mobile position' (Pavlidis and Fullagar, 2014, p55). Using data from a year-long ethnography of a Men's Roller Derby Association team, which is currently being written up towards a postgraduate thesis, this paper argues that the process of becoming, and hence belonging in, roller derby involves a constant redefinition and renegotiation of self and identity.

Key themes in the data, such as banter, collegiality, and acceptance, demonstrate the strong belief in inclusivity held by members of this community; belonging is open to everyone. This belief can be positive, but at times can obscure slightly less rosy experiences. The collective identity is messy and shifting, and understandings of what is and isn't 'okay' are in constant flux. In this context, uncertainty is inevitable. The shifts in individual identities that occur through a continued desire to belong focus on 'getting roller derby right', and I argue that because what is 'right' shifts so frequently, belonging is only really open to those who are prepared to engage in constant identity work.

The Construction of Biography and Identity and Gender Through Expressions of Musical Taste: The Case of 'Desert Island Discs'

Scott, S.

(University of York)

Desert Island Discs is a UK, BBC Radio4 programme, which has aired almost continuously since 1942. The format has changed very little since its inception: a celebrity is interviewed about why she/he has selected eight 'discs' which are played before the interviewee is 'castaway' to the island with the Bible, the complete works of Shakespeare, plus a book and a luxury of their choice. In this paper I will draw on data from the Desert Island Discs Archive in order to explore who has been invited onto the programme and how this has changed over 74 years, as well as the kinds of music selected and the ways in which these pieces are increasingly woven into a biographical account rather than being presented as expressions of cultural taste. I will explore a sample of the programmes, taking those from one year in each decade. In addition I will analyse a number of programmes in-depth in order to show the ways in which the relationship between the music and the biography and identity of the castaways has changed over time, and how this process both reinforces celebrity and creates connections with the listener. I will explore the move towards a more intimate and revelatory style as times and the programmes presenters have changed. I hope to show how the sociological analysis of such a long running programme can provide significant scope for understanding matters of biography, taste, gender and celebrity and the interrelationships between them.

Environment and Society

ROOM 222

On Monocratic Hobby, its Impact on Environment, and Those Opposing it in Georgia

Tsuladze, L.

(Tbilisi State University)

The paper discusses an exclusive, capital-driven approach to environment in Georgia. It focuses on the case of a Georgian oligarch who builds a huge construction in the historical center of Tbilisi, as well as on his 'hobby' (in his words) of purchasing and moving century-old gigantic trees to his dendrology park. Furthermore, the paper discusses environmental NGOs and activists' response to the oligarch, particularly, their struggle to prevent what they call 'the creeping occupation of public space' and to gain the right to the inclusive ownership of environment. Finally, it analyzes how the oligarch and government authorities try to discredit the opponents through politicizing environmental activism and accusing respective NGOs and activists in partisan interests. For the purpose of analysis, the author has studied all available material on the two cases in selected online media, as well as conducted focus groups with environmental activists involved in the protest.

Following Manuel Castells (1983) who views the public space as a site of conflicting social interests and values, the author adopts a conflict-based approach to environment suggested by Marco Armiero (2008). The latter is especially useful to analyze the clash between the contradicting values of ecological safety and economic prosperity reflected in environmental activists' banners with 'Eco logy vs. Eco nomy' during their protest actions. Indeed, the power asymmetry embedded in this clash encourages environmental activists to engage in a more politicized environmental movement though it is devoid of partisan interests and represents what Harper (2006) refers to as 'postsocialist political ecology.'

Technical Features, Media Convergence, and Global Developmental Processes in Climate Change Discourses Online: A Cross-Platform Digital Ethnography

Ozkula, S. M., Pearce, W.

(University of Sheffield)

Since the start of the new millennium, there has been a steady growth in environmental awareness and everyday practices towards more sustainability. Among the myriad of environmental concerns, climate change has been particularly contentious. Questions have been raised around its potential effects, its causes as a potentially human-induced phenomenon, and hidden political agendas. With the advent of social technologies, much of the debate has extended to social media, integrating a wide array of global actors. In this paper, we present findings from a cross-platform investigation of climate change debates online. We draw on a digital ethnography conducted across Twitter, Facebook, and online newspaper comment sections, in which we combine methodological elements of traditional

(offline), networked, and connective ethnography. We argue that climate change debates today are more complex, diversified, and integrated into everyday practices and lifestyles due to their embedding in social media culture, which conjoins political contents with trivia, entertainment, and a myriad of visual forms of expressions such as cartoons, mashups, and infographics. In particular, we suggest that the traditionally more distinct discourses of climate change - varying from political to social, scientific, and humanitarian narratives - have become more integrated due to a combination of (1) technical features, such as the easy integration of multimedia contents into messages, (2) media convergence, the increasing merger and connectedness of technological infrastructures, and (3) global developmental processes, such as a growing sensibility to environmental issues, globalisation, digitalisation and increasing access, and the deepening interconnectedness of national political discourses.

Five Murdos in a Boat – Community, Identity and Offshore Renewable Energy in Scotland

Howell, R.

(University of Edinburgh)

Proposed offshore renewable energy projects around the Scottish coast are likely to lead to changes within the communities near which they are situated. This paper explores how issues of identity, community and belonging, shape both social responses to energy projects, and the ways in which communities may be affected.

To do so, the results of two different research activities will be presented: a series of public dialogue workshops held in six Scottish communities; and eighteen months of ethnographic fieldwork, living, working, and coastal skiff rowing, on a Scottish island. This innovative approach provides a rich understanding of everyday life and practice in relation to the community, environment and energy. The data obtained illustrate the range of ways in which people respond to renewable energy technologies, the likely social impacts of technology deployment, the importance of conducting public engagement for social sustainability, and how it can be conducted appropriately.

The research shows that the strong and unique cultural and historical identity of coastal communities, together with the economic fragility of the areas, influences how renewable energy, and those promoting it, are perceived. Responses to energy projects vary significantly both within and between communities, and depend on the perception of change that will occur as a result of the project. Understanding the multiple, overlapping communities that exist around the Scottish coast, and recognising how economic, institutional, cultural, social and other dimensions are constructed within these communities is vital in the ongoing development of offshore renewable energy.

Exploring Human-Animal Relationships and Perceptions of Science: A Qualitative Investigation Into Adult Learners' Discourses About Cadaver Dissection and Ipad Apps in an Animal Care Programme

Moran, L., Redmond, M.

(Edge Hill University)

This paper focuses on the everyday discursive and material 'entanglements' of students and animal cadavers in the context of an animal anatomy and physiology programme in Ireland. Drawing on mixed-methods qualitative fieldwork collected through ethnography, focus groups, videography and student diaries, we argue that the Further Education curriculum in Ireland requires significant transformation, specifically, a greater recognition of the multiple 'entanglements' of humans and animals that take place in the classroom and 'beyond' in private spaces like bedrooms, cars, gardens, and other places. We argue that until recently, Irish education systems perpetuated anthropocentric discourses about humans and animals and despite the prevalence of more participatory approaches to student engagement in curriculum design, students' understandings about dissection, and the process of performing dissections which is an inherently bodily and emotive experience, is not understood. Our fieldwork shows that students' discourses about performing dissections are inherently complex and are deeply embedded in childhood memories, interactions with friends, peers, and family members, and relationships with pets. Furthermore, they frequently embrace ethical and moral concerns about the type of world we will inhabit in the future, and what the world would look like without animals. Comparing data from students doing dissections and using interactive Apps for pedagogical reasons, we argue that despite learning pay offs associated with cadaver dissection, students' voices on why they are opposed to these practices require greater recognition in the curriculum.

Theory B

ROOM 213

Simmel, Weber, Elias: Conflict, Socialization and Processual/Relational Thought

Babo, T.

(University of Sao Paulo)

Although he does not have the same recognition as some fellow countrymen, Georg Simmel was one of the most influential German sociologists, highly responsible for the development and consolidation of social thinking in Germany – notwithstanding a particular interpretation of his work was crucial in the development of a strong American sociological tradition. In order to access part of many of Simmel's legacy, this paper aims to understand to what extent Simmel's ideas had influenced the thinking of two major German sociologists, Max Weber and Norbert Elias. This does not mean that there are no significant differences and disruptions among the thought of this three sociologists. What this paper seek to demonstrated is that in many points and in many debates provided by Weber and Elias there is a clear encounter with Simmel's thought, where his legacy could be easily identified. Therefore, three subjects were selected with the aim

of demonstrating the influence, the continuity and the development of social thought among Simmel, Weber and Elias. First, the central role of conflict in the social life; (ii) the emphasis on the phenomenon of socialization, rather than the study of society as something static and national enclosed; and, finally, (iii) sociology as a processual-relational study. This paper will argue that this sociological tradition could be used to understand transnational social processes that has created a social solidarity and identities beyond the national border.

Citizenship for Sale: from Statutes to Identity Practices in the Contested Integration Projects

Karnaukhova, O.

(Southern Federal University)

The flash of interest to citizenship has come together with the history of European Union and the processes of decolonization, which have changed the image of nation-state and Europe as a new construction. Citizenship suggests the complex forms of the formal and informal belonging, which carry the burden of history and marginalized location between modernity and postmodernity. One of main characteristics is consistent realization of the meta-state united by language and virtue unification. The Other is inevitably inserted into the system of allegiances. In dealing with this at least emotional dimension and cultural context in collective identities is important.

This issue is becoming even more urgent in the context of the diverse but contested integration projects, such as the European Union, the Eurasian Union, and the New Silk Road etc. These projects suggest different visions of citizenship and belonging, but equally involved in discussion on solidarity ties, common values and security.

The idea of the presentation is to consider the shifts in the discourses from citizenship-as-status toward citizenship-as-practices and their potential for legitimation within society. These legitimation and justification are impossible without neoliberal mainstreaming (state, neighbor, minority, alien etc.) and articulated solidarity.

This Paper Explores the Nature and Experience of 'Reality' In Trump's America. Trump, Who First Entered Homes on the Apprentice, has Been Described as Approaching the Presidency as if it Were a Continuation of his Popular Reality TV Series. Trump Can Be

Conroy, A.

(University of Birmingham)

This paper offers a critical appraisal of the nature of 'reality' in Trump's America. Trump, who first entered homes on the Apprentice, has been described as approaching the presidency as if it were a continuation of his popular reality TV series. Trump can be understood to signify a culture in which focus has moved "from having to appearing" (Debord). Or Trump can be read to signify a culture in which the simulation has replaced the real (Baudrillard); Trump is more real than real, a simulacrum of a businessman, a President. I argue Trump, as a phenomenon, is signal and symptom of America's relationship with reality more generally. America's relationship with reality is a product of such recent elements of the pop cultural milieu as reality television. It also, however, taps into long and deeply established psychic edifices in the American character. Flowing from an American fetishistic regard for individuality, reality in Trump's America is an individual affair; as citizens claim a sovereign right to their world-view, we see a dismissal of the notion of shared meaning, a rejection of the notion of reality as something communal.

Families and Relationships

ROOM 402

(How) do Muslims Date?

Ali, N., Phillips, R.

(University of Sheffield)

It is commonplace in western countries to stereotype Muslims as people who love differently or, more precisely, whose relationships are loveless, expressing the power of family, tradition and religion rather than the desires and feelings of those who are most directly involved. This dominant narrative intersects with some of the ways in which some Muslims articulate their own sexual relationship practices, for example when they emphasise duty over desire, and remain silent on issues such as same-sex desire and dating. Importantly, however, not all members of these minority groups are silent on these issues; nor do they abstain from these desires and practices. This paper examines relationship practices that are variously invisible (in mainstream discourse) and taboo (in some minority discourse). It examines two kinds of stories about dating, both of which are told about and by young Muslims: first, dating stories that appear in Muslim women's 'chick lit'; second, and in more detail, stories about dating that were elicited in a series of interviews, involving British Muslims of Pakistani heritage. The individuals in these stories do date, or they do at least talk about or contemplate dating. This has a series of implications for them, their communities, and the wider society. As an 'ordinary' relationship practice, and one that expresses desire (where dating is an end in itself) and/or love (where it leads to marriage), Muslim dating unsettles 'what we think we know about Muslims': stereotypes of their otherness.

Ethno-mixed Marriages in a Divided Society: The Case of Palestinian Women Married to Jewish Men in Israel

Sabah, M.

(Haifa University and Truman Institute- Hebrew University, Jerusalem)

This study explores the way intermarriage between Palestinian women and their Jewish spouses occurs in a context where historical, political and social inequalities underlie the relationship between the two groups, and the way these women negotiate their crossing of the ethnic, religious and social borders under these circumstances. Studying Israeli-Palestinian intermarriage enhances our understanding about intermarriages among spouses who differ in ethnicity, religion and culture, where one belongs to an indigenous—not immigrant—minority, and about the intersectionality of ethnicity, religion and gender in the context of intermarriage where gender relations are tightly controlled by patriarchal values and traditional society. Using in-depth interviews with ten Palestinian women married to Jewish men, the findings reveal that social change and educational expansion that was associated with social mobility were the main factors underlying the appearance of ethno-mixed marriage among Palestinian women in Israel. Still, endogamy cracked among selective group, where several social factors facilitated intermarriage, such as, woman age at marriage and family relations. Negotiating spousal family relations was affected mainly by the way that Israeli society defines, constructs and perpetuates the ethnic and religious borders and the inclusionary-exclusionary relations with the Arab minority. This explains, that why, despite the social change taking place among Palestinians in Israel, very few of these types of marriages take place.

"We do this too": Black mothers' engagements with attachment parenting in Britain and Canada

Hamilton, P.

(University of Western Ontario)

This paper examines black mothers' engagements with attachment parenting (AP), an increasingly popular parenting philosophy. AP promotes the development of secure attachment between parent (mother) and child, through practices such as breastfeeding, babywearing and bed-sharing. Coined by William and Martha Sears in the 1980s, AP has garnered increasing attention in a neoliberal context, a political rationality that centers the economic and emphasizes self-responsibility, consumption and individualism as defining features of 'good' citizenship. In the context of neoliberal retractions in welfare state spending, AP emerges as a particularly apt parenting philosophy as it identifies childrearing as a solution to social ills. However, AP's emphasis on the importance of childrearing also offers the opportunity to undermine neoliberal values of economic productivity. This paper explores this tension from the perspective of black mothers. Using a black feminist theoretical framework and drawing data from interviews conducted with nineteen black mothers living in the UK and Canada, I examine the gendered, raced and classed dimensions of AP and the broader ideology of intensive mothering it represents. I identify three themes that capture black mothers' engagements with AP: 1) expertise, 2) belonging, and 3) the division of parenting labour and find that black mothers negotiate these themes in an effort to claim 'good' motherhood. In their varying interactions with AP, black mothers conform to the norms and standards set by neoliberal rationality and upend them, articulating an oppositional or resistive model of good black motherhood that centers black children's value.

Frontiers ROOM 410

Exploring the Dynamics of Situated Emotionality in Feminist Standpoint Epistemology

Quaid, S.

(University of Sunderland)

Standpoint logic provides a methodological framework for feminist research. In this article we reflect on our use of feminist standpoint epistemology as a methodological framework in our doctoral research and the emotional dilemmas that arose. We reflect on the merits of standpoint logic and suggest that it provides a robust and methodological framework of scientific enquiry however, questions are raised about emotionality. Drawing on two different theses; one on help-seeking in response to domestic violence and the other on lesbian motherhood we seek to illustrate how the positioning of ourselves raised questions about emotionality in the fieldwork process. We were able to develop trust and openness with our respondents, which for some became highly emotive. This interactive, emotive style of interviewing produced knowledge, which emerged though positionality, inter-subjectivity and reflexivity. However, questions for further consideration also emerged around limitations regarding the emotion produced in our work.

Crafting Sociological Knowledge in the Contemporary Academy: The Significance of Forms of Pain in the (Writing) Lives and Livelihoods of Sociologists

Burton, S., Clark, C.

(Durham University)

This paper focuses on narratives of pain in the (writing) lives/livelihoods of sociologists in order to provide an intersectional analysis of the processes and practices of crafting sociological knowledge. Further, the paper critically examines the roles of intellectual legitimacy and belonging, as well as material inequalities, in shaping how sociological knowledge is formed and crafted. Focused on those working within U.K. University Sociology departments, the paper uses material from ethnographic fieldwork to critically advance understanding of the contexts, conditions and politics of sociological knowledge production, emphasising the profound and often disturbing relationship between narratives of pain (e.g. physical, detachment, imposter syndrome, crises of self) in the everyday writing lives of sociologists and the

standards by which intellectual and professional legitimacy are reified, understood and challenged. Tracking these narratives offers a close reading of how material, professional, and affective practices of sociological knowledge production relate to ambiguous and ambivalent qualities of legitimacy and belonging and the ongoing (in)significance of 'the intellectual', apropos concerns regarding the marketization of the commodified academy. This paper seeks to viscerally connect the theoretical foundations of sociology with lived/felt experiences of marginality, liminality, and privilege. In writing about such 'pained knowledge', we underline the (un)subtle actions of power to offer tools to assist the deconstruction of its malevolent intent, as well as to foster a sense of shared solidarity and hope within sociological practice. Ultimately, we argue that this unspoken pain needs to be rendered visible; to shine a sociological light on what colleagues live with.

Thinking Intersectionally About Semi-Structured Interviews: What Can Researching Leisure (Possibly) Tell Us?

Watson, B.

(Leeds Beckett University)

Thinking intersectionally about semi-structured interviewing is the focus of this paper and examples are drawn from the author's feminist leisure research practice to suggest how engagement with intersectionality can inform innovative methodological practice. A case is made for why and how various contexts of leisure offer significant potential for exploring identities and difference, individual and collective experience. Whilst feminist and intersectional debates regarding reflexivity and insider-outsider issues are not new, their conceptual and practice based implications retain salience for assessing how face-to-face interviews provide meaningful ways of detailing everyday life. This is particularly the case in attempts to extrapolate meanings associated with leisure, be that around 'choice', negotiation, struggle and/or resistance and be that personal, individual, and/or collective. Semi-structured interviews, acknowledged as research sites in which articulations of identity, belonging, differentiation, are expressed via verbal interaction often based around 'just chatting', are contexts in which an intersectional 'lens' appears apt. This is not to privilege intersectionality per se but to prompt ongoing engagement with questions of difference (as power relations) in research practice. Who speaks for whom and who determines data outputs remain pertinent for feminist and other critical researchers. The paper offers an assessment of whether and how dominant normativities can be confronted in research practice and if and where thinking intersectionally is a useful contribution to achieving that objective.

Building Public Sociology as a Community of Practice

Lundy, C., Vickers, T., O'Halloran, A. R., Ali, H., Hutchings, S.

(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper presents a novel conceptualisation of and approach to doing public sociology, as a community of practice that includes academics, students, alumni, and external partners. It draws on the contributions of 40 participants who attended a BSA Early Career Forum symposium in June 2017, entitled 'Public Sociology as Pedagogy, Research and Practice: Threats and Opportunities Today', and 16 in-depth qualitative interviews that followed up key issues arising from the symposium. The paper explores the varying forms that public sociology can take, and identifies key tensions within this diverse field. It concludes by explaining how these findings are being implemented by the Department of Sociology at Nottingham Trent University.

Lifecourse ROOM 021

Managing Dramaturgical Dilemmas: Youth Drinking and Multiple Identities

Cocker, H., Piacentini, M., Banister, E.

(Lancaster University)

This study engages with the conference theme, in particular the question of how individuals form social bonds across varying audiences of difference and similarity. We focus on the dramaturgical dilemmas young people face around alcohol, and examine the techniques young people use in order to successfully perform and stage-manage multiple identities when navigating different audiences with competing demands and expectations. Drawing on qualitative data collected with 16-18 year olds, we adopt Goffman's dramaturgical perspective to examine youth alcohol consumption in relation to multiple identities. Our findings reveal that young drinkers use techniques of audience segregation, mystification and misrepresentation, and justification in order to perform and manage multiple identities. We demonstrate that young people experience multiplicity as a manageable, and perhaps inevitable, aspect of the life stage of developing maturity. They frequently switch between multiple front and back stage identities and performances, as they encounter different audiences and ever-changing contexts. Here, we provide a more complex assessment of Goffman's (1959) division of performances into front and back stage. We suggest that divisions are less clear-cut with the front/ back stage often performed simultaneously. Our findings have implications to other contexts where individuals interact with a wide range of audiences and seek to manage this complexity (e.g. the workplace, political campaigning). From a public health perspective, campaigns could demonstrate an understanding of how alcohol relates to the contexts of youth lives beyond the 'night out', and engage more directly with young peoples' navigation between multiple identities, contexts and audiences.

Continuity and Change in Finnish University Students' Worldviews

Dahl, K.

(Åbo Akademi University)

In this paper, I present how Finnish university students describe their religious, spiritual and secular identities with regards to continuity and change. The period of emerging adulthood is often described as a period of great changes, including changes connected to religion. As for changes in the religious landscape in Finland, the number of Lutheran Church members has decreased, and at the same time, religious diversity is increasing. The attitudes towards institutional religion among Nordic populations have often been conceptualized through the term 'believing in belonging'. However, it is argued that this notion no longer applies to the religious attitudes of the young generation of Finns, for whom tradition and culture as such are not enough to keep them as church members.

My paper is based on fifty Faith-Q-Sort-interviews with university students aged 18-30. FQS is an instrument for assessing subjectivities and positions on worldviews and religion, ranging from negative attitudes to favourable ones. FQS consists of 101 statements that are sorted according to how well each statement describes the respondent. The FQS-interviews provide insight into young adults' worldviews as well as to the experienced changes and continuities in their religious, spiritual and secular identities. Most of the university students do not report a lot of change, instead expressing continuity in their religious, spiritual or secular identities. However, belonging to the church is not always in line with the religious/non-religious identity they express, highlighting a complex relationship to the church.

There are Two Sides to Every Story: Young People's Perspectives of Relationship Issues on Social Media and Adult Responses

Edwards, S., Wang, V.

(University of Portsmouth)

This paper reports on a recent research project undertaken in the UK that investigated how young people negotiate their identities and relationships online, including how they experience interventions by adults. Drawing on qualitative interviews with young people in two schools and a voluntary youth organisation in England, we argue that young people engage rather successfully in practices of self-governance. Our findings based on this sample of young people's agentic practice and care for their peers challenge some dominant perceptions of young people's online practices as risky and/or harmful to themselves and/or others. Furthermore we found a lack of evidence concerning the effectiveness of, and need for, interventions orientated around surveillance and zero tolerance.

Frozen Time and Egg Freezing as Traditional-New Temporal Constructs: A Comparative Analysis of Midlife Singlehood in Denmark and Israel

Lahad, K., Hvidtfeldt Madsen, K.

(Tel-Aviv University, Israel)

This paper seeks to elaborate the experiences of waiting, continuity and frozen time among midlife single women in Israel and Denmark. Comparing Denmark and Israel allows us to point out the connections between the discursive construct of frozen time and the national, pro-natal and age-stratified social and moral order in these societies. Drawing on a textual analysis of online web columns and magazine articles we explore single women's temporalities in relation to some of the socio-temporal orders that constitute the discourses of frozen time among midlife single women in Israel and Denmark.

We show how popular media offers a variety of temporal narratives and suggest that sociological, feminist and queer studies of social time can help problematize the ways in which single women's temporal agency can be re-adjusted and reshaped by the possibility of cryo-preservation of embryos (social egg freezing). As such, our paper addresses the multiple temporalities of the female singlehood experience and offers new insights from a sociological and feminist cultural studies point of view.

Lastly, this article invites a discussion about the option of freezing eggs and the potential as well the limitations for paving the way for alternative knowledge of singlehood and time. It critically engages and takes into consideration the complexities of this promise- and its implications for contemporary gendered subjectivities and the ways in which time enters our systems of values and practices.

Medicine, Health and Illness

ROOM 024

'It's not just about having babies': Older Women's Experiences of Making Fertility Preservation Decisions in Britain

Paton, A.

(University of Birmingham)

This presentation is on select findings of a three year study that examined how premenopausal cancer patients make decisions about fertility preservation during treatment. During the course of the study it was found that the older premenopausal participants (aged 35-50) attach importance to their fertility status for non-childbearing reasons. In particular they were concerned with preserving their fertility because of what that fertility meant to their identity as a woman and a survivor. These women wanted to be told about fertility preservation and oncofertility techniques in order

to maintain ovarian function and avoid early menopause. These women felt that their health care professionals made erroneous assumptions about the patients' fertility/ovarian preservation needs, which kept them from making fully informed decisions about their cancer treatments. In this presentation I argue that these experiences of older oncofertility patients can be used to highlight the need to address the persistent lack of effective communication between healthcare professionals and patients about oncofertility options, in order to better support autonomous, informed decision-making in the clinical context. By using these findings, and others, it is possible to reflect back on the efficacy of those theories of decision-making that inform current practice. I also argue that this research provides a case study of why sociology is an important field to include in the interdisciplinary field of bioethics, whose theories so often inform decision-making and informed consent policy.

Queering the Moment of Hypospadias 'Repair'

Griffiths, D.

(University of Surrey)

Norms of heterosexual reproductive sexual intercourse structure biomedical justifications for continuing surgical interventions on infants' genitals that could be said to be cosmetic and medically unnecessary. It would seem then that queer theory, with its critique of heteronormativity, could offer tools with which to challenge this continuing practice. However, queer theory also calls for a critique toward narratives or discourses of temporality, in particular reproductive futurism, the belief in and desire for a future – structured through ideals of heterosexual biological reproduction. While queer approaches to temporality might challenge the notion of intervening surgically on an infant for the sake of the future adult the child will become, might this queer critique also disrupt the ability of activist individuals and organisations to invoke other narratives of the future, including ones where adults have not had irreversible surgeries as infants? In this paper, I will consider the example of 'hypospadias repair'. Not only is this surgical intervention justified by restrictive norms of what the penis should look like and be able to do at some point in the future, but there are specifics of the set of diagnoses, classifications and surgical techniques that invoke temporality in problematic ways. In this paper, I will ask whether queer theories of temporality and futurity can challenge medical practices that compromise consent and bodily integrity. Can queer theory question surgery as a queer moment, without reinstating heteronormative narratives of futurity?

The Antenatal Care Experiences of Overweight Pregnant Women

Iyekekpolo, M.

(University of Huddersfield)

Existing literature on maternal obesity asserts that pregnancy with a high BMI results in poor outcomes for both the mother and unborn child. This is a qualitative exploration of the experiences of pregnant women with high BMI. Their pregnancies are ascribed 'high risk' as a result of their high body mass index (BMI = 30kg/m²) although they have no defined health issues. Their experiences are examined in the context of social constructionism using Foucault concepts of medicalisation, power and knowledge and the lenses of governmentality.

This study was conducted with women who were at least twelve weeks pregnant and had been booked for antenatal care within the NHS antenatal care settings. Their experiences, that of midwives who provide antenatal care for them as well as the obstetricians to whom the women were referred were examined. Using semi-structured interviews, the research explored how overweight pregnant women experience antenatal care and how health care professionals experienced caring for pregnant women with high BMI. The data was analysed using thematic analysis. The findings indicate that pregnant women with high BMI are inundated with labels of risk factor and the expectation that something might go wrong with their pregnancies. In addition, some women in the study have come to accept invasive surveillance of their unborn babies as part of the natural process for ensuring their health and wellbeing. This research recommends that when women are healthy overweight and pregnant, healthcare professionals should promote their pregnancies as normal, rather than a risky life event.

Sociology of Education B

Room 418

Unravelling the Hidden Agenda between Female Students and Extra-Curricular Physical Activity in Higher Education

Leslie-Walker, A., Mulvenna, C.

(University of Bolton)

The study of female participation in extra-curricular physical activity is not a new phenomenon. Research to date has focused predominantly on primary and secondary education, rather than higher education. Physical education is embraced as a mandatory subject within the national curriculum, however it becomes optional within further and higher education. The importance of extra-curricular activities is perceived as offering professional credibility and social benefits to the student. However the cavity that lies between the importance of academia, in contrast to health and well-being is a major factor. Furthermore the lack of participation in extra-curricular activities, amongst female students is a major concern in comparison to their male counterpart. There is also a lack of knowledge of what extra-curricular activities entails and how it supports the student's personal and social development. Utilising a mixed method approach, this

study shows that female African students find it difficult to engage in physical activity, due to contributory factors such as; ability, time, culture, religious beliefs and family constraints which negates engagement in extra-curricular physical activity. Based on these findings, this study suggests that there needs to be further consultation of female students prevailing needs, prior to implementing activities at the university. Considerations need to be conducive to the needs of the students, in respect of the challenges faced.

Nursery Schools: Constructions of 'Quality' in the Context of Early Years Education Policy

Rudoe, N.

(University of Westminster)

With government early years funding reforms in 2016/17 attempting to create a level playing field for different types of 'childcare' providers across the state and private sectors, maintained nursery schools - local authority-funded schools for three- and four-year-olds, highly rated by Ofsted and largely serving disadvantaged communities - are increasingly struggling to survive. The government indicates a desire for high quality early years education, but its reforms demonstrate a push for quantity at the expense of quality, and for continuation of a market system that subsumes early education under childcare and does little to address existing inequalities in provision. This paper examines the concept of 'quality' in early years education through analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted in 2016 with twenty maintained nursery school head teachers and classroom teachers in England. While acknowledging the subjective nature of 'quality', head teachers related it to a depth of understanding of each child as an individual and the facility for them to progress in their learning, as well as a concern with children's wellbeing and involvement. With head teachers' greatest challenge being their schools' financial sustainability, this quality is under threat; highlighting that the skills of highly-trained practitioners are crucial to quality, they stressed the notion that 'quality costs'. The paper calls for greater attention to be paid to how early years professionals understand 'quality' and, in line with Moss (2014), for re-thinking early years education outside of positivist, market-based frameworks, in conjunction with wider social reform to tackle inequality.

Poverty, Education, and Cultural Wealth in Welsh Schools and Communities

Wilde, A., Gruffud, G. S. A., Spencer, L. H., Payne, J. S.

(Leeds Beckett)

This paper explores community bonds, divisions and the cultural aspirations of young people in Welsh schools. It draws, in particular, on data on how teachers view support given to those in varying extents of poverty, especially focussing on those have with little cultural, parental, school, and community supports. The paper will outline the exclusionary impacts of social and educational measures of poverty, showing how these shape school responses and community resources. Using Yosso's ideas of cultural wealth to examine key themes emerging from the study cultural, i.e. aspirational, navigational, social, linguistic, familial and resistant forms of social and cultural capital, we will highlight the types of support needed for parents, young people and teachers to develop forms of cultural and social capital which might shape stronger resources towards the achievement of individual and community aspirations.

Theory A

ROOM 007

Conceptualizing 'Intra-Action': Exploring Theorizations of the Relationship Between Structure and Agency as a Form of Dualism and/or Duality

Chalari, A.

(University Of Northampton)

This paper aims in explaining the ways individuals exchange action within themselves, in an attempt to get closer to possible understandings of the ways individuals connect to society. It investigates certain theorisations that promote the investigation of inner life as such, in order to reveal and ultimately synthesise certain forms of explanations about the ways the individual produces intra-action (along with, and separately from, inter-action). It is suggested that inter-action is facilitated by intra-action although, intra-action may also be experienced independently from inter-action, as a personal and private property. Intra-action is consequently experienced on its own autonomous right as mediating the relationship between structure and agency.

The Concept of Play and the Social World: Practice and Identity Reconsidered

Mouzakitis, A.

(University of Crete)

In his renowned work *Truth and Method*, Gadamer proposes an interpretation of the concept of play, which breaks with individualistic perspectives and brings to the fore play's holistic attributes. Gadamer focuses on the emergence and consolidation of structures, subject-positions, spectator-positions, practices and regions or 'worlds' of meaning that play makes possible. Capitalizing on play's (Spiel) various meanings that include those of game and theatrical play, Gadamer is able to critically discuss and reevaluate a host of notions that are central to western metaphysics, like mimesis, representation, temporality, subjectivity, historicity and action and to suggest that lived experience of works of art provides us with a model for understanding socio-historical phenomena in general. This paper explores the ways in

which Gadamer's interpretation of play could inform our attempt to better grasp emergent fields of the social world, as well as social practices and identities connected with such fields. Gadamer's notion of play is also examined in relation to Goffman's dramaturgical approach, especially with regard to Goffman's conception of the 'theatrical frame'. At the same time comparisons are drawn with Giddens's elaborations on practice and social positioning in the context of his structuration theory and Bourdieu's concepts of habitus and 'field'. Finally, Gadamer's hermeneutic approach to identity formation invites comparisons with Ricoeur's post-essentialist, relational, narrative-based identity-formation theory

The Need of Metaphysics, Abstraction and Modeling in Sociology: In Defense of Social Ontology and Grand Social Theory

Bouzanis, C.

(University of Glasgow)

Social ontologies are conceptual schemes defining the basic existential relations of the social domain, while providing sociological research with an explanatory framework of the basic categories of/for empirical analysis. Therefore, social ontologies have a coordinating role in empirical research, since the researcher is in need of an organizing story before tackling the chaotic flow of events and phenomena in every field of social life. Is this a domain-specific characteristic of sociology? Definitely not. While many important philosophers of science recognize the relevance and importance of shared coordinating metaphysical schemes in other scientific fields, in sociology – a field that was born in socio-philosophical debates – there is a latent wave of socio-theoretical pragmatism, the motto of which is 'grand social theory is a waste of time'! This paper is criticizing sociological pragmatism which frequently argues that sociological imagination should not be restricted by a priori schemes, but rather set its creative discovery free in each specific field. Yet, the à la carte invocation of scientific imagination can implicitly assume a general/grand theory of the self and self-reflective imagination. And, the idea of relatively independent sub-worlds, implies a social ontology of a plurality of micro-fields. This paper constitutes a call to save sociology from the a-theoretical theorizing of the scientific imagination that generates images without (reflecting on the necessary) invocation of a metaphysical world-imagery as a background. Thus, the sociologist faces the dilemma of reflecting on ontological debates, or pretending to be an intuitive goldfish discovering a new bowl each time.

Negotiated Social Practices in Community Energy Projects

Pohlmann, A.

(University of Hamburg)

Practice theoretical approaches have repeatedly been criticized for concentrating too much on stability and routinization of social practices. These critics instead argued for the importance of innovation, experimentation, and instability. In order to not only acknowledge but to focus on heterogeneity, ambiguity, and instability of social practices, I combine practice theoretical approaches with Anselm Strauss' concepts of social worlds, social arenas, and negotiated orders. Using the example of three community renewable energy projects in Germany and Scotland I illustrate how social practices interact with negotiated orders which are constantly (re)produced by different social worlds in social arenas. In order to engage in those social practices, which are necessary to produce renewable energy, members of the social worlds which are committed to energy production practices, need to temporarily reconcile their ideas, interests, knowledge, and activities. Additionally, within the context of each project, energy production practices need to be negotiated with the (conflicting) interests of other social worlds. Negotiated orders, for example about the identity of a project as a vehicle to serve the community, or as a neighborhood project, can be shown to severely affect and shape practices of energy production in each project. Furthermore, all three projects illustrate that sense making of community (identity) and how it is best served by a project is a highly dynamic process, and hence that social practices of energy production need to be constantly mediated with and adjusted to heterogeneous, ambiguous, and contested negotiated orders.

Work, Employment and Economic Life

ROOM 401

Privatised and Casualised: The Role of Reservists in the UK Armed Forces

Dawes, A., Woodward, R., Jenkins, N., Higate, P., Edmunds, T.

(London School of Economics)

Since 2010, the UK government's Strategic Defence and Security Review has obliged the armed forces to enact a large-scale reduction of the regular forces. The plan is to replace them with an expanded and fully integrated reservist force by 2020. In order to track the lived effect of this cost-cutting measure, we conducted in-depth longitudinal interviews and focus groups with reservists over a two-year period. Drawing on data about reservists' experiences negotiating civilian work and military commitments, this paper will explore connections between labour casualisation and the privatisation of the military. It will argue that the emergent role of reservist forces reveals fundamental changes taking place both in the labour market and in the military as a public institution. With regard to the latter, this has far-reaching consequences for the armed forces' ability to continue deploying violence on behalf of the state.

Hope Labour in Cultural Work: Reflecting on the Limits and Possibilities for Collective Action

Mackenzie, E., McKinlay, A.
(Newcastle University)

This paper examines 'hope labour' in the context of cultural work and aims to further its empirical exploration and theorisation. Understood as un- or under-compensated work undertaken in the present, usually for exposure or experience, and with the hope that future work opportunities may follow (Kuehn and Corrigan, 2013), hope labour is naturalised through neoliberal discourses. Reinforced by technologies of the self such as the career (Grey, 1994), hope labour is made distinct from other forms of free labour insofar as it stresses the relationship between present and future work, shifting the onus onto individuals as socially engaged and future orientated productive subjects. Drawing on recent empirical research undertaken as part of an AHRC funded project investigating the cultural industries in the North East of England, the paper examines in-depth interviews, informal ethnographic conversations and qualitative survey responses with self-employed and employed cultural workers. Insight is then gained into the particular practices of the self that rationalise hope labour as meaningful and worthwhile, despite its individualising effects and its legitimisation of power asymmetries. The paper concludes by reflecting on the limits and possibilities for collective action in response to the insecurities of contemporary cultural work.

Internships and the Graduate Labour Market: Emerging Socio-Economic Inequalities in an Era of Massified Higher Education

Wright, E.
(University of Hong Kong)

As higher education participation in the UK has massified, access has widened to students from more diverse socio-economic backgrounds. Nevertheless, in a competitive labour market, emerging research has demonstrated that graduates from high socio-economic backgrounds on average receive higher incomes than their low socio-economic counterparts after controlling for university attended and field of study. A potential factor is unequal resources as students prepare for post-graduation employment through participation in internships. To investigate experiences of internships, 100 in-depth interviews were conducted with final-year undergraduates from diverse socio-economic backgrounds at a Russell Group and Post-1992 university. Post-graduation outcomes were gathered six months after final examinations and coursework deadlines. Based on 'Positional Conflict Theory', three major findings were identified at both universities. First, multiple internships were part of a normal university experience for high socio-economic students, while low socio-economic students were often occupied with academic studies and part-time employment. Second, high socio-economic students were more likely to have cultural (knowledge and guidance), economic (for unpaid internships), and social (contacts and connections) resources to access internships. Third, a hierarchy of internships was reported in terms of prestige, training, mentorship, and networking opportunities. Application processes for 'high quality' internships were described as extremely competitive and often required students to demonstrate prior internship experience. Initial advantages of high socio-economic students in accessing internships could accumulate over time by offering a foundation for securing additional internships that provide greatest opportunities for post-graduation employment. Implications for intergenerational inequality and how universities may improve career support will be discussed.

Becoming Professional in Precarious Times: New Music Composers and the Composition Opportunity

Thwaites, R., Smith, N.
(University of Lincoln)

This presentation will explore the themes that arose from empirical research with 47 new music composers into the part the 'composition opportunity' plays in their careers. New music is the cutting edge of contemporary classical music, and 'emerging' composers are encouraged to apply for competitive opportunities intended to give them more experience of writing for large ensembles, widen their professional networks, and allow them a chance to have their music played by professionals, as well as potentially performed and recorded. The composition opportunity is styled as a helpful conduit to a more professional status, providing skills and assistance that will continue to help the composer beyond the length of the opportunity. However, the opportunity calls for a very particular person to fulfil its demands, providing very little (if any) remuneration, often limited expenses, a lengthy commitment, and the ability to rearrange or cancel other plans and commitments to attend precise schedules. All this is for those who have managed to be successful in gaining an opportunity in a fiercely competitive environment. The working world of composers has always been a precarious one, structured on a number of inequalities of access, but in a neoliberal context this is being exacerbated. Opportunities act as the only means to 'prove' oneself – to move from an 'emerging' to an 'established, professional' identity – while at the same time perpetuating and intensifying precarious lives.

Thursday 12 April 2018, 11:00 - 12:30

PAPER SESSION 7

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A

ROOM 002

Mega-Event Legacies, Cities and Cosmopolitanism: Reflections on Event-Related 'Starchitecture' and Urban Parks'

Roche, M.

(University of Sheffield)

Mega-events like Olympics and Expos are large-scale and extra-ordinary urban cultural events and event genres. Since their origin as icons of 'modernity' in the 19thC they have always had an ambivalent character as products of, and contributors to, both nationalist and also internationalist ideologies and practices. They have also always operated for the publics of host cities and nations as vehicles for promoting changing versions of social inclusion and exclusion in class, 'racial'/ethnic and gender terms (see my sociological analysis of these issues in Roche, 'Mega-events and Modernity', Routledge, 2000). In this presentation I aim to draw on themes from my more recent work on the sociology and socio-history of Europe and the EU ('Exploring the Sociology of Europe', Sage, 2010) and, particularly, on the sociology of 21stC mega-events ('Mega-Events and Social Change', Manchester University Press, 2017). Each of these fields requires a sensitivity to BSA 2018 themes of 'what can be shared across different groups' and 'bonds across difference and similarity'. In contemporary social and political theory this sensitivity is sometimes expressed in terms of versions of the idea and ideal of 'cosmopolitanism' (e.g. Gerard Delanty, *The Cosmopolitan Imagination*, Cambridge University Press, 2009). In this presentation, then, drawing particularly on work in my new book 'Mega-Events and Social Change', I aim to reflect on 21stC Expo events and their urban legacies (ranging from 'starchitecture' to public parks) to consider how they can be usefully interpreted in terms of both normative and analytic versions of cosmopolitanism.

Studying Architecture Sociologically: Four Reflections

Jones, P.

Running the risk of preaching to the choir, this lecture makes a case for sociologically-informed analyses of architecture and the designed environment. Drawing from a range of theoretical perspectives, and exploring some major illustrative examples, I will make four overarching points concerning sociological approaches to architecture as built form. In short, I want to discuss: beauty and aesthetic judgement; politics and time; social animation and materiality; and capitalism and place (so, not much then). Reflecting on the implication of the built environment relative to wider social order, Thomas Gieryn once wrote that '[s]ociologists should take architecture seriously, but perhaps not too seriously' (2002: 35). In that spirit I want to suggest that architects should take sociology seriously, but perhaps not too seriously...

Out of the Living Room and Onto the Streets: A Sociological Reflection on the Media Attention Surrounding the Release of Pokemon Go

Bassett, K.

(University of Edinburgh)

The increased computational power of mobile devices and their integration with global positioning systems (GPS) are opening the way for a wide range of location-based platforms, applications and features (Crampton, 2009; Hoelzl and Marie, 2014; Lapenta, 2011). These digital resources are becoming increasingly ubiquitous and imperceptibly mediate and shape our forays into our localities (Berry and Goodwin, 2013; Hardey, 2006). This presentation will focus on Niantic's mobile, location-based, augmented reality game, Pokemon Go, which represents a sub-genre of locative media. More specifically, this presentation will engage with some of the media attention surrounding the game's initial global release related to its' more controversial in-game location augmentations. These contentious moments are noteworthy because they tend to make deep seated social anxieties, related to technological development, visible. They also represent important moments where social actors attempt to understand, navigate and adjust to technological developments. By focusing on how three phenomena, in particular, were discussed in the media, I will demonstrate how the game, even a year after its original release, provides an interesting entry point for exploring the politics of space and place in the digital era. This presentation will be contextualized within the socio-technological study of locative media and will contribute to the emerging field of digital sociology by informing contemporary debates surrounding the internet and the data that accumulates and circulates as a byproduct of our engagement with it.

Mobile Virtual Reality and Hybrid Presence: Emerging Forms of Separate Space

Saker, M. Frith, J.

(City, University of London)

Research in the field of mobile communication studies (MCS) no longer focuses on the tendency of mobile phones to disengage users from their physical environment, but also examine how the experience of space and place can be

enhanced through a confluence of smartphones and locative applications. The theoretical development of MCS has progressed as mobile devices have gradually incorporating separate technologies. This assimilation of technologies includes the Global Positioning System (GPS) as well as the Internet. More recently, the smartphone has integrated another significant technology: Virtual Reality (VR). While a growing number of handsets are at present explicitly developed with Mobile VR (MVR) in mind, there is a dearth of studies that situates this phenomenon within the broader continuum of MCS. The intention of this exploratory paper is accordingly two-fold. First, it will conceptualise MVR as a forming a link between the two sequential tropes of MCS: physical distraction and spatial enhancement. In doing so, the paper will demonstrate that by problematizing this trajectory, MVR has the potential to represent a 'third stage' of mobile media theory. Second, building on existing comprehensions of 'hybrid space', established in the context of locative media, the paper will develop the notion of 'hybrid presence' as being a more suitable approach for understanding the 'separate space' MVR might publicly configure. Given the limited scholarly attention of MVR to date, this paper will readily contribute to the field of MCR, while serving as a primer for future studies exploring mobile VR and its impact.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B

ROOM 213

Performing the Neighbourhood: Holding Together Conflicting Identities in Community-Led Planning

Yuille, A.

(Lancaster University)

The Localism Act 2011 introduced Neighbourhood Planning to England: small-scale, community-led land use planning with statutory force. As Brownill and Bradley observe, '[i]n no other case study of devolution, across a broad international canvas, do we see so vividly the liberatory and regulatory conflicts that arise from the assemblage of localism, or the tangled relations of power and identity that result' (2017).

One result has been the creation of a new political actor, a collective identity of 'the neighbourhood'. Through two ethnographic case studies, this paper explores the complex relationships between Neighbourhood Planning Groups (NPGs) and their wider communities. As the actor at the centre of the enterprise, it falls to the NPG to ensure an effective performance of 'the neighbourhood', to fulfil the conditions of responsibility that legitimise their use of these new powers, including to be accountable to and representative of the local community collectively. But rather than the static, pre-given identity envisaged in national policy and rhetoric, this interpellates the NPG into an 'identity multiple', revolving around three central, contradictory attributes of passion, mediation, and detachment.

These multiple identities are all necessary to hold each other in place and to provide the NPG with the legitimacy to act, but are at the same time in tension and conflict with each other, threatening to destabilise the precarious order that has been achieved. The paper highlights the risks of allowing any of these identities to dominate the others and the work required to maintain and repair them.

Community Ownership of Local Assets: Conditions for Sustainable Success

Hobson, J., Roberts, H., Lynch, K.

(University of Gloucestershire)

Rates of asset transfer from local authority to community control have increased in recent years. This trend raises important questions around the impact of transfers on local communities, and how they manage these new responsibilities. This research project sought to answer two questions: how do local communities define what constitutes a community asset; and, once transferred to community ownership, what are the conditions and resources required for sustainable and successful community assets? Two districts in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, were selected as examples where local authority assets have been transferred into community control. Community asset maps were produced for each district using GIS mapping technology and qualitative case studies were developed based on interviews and questionnaires in each area. Our findings suggest that community stakeholders define community assets as buildings, open spaces or amenities. Such physical locations will provide a facilitative role in relation to 'social infrastructure' that can connect various parts of the community. Such assets, however, must, be open and available to the whole community in order to be regarded as legitimate community assets. Where assets transfers had taken place, there was an increase in community use and, often, the range of activities available to the community. In order for asset transfers to have sustainable success, it was found that that a pool of capital -human, social, physical, and financial - was available to that community.

Objectifying Democracy: Murky Meetings, Sunshine Laws and the Realities of Participatory Democracy in LA

Anyadike-Danes, C.

(University of California, Irvine)

What are the conditions under which members of the public are able to participate in in American municipalities' democratic processes? In this presentation, I argue for the necessity of accounting for the role of mundane objects in structuring the possibility of public participation in municipal politics.

In the 1990s many social scientists became alarmed at what they perceived as a national trend toward declining civic participation. At the 21st century's beginning, LA's city council responded by voting to create a neighbourhood council

system to arrest and reverse the decline in participation. Formed by neighbourhoods and certified by a municipal department these new entities were designed to communicate communities' civic concerns to the city's fifteen council members.

This was far from the first attempt at encouraging participation in Californian politics. In the 1950s and 1960s, the State Legislature passed a series of 'sunshine laws'. These were designed to ensure that the public would not only be able to stay apprised of the issues that politicians at municipal, county, and state government were engaged in discussing, but also contribute to them through devices like public comment.

Despite these various attempts many Angelenos still regard their ability to participate in municipal decision-making as limited. Some micro-sociological accounts of politics have focused on how participation has been strangled by the linguistic competency. However, drawing on two years of fieldwork at neighbourhood and city council meetings, I argue that there is value in scrutinizing the role of objects in either inhibiting or enabling political participation.

Intergenerational and Intersectional (In)Justice in the Everyday Politics of Devolution: Devo-Manc and the 'Northern Powerhouse', UK

*Pottinger, L., Hall, S. M., Team Future
(University of Manchester)*

In 2014, former UK Chancellor George Osborne gave a speech at the Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester in which he announced plans for northern cities in England to form a 'Northern Powerhouse'. That is, for the major cities in the North - including Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle and Hull - to take advantage of their close geographical proximity and function together as a united economy. Manchester occupies a leading role in these significant political and economic transformations, as the first Northern city to be given devolved fiscal powers (Devolution Manchester, or Devo-Manc) and the election of a Mayor to oversee the management of civic finances. So far, however, young people have been largely absent from these conversations and decisions.

In this paper we interrogate the intergenerational and intersectional injustices currently emerging in the everyday politics of Manchester's devolution. Drawing on empirical findings and observations from a study with young people and a leading youth engagement charity, we explore the procedural inequalities associated with debates about how Devo-Manc should, and is, taking place. In particular, we ask where young people's views, experiences, ideas and priorities feature, and whether policy makers and mayoral candidates done enough to ensure young people's voices are sought out, listened to and acted upon. Ultimately we reveal how young people, particularly from working class backgrounds and black and minority ethnic communities, are reclaiming a new counter-politics of disruption and hope, and are making demands from policy-makers and society at large.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space C ROOM 214

Neighbours – More Than Just Good Friends? Understanding The Neighbour as a Contemporary Socio-Spatial Relationship

*Neal, S.
(University of Sheffield)*

In 1986 Martin Bulmer published a book on Neighbours, drawing together and developing research initially undertaken by Philip Abrams. As Bulmer notes in his opening to the book 'everyone [...] has neighbours. Social relations between neighbours are a significant form of social exchange'.

The research conducted by Abrams identified the neighbourhood relation as one saturated with altruism and reciprocity but also with inherent tensions reflecting the uneven dynamic between gift giver and gift receiver. This ambivalence, as well as neighbourhood change and churn, has meant that the neighbour relation has often seemed out of step with contemporary life. While the 'good neighbour' remains a dominant normative trope, it has largely fallen by the sociological wayside as research has been drawn to seemingly more fundamental modes of social interdependence – families, friendship relations, social networks and community.

This presentation examines if, in this crowded conceptual space, the neighbour – as the most spatialized of social relations – remains a key site of exchange and connection. Using data from a recently conducted pilot study of neighbours in one street in the multicultural, disadvantaged (but also gentrifying) locality of Tottenham in North London the presentation explores how the neighbour relationship appears in a variety of everyday practices and interactions across cultural and social difference, generation, time (and garden fences). In doing so it opens up the micro ways in which social solidarities based on propinquity get concretised as well as breakdown, but mostly work somewhere in-between, as forms of unfocussed mutualism.

Peripheries as Relational Spaces: The Lived Experiences of Urban Peripheral Residents in Two South African Cities

*Mukwede, T.
(University of Sheffield/University of the Witwatersrand)*

South African urban peripheries are home to a diverse range of residents. They accommodate people from rural areas seeking a foothold in the city whilst their informal settlements often accommodate an array of residents usually in

transit and seeking more formal housing and livelihood opportunities in the city. The black middle class seeking to build their own homes also find themselves in peripheral areas, drawn by cheaper and more accessible land whilst some wealthier people have moved into these areas to escape overcrowding and other social ills in the core. The diversity of residents living in the periphery mean that they relate to the area they are living in differently because of their particular circumstances. Drawing on extensive qualitative research in the Gauteng city region and eThekweni (Durban), this paper analyses the multiple ways that spaces may be peripheral based on residents lived experiences. It brings out peoples understanding of where they live to offer a more nuanced understanding of what 'periphery' means building on Peberdy, Harrison and Dinath's (2017) recent work on uneven spaces in the Gauteng city region. A relational understanding of peripheries will be advanced to capture the changing meaning of periphery to the people who live in them across space and time. For instance, rural residents who move into peripheries may consider themselves to be moving into the 'core' based on where they are coming from whilst informal dwellers often understand themselves in relation to fellow residents residing in adjacent government provided housing.

Neighbourhood Belonging and Social Solidarity in Liverpool 8

Frost, D., Vaughn, L., Catney, G.
(University of Liverpool)

Using empirical evidence based on in-depth interviews and novel 'mental mapping' methodologies, we explore the relationship between geographical borders and social boundaries in terms of the way external labelling and self-identification can reveal sites of power, inequality and struggle around identification. This paper uses a post coded neighbourhood in south Liverpool – L8 – as a case study to reveal the way neighbourhood identity and allegiance are both relational and rooted in structural processes that impact on levels of belonging and social solidarity. Embodiments of community belonging can reflect wider social and structural processes of change and continuity, social exclusion and marginalization, as well as privilege and class. The formation and reproduction of neighbourhood identities in particular can be multi-layered, influenced by wider geographical, political, generational, contemporary and historical contexts as well as the intersectionality of 'race'/ethnicity, class and gender. Both an individual and a collective 'sense of belonging' to neighbourhood can also be shaped by ascription. Such factors mean identities can be subject to resistance, contestation and challenge. In the context of L8, neighbourhood identity has been shown to be mobilised as a 'protective' factor against social division where multiplicities of identities co-exist and are accepted. This has relevance for contemporary issues around Brexit, racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia.

A Home Far Away from Home? 'Foreigners', Belonging and Community in Xiamen, China

Leonard, P., Lehmann, A.
(University of Southampton)

The enormous political and economic changes of China's recent history have had a dramatic impact on its cities. While rural-urban migration accounts for much of the expansion in housing and infrastructure which is creating vast new urban megalopolises, the opening up of China's borders means that some cities are also experiencing a 'new wave' of international immigration, which is reshaping its landscapes in unprecedented ways. These 'new migrants' are quite different to the few but well-credentialised expatriates of the past: now, entrepreneurs, small scale traders, teachers, students, IT and unskilled workers are all becoming increasingly attracted to China's new economic opportunities. Further, these migrants are frequently heading for new migratory destinations within China: while the major cities such as Shanghai and Beijing remain 'expat hotspots', many immigrants are now seeking out 'second tier' cities in which to make new lives. These cities, unused to influxes of 'foreigners', are having to readjust to their new 'foreign' neighbours and the additional demands being made upon on their services and local communities. This paper focuses on the southern Chinese city of Xiamen to explore how one local community is approaching these new questions of social cohesion, multiculturalism and labour market competition. The reconfiguration of local places and spaces is revealed as a key strategy by which to develop social integration. The paper concludes by asking how successfully can international migrants build a new 'home' and sense of belonging in China's second tier cities?

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

ROOM 223A

The Role of Socially Driven Community Food Projects in a Networked Approach to Tackling Food Insecurity

Gordon, K., Wilson, J., Tonner, A., Shaw, E.
(University of Strathclyde)

Food insecurity, commonly defined as the inability to acquire or consume an adequate quality or sufficient quantity of food in socially acceptable ways, or the uncertainty that one will be able to do so (Dowler et al, 2001), has come to the forefront of UK political, media and public attention. Neoliberal policies are often cited as a determinant of food insecurity, ultimately leading to inequalities. However the current UK reality of a 'leaner welfare state and an ever-increasing reluctance to interfere with any kind of market' (Lambie-Mumford, 2015, pg. 19) requires the pressing problem of food insecurity to be addressed not only by the State or individual stakeholders but rather by taking a 'networked approach' (ibid).

Community food projects may have a role to play in this networked approach. These socially driven, locally based, grass roots organisations are often located in low income communities and undertake a range of initiatives which may have outcomes including increasing economic and physical access to food, improving participants confidence, reducing social isolation (McGlone, 1999). They may also undertake advocacy and lobbying (Lambie-Mumford et al 2014). Whilst 'shifting the responsibility' for tackling food insecurity away from the State toward civil society has been criticised (eg. Fabian Society 2015) the recognition of the current need for a networked approach re-energises the identification of other stakeholders. Therefore, utilising an ongoing case study approach, this research reports on initial findings as to the extent which community food projects can contribute to a networked approach to tackling food insecurity.

Effects of the Commodification of Food Provision on Taste and Eating in England, 1995-2015

Warde, A., Paddock, J., Whillans, J.

A study in cultural change, this paper examines the consequences of the commodification of food provisioning for consumption and taste. It draws on evidence from an investigation focused upon changes in eating out. Using the technique of the re-study, involving both survey and follow-up in-depth interviews, it reflects on change 1995-2015 in the practice of eating meals away from home in three English cities - London, Preston and Bristol. The paper concentrates on interplay of two pairs of contrary cultural tendencies – informalisation and stylisation, individualisation and group differentiation – which shape practice and taste. Highly comparable data on meals eaten at home, in the homes of friends and families, and in commercial establishments provide the means to interrogate the effects of location and social position on what people eat, where and with whom. The mutual dependence of these forms of provision and how they might have changed since 1995 can also be documented. We pay particular attention to: differences in behaviour in restaurants and the domestic locations to evaluate informalisation in the conventions of public and private events; menus and styles of cuisine consumed, to assess social differentiation in taste; and patterns of co-presence, to tease out the connections between situation and the social relations of companionship. On each topic we compare current patterns with those manifest twenty years ago. The paper offers reflections on issues of theories of taste formation, comparative and mixed methods, mechanisms of change in cultural practice, and substantive matters of identity and solidarity.

Eating to Become and Eating to Belong

Larsen, M.

(Aalborg University - Copenhagen)

Today, issues of food and agriculture carry much political and cultural significance as symbols and symptoms of the vibrancy, health and sustainability (in its broadest sense) of societies and communities, as well as acting as strong markers of individual distinction and identity. Ultimately, we no longer just 'become what we eat' in the limited nutritional sense, 'we eat to become' in a more broad thirst for identity and community.

This paper will present some of the significant events and societal structural changes that have helped fuel the renewed interest in food, its production, distribution as well as its cultural and social meanings among the general public during the last four decades in much of the Western World. These events and structural changes are then discussed using some of the seminal literature emanating from both recent and classic food studies/food sociology research, as well as some of the meta-sociological theories and historical narratives that might help explain these developments and rising movements. Lastly the paper hopes to provide a glimpse of the future orientations and (social) potentials of food and agricultural related issues as possibly both uniting and divisive elements in society.

Environment and Society

ROOM 222

The Challenges of, and Opportunities for, Developing Pro-Environmental Activity Within Community-Based Football Clubs in England

Carmichael, A., Horne, J.

(UCLan)

Research into the relationship between sport and the environment is growing. In terms of the wider pro-environmental literature, however, it remains focused upon the professional, commercial, and spectacular elite sector of sport. Much of the sport and environment literature is written from the perspective that individual-centric models of behaviour are absolute. This ignores both wider debates regarding the possibilities of developing pro-environmental activity and the importance of understanding consumption practices, as well as the experience of the majority of sporting organisations. These arguably offer the greatest challenges, but also potential opportunities, for reducing resource consumption and improving the environmental landscape. Community-based football, the focus of this paper, with its many thousands of facilities, clubs and experiences that rarely receive promotion in the mass media, could be at the forefront of developing a new approach to tackling environmental issues. This paper discusses some of the initial findings from a doctoral research project involving football clubs in the north of England. Utilising qualitative methods, including a period of participatory action research involving the researcher undertaking a consultancy role within a community-based football club, the research identifies the extent of the problems facing such football clubs. The paper will also suggest how these

challenges might begin to be addressed, through developing leadership skills in the sport, future planning and developing the means to affect real change in practice.

Preparing UK Households for Greater Reliance on De-Centralised Energy Systems

Roberts, T.

(University of Surrey)

The idea that transitions towards a low carbon society will involve the significant reconfiguration of everyday practices to accommodate a more decentralised energy system is well established. However, the exact nature of these re-configurations and the implications they have for social justice and welfare are less well understood. This paper considers what we can learn today, from people who are already reliant upon de-centralised energy, about how they respond to the challenges presented by an inconsistent energy supply. We compare two case studies focusing on people with different levels of grid connectivity (off-grid and part-grid connected). We found that where people had constraints on their energy use, they responded in three main ways. First, they diversified their energy supplies, including adopting traditional fuels such as coal and wood. This has implications in terms of carbon emissions, local air quality, and welfare. Second, people planned, monitored and shifted their use responding in ways favourable to demand-side response, which had implications for the way in which people organised their time both in and outside their home. Third, people curtailed energy use which was positive in terms of efficiency and reduced carbon emissions, but this had some potential implications in terms of equity and welfare. In this paper we explore a range of policy options to encourage the spread of decentralised energy systems while minimising negative impacts on welfare.

New Technology in a Marginalised Community: Exploring Energy Innovation in the South Wales Valleys

Shirani, F., Henwood, K., Groves, C., Roberts, E., Pidgeon, N.

(Cardiff University)

Energy system change will involve interaction between innovative technical developments and the individuals and communities who engage with them. Involving communities in efforts to reduce energy demand will be essential in addressing the energy trilemma. We know that introducing technical developments can cause controversy, for example; concern about safety risk and impact on the local landscape. Yet technical developments may also propose to offer direct benefits to the local community. Our research on the social science element of the interdisciplinary FLEXIS network seeks to consider some of these issues. This paper will explore the experiences of residents in a marginalised community where an innovative technological development is taking place. Caerau in the South Wales valleys is the site of a planned district heating scheme involving extracting heat from water in disused mineworkings to heat the homes of local residents. In this presentation, we consider how local people view the development in the context of their everyday personal and community lives. In particular, we consider how historical identification of the community as a site of energy production and abundance (through coal mining) is revisited in the context of a new technological development that seeks to re-localise energy. We also explore how residents perceive relating to the smart technologies that would be installed in their homes as part of the scheme and the potential inference that residents' current practices are not smart.

Prefiguring Alternative Societies. The Case of Ecovillages

Monticelli, L.

(Independent Researcher)

The critique of capitalism is an age-old phenomenon. Recent contributions like Erik Olin Wright's 'Envisioning Real Utopias', Hartmut Rosa's reflections on acceleration and de-synchronisation in contemporary capitalism, Klaus Dörre and colleagues' 'Sociology, Capitalism and Critique' and D'Alisa et al. 'Degrowth. A Vocabulary for a New Era', among others, are giving a new momentum to concepts like 'resilience', 'real utopias', 're-politicisation' of everyday life, 'de-colonisation of the imaginary' and 'transition'. Especially in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008, there has been a proliferation of new non contentious, grassroots and community-led social movements especially in Europe and North America. Their aim is to (re)politicize everyday life and organize practices of resistance and resilience as a response to contemporary environmental, social and economic challenges. In light of this, my presentation attempts to provide with an original theoretical framework based on the definition of 'prefigurative community-based initiatives' that focuses on collective and community-based practices that aim at 'embodying' the critique to consumerist and capitalist societies. More specifically, these new social movements seek to subvert and replace the logic of profit maximization underlying social and economic practices. Among these movements, ecovillages represent the most radical attempt to embody the critique by re-configuring work as well as family, spare time and other fundamental facets of contemporary everyday life. In doing so, ecovillages are experimenting with horizontal decision making processes, green-solutions for sustainability and alternative social and economic practices – functioning as living laboratories of post-capitalist societies.

Families and Relationships

ROOM 402

'Sleep-training? ... I just can't, I'm not that kind of person': Negotiating Maternal Identity in Response to Child-Rearing Advice

Balcombe, J.

(University of Huddersfield)

This paper explores how maternal identity is reinforced and disrupted by child-rearing advice; drawing on analysis of twenty current child-rearing manuals and in-depth semi-structured interviews with ten white British working-class or lower-middle-class mothers. By employing a textual elicitation interview method developed to enable the mothers to discuss the range of childrearing ideas presented within child-rearing manuals, this qualitative study found that decisions to adopt or reject childrearing, were not based solely on the efficacy of the advice. By interacting with the advice mothers were constructing and defending maternal identities. Child-rearing advice was used by mothers to validate their child-raising choices, and provide readymade identities such as 'attachment mother', or 'Gina Ford Mother'. But child-rearing advice was also a site of anxiety. By promoting, intensive mothering and an impossibly onerous ideal of child/parent interaction, childrearing manuals exaggerate the potential for mothers to fail; disrupting the 'good mother' identity, and placing mothers in a defensive position.

This paper argues that by presenting itself as universal and infallible, child-rearing advice acts to narrow the range of normative maternal identities, exacerbating judgement and anxiety, at the expense of mothers and their families.

'Be the Best Aunt You Can Be': Reflections on Aunthood as a Morally Charged Category

Lahad, K., May, V.

(Tel-Aviv University, Israel)

This paper focuses on an under-researched topic within family sociology, namely aunthood as a social category. It explores the lived experiences of aunthood and aims to theorize the notion of being a 'good' aunt by exploring aunthood as a morally charged category. While studies of family life tend to emphasize parental and particularly maternal moralities, few have considered how aunts might experience their sense of obligation towards their nieces and nephews. Our study reveals that the position of aunthood is a distinctive one that is at times characterized by the necessity of negotiating between two different social imperatives: the welfare of the children and non-interference.

Adopting a critical discourse analysis approach, we analyze posts sent by aunts to Dear Savvy Aunt, an online advice forum. Drawing on Finch and Mason (1993), Ribbens McCarthy et al. (2000) and May (2005; 2008), we examine the moral tales of aunthood and particularly the ways in which aunts articulate their responsibilities. Following this line of inquiry allows us to examine how aunthood is done and displayed. We conclude by suggesting that the incorporation of aunts' experiences into analyses of contemporary practices of family life allows a richer understanding of everyday moralities and of the family as an ongoing process of negotiation. Moreover, the study of aunthood can lend new insights to how prevailing understandings of the extended versus the nuclear family generate, restrict and formulate familial obligations of care and the distribution of moral claims and authority (Morgan, 2005).

'You Must Hit Your Mother!': 'Doing Family' and 'Doing Gender' in Karate Practice

Maclean, C.

(Abertay University)

Both sport and the family have been sociologically reflected on as key institutions in reproducing ideas of male dominance and of men's (hierarchical) distinction from women (Burnstyn, 2004; Connell, 1990; 2011; Jamieson, 1998; Morgan, 1985). Indeed they are deemed to be highly gendered spheres with distinct roles for women and men within. Karate is a sport often associated with men and masculinity due to its combative nature, however, in practice it is an arena where women, men, and families often train together. Through its mixed sex, and often mixed-aged practice, the conventional power dynamics embodied between family members are shaken as mother's correct their partners techniques, daughters out-punch their brothers, and children are asked to hit their parents. As such, in the close-spaced, fast paced, sweaty body-to-body exchanges of kicks, punches, and throws, karate practice asks families participating in karate together to simultaneously negotiate 'doing family' and 'doing gender'.

This paper draws on the tensions and challenges posed to conventional gendered ways of doing family during karate practice, and points towards the ways in which conventional ideas of the family both structure karate practice, and karate becomes a family practice which disrupts conventional power relations held between family members.

Collective Qualitative Secondary Analysis: Understanding Father Identities in Low-Income Contexts

Tarrant, A., Hughes, K.

(University of Lincoln)

This paper presents substantive outcomes about low-income fatherhood and outlines a novel and exploratory methodological strategy that was employed by the authors to explore the lived experiences and care responsibilities of fathers longitudinally. Engaging in novel approaches to qualitative secondary analysis we developed a strategy of bringing data from two existing qualitative longitudinal studies into theoretical conversation. These datasets were Following Young Fathers and Intergenerational Exchange and are stored in the Timescapes Archive. We present our methodological strategy to explicate the complementarity and 'linked' character of these datasets; to consider how collective qualitative secondary analysis can refine the ongoing substantive and theoretical developments of researchers; and demonstrate how these novel forms of data reuse facilitate both practical and theoretical engagement with contexts of data production. We have developed two analytical categories in order to think through the affordances and challenges of bringing data together in these ways. These categories are: the temporal framing in research and time as a resource for participants. Within them, we bring together examples of fathers in different generational positions

from two datasets into a common analytical frame to develop dynamic interpretations of the family identities of men living on low incomes.

Medicine, Health and Illness A

ROOM 024

'You Can't Argue With Wounds': Nonsuicidal Self-Injury as a Strategy of Personal Validation

Steggals, P., Lawler, S., Graham, R.

(Newcastle University)

While self-injury is commonly thought of as an entirely private and psychological practice, a growing body of thought and research has argued for a more social and indeed sociological perspective. In this paper we take up this perspective and face head-on the dynamic paradox of social processes at work within an otherwise highly personal and private practice. Using material from an empirical study of people who either self-harm or are in relationships with those who do, we examine the way self-injury works to advance particular claims and narratives about the self. In particular, we discuss the ways in which blood and bodily matter have a place as a strategy of validation - an attempt to place these claims and narratives, and the sense of self they stand for, beyond question and contestation. As one participant in our research explained: 'You can't argue with wounds'. Wounds, then, become invested with symbolic capital and social authority. This issue not only sheds sociological light on self-injury but also helps bring into focus the lived border between hyper-individualised subjectivity and collective, social processes; as well as the border between the structures of narrative composition and the articulation of individual events. In particular it raises questions about how private actions can be used to make claims about the self with effective authority and so validate that self in the process.

The Practise of Strategic Essentialism and Social Cohesiveness in Bipolar Disorder

Lane, R.

(Cardiff University)

Emerging evidence has suggested that placing mental disorders on a continuum with 'normality' can have a de-stigmatising effect, by reducing perceived differentness between those who are ill and those who are well (Corrigan et al., 2016; Schomerus, Angermeyer, & Matschinger, 2013). However, essentialist thinking, which stresses the difference between groups, may be deliberately adopted by stigmatised groups in order to forge a positive sense of identity and agency, and to promote social cohesiveness; this practise has been termed 'strategic essentialism' (Haslam, 2011). This paper presents findings from an ethnographic study of UK based group Psychoeducation courses for Bipolar Disorder, undertaken for doctoral research. Material will be drawn from both semi-structured interviews with participants and field-notes taken during group sessions, which provide an interesting site of intersecting lay and professional knowledge on bipolar disorder. Findings suggest that the reification and essentialisation of bipolar disorder can serve to protect service users from 'volitional stigma' (Easter, 2012), whilst also increasing the potential for social cohesiveness amongst those with the diagnosis. However, the potential negative implications of essentialist approaches will also be considered; in addition to increasing 'them' and 'us' thinking, there are consequences for those who remain at the peripheries of diagnostic boundaries.

Intermittent Heterogeneous Biographical Disruptions and Constant Threats in Relapsing Remitting Multiple Sclerosis

Manzano, A.

(University of Leeds)

In this paper, drawing upon interview and focus group data with 35 people with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis, we focus on their experience of fluctuating chronic illness complications, treatment uncertainty, treatment iatrogenesis and functional losses to critically engage with Bury's biographical disruption concept. We demonstrate that in fluctuating chronic illnesses, disruption is not exclusively a single event which happens around diagnosis time. Intermittent heterogeneous unplanned disruptions, planned disruptions (treatments and their side effects), uncertainty and constant threat of body, cognitive and functional loss shape the lives of people with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis. The notion of disruption is relevant to this population which tends to be diagnosed at a younger age but this disruption is embedded in unpredictable interruptions and change.

An Exploration of the Experiences of Adults with Congenital & Early-Acquired Hemiplegia

Neal, K.

(Royal Holloway, University of London)

Hemiplegia is a form of cerebral palsy affecting one side of the body, resulting from damage to the brain. Despite it being a non-progressive condition, physical deterioration can occur with age and as a result of imbalance, and around half of people have additional diagnoses, such as epilepsy, learning difficulties and emotional problems (HemiHelp, 2015). Research has largely focused on children with hemiplegia, and the experiences of adults following stroke in adulthood; thus there currently lies a gap in the sociological literature surrounding the experiences of adults with congenital and early-acquired hemiplegia. This doctoral research draws on literature from the fields of medical sociology and disability studies, on self and identity, the body, chronic illness, and stigma. Symbolic interactionism, the theoretical

approach underpinning this research, is considered a suitable and relevant one since it allows exploration of the social and interactive nature of the body and identity in disability. A constructivist grounded theory (Charmaz, 2006) is used, with data collected through more than twenty qualitative semi-structured interviews, which have ranged in length between one and five hours. This paper will explore early findings, including the impact of hemiplegia on self and identity, participant relationships and interactions both with others with the condition and without, and membership of an online forum/support group for people with hemiplegia and their families. The position of the researcher as an 'insider' will also be reflected upon.

Medicine, Health and Illness B

ROOM 021

'There's Nothing Wrong With You, You'll Be Alright': Perceptions of Being Unable to Work Due to Mental Ill Health in the Context of UK Welfare Reform

Pybus, K., Pickett, K.E., Lloyd, C., Wilkinson, R., Prady, S.
(University of York)

Introduction: Despite improvements following national mental health awareness campaigns, stigma remains a pervasive part of the experience of mental illness. Stigma has a detrimental impact on individual identity and self-esteem, whilst also perpetuating wider scale inequalities. In recent years, concerns have been raised about how welfare reform and associated narratives may be affecting people with a mental illness but there is little evidence exploring the role of stigma and identity in this context. This study sought to explore the experiences of welfare claimants living with a mental illness. **Methods:** Individuals experiencing mental illness (n=18) were interviewed about their lived experiences of the welfare system. Interviewees were recruited from community organisations in Leeds, England in 2017. The final sample was comprised of individuals aged between 25-65 experiencing a range of mental health conditions including depression, anxiety, psychosis, bipolar affective disorder and borderline personality disorder. Interview data was analysed in Nvivo using a thematic analysis framework.

Findings: Interviewees felt their claims for state financial support based on the symptoms and difficulties associated with mental ill health were not perceived as valid within the welfare system and by the wider public. Consequently, interviewees felt devalued, blamed and disempowered by their experiences of accessing benefits. Interviewees counteracted this stigma by constructing their own identity as responsible citizens and by evoking an 'other' less deserving claimant.

Conclusion: Both community and policy responses are needed to address the stigma present in this context to avoid replicating historical patterns of marginalisation associated with mental illness.

Interface Among Women, Mental Distress and State: An engagement with Plurality and Political Solidarity

Shanmukhan, A.,
(Central University of Gujarat)

This paper is contextualized on the empirical reflections from the State of Kerala, India. The State attempts to address Women's experiences of distress under the category of 'health' in general and 'mental health' in particular. The study points to three major problematic associated with this:- Firstly, the clinicalization/ medicalization of the experience of distress by the state institutions such as psychiatry and counselling by making only a tokenistic reference to the 'social'; Secondly, the so called scientific engagement of the institutions of mental health and its influence and confluence with patriarchy in terms of the experiences of women's distress; and thirdly, the depoliticization of the issue of women's distress. By pointing to the aforementioned aspects, the paper further moves to the theory and praxis of plurality and the possibilities of collectivized political engagements. At one level, the study emphasizes the relational, intersectional and thereby the plurality of women's experienced distress. At the same time, it argues for a collectivized political engagement with the issue of distress than fragmenting the field based on the theoretical formulations of plurality. It argues for the constructive engagement of plurality and solidarity on the premise that women's distress need to be considered as a political issue than an individual issue. This constructive engagement is necessary both at the level of theory and praxis. This paper is an attempt in this regard to seek plausible explanations in the context of phenomenology and women's distress.

Health Professionals as Social Actors for Solidarity

Arieli, D., Shachar L.
(The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College)

Health equity is a major concern for social solidarity advocates. Addressing the social, cultural and political contexts of healthcare and of medical encounters is increasingly recognized as part of the role of policy makers as well as healthcare professionals, including doctors and nurses. Two major theoretical approaches deal with these issues. The first focuses on the need to adjust ways of treatment to customs and perceptions of patients. Health professionals are called to acknowledge diverse concepts of illness and health, and to be flexible regarding the ways they provide care. Scholars who promote this approach focus on developing models for assessing the culturally specific factors that need to be addressed in order to provide culturally competent care. A second approach is based on concepts from critical sociology,

and focuses on the ways social inequality and histories as well as present inter-group tensions and conflicts inflict upon healthcare. This approach calls healthcare professionals to be conscious, reflective and critical of the ways social and political locations, difference and power relations shape their interactions with patients. Central to this approach is the fostering of a critical awareness of the self and of others, particularly minority populations, and assuming responsibility for creating a culturally safe environment for diverse patients' identities. This presentation will present both approaches and discuss their implications for the roles of healthcare professionals in promoting health equity and solidarity.

The Importance of Network Inclusivity and Sustainability: Lessons from Four Translational Health Networks

Clarke, J.

(University of Nottingham)

Previous research has identified that a sense of inclusivity within translational health networks is crucial, but has not fully explored how networks develop and sustain inclusivity over time. Additionally, it is not known how network members use routine encounters to facilitate inclusivity and negotiate differences. Our study aimed to critically assesses how translational networks are conditioned by the emergence and sustained management of group unity and a shared sense of belonging amongst researchers, clinicians and stakeholders. Using ethnographic data with four network case studies over 33 months, we explored their structure, how they generate inclusivity and how they sustain inclusivity. Networks had diverse organisational structures, including their membership, how often they met and where they met. Everyday interactions, comprising project meetings, visits with stakeholders and larger network meetings, could facilitate or hinder a sense of inclusivity and solidarity. We identify two types of inclusivity: relational, individuals routinely engaging together, and emotional, the feeling of being included. The process of producing and maintaining both types requires ongoing reflexivity from members. Networks with sustained inclusivity build interpersonal momentum through everyday interactions that enable them to mitigate external pressures and internal disagreements. However, where networks experience a breakdown in inclusivity, they also experience a loss of momentum that makes them vulnerable to disintegration and collapse. Building and sustaining inclusivity and solidarity are worked out through everyday interactions and operate as a feedback loop that sustains the cohesiveness of the network, generates interpersonal momentum and supports co-production of knowledge.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A ROOM 003

SYRIAN REFUGEES

'Beyond the Crisis'; Syrian Resettlement in Britain

Skleparis, D., Mulvey, G.

(University of Glasgow)

Under significant pressure from civil society organisations, in 2015 the UK Government belatedly agreed to resettle 20,000 Syrian refugees in the period to 2020. While refusing to engage with those arriving on the shores of Europe by selecting refugees directly from refugee camps, resettlement began in earnest in late 2015, but to date has resettled under 8000 refugees. Little is yet known about the settlement process or indeed about the refugees themselves. This paper aims to redress some of this gap by using original empirical data with 500 Syrian refugees aged 18-32 years in the UK. The focus is on their educational levels and employment history alongside their aspirations for the future. The paper will also consider how Government policy helps or hinders the meeting of those aspirations.

Integration Processes of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: The Role of 'Social Class'

Simsek, D.,

(Koc University)

This paper explores the integration processes of refugees in a non-European context and highlights the intersections between the socio-economic class of refugees and integration. In exploring the linkage between the class of refugees and integration, in the case of Syrian refugees in Turkey, this paper raises the following questions: How is integration possible in the case of Syrian refugees in Turkey who are faced with insecure legal status and limited access to rights?, How do Syrian refugees in Turkey experience integration individually and whether the class of Syrian refugees influence the integration processes? Drawing upon fieldwork in Istanbul, Ankara and Gaziantep, this paper measures processes of adaptation of Syrian refugees by focusing on the legal-political and socio-economic dimensions of integration. Empirical data presented in the article is based on qualitative in-depth interviews with a total of 120 Syrian refugees in Istanbul, Ankara and Gaziantep. I argue that the class of Syrian refugees influences their integration processes; the integration processes of those who have economic resources and social connections is easier in comparison to those who are not as wealthy and have less social connections with members of the receiving society. This paper highlights the influence of the class of refugees during their integration processes, thus filling the gap in the literature of refugee integration.

Objects of Protest and Subjects of Rights: Syrian Forced Migrants in Europe Re-Narrating National Identity

*Sharkawi, T.,
(Lancaster University)*

This paper presents an ethnographic account of the experiences of young Syrian forced migrants taking part in self-organized grassroots resistance against the Syrian regime. I look at these acts of resistance as repertoires of contentious acts (Tilly, 2004; 2005; 2006; Tilly & Tarrow, 2008) that mostly originated in Syria but are later reproduced in resettlement in Europe. The paper explores how young Syrian refugees in Germany use social media platforms to organize and mobilize for their activist work on the ground, both locally and transnationally. It analyzes their tactics of political protest looking at the ways images, colors, flags and banners are deliberately used in anti-regime protests to frame the demands and rights claims they make. Building upon theorizations of performative politics (Butler, 2013; 2015; Zivi, 2012), the study seeks to underline the intersections between tactics of street activism, rights claims, and political subjectivities. It examines the practices of political protest of these young Syrians in relation to the rights claims they make and the ways they enact themselves as subjects of rights, and in turn how these practices constitute their political identities and subjectivities. Findings from analysis of in-depth interviews, participant observations, and social media artifacts reveal how these tactics and objects of political protest are adopted by a growing transnational network of Syria-focused activism; the ways these tactics could be engaging with and at times interrogating traditional notions of state sovereignty; and how these objects of resistance could be reconstructing the Syrian national imagination and national identity.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B

Room 224C

RACE, BELONGING AND MOBILITY

The (Cultural) Taste of Racial Domination: Exclusion and Representation in Middle-Class Culture

*Meghji, A.
(University of Cambridge)*

Drawing upon thirty-two interviews with (lower, core, and upper) middle-class black Brits, and ethnographic work in middle-class spaces in London, this presentation explores how black middle-class people recognise and feel racial domination in the middle-class cultural sphere.

My participants framed their criticisms of traditional middle-class culture around two concepts: exclusion and representation. Many of my participants claimed that they are made to feel unwelcome in spaces of traditional middle-class culture, such as classical music concert halls, art galleries, upmarket restaurants, and opera houses. To this extent, there is physical exclusion of black folk in what I label the 'white physical space'. I also turn attention to exclusion in what I term the 'white symbolic space'. Here, my participants claimed that authentic black knowledges, identities, experiences, and histories tend to be absent in middle-class cultural forms. The symbolic exclusion of blackness relates to my participants' criticisms of representation. Here, they argue that blackness is visible in middle-class cultural forms, such as art and theatre, only if it reproduces dominant, debased stereotypes of blackness.

While prior research has focused on the invisibility of the black middle-class in public discourse, my research explores how this invisibility leaks into the middle-class cultural sphere.

Young Muslims' Experiences of Belonging, Through their Transition Into the Workplace

*Stiell, B., Stevenson, J.
(Sheffield Hallam University)*

This paper reports on research funded by the Social Mobility Commission exploring young Muslims' experiences of making the transition from education into work (Stevenson et al, 2017), and how the struggle to belong shapes, reinforces or threatens their Muslim identity(ies). We draw on the concept of belonging in two ways: first we use belongingness as connection or attachment to people, places, or modes of being (Probyn 1996) to illuminate the strategies young Muslims are forced to adopt in their attempts to be accepted for who they are and not what they represent. Second we explore how belonging 'is not merely a state of mind but is bound up with being able to act in a socially significant manner' (May, 2013, p. 142). Here we describe young Muslims' feelings of being 'othered', different, separate or feared, and how this is reinforced by discrimination, stereotyping, as well the need to defend their faith in the face of pejorative discourses in the media. In drawing on their accounts we explore how belongingness is contested, the multiple levels of belongingness young Muslim's experience, and how they are trapped in a restless process of 'in-between being and longing' (Probyn 1996: 35). We end our paper by highlighting the coping strategies young Muslims are forced to adopt in order to deal with harassment, racism or Islamophobia and the implications this has for their identity, sense of self and self-esteem.

Symbolic Boundary Making Among Syrian Refugees in Belgium: Moral Deservingness, Education and Cultural Merits

*Vandevoordt, R., Verschraegen, G.
(University of Antwerp)*

Shortly after arriving, immigrants begin to redefine their social identities. We analyse how Syrian refugees in Belgium draw symbolic boundaries among themselves, other immigrants and native Belgians. By using 'comparative strategies of self' our respondents position themselves in a range of symbolic hierarchies, including those of morality, education and cultural capital.

Drawing on 26 in-depth interviews with 39 Syrian refugees, as well as on-going participant observation, we discuss three boundary-making strategies refugees rely upon to construct their social identities, and to position themselves vis-à-vis other social groups.

First, these Syrian men and women often emphasise their 'deservingness', both by distinguishing themselves as refugees from economic immigrants, and portraying themselves as hard-working, in contrast to immigrants depending on social welfare.

Second, they emphasise being an 'educated person', by which they refer to moral manners in social interactions and in public spaces (e.g. politeness, hygiene). They often use this strategy to build bridges with native Belgians, thus drawing on popular frustrations with other immigrant groups and/or refugees they claim to share.

Third, they emphasise the civilisational merits of (Middle) Eastern cultures. By drawing attention to, among others, the refinement of their culinary traditions, and norms of hospitality, they distinguish themselves from native Belgians.

In sum, these three boundary-making strategies serve to legitimise their presence and strengthen their own position vis-à-vis other social groups, including their compatriots, other immigrant groups and native Belgians.

Belonging, Community and Resilience: Adaptation and Settling Strategies in the Context of Brexit

Grzymala-Kazłowska, A.

(University of Warsaw)

Drawing on my research with Polish migrants in the UK since 2013, particularly focusing on my recent interviews with 15 individuals on Brexit uncertainties, I examine changes in their belonging, social ties, sense of otherness and meanings of settlement in a post-Brexit-vote Britain. I explore migrants' mobility strategies, resources management in the light of the Conservation of Resources theory, changes in belonging and resilience. Using my emergent concept of anchoring defined as establishing significant footholds enabling migrants to recover their socio-psychological stability and security as well as function effectively in new or changed life settings, I analyse complex and simultaneous processes of anchoring, un-anchoring and re-anchoring as a consequence of the Brexit vote. The added value of my research lies in the fact that it helps to capture complexity, simultaneity, relativity and changeability of anchoring and the reverse processes of un-anchoring while analysing adaptation and settlement processes, which is especially important in the context of recent challenges of uncertainty and adversity.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies

ROOM 410

Quantifying and Visualising Cellular Senescence

Moreira, T.

(Durham University)

In the last three decades, visualisation and quantification have been mostly separate, if related, areas of research within social studies of science: one, focusing on techniques and practices of image production and use; the other concerned with how numbers are deployed to organise persuasion and action. In this paper, I explore how these two epistemic and material cultures relate to each other in cell biology of ageing. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork spanning 3 years, I explore a) how knowledge making is deployed through these two different cultures within the laboratory and b) how knowledge making relies on alternating between those two different sets of skills, instruments, repertoires of valuation, and types of objectivity, whereby one becomes included in enactment of the other. I describe and theorise the role of this careful and delicate epistemic 'choreography' in cell biology of ageing.

The Collective Versus the Individual in Human Genetic Engineering With CRISPR-Cas9: Whose Risk, Whose Benefit?

De Saille, S.

(University of Sheffield)

Due to its precision and affordability as a tool for editing plant, animal or human genomes, CRISPR-Cas9 has challenged the previous tendency to greet concern about engineering the human genome with dismissal on the grounds that it was not technically possible. Scientists in the field are instead now urgently calling for the social, ethical and legal aspects to be discussed. As the technique has already progressed to editing embryos in vitro, it is increasingly vital that inherent tensions between the individual and the collective in terms of risks and benefits be examined, and if possible, addressed. Responsible Innovation (RI) claims to support such discussions, envisioning inclusion of a wider variety of stakeholders in the earliest phases of research, with the goal of shaping exactly this kind of risky, uncertain science towards the public good. However, greater inclusion of potentially affected individuals, while desirable in many ways, can also shift the conversation unevenly towards individual benefit, excluding other valuable insights and concerns.

This paper analyses the 2015 International Summit on Human Gene Editing and the 2017 report issued by the National Academies of Science and Medicine, which authorised germline gene editing for 'therapeutic' purposes. Using publicly available documentation, including webcasts of the events, it examines how conceptualisations of the individual and the collective shaped discussions during the event, and considers whether RI (and its corollary, Responsible Stagnation) can help render visible the ways in which risk and benefit can shift when a technology is taken up in aggregate.

Collectivism and Social Mechanisms in the Recruitment to Psychiatric Genetic Research

Thomas, J.

(Cardiff University)

Mental ill health is a national problem, high on the policy-makers agenda, and an important area of scientific research. Some believe that psychiatric genetic/genomic research provides a viable way forward that will help to better understand the causation and, ultimately, treatment of psychiatric conditions. Such complex research and UK wide anti-stigma mental health campaigns both critically depend on addressing the need for increased public participation in their activities and yet, the act of becoming a research participant depends on a number of factors. These factors include subjective opinions about the existence and causality of psychiatric conditions along with experiences with mental health research(ers) and mental health service professionals. Heated discussions during public engagement activities and events have demonstrated the existence of multiple diverse narratives. However, scientific research recruitment practices stand to benefit greatly from calls to move away from individualism towards more collectivist attitudes and approaches. Recent developments suggest that institutional responses to public ambivalence have involved borrowing the language of citizenship and co-production in order to encourage people to take part in research. Within psychiatric genetic/genomic research, this encouragement needs additional social mechanisms in order to overcome some of the historical and prevailing tensions that exist between psychiatry, genomics, and publics. This paper presents some preliminary findings from current research that aims to provide a better understanding of the effect of social mechanisms on recruitment practices within psychiatric genetic research by using visual research methods and Q-methodology, a research approach for elucidating socially shared viewpoints.

Sociological Accounts of Epistemological Stances in the Social Sciences

Brandmayr, F.

(Universite Paris-Sorbonne)

The paper asks what type of epistemology is required to study the epistemologies of social scientists. Specifically, by looking at a number of sociological analyses of the origin of epistemological viewpoints, of their adoption by social scientists and of their use as a basis for practical decisions inside and outside academia, I raise a number of (meta)epistemological questions. First, what is an epistemological viewpoint and how can it be distinguished from theoretical and methodological ones? Second, should we conceive of epistemological viewpoints as structured in a dyadic fashion (such as in Melossi, 2000) or in a manifold one (such as in Fuchs, 1993)? Third, in any given case should we give priority to the study of general epistemological viewpoints (e.g. positivism versus interpretivism) or more particular ones (e.g. scholarship versus advocacy)? Fourth, what degree of consistency and stability should we look for in epistemological viewpoints exhibited by social scientists? Fifth, how should we relate macro-sociological studies (such as Abend, 2006) to micro-sociological accounts (such as Lynch & Cole, 2005)? Sixth, should the study of epistemological viewpoints of social scientists be extended to lay actors (such as in Strauss, 2007) and, if so, how? Finally, the paper discusses how answers to the questions above help shape the way in which sociologists explain the diversity of epistemological viewpoints among social scientists.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A

ROOM 001

Uneasy Encounters: Autistic Youth, Intimate Inequalities and the Meaning of Difference

Coleman-Fountain, E.

(Northumbria University)

Recent social science scholarship on autism has sought to provide space within the broader field of autism research for a focus on relationality, intimacy, and meaning making. This includes exploring the ways that autism signifies or is represented within social relationships, and the ways that autistic presence shapes human (and non-human) interaction. In particular, there is a growing appreciation of the complex dynamics surrounding autism and social encounters, and the ways that social interaction norms can be the basis of exclusion, Othering and inequalities for autistic people. Drawing on autistic young adults' meaning making around social relationships and difference, this paper will examine the ways in which the personal, including experiences of uneasy social encounters, difficulties experienced in the formation of social relationships, and negative representations of autistic difference, connect to the lived experience of inequality. The analysis forms part of an NIHR funded, UK based study for which 19 autistic young people aged 23 to 24 took part in in-depth qualitative interviews on the subject of emotional experiences in autism. Detailed narratives were collected and analysed to explore the ways the young people made sense of negative emotional experiences. This paper will take the opportunity to make deeper connections between autism scholarship, which has historically

downplayed the significance of the social, to consider what Plummer has referred to as intimate inequalities. By focusing on the doing of everyday life and personal relationships, the paper will think through new ways of framing the inequalities autistic people experience.

Future Citizens for a Nation State and for the World: Students' Perceptions in Four Nordic Civic and Citizenship Education Systems

Huang, L., Fangen, K.

(NOVA, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

Using data of four Nordic countries (i.e. Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) participated in the international civic and citizenship study (ICCS), this paper explores students' perceptions of their civic identity within their national and supra national/ Europe or the world communities. Our point of departure follows the concept of citizenship as the fundamental relationship of person to a political community (Conover 1995). We aim to find answers to questions: To what extent students perceive their relationship to their country of residence and the bigger world around them? To what extent student civic identity was influenced by their individual and family characteristics regardless the fact that they all receive civic and citizenship education from the four rather similar education systems? To what extent these relationships differ across country borders or change over time? The paper will first provide an overview of social and political context of youth civic and citizenship identity formation. It then presents relevant theoretical perspectives for understanding how future / becoming citizens perceive their relationship to their country of residence and the world. We analyse and compare responses from students from four Nordic countries participated both ICCS 2016 and ICCS 2009 (N=33 000, average age =14.8 years old). We will compare students' perceptions towards the country and the Europe/world they are living in across the countries and over time (i.e. 2009 and 2016), taking into account students' individual characteristics such as gender and ethnicity and their home socio-economic background.

Masculinities and Ethnicities in 11-14-year-old Boys Living in Helsinki

Phoenix, A., Peltola, M.

(UCL Institute of Education & Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies, Helsinki University)

Finland is rapidly changing as it responds to the global challenges that have led to increased migration and little is currently known about how people are constructing their identities in a more visibly multiethnic society. At the same time, masculinities are changing so that, for example, boys in Finland, as elsewhere, continue to do less well at school than girls do. There are also reported to be changes in the forms of masculinity that are popular at school with some researchers suggesting that homophobia has diminished over the last decade. In Finland, there is also a reported reduction in problematic drinking cultures among the young. Since different boys do not behave in the same way in relation to masculinities, it is important to understand how they think of themselves and other boys, from their own and other social backgrounds and ethnicities. Their visions of themselves and their masculinities are likely to have an impact on the sorts of citizens they want to become and so on the future of Finnish society.

This paper reports the findings of a current, small-scale study that aims to throw light on how 11-14-year-old boys are living, and thinking about masculinities and their intersection with ethnicities. The paper will discuss issues including boys' friendships and relationships with boys and girls, including brothers and sisters; their views on living in multiethnic Finland; future visions for themselves and Finnish society and their engagement with schoolwork.

Identity Youth Formation During the Crisis: The Example Go Greek Youth

Chalari, A.,

(University Of Northampton)

This paper aims in exploring the ways youth identity formation may be structured during times of Social Crisis. By focusing on narratives of young Greeks (18-22) this study discusses the ways that long crisis, like in the Greek case, may have not only harmful and damaging effects on the younger generation itself, but also, significant structural effects on the Society as a whole. Significantly altered (compared to the past) ways of living, ways of thinking and ways of coping with the various everyday aspects of the crisis, may result in a new/future social formation based on values, principle and anticipations produced by common and specific world views associated to the Crisis.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B

ROOM 221

Young Adults and the Task of 'Belonging' in Austere Times

Nikunen, M.

(University of Tampere)

In my paper, I will inspect the ideas of belonging from the point of view of young adults in context neoliberal views of citizenship. I am approaching belonging as social, affective and material process.

In order to be included in the group of full citizens, young people are expected to be in work, in education or otherwise perform potential. The importance of being part of economic production has intensified while the working life has become more precarious.

I will ask where young adults (aged 18–30) themselves want to belong? What are the social groups they want to join – or not – and positions they aspire to posit? In my analysis, I use 40 interviews of young adults from Finland, and two ethnographies from start-up entrepreneurial events. Entrepreneurialism has in recent years become both as ideal way of being productive and ideal way of performing potentiality and futurity.

Preliminary analysis hints that some groups and spaces they inhabit may be designed for certain kind of young people, and not all young people may feel at home in these. For instance, young men inhabit entrepreneurial spaces and these spaces are designed for them by borrowing the esthetics of computer games.

Growing up in Postcolonial Wales: Evidence from the WMCS

Power, S., Evans, D.
(Cardiff University)

This paper explores young people's perceptions of their home nation, Wales. Since parliamentary devolution, Welsh politicians talk of increasing national confidence and a future of self-determination. However, data from the WISERDEducation Multi-Cohort Study (WMCS) suggest that this optimism is not shared by young people in Wales. The WMCS has gathered data from over 1000 young people over the last five years on a range of issues, including those connected with national identity and future aspirations. These data indicate that young Welsh people have very complex and divided perceptions of Wales – and what Wales holds for them in the future. Despite the promise of democratic devolution, the legacy of Wales' subordinate relationship with England endures and this legacy has damaging consequences for young people's sense of themselves and their future in Wales. The paper concludes by discussing the importance of theories of postcolonialism for understanding the complex and at times contradictory relationship between Wales and England.

Sociology of Education

ROOM 223B

From 'Academic Concern' to Work Readiness: Student Mobility, Employability and the Devaluation of Academic Capital

Courtois, A.
(UCL Institute of Education)

The paper argues that a process of de-academisation is discernible in the way the Erasmus year abroad is promoted, organised, supervised and evaluated. Rather than being a product of students' consumerist rationalities, this process is produced within the conditions of the managerialised and under-resourced university. It is underpinned by institutional discourses and practices that devalue academic capital, in line with the employability agenda and the corporate critique of higher education as outdated and too abstract for the real world. Based on a qualitative study conducted in Ireland, the article uses a Bourdieusian lens to examine the field-habitus clash experienced by academically oriented students on the year abroad; from crisis to conversion, trade-offs and reappropriation of academic identities. Finally it draws attention to the implications of this neutralisation of academic capital in a context where academic credentials are increasingly devalued on the labour market.

Working-Class Students at an Elite UK University: Trajectory, Meritocracy and 'Success' – How They Were able to 'Break the Cycle'

Rowell, C.
(University of Warwick & University of Sussex)

Within the UK a stark polarisation exists between those universities attracting students from working-class backgrounds and those attracting a traditional middle class cohort of students. 'New' (post 1992) universities contain a high proportion of non-traditional students, and those from lower social class backgrounds are poorly represented in 'Old' (pre-1992) Russell Group universities. Drawing upon an ESRC ethnographic study of working-class students at a UK university this paper explores participant's trajectories to elite higher education, their perceptions pertaining to meritocracy and how they felt they were able to 'break the cycle'.

In doing so, this paper specifically explores participant's motivations for higher education participation; awareness of university hierarchies (with particular reference to the 'Russell Group'); the influence of family and friends upon higher education choice processes; and the constraining and enabling role of educational institutions upon pathways to elite higher education. In total, this paper seeks to explore the social and cultural inequalities inherent in higher education trajectories and choice process for working-class students. This paper is drawn to a conclusion by considering the ways in which the first-generation working-class students of the study understand, make sense of and narrate their educational trajectory, a trajectory that is in stark contrast to those they grew up with and alongside.

Mother's Work: Negotiating Maternal Identity and Authority Through School Choice Processes in Delhi, India

Gurney, E.
(King's College London)

In India, the last two decades have seen both unprecedented growth in private schooling and a more recent government policy trend towards enhancing parental school choice. However, policy discourses that frame parents as market 'consumers' often fails to consider the socio-cultural aspects of decision-making. With the aim of better understanding the intersections between gender, caste and class within choice processes, and implications of recent choice-led policy reforms for households more generally, this paper focuses on how mothers from socially and economically deprived backgrounds make meaning of their educational views and experiences as they undertake choice work. Gathered as part of an ESRC funded doctoral study, data comprise in-depth interviews with parents/caregivers from three slum communities in Delhi, supplemented with secondary survey data, field notes and close analysis of school documents and government policy texts. Data indicate that mothers frequently undertook the bulk of labour concerning children's education and schooling choices, which some mothers connected explicitly to notions of maternal care and to their own educational biographies. However, while school choice was in some cases a focus of maternal solidarity and a space for resistance to gender ideologies of conduct, most mothers adopted strategic caution as they sought to (re)negotiate their maternal authority and identity within the family home. At the same time, dynamics of caste and class were found to shape mothers' engagement with their children's schools in meaningful ways, illuminating intersectionalities in mothering experiences as well as how social and educational inequalities may be reproduced through choice processes.

Participation in British Private Schools

Anders, J., Green, F., Henderson, M., Henseke, G.
(UCL Institute of Education)

Private school has played an important role in sociology's literature surrounding the role of education in structuring the reproduction of social class. Through their social exclusivity, Britain's private schools are held to have contributed negatively to social mobility among older generations educated in the 20th century. But with huge fee rises, much increased income inequality, increased wealth-income ratios, fluctuating public and private means-tested support for fees, and a greater policy emphasis on school choice, there may have been changes in the distribution of participation in private schooling. Moreover, while many children use the private sector exclusively, many parents use it selectively at different education stages. But little is known about the characteristics and motives of families who mix and match their choice of school-type.

This paper studies whether there has been a notable evolution since the 1980s in the social and economic composition of private school children, using data from multiple surveys, reviews of qualitative sources, and aggregate census information. We report aggregate participation trends, parental motivations, estimates of social exclusivity (in terms of income and social class) and estimates of the determinants of switching between school-type part way through an education.

Overall we find no evidence that private school access has become more open in the course of recent decades. We conclude that the effect of real-terms increased fees ahead of incomes has outweighed any offsetting impact from bursaries, scholarships and other attempts to open up to a wider public, or from increased attention to school choice.

Theory Room 007

Associationalism Strikes Back!

Kaspersen, L. B.
(Copenhagen Business School)

Approximately 150 years ago sociological thinking related to the idea of associative democracy loomed large in countries such as Britain, France, Germany, and Denmark. Denmark was not in front when it came to big 'theorists' of associative democracy but it was probably among the leading countries when it came to the development of associational structures and associative democracy. From the late 1860s, as a reaction to the defeat to the Prussians, a strong wave of voluntary associations emerged and many of these lay the foundation of the Danish welfare state. Since it developed into a top-down social democratic welfare state based upon universalistic rights financed by the tax payer. In recent years the social democratic welfare state has run into problems. The Left as well as the Right claim it is clientalistic, bureaucratic, produce free riders, non-democratic and impossible to control financially. The criticism and the fact that the welfare state now exists in a completely new geo-political and geo-economic situation have pushed the Danish welfare state into a transformation process. Several politicians, parties, and many different organization brings voluntary association into the debate and many argue that associationalism is the answer to the problems. We see how Denmark is revitalizing old ideas about associative democracy but also new ideas have arrived (Hirst, 1994; Cohen and Rogers). Similar to the late 19th century Denmark has become the experimentarium of associational practice. The paper finishes with some reflections on these ongoing processes. Will it be the savior of the welfare state?

Fractured Modernity: Recasting Contemporary Social Theory

Leggett, W.
(University of Birmingham)

Theories of reflexive modernity have been paradigmatic since the 1990s. These foregrounded economic and cultural globalisation; de-traditionalising pressures upon the structures of 'simple' modernity; and increasing individualisation. The work had an optimistic character, reflected in Giddens' associated Third Way political programme. However, following the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, attention has been shifting to spiralling inequality and related conflicts; global migration and humanitarian crises; and the emergence of new populist and authoritarian movements. Resisting the temptation to condemn reflexive modernity as a zombie category, this paper offers a recuperative critique of key elements under the sign of 'fractured modernity'. First, rather than linear de-traditionalisation, dynamics of re-traditionalisation need accounting for, in spheres such as civil rights and gender relations. Second are extensive forms of pathological individualisation, including an alleged narcissism epidemic facilitated by new technologies. Third, individual and social reflexivity – once seen as givens – are in fact contingent and under threat. Relentless targeting of individual subjectivities by corporate actors – underpinned by behavioural and neuroscientific disciplines – challenge the reflexive capacities of individuals. Additionally, widespread institutional failures (finance, politics), coupled with explicit 'post-truth' assaults on expertise, problematize accounts of reflexive institutional learning. Finally, the sub-political actors valorised in reflexive modernity need re-theorising to account for their anti-democratic, populist variants. To shift the narrative from reflexive to fractured modernity recognises that modernity is not a functional fait accompli. Instead, its elements are precarious and politically contested, requiring a corresponding macro-theoretical shift.

Social Movements, Welfare Subjects and Social Citizenship – A Structuration Perspective

Halvorsen, R.

(University of Leeds)

The last two decades welfare theorizing has started to examine the opportunities for welfare subjects (welfare claimants and beneficiaries) to be active and reflexive subjects in shaping their lives and reacting on and influencing welfare policies and their outcomes. Yet, existing research has yet to explain the relationship between welfare policy reforms and the capacity for collective action among citizens' groups who have experienced unwanted dependency on welfare institutions, policies and professionals. Although existing theoretical frameworks help to explain how (mis)recognition or legitimacy affect the inclusion or exclusion of different citizens' group claims in decision-making forums these tend to be somewhat static, rather than taking account of transformational social change. This paper theorises how a structuration perspective on citizenship and social movements can contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between welfare policy reforms, social movement mobilisation and individual emancipation. More specifically, the paper critically examines how 'strong structuration theory' may be adapted to construct models of the relationship between social movement mobilisation and social citizenship. Drawing on data from a study of the disability movement in Europe the paper demonstrates how the conceptual framework can be operationalized and applied in empirical research. The paper argues that a process perspective informed by strong structuration theory provides analytic tools to examine mechanisms that may explain (i) the relationship between welfare policy reforms and social movement mobilisation among welfare subjects, (ii) differences in social movement mobilisation between welfare regimes, and (iii) differences in scope for social mobilisation among welfare subjects.

Refocusing the Political Gaze Around the Idea of 'Successful Societies'

Stones, R., Bryan S.

(Western Sydney University)

The paper situates itself within a frame that combines the social-theoretical idea of contextual fields with themes from normative philosophy to refocus the political gaze around a conception of 'successful societies'. The conference themes of identity, community and solidarity can be seen as key concerns within any such conception. I will focus here on three normative themes, arguing that each should be situated within a relevant network of social relations. The first, associated with critical theory, holds that society's dominant focus on instrumental (narrow means-end) goals results in a plethora of destructive consequences. These consequences are unintended in the sense that they are collateral damage produced by processes enacted in pursuit of economic efficiency, optimum productivity, value for money, and so on. The second dimension, Philosophical Conservatism, focuses first and foremost not on damage but on society's accomplishments - its successes – desiring to protect these. A third strand of normative thought emphasises value-pluralism, the presence of which is particularly apparent in the contemporary landscape. The paper argues for a refocusing of the sociological and political gaze around both the damage and accomplishments - failures and successes – produced by society in specific contexts, and as understood from a plurality of value perspectives.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A ROOM 401

'Basically he's a Pet, He's Not a Working Dog': Theorising What Therapy Dogs do in the Workplace

Charles, N., Wolkowitz, C.

(University of Warwick)

Universities in the UK have recently begun bringing therapy dogs onto campus as part of student engagement programmes that seek to reduce students' stress levels and increase their 'happiness'. These dogs are pets; they live with their human companions and are brought onto campus for students to touch. The visits are organised by Pets as

Therapy (PAT), a UK charity which coordinates visits by dogs and their humans to hospitals, residential homes, schools and, latterly, universities. In this paper we ask whether we can understand what the dogs do during these visits as work. Clearly their human companions are engaging in voluntary work, but how should we conceptualise what the dogs are doing? Are they working or simply being themselves, as some of our informants suggested? In order to explore these questions we draw on our study of therapy dog visits to a university library during 2015-16. It was important to attend to the experiences of the dogs in these encounters so we observed the interactions between the dogs, their guardians, the students and university staff and recorded them through still photographs and video. We also conducted 16 interviews with the dogs' human companions, the staff who organised the visits and participating students. Our analysis explores how we can conceptualise the dogs' participation, asking whether they are engaged in work and, if so, whether it is helpful to understand their activities and interactions, particularly with students, as a form of labour.

'I've got your back': Dangerous Work, Meaningfulness and Solidarity

Calvard, T., O'Toole, M.

(University of Edinburgh Business School)

Solidarity is typically studied in the context of adversarial or antagonistic relations concerning parties who are ideologically opposed. As a point of departure, we consider solidarity as a social process underpinning webs of meaning in dangerous working conditions. In this paper, we employ a phenomenological lens to investigate the linkages between danger, meaningfulness and solidarity in work activity. To better understand the lived experience of social bonds in a dangerous work context, including the norms, obligations and values underpinning work activities, we draw on fieldwork (43 semi-structured interviews) from a large UK volunteering organization where the unpaid labour is physically and emotionally dangerous. Our analysis illuminates three key aspects of participants' experience of solidarity in a dangerous work environment – encountering danger, the meaning of danger, and 'doing' solidarity together.

We find that a shared sense of danger among workers fosters processes of meaning-making that construct and reinforce the need for solidarity in the very concrete and practical forms of: taking responsibility for self and others, intra- and interpersonal emotion regulation and a willingness to cooperate and show altruism without hesitation. Collectively, these experiences lead to various displays of active, embodied solidarity that facilitate the entire mission of the organization. Our analysis highlights how danger and risk faced together is qualitatively different from danger and risk faced alone. We discuss our findings in relation to their implications for future research and practice concerning various forms of dangerous work and solidarity experienced in a wider range of work settings.

'It's not Just the Family, the Wider Community is Your Family and You Have to Be Part of it': A Qualitative Exploration of Volunteering in Early Years

Machaira, T.

(Teesside University)

Volunteering in its broad sense is not a new concept; it has been around for centuries, without getting much attention from scholars, perhaps as it was seen as part of civic life. More recently, it has become the subject of much interest for academics and researchers, perhaps inevitably since it has simultaneously attracted interest from UK governments. Whether the promotion of volunteering is an attempt to replace service provision that would otherwise be funded by the state or it is the recognition that all communities have assets within them that should be appreciated and utilised (or it is both), volunteering is increasingly popular. Therefore, exploring volunteering in its totality is now more important than ever. In this PhD study the aim was to explore what volunteering is and how it works particularly in early years health interventions. Using a volunteer programme implemented in a deprived ward of Stockton-on-Tees as a starting point, thirty seven interviews were carried out involving strategic stakeholders, frontline professionals, volunteers and mothers. The findings demonstrate the variable ways volunteering is understood by people; strategic stakeholders and professionals focused on the practicalities of running a volunteer programme whilst volunteers emphasised their need to give something back to the community they have previously benefited from. In this paper the findings will be presented and a discussion will be provided both from a public health as well as wider sociological perspective. The implications of this study for practice and future research will be discussed.

Creating a Space for Love. Operationalising Love within Austerity

Goldstraw, K.

(Edge Hill University)

This paper considers the emotion of love as a response by small voluntary and community organisations to austerity, whilst also recognising the symbolic violence implicit in a requirement of staff and volunteers to offer such an emotional attachment.

In considering the negotiation of love and power within a British small voluntary and community organisation (VCS), this paper argues that in order to offer a distinct, innovative and alternative response to austerity; the VCS needs to address its strengths, to utilise the love that exists within an organisation and to embrace the emotional. To build love as a response to austerity.

This paper considers the emotion of love, as key to a small VCS organisations' response to austerity policy. This love was evidenced in the solidarity of the organisations' staff, its collective values and mutual support. The research with this small VCS organisation revealed that key charismatic, committed and passionate individuals within the wider local VCS and within the organisation were integral to it's organisational response to austerity. Research findings identified the role of key individuals in building the organisational environment and responding to the challenges posed by austerity. Within this organisation these key individuals operated using what this paper argues to be a key organisational

capital, love. In considering the negotiation of love and power within the organisation, this paper argues that it was able to offer a distinct, innovative and alternative response to austerity. This paper argues for love as an organisational asset.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B

ROOM 418

Mobilising Ideological Resources: Building and Enacting Communities of Solidarity in Two Factory Occupations

Kerr, E., Gibbs, E.
(Glasgow Caledonian University)

This paper addresses how understandings of economic justice relate to labour mobilisation by analysing how trade union activists ideologically represented their plight in two UK factory occupations: the 1987 Caterpillar tractor factory in Uddingston, Lanarkshire, and the 2009 Vestas wind turbine factory on the Isle of Wight in 2009. Occurring over 20 years apart and at opposite ends of the UK, each appear as isolated examples of worker activity which share few similarities. However, given the rarity of factory occupations in a UK since the early 1980s, comparing these diverse examples sheds light on commonalities in how activists justified actions against workplace closure which were illegal and defied the logic of private property. The dynamics of each dispute share key characteristics. First, a focus upon solidarity across workforce divisions by skill or union demarcation; secondly, a case for economic sovereignty vis-a-vis multinational capital mobility; and thirdly the integration of contemporary political issues within traditional trade union frameworks. Especially pertinent is the mobilisation of ideological cause celebres to make a case for the socially useful nature of the factory and its products. These projected the workforce as acting in pursuit of shared economic and social interests against the narrow agenda of multinationals, and illustrate how trade union activism adapts to changing political contexts using existing labour movement resources. In the case of Caterpillar the context of third world hunger and at Vestas the prominence of environmental concerns were important devices used to make the public case against closure.

Disrupted Communities? Disrupted Solidarity?: Facility Closure, Displaced Workers and the Role of Trade Unions in Deindustrialised Communities

Snell, D., Gekara, V.
(RMIT University)

Industrial restructuring and company divestment continues to challenge the economic and social fabric of many regional communities throughout the world. This hardship is well documented as are the policy approaches for assisting impacted communities and their disadvantaged workers. The role of trade unions, however, has been largely overlooked. Trade unions have often performed a central role in these communities with solidarity being at the heart of these member-based organisations. Industrial and economic disruption involving delayering, 'right sizing', contracting out and relocation of production, this solidarity is frequently challenged as workers are retrenched and union membership dwindles. This paper argues that unions must find new ways to assist workers through traumatic retrenchments and maintain a connection to its membership if solidarity is to be maintained and community resilience strengthened. Drawing upon four qualitative case studies of facility closures in Australia it illustrates the variant roles performed by unions during mass unemployment events and the different implications for union solidarity and local communities. The paper, therefore, contributes to both the emerging research on facility closure management and our understanding of union solidarity and its relationship to community cohesion and resilience.

Moral Economy, Solidarity and Workplace Struggle in the Irish Transport Sector

Hughes, E., Dobbins, T
(Bangor University)

Examining workplace solidarity and resistance is a fairly well trodden path (Batstone et al. 1978; Fantasia, 1988; Mumby et al. 2017; Thompson, 2016). Yet, few (if any) studies empirically apply a 'moral economy' framework, to enrich sociological understandings of how multi-dimensional solidarity is engendered and experienced (Bolton and Laaser, 2013). A 'moral economy' constitutes 'norms and sentiments regarding the responsibilities and rights of individuals and institutions with respect to others' (Sayer, 2000: 79). With this prominent empirical gap in mind, the article draws upon Irish transport sector case study evidence to explore the research question: how do workers engage with a multi-faceted moral economy to generate strong union solidarity during a restructuring dispute? Rich qualitative data from interviews, documents and participant observation reveals four moral solidarity themes: 1) moral solidarity background, 2) solidarity constraints, 3) moral economy and 4) lay morality outcomes.

The paper argues that a moral economy lens, anchored by Sayer's (2000, 2006, 2007) 'lay morality' concept, facilitates more fine-grained and vivid analysis than alternative moral economy frameworks (Polanyi, 1957, 1968; Thompson, 1971, 1991). Acknowledging the 'pluralism of agency' (Thompson and Vincent, 2010), 'lay morality' segments solidarity into multiple layers of 'reflexive' workers, with diverse interests, experiences and moral views. Carefully grinding 'the collective' down to 'the individual', 'lay morality' offers thicker insights into how different workers engage with a shared moral economy in varied ways.

Welfare Benefit Recipients With Various Types of Precarious Employment Biographies: Can Almps Address Their Specific Difficulties?

Zabel, C.

(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))

Welfare benefit recipients are likely to exhibit quite divergent employment biographies. This project aims to classify employment histories typical of welfare benefit recipients in Germany. For instance, some welfare benefit recipients may have strongly intermittent employment biographies, with numerous short employment spells. For them, it may be particularly difficult to find stable employment. Other welfare benefit recipients might exhibit prolonged phases of low-wage employment. Yet others might not have had any employment at all for several years. The project additionally intends to give insight as to whether specific Active Labor Market Programs (ALMPs) can help to overcome employment obstacles typical of particular kinds of employment biographies. Can ALMPs such as vocational training programs help people who were previously predominantly in low-wage employment gain higher-paying jobs? Can job subsidies enable people with strongly intermittent employment biographies to enter more stable employment? First, cluster analysis of employment biographies is performed based on sequence analysis. For the sequence analysis, sample members' activity status in each month over the previous 10 years is classified according to the following categories: no unsubsidized employment, Minijob, insured part-time employment, insured low-wage full-time employment, insured higher-wage full-time employment. In a next step, propensity score matching is used to study effects of ALMPs for each employment biography type. Effects on outcomes such as stable employment, earnings, insured employment, and non-insured employment will be measured. The analyses are based on large-scale administrative data from the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) and Unemployment Benefit II History (LHG) data sets.

Thursday 12 April 2018 at 15:15 - 16:45

PAPER SESSION 8

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A

ROOM 002

Brexit and the Academic Exodus Discourse. Where do Contract Researchers Fit?

Courtois, A., Horvath, A.
(UCL IOE)

Based on critical discourse analysis, as well as on interviews conducted in two case study universities, the paper critically examines the dominant 'academic exodus' discourse produced by universities in the wake of the Brexit referendum results. It contrasts this discourse with the realities experienced by precarious, non-UK academics on the ground, showing how employment insecurity potentially intersects with broader issues of citizenship, while these workers remain invisible.

Non-UK academics are concentrated in the lower, most precarious ranks (Khattab and Fenton 2016) of a stratified, segmented market (Paye, 2015). In parallel, exit points are diminishing due to the normalisation of insecure academic work in neighbouring countries. The most precarious workers are those likely to also be in precarious positions in relation to their immigration status, with the added difficulty that holding temporary, part-time positions makes it more difficult to negotiate residency. In this sense, these workers may find themselves at the intersection of employment insecurity and non-citizenship; with fears that Brexit amplifies the vulnerability of those with limited claims to 'flexible citizenship' (Ong 2006). The paper reflects on how the academic exodus discourse further marginalises the most precarious staff.

LGBTQ Arts and Cultural Activism, Social Movement Politics and Practices of Solidarity in Krakow, Poland

Binnie, J., Klesse, C.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

This paper draws on research into transnational collaboration in the organisation and realisation of the Krakow Culture for Tolerance Festival and the Queer May Festival Krakow (since 2008) and marches for tolerance (and later) marches for equality. The paper draws on qualitative interviews conducted with organisers of these and other (loosely affiliated) cultural activities in the city (plus some regular collaborators from abroad) in the years of 2008, 2009 and 2017. The paper focuses on the imaginative and strategic fusion of cultural activities and arts practices with forms of activism that articulate more explicitly political demands. Collaboration and coalition work across national borders and among different social movements (such as LGBTQ, feminist, atheist, Jewish and other faith-based groups, movements or institutions) are interpreted as practices of event-based solidarity. Coalitions are made and remade in the process of a continuous creation of LGBTQ culture and community in the face of a changing political landscape producing dynamic sites of resistance.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B

ROOM 213

'Intent Beats Identity. Immediacy Trumps Loyalty': People Based Marketing, Micro-Moments, and the Ontological Politics of Location Analytics

Smith, H.
(Newcastle University)

This article expands conceptual and theoretical discussions of platform capitalism to examine the cultural and economic implications of mobile platforms on marketing practices and philosophies. It examines in particular the importance of two cultural shifts in marketing, 'people based marketing' and 'micro-moment marketing' to explore how marketers problematize existing methods and become advocates for mobile and cross-platform infrastructures that intensify the calculative authorities of tracking consumers across media properties, and measure the performative efficacies of advertising impressions. A major theme explored is how consumer mobility is negotiated and managed through new identifiers and meanings attached to data analytics, and how this permits for new interpretations and possibilities for governing consumer subjectivities through increasingly precise spatio-temporal instances of marketing. In turn this engenders important questions of the ontological politics of platforms as they become mediated by cultural economies of mobile marketing, particularly the ontological relationships between measure and value that govern marketing practices of consumer surveillance.

Digital Citizenship in a Smart City: The Making and Making of Citizenship by a Smart Which Doesn't Quite 'Hold'

Zanetti, O., Watson, S.
(University of Oxford)

Proponents of smart city technologies in government and industry frequently frame smart in terms of the benefits it is said to confer onto citizens and the communities in which they live. While doubtless smart has the potential to generate benefits, it also enrolls citizens and communities into the logics of the digital tech sector. Rooted in experimentation, innovation, and very often failure (an outcome which rarely carries a negative connotation, and is instead celebrated as a sign of curiosity, inventiveness and novelty), smart tech is parsed through a culture and mode of operation very different to conventional service delivery models articulated by local and national government. For citizens, this means that urban tools may appear and disappear, there may be a considerable gap between the expectations generated by concept development and testing and the product that finally reaches users, and development timescales shift in response to pressures not immediately obvious to the public intended to be served by these smart city technologies. In other words, smart does not always hold. Instead of remaining stable throughout its development, failure in smart tech development may lead to it changing shape or disappearing altogether. For citizens, this matters. Drawing on research conducted in Milton Keynes, a smart city in the making, this paper argues that smart's ability or its failure to hold has potentially destabilising implications for the kinds of smart citizenship being created. What generates an innovative and dynamic tech landscape can lead to frustration and confusion when experienced by citizens.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space C

Room 214

Place-making in Hybrid Community Space

Foard, N.

(Nottingham Trent University)

Many attempts have been made to define and better understand what is meant by 'community' in an era of increased mobility and global information exchange. In a departure from an earlier tendency to conflate community with 'neighbourhood', attention has turned towards networks, in which transactions through person-to-person ties take primacy over place. This approach, however, presents a false dichotomy between neighbourhood and network, and furthermore overlooks the enduring significance of place-making at the local level for developing community attachment and identity. When neighbourhood communities create online spaces in the form of social media groups, arenas for place-making are created which overlap with their offline counterparts, constituting hybrid community space.

This paper arises from the early stages of a digital ethnographic research project in which I am exploring one such community as a hybrid space; the community is both geographically-bounded to an urban neighbourhood, and augmented by a thriving online social media group. I argue that contributions to a neighbourhood's online representational space need to be understood as complementing, and combining with offline place-making as part of the overall performance of community, identity and sense of belonging. Doing so raises important questions about boundary construction, given that online neighbourhood social media groups may include permanent members who are non-residents of the offline neighbourhood, while these online spaces also enable the performance of community at a distance. I conclude by identifying methodological and conceptual questions for research on hybrid community place-making.

A Proposal for Conceptualising Urban Community: Framing, Practice, and Tensions

Trill, H.

(London School of Economics and Political Science)

The question of whether community exists in an urban setting divides scholars. The (problematic and political) flexibility of community conceptually seems tied to an empirical thinness, particularly in cities – a lack of consistent social form, or an object of utopian or historical imagination. Yet there is a constant tension between this elusive idea and the presence of readily observable communal behaviours. This paper seeks to begin to reconcile this conceptual tension through introducing an analytical distinction between community as an idea, and communal practices. This conceptual separation represents a productive relationship between what Cooper calls imagination and actualisation, the relation of idea to practice. Work on communal practices figures in 'communal being-ness' in Walkerdine's work, or what Studdert calls 'micro-sociality'. However, the important symbolic work of community-as-idea can be overlooked, despite being an important facilitator of what comes to be known as community. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork from Glasgow's urban communal growing projects, this paper will explore the work community does as a signifier, demarcating spaces as communal and making communal practices resonant within them. It will also explore the productive tensions therein. Thus community in its ideational form can be seen as a framing device (in Goffman's sense) which, in sometimes uneasy relation to communal practice, shapes what becomes known colloquially as community, in all its multifariousness. This approach has the potential to move us beyond the thorny issue of whether community actually exists, and refocus on how community spaces emerge or are actualised in cities.

"This Land is Rightfully Ours": Documenting Intergenerational Narratives of Community, Struggle, Belonging and Affect

Elleschild, L.

(University of Plymouth)

Using Benedict Anderson's concept of 'imagined communities' this paper explores the histories and narratives that galvanized a small diverse community in South East Cornwall into action to defend an important community asset. Whilst acknowledging the relevance of 'imagined communities' to belonging and identity our data shows that the community's commitment for and sense of belonging to this locale is not simply imagined but grounded in the lived experience of relational bonds, affect and a deep attachment to place. Moreover, this attachment is expressed across generations and social groups: by those indigenous to the locale, those who migrated to the area and elderly people who used the site in their youth after experiencing austerity in the first world war.

The paper aims to explore the processes that allowed this community to create a wider sense of belonging by interrogating the personal and cultural feelings of affinity as experienced and expressed by a wide range of community members. This collaborative research with community members has informed the community's strategy as they move forward in their struggle to keep the place as a community asset. Narratives are being collected through a community led research team and consist of archive research, in-depth interviews, photo-ethnography and film that includes several hundred participants. This case study exemplifies how people come together as an act of social solidarity and social action grounded on relational bonds, affect, imagined communal values and the shared meanings that place invokes.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

ROOM 223A

'It's Like a Nice, Big Family': Building Social Solidarity and Community in Women's Rugby Union

Branchu, C.

(University of Manchester)

This paper looks into the mechanisms that facilitate the construction and maintenance of an operating group identity with a strong normative framework, relying on the careers of women rugby players (Becker, 1963; Goffman, 1961) - as observed in the course of a two years participant ethnography amidst two rugby teams in the North West of England and over 30 interviews with the players in these teams.

The field promotes a self-proclaimed view of women's rugby as an inclusive small world and a tight knit community, especially when participants refer to their own team as a cohesive unit. The paper analyses the functions of phenomenological aspects of the practice (such as shared physicality, pain and vulnerability) as well as factors linked with the social organisation of the group (the social division of labour – Durkheim, 1930 –, uses of collective memory – Halbwachs, 1950) in fostering social solidarity, building trust, and creating a sense of community – also necessary in acquiring a social identity, necessarily linked with group membership in this case.

However, insight is also needed into the complexities of group dynamics and I will also draw on my fieldwork to question the reality of rugby teams as homosocial spaces. By analysing the social (organisational, geometrical and normative) elements that are mobilised in order to build social bonds between individuals engaging in the same practice, I aim to understand how they might also create conflict and exclusion.

'Give us Hope Johanna': Gender and National Identity During Wimbledon 2017

Domeneghetti, R.

(Northumbria University)

This presentation will analyse selected English newspapers' gendered narratives constructed during the 2017 Wimbledon tournament. In particular it will focus on the (re)presentations of Great Britain's women's No. 1 seed Johanna Konta and her male counterpart Andy Murray.

Using qualitative textual analysis to interrogate text and related images in hard copies of selected English newspapers, the study will analyse: (1) the manner in which the papers' coverage adheres to and strengthens hegemonic notions of masculinity and femininity, and; (2) how, if at all, these notions, change at the intersection gender and national identity. Research to date on the (re)presentation of gender in sports media has found that coverage of male athletes conforms to norms of emphasised hypermasculinity in which the male players are portrayed as 'patriots at play' imbued with the hopes of their nation. Conversely sportswomen are comparatively marginalised and afforded passive, and sexualised roles in narratives which often also draw upon and reference their domestic lives.

The 2017 Wimbledon tournament is significant as it was the first time a British woman had reached the Wimbledon semi-finals since 1978 and the first time a female British player had gone further in the tournament than their male counterpart(s) since 1988. Thus coverage of the tournament will provide a fertile arena for exploring whether the representation of femininity changes and/or becomes invested with the characteristics usually associated with masculinity when a female player, in this case Konta, became Great Britain's sole hope for singles success.

Embodying Identity in the Age of Social Media: Ethnographic Findings

Turnock, L.

(University of Winchester)

Identity formation has in various ways been tied historically to body modification and the external self, whether through the use of tattoos, hairstyles, manner of dress, or even the altering of one's physical form and presence through weight training, a regimented diet, or even the use of image-enhancing drugs such as Anabolic Steroids.

Whilst much work has investigated the phenomenon of physique-building and the demonstrating of technical proficiency in sporting endeavours, with the increasing presence of Social Media, and other means of mass-communication in the current year, it is clear that the practice of identity formation through the glorification and signalling of one's muscularity and strength has altered in method and meaning, and has further become increasingly normalised.

This abstract shall investigate the so-called youth 'workout culture', which revolves around the utilisation of Social Media platforms to disseminate pictures of one's muscular physique, or videos of one lifting impressive quantities of weight, for the purposes of acquiring 'Likes' and positive comments, and shall offer a critical interpretation of this subculture's beliefs, behaviours and attitudes, through the framework of identity formation, as relates to such concepts as hedonistic insecurity, and perceptions of social hierarchy.

Environment and Society

ROOM 222

Resistance Consciousness and Resistance Strategies: Urban Residents' Actions in NIMBY Resistances

Wang, Y.

(London School of Economics and Political Science)

'Not in my backyard' environmental resistance has identified as an exclusive community-based social movement. The mobilization possibilities heavily depend on the solidarity of the community members. However, the constraints of mobilization strategies and the inner resistance consciousness of the activists are not clear to the contentions in authoritarian countries. The limited political opportunities in those countries demand the movement activists turn to other available tactics. In light of four urban resistance events against the waste incineration factory near their communities in China, this article aims to decode the strategies the resisters used and the resistance consciousness during the entire process. Through content analysis based on online forums, news records, and in-depth interviews, this article rebuilds the actors' actions through the whole events. Also, I construct two dimensions that influence the resistance consciousness and their available strategies: the involvement of outside de-interest groups, and the inner feature of the resisters. The activists are driven by the external factors, and constrained by their own characteristics; they use strategies they considered logical and proper. Additional evidence shows that the cases discussed in this article could fall into four kinds of strategic resorts: para-professionalized strategy; lawsuits strategy; reason and argue strategy; violence strategy. What's more important, the consciousness these activists displayed are way beyond 'rule consciousness' that has been suggested by numerous contentious politics scholars. Rather, the 'right consciousness' and 'reason consciousness' embedded in the community-based social movements are overlooked by researchers.

Escaping the Echo-Chamber? The Role of Online Resources in Building Social Networks in the Lancashire Shale Gas Debate

Rattle, I.

(University of Leeds)

In October 2016, the UK government granted permission for exploratory shale gas drilling in the Fylde, Lancashire, despite a protracted campaign against the development by members of the targeted communities. In an increasingly polarised debate, online resources such as websites, e-consultation tools, and social media have come to play an important role, as opponents of shale gas seek to engage with the fifty per cent of the UK public who remain undecided about the technology, in an attempt to broaden their base of support.

Research on community responses to shale gas abound, but there is little consideration of how online activity is shaping the debate. In this paper, I draw upon current and on-going research in Lancashire to explore the extent to which online activity is enabling community groups to build networks beyond their local context – and ask whether collectivist approaches, which emphasise the global nature of the resistance to shale gas, can be reconciled with the place-based nature of the contention surrounding extractive industries.

Landscapes of Loss: Responses to Altered Landscape in an Ex-Industrial Textile Community

Taylor, L.

(Leeds Beckett University)

Geographically located at the heart of 'Carpetvillage' in West Yorkshire, 'Carpetmakers' had once been a thriving manufacturer of fine woven carpets since the 1880s. From my own experience of growing up there in the 1970s, its inhabitants had held a sense of 'communal being-ness' (Walkerdine, 2012) through the shared experience of living there and of making carpets. After the factory closed, Clifton Mill was demolished in 2002, leaving a hole in a space where there had once been a Victorian building. Interested in responses to architectural, spatial and sensuous change in an ex-industrial landscape this article asks: what were the subjective consequences for the affective ties that hold together an ex-industrial community? Using sensuous ethnographic mobile methods, the study draws on ex-Carpetmakers employees and local residents. The research unearthed nostalgic memories of Carpetmakers as a paternalistic employer operating in a thriving and largely self-sufficient community. Photographs were collected from respondents and these chart the 'way of life' offered to workers in this 'company village'. Respondents told of the emotional trauma of the demolition process, the effects of spatial change through the erasure of the village's architectural past and the almost total decline of a community which, for them, no longer holds a sense of place. The paper notes the lack of

medical care offered to ex-industrial communities who experience catastrophic spatial and communal loss and considers the future for a village after the tissues which bind a community are ruptured.

Ecologically Induced Genocide in Post 'Reconciliation' Australia

Crook, M.

(University of London)

This paper contends that in post 'reconciliation' Australia, indigenous First Nations continue to be subject to what Tony Barta termed 'relations of genocide.' Using a synthesis of Neo-Lemkian sociology of genocide, political economy and environmental sociology, the paper will examine the genocidal structuring dynamics in Australia through a colonial-settler lens, arguing that a key sector of capital in Australia, the mining and extractive industries, the 'mineocracy' or 'extractocracy', is the principal driver of ecological destruction, or ecocide, and thus, genocidal 'social death'; the two being connected, if it subjects territorially bounded human collectives to conditions of life that threaten its physical or cultural existence. This may mean the direct ecocidal impacts of the extractive industries or the necessary accompanying 'land grabs' or domicide. Genocide studies must recognise the material 'extra-human environment' as an essential foundation of a social collective and uncover the drivers of what has been termed ecologically induced genocide.

The rise of what I have termed the 'mineocracy', has reconfigured the political economic institutional matrix, through legal and political measures, ensuring the dispossession and of indigenous lands and spaces and the ecological and cultural destruction of Aboriginal lands. This paper will seek to identify the political-economic drivers and mechanisms that account for this by focussing on two aboriginal nations: the Gomeroi in New South Wales and Queensland and their Battle with the non-state actor and mining company Santos, and the Wangan and Jagalingou nation fighting the Indian coal mining company Adani in Queensland.

Families and Relationships

ROOM 402

Understanding the Impact of Families on the Mental Health and Wellbeing of Queer Youth

Gabb, J., McDermott, E., Eastham, R.

(Open University)

Advances in equality rights have extended the possibilities and capacity of queer kinship. Increases in social tolerance have embraced sexual diversity and concomitant sexual identities. The reach and potentialities of social media have forged and sustained global solidarity sexual networks. Sexual minorities and young queers have arguably never had it so good! However, global research shows that compared to heterosexual youth those who identify as non-heterosexual have a much greater risk of poor mental health, and conflict with families of origin remains a key risk factor associated with poor mental health in queer youth. Paradoxically, empirical studies typically adhere to an individualized biomedical model which situates everyday family practices outside the research frame of reference. We present findings from a small scale UK study funded by the Wellcome Trust to explore how family relationships impact on the mental health of queer youth, and the creative resources deployed by young people to sustain positive sexual identities and wellbeing. Drawing from qualitative interviews with queer youth aged 16-25 (n=20), interviews with their families (n=10) and digital/paper emotion maps, we focus on the emotional and relational work done by queer youth and their families to negotiate disempowerment, violence and injustice. We demonstrate how intergenerational and heteronormative regimes of power inform the production of developmental norms of identity/sexuality and neoliberal norms of successful adulthood, and the ways in which these variously impact on the mental health of LGBQ young people.

'I Just Can't Be Bothered': Reflecting on Silence and Exasperation in the Told University Experiences of Trans and Bi Identifying Undergraduate Students

Keenan, M.

(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper reflects on emerging data from a photo-elicitation study of the student experiences of trans and bi identifying undergraduates at English universities. The paper focuses on reflections around interactions with other members of the university community, particularly discussing the recurring theme of silence within the students' discussions of their day to day experiences on campus. The paper explores how various regular moments of ignorance, discrimination and misunderstanding come together to silence bi and trans experiences from various spaces, and serve to encourage self-silencing by bi and trans students seeking to 'get on'. Further, the paper explores how student narratives suggest that attempts at inclusive practice or celebration by universities can be seen to act to underline such silencing by segregating discussion of sexual and gender diversity into specific times and locations. The paper argues that such narratives illustrate a continuing heterosexist cisnormative climate within institutions which current 'inclusive practice' is failing to fully address. Borrowing from broader discussions of sexual citizenship the paper argues that in order to more fully engage, reflect and include bi and trans experience universities need to seek to reimagine their understanding of their communities in a way which challenges both excluding moments and heterosexist cisnormative structures.

'Stop it! - They are old enough to make their flaming beds!' The Division of Household Labour by Lesbian Families Residing in the Northeast of England – The United Kingdom

Mthombeni, P., Casey, M.
(Ghent University, Belgium)

The premise of this paper is that there is still more to be known regarding the micro components playing a part in the day-to-day handling of household labour amongst lesbian families. The primary goals of the paper are: to explore the nature of the household division of labour in same-sex households and to investigate the factors in same-sex families which determine who is responsible for household chores. Ten sets of lesbian families located in any of the 26 council wards of the English city of Newcastle upon Tyne were interviewed face-to-face, both partners at the same time. Firstly, the preliminary research findings include the impact and importance of the children's age; and 'childcare continuation'. Secondly, in the planning of, and the actual household execution of household labour, class and 'class ambivalence', family background, non-/biological mothers' negotiation, family/relatives influence and external (community) expectation emerged as dominant points of differences amongst the participants.

Frontiers

Room 008

Recognition and Mourning: Psychosocial Discourse Analysis of UK Newspapers on Migration and Alan Kurdi (September 2015)

Bullen, H.
(University of Nottingham/University of Derby)

This presentation is based on Masters research exploring British newspaper discourses surrounding the photograph of Alan Kurdi, 3 year old Syrian migrant whose body was found on a beach near Bodrum, Turkey, after the boat he was in capsized in the Mediterranean sea. This photograph, that went viral on social media, led to a global public outpouring of grief, including from tabloid newspapers usually stridently unsympathetic to the plight of forced migrants, with subsequent affirmative political responses towards – in particular Syrian – refugees and asylum seekers. This is of interest in understanding how a failure, or interruption of hegemonic narratives and identities linked to bordering and national belonging may shift, however temporarily, to narratives that allow recognition of others as fellow-humans, and bridging of difference to occur.

This research seeks to explore through this single case, how a saturated discursive field that frames and pre-determines how migrants are seen by the imagined community of newspaper readers, may not be set in stone. This research aligns itself with the intersubjective 'turn' in sociology, and takes a psychosocial approach to discourse analysis, considering the affective dimensions of discourses of migration, and emotional investments in different subject positions and identities linked to nationhood and belonging. It locates discourses within wider socio-historical discourses, considering norms underpinning both recognition and failure of recognition and offering some perspective on how, whilst Alan Kurdi was publically mourned by the media, seven other children and many adults in the same boat were barely mentioned at all.

Digital Media And Psychoanalytic Subjectivities – A Psychoanalytic Reading of Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus for the Digital Age

Krüger, S.
(University of Oslo)

If we can trust Slavoj Žižek on this matter, Anti-Oedipus (1972) is Gilles Deleuze's weakest work (and Žižek implicitly blames Deleuze's co-author, Félix Guattari, for this). At the same time, it is this text that, together with A Thousand Plateaus (1980), has laid the foundation for Deleuze's fame in Anglo-American academia. Especially in contemporary media studies and media philosophy, these works have obtained an unprecedented popularity, with their conception of a free flowing, evolving and nomadic unconscious, their notion of the machinic in desire, their rejection of ideas of wholeness and their affinity to (the irruptive potential of) technology making them echo and reverberate loudly in the (post-)digital era.

However, counter to most media-studies approaches to Anti-Oedipus that eagerly heed Deleuze and Guattari's call to discard classical psychoanalysis, I want to develop a reading of this text that, in the face of the challenges posed by digital communication technologies, inquires specifically into the functions that classical psychoanalysis is allowed to retain within the frame that Deleuze and Guattari offer. Ultimately, I argue that, even when leaving the authors' theoretical frame intact (which, from or current knowledge base is not a necessity), more traditional psychoanalytic approaches are by no means rendered redundant here. To the contrary, these approaches obtain a critical analytical and hermeneutic potential that is supplemental (in Derrida's sense) to the whole project of schizoanalysis.

In Search of the Social Unconscious: Group Analysis, Matrices and Cultural Imaginaries

Redman, P.
(Open university)

The idea of a social unconscious is, almost by definition, central to the project of psychoanalytic sociology. Yet, as argued in an earlier paper given at this conference, the exact nature of the social unconscious is contested. In fact, its

existence remains in dispute. The current paper explores the group analytic literature – oddly absent from mainstream sociological discussion – as possible basis for a sociological account of the social unconscious. In particular, the paper investigates the concepts of dynamic and foundation matrices developed in the work of SH Foulkes and in more recent studies by Earl Hopper and Haim Weinberg. It brings these into dialogue with the notion of 'cultural imaginaries' as developed at the CCCS, especially in its more psychoanalytic guise found in Graham Dawson's book, 'Soldier Heroes' (Routledge, 1994). Although written nearly 25 years ago, Dawson's work provides one of the few attempts to think through the actual mechanisms by which unconscious fantasy, as this exists interpersonally and in small groups, might be said to circulate through the media and other cultural sites, and thence into new localities, often changing in the process. Though Dawson's work does not offer a full account of the social unconscious, it seems able to make an important contribution to its theorisation.

Subjective Implications of Political Trauma and the Role of Agency, Recognition and Solidarity for Victims and Communities

Donoso, G.

(Ghent University)

The paper questions how psychosocial interventions in the form of reparation processes, can provide recognition to victims of State political violence in Ecuador. The presence or absence of social validation (with the Other representing the State) clearly influences trauma and recovery processes. The central point is that when Law is transgressed, for instance through impunity after the perpetration of human rights violations, victims' expectations of recognition and social validation are quashed.

From a psychoanalytical perspective, social and intimate elaboration plays an important role in the preservation of a stable psyche. The analysis addresses the intra (subjective) and inter-subjective (social and cultural) dimensions of the impacts of human rights violations committed against victims. It focuses on how social recognition, solidarity and agency may help to produce new symbolizations for victims, integrating and providing new meanings to their experiences of horror, filling a gap that remains largely unstudied in political trauma.

Using the Lacanian concepts of the Real, the Other and the Symbolic order, theoretical developments from Latin American Liberation Psychology and through the recognition of victims' voices, this empirical study shows that the silence and the lack of the Other generate a deeper traumatic sequence.

The study aims at investigating critically from a comprehensive macro (political) and micro (individual) perspectives to what extent and how justice intervention unfolds social recognition for victims and whether this is connected with the subjective integration of political trauma.

Medicine, Health and Illness

ROOM 024

Earning your Stripes: Professional Boundary-Blurring as Constitutive of Custody Nurse Identities

Rees, G.

(Newcastle University)

Classic studies of medico-legal professionals have emphasised the importance of role-conflict in the provision of healthcare in criminal justice contexts. They argue that healthcare professionals choose between an adherence to medical/therapeutic principles and criminal justice/evidence-collection when performing work. Practitioners are deemed to be conflicted by roles that are constructed as mutually exclusive. More recent scholarship has provided conceptual tools that enable reconsideration of these classic studies. For instance, Carmel's (2006) 'boundary-blurring' draws attention to occupational identity as a situated achievement where professional groups work together and develop identities in contradistinction to other groups. In this paper I will investigate the utility of 'boundary-blurring' as a means to explore the professional identity of the police custody nurse.

Police custody nurses have been practising since 2003, when the Criminal Evidence Act allowed 'healthcare providers' to offer their services in police stations. In the following decade many constabularies switched to a 'nurse-led service', where nurses are embedded within police stations and doctors assist via telephone support. As I will argue, police custody nurses are not simply nurses who choose to emphasise a particular role. Rather, the professional identity of the custody nurse is shaped in the following ways: they embrace the aims and objectives of the police; such objectives are encapsulated in the documents that guide work; and regular interaction with the police results in nurses 'earning their stripes'. It is through these interactions that the boundaries between healthcare professionals and the police are achieved and the custody nurse identity is accomplished.

Solidarity, Collective Interest, and Innovation Identity in Pharmaceutical Development and Therapeutic Advance

Abraham, J.

(King's College London)

Pharmaceutical firms and other medical institutions develop new medical drugs (pharmaceutical innovations) to treat illnesses, including life-threatening conditions. Drug regulatory agencies assess whether new drugs are safe and effective enough to be placed on the market and Health Technology Assessment (HTA) bodies (e.g. NICE) evaluate whether drugs are cost-effective enough to be prescribed and paid for in health-care systems (e.g. NHS). Drawing on empirical case studies from interview and documentary field-work in Europe and the US, this paper examines how

patient organisations, patients, and clinical investigators identify with, and lobby for availability of, and access to, particular pharmaceutical innovations, despite regulatory-scientific evidence of poor therapeutic advance and cost-effectiveness. The paper will explore the implications of this for solidarity and collective interest in health-care both with respect to patient populations at present and future patients. Macro-political economy of health-care funding and meso-level institutional factors, such as pharmaceutical pricing and cost-effectiveness methodology will be considered in forging a sociological argument about how solidarity can be harnessed appropriately to maximize patients' health and public health. In particular, it will be argued that the possibility of solidarity acting in concert with collective health interests depends on pharmaceutical knowledge held by firms, governments and scientific institutions becoming fully publicly accountable.

Performing Professional Identity in Oncology Nursing – A Case Study in China's Healthcare Services

Huang, M.

(Northumbria University)

Although nurses in healthcare services have gained professional status in their own right and possess specialist skills and knowledge, there is still a consistent struggle for nurses to construct their professional identity both at the work place and in the public domain (Hoeve et al. 2013, Johnson et al, 2012). In addition to this, nurses also face increasing challenges in communicating their professionalism to healthcare clients, who do not always value nurses' skills, competence and knowledge during medical encounters (Liu, 2010). In light of these issues and with a special focus on China's healthcare services, this paper investigates the approaches through which nurses position themselves when working and communicating with healthcare clients, and how this contributes to the shaping and reshaping of their professional identities.

Based on narrative data collected from registered nurses in an oncology department in a metropolitan hospital in China, this paper employs narrative analysis and positioning theory to examine how a performative stance is adopted in the nurses' professional practice, which serves to preserve and support some of the more traditional values in the nursing profession, but in the meantime provides challenges as well as opportunities for nurses to reflect and reshape their professional identities in the fast changing landscape of China's healthcare services. The paper will also discuss how the research findings bear further implications on nursing practice and the development of nurse-patient relationships.

Happiness Research Session. The Impact of Social Isolation on Happiness

Steed, C.

(Southampton University)

This paper references both a new book by the author about social distance "We Count, we matter" PLUS a related social innovation project about isolation in society.

Being lonely can be as bad for someone's health as having a long-term illness such as diabetes or high blood pressure, the leader of UK doctors flagged up at a recent conference (October 12th 2017).

Patients suffering from loneliness needing human contact are adding to the pressures the NHS is under. The Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) was urged to make the time to see such patients, so that they have someone to talk to, despite being overworked because of the growing demands on their schedules.

The estimated 1.1 million lonely Britons are 50% more likely to die prematurely than people with a good social network, making loneliness as big a mortality risk as diabetes. Social isolation and loneliness are akin to a chronic long-term condition in terms of the impact health and wellbeing. GPs see patients, many of whom are widowed, who have multiple health problems like diabetes, hypertension and depression, but often their main problem isn't medical. They're lonely. Acting as a sympathetic listening ear is often more useful than giving someone a prescription for drugs or offering lifestyle advice. The guidelines say GPs should be talking to them about weight, exercise, prescribing more medication. But really what these patients need is someone to listen to.

This will be discussed with reference to happiness studies as it is vitally important.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A ROOM 003

CITIZENSHIP, ACTIVISM AND SOLIDARITY

'They Could Be Us'. The Frames of Solidarity and Altruism in the British Refugee Support Movement

Maestri, G., Monforte, P., D'Halluin, E., Rambaud, E.

(University of Leicester)

In the last twenty years, in reaction to increasingly restrictive immigration policies, civil society organisations and grass-roots movements have developed across Europe and the UK to organise actions of solidarity with refugees and asylum seekers. Since the so-called refugee crisis in 2015, new networks dedicating to new forms of solidarity such as donating, hosting, and volunteering in refugee camps abroad have emerged and rapidly gained visibility. This paper draws on an ongoing research project exploring the frames of solidarity and altruism and examines how volunteers based in the UK articulate the connection to refugees and asylum seekers in the course of their engagement. The in-depth interviews

we conducted in different charities and networks in London, Birmingham, and Sheffield highlight how volunteers frame their involvement in different – and sometimes contradicting – ways in order to establish connections and a sense of solidarity with refugees and asylum seekers. In particular, this paper shows how frames that relate to the 'normality' of asylum seekers and refugees contrast with ideas about their 'bravery' or 'vulnerability' and how these different repertoires are mobilised and negotiated by volunteers. We argue that the notions of solidarity and altruism elaborated by our participants challenge the negative representations of refugees and asylum seekers in political debates and mass media, yet they also reinforce more hidden forms of discrimination and social divisions. This paper thus discusses the implications of these discourses, by considering both who is included and who is marginalised by the frames of solidarity and altruism.

Dreamers Vs Bad Hombres: The Undocumented Youth Movement, Citizenship and Solidarity in the US

Sirriyeh, A.

(Keele University)

In the early 2000s the undocumented youth movement emerged in the US to campaign for a pathway to citizenship for undocumented young people who had arrived in the US as children. In recent years there has been an evolution in campaign messaging and a shift in some of the key priorities and goals. Through a California case study, drawing on Biographical Narrative Interviews with undocumented young activists, this paper examines young activists' narratives of entry into, and pathways through, political activism and explores how their understandings and experiences of citizenship shape, and are shaped by, political activism. This paper provides an overview of how the priorities, messaging and tactics of the movement has changed over time. It will be argued that there has been a significant shift in who undocumented young organisers seek to address, and on the terms and emotions through which this is done. It will be argued that, to an extent, there has been a shift away from a plea of compassion for the 'all American DREAMer' who is deserving of citizenship – portrayed as having an affinity with the 'deserving' neoliberal citizen whose attributes are 'indexed to whiteness' (Cisneros 2015). Instead, following reflection and critique within the movement, young organisers have shifted the lens in their messaging to address one another and the wider undocumented population, expressing compassion and solidarity with one another seeking to make the movement more inclusive.

Internal Cleavages, Divisions and Critical Solidarity: Polish Civil Society in the UK and the Implications of Brexit

Elgenius, G.

(University of Gothenburg)

The Polish diaspora has produced a vibrant and unique civil society process identifiable alongside separate stages and dividing homing desires linked to Polish migration after the Second World War, during the Cold War and Solidarity and post-EU expansion. The diversification of Polish organizations and political campaigns over time has been shaped in relation to the country of settlement, other migrant spaces in the UK and to Poland. These are stratified along the lines of status, social resentment and diverging homing desires - yet similarly enabled by ethnic bonding and framed by diaspora narration along national lines. This analysis explores previously identified discourses of hostility with emerging findings of this follow-up project assessing the implications of Brexit on Polish civil society engagement. Two premises underline this paper: Polish civil society constitutes a significant network of support and platform for communicating with mainstream society and has grown considerably since EU-expansion but is characterized by internal divides. It is therefore of interest to analyze ways in which Brexit has compounded or bridged internal cleavages and divisions? Emerging findings will be presented with help of a follow-up phase of interviews with civil society representatives and opens up for a theoretical contributions and complexities associated with social capital, identity, community and solidarity.

The qualitative data draws upon on interviews with representatives of Polish organizations in Greater London in 2018 and 2015-2016 and in previous periods comprised of over 120 in-depth interviews funded by the British Academy, John Fell and the Swedish Research Council.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B ROOM 224C

RACE, ETHNICITY AND IDENTITY

Negotiating Multiple Identities: British-Born Bangladeshi Women's Constructions of 'Being Muslim'

Scandone, B.

(University of Bath)

The salience of religion as a dimension of identification among Muslim immigrants' descendants in a number of European countries is now widely acknowledged. It has also been the object of much preoccupation in policy, public and media discourses, with concerns being raised over the treatment of women, the risk of home-grown Islamist terrorism, and more broadly an assumed incompatibility of Islamic faith with liberal, democratic values. This paper draws on interviews and photo-elicitation conducted with 'second-generation' British-born Bangladeshi ethnic young women attending higher education to explore how Islam plays out in their lives as a source of identity. Analysis focuses on

participants' own understandings and discursive constructions of 'what it means to be Muslim', considering how these relate to other dimensions of identity. Findings highlight how integral Islam is to these women's conceptions of who they are. They indicate that its appeal rests on the capacity to enable a positive and coherent sense of self as Bangladeshi young women living in Britain. In particular, as it allows to transcend the partiality of, and tensions between, ethnic and national forms of identification. Islam also provides participants with a space from which to assert valued gender roles, and to negotiate competing expectations expressed by 'mainstream British society' and the 'Bangladeshi community'. Findings further draw attention to the dynamic and experientially-informed character of Muslim identities, by revealing how Islamic values not only provide tools for these women to interpret their situations, but are themselves being interpreted in the light of experiences and interactions.

Talking and Not Talking Across Transcultural Boundaries: Racism and Communication Breakdown in Neapolitan Street Markets

Dawes, A.

(London School of Economics)

This paper is based on nine months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in multi-ethnic street markets in Naples, southern Italy, in 2012. The research shows that different sorts of multilingual talk are central to daily negotiations of difference, positionality and belonging in the city in the age of globalised migration. Communication across transcultural boundaries is frequently ambiguous, unequal and fraught, with humour and solidarity coexisting alongside racialized and gendered power slap-downs. In order to explore this I will examine moments of linguistic violence that occurred in the fieldwork, where the refusal to speak, or even accept that you can be understood, came to dominate the transcultural sociality of the street market. I argue that understanding these moments of communication breakdown reveals much about the contemporary politics of race and racism.

Rights, Violence and Crime

ROOM 218

Curriculum of Suspicion: Prevent as Medium and Frame for Critical Civic Education

Lundie, D.

(Liverpool Hope University)

Drawing on case study research into two English cities' approaches to multi-agency work implementing the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with schools and young people, this paper explores the strategies of institutional elites in co-opting and at times subverting the Prevent agenda, and the impact of critical incidents in reactively reshaping those strategies.

Civic, personal and religious education have often been marginalised in the National Curriculum (Barnes 2007), but the accession of the Coalition government and its educational reforms exacerbated this problem. Following the moral panic surrounding the 'Trojan Horse' allegations, however, a renewed focus on values appeared (Miah 2017), with two distinct strands: a duty to promote 'Fundamental British Values' (Bamber et al. forthcoming) and a duty to engage with the 'Prevent' counter-extremism strategy, though the former of these was drawn directly from the latter (Smith 2013).

Employing a social network analysis approach, interviews were carried out with 15 key individuals engaged in mediating the Prevent policy into schools' practice in two local authority areas. Mediators were drawn from policing, education, local government and 3rd sector backgrounds, though the majority now worked as private consultants. A Delphi conference was held to bring together disparate perspectives. Content analysis using a modified historical institutionalist approach revealed that professionals mediated the Prevent policy through frames of previous political commitments, such as the Community Cohesion agenda (Cantle 2002). Five critical incidents which focused media and political attention on Prevent served to modulate these prior commitments towards a renewed securitised framing.

Decolonial Solidarity in Palestine-Israel: The Case of Anarchists Against the Wall

Todorova, T.

(University of Warwick)

The past decade has seen a resurgence of critical scholarship which has utilised settler colonialism as the most appropriate theoretical framework to describe the geopolitical structures of Palestine-Israel. Building on this line of thought this paper examines the discourses and embodied decolonial activism of Anarchists Against the Wall (AATW), a collective of Israelis active in the Palestinian-led struggle against the Separation Wall in the West Bank. The paper examines the challenges facing AATW in their endeavour to translate decolonial solidarity into the socio-political decolonisation of Palestine-Israel. AATW's praxis demonstrates a remarkable level of reflexivity on key issues pertaining to privilege, solidarity, and decoloniality; something that is often absent from other critical Israeli accounts. The paper concludes that the decolonial praxis of AATW testifies to the possibility to articulate new alliances between the Palestinian struggle for decolonisation and decolonial Israeli activists; expanding the field of decolonial struggle in Palestine-Israel.

Jihad and the Sociology of Violence: The Rationalization of Collective Violence

Cayli, B.

(University of Derby)

This study explores the relationship between violence and militant jihadists by seeking a response to a hard research question: 'How violence is rationalized by militant jihadists in different time spans and places?' To this end, this study compares the use of violence by militant jihadists of four current organizations (Hezbollah, Hamas, al-Qaeda, and Isis). The paper unravels the ways in which militant jihadists rationalize and then apply violence. This exploration aims to clarify the rationalization process of violence and sheds new light on the religious dynamics in the sociology of violence studies. Embracing methodological diversity and analysing the four organizations, the paper offers a fundamental review of militant jihadists, looking at them from a politico-cultural and socio-structural perspective. This paper elucidates the universal code of violent human behaviour in different organizations, communities, and places. This exploration has a critical significance considering the impact of collective violence that we have tragically witnessed in recent years from Central Asia and the Middle East and the European cities. Violence changes the character of power as it did in the past. Violence is transforming the culture and social structure in today's world and it will continue doing so in the future. An overall assessment of violence and militant jihadists aims to fill an important gap in our knowledge regarding the relationship the role jihad concept in the sociology of violence studies.

Femininity in Dissent: Political Protest and the the Prison Experience in Northern Ireland

Wahidin, A.

(Teesside University)

During the Conflict in Northern Ireland, the criminal justice system played a central and visible role in containing, managing and repressing social disorder and, hence, became associated indelibly with issues of the State.

Although much has been written about the recent political struggles in Northern Ireland, too often it has been women's experiences which have been silenced and under explored. This paper will chart the contours of women's experiences of imprisonment by contextualising the history of Armagh Prison and the central role it played during the Conflict in Northern Ireland.

This paper is based on the testimonies of former female ex-combatants of the Irish Republican Army (IRA). It will examine key moments in the history of the imprisonment of the Armagh women (such as the No Wash Protest and strip searching). By using these examples, I will examine how subjectivity, gender, the corporeal body and resistance were articulated in situations of heightened political violence. The impact of the Conflict opened spaces for women to place traditional constructions of femininity in dissent. The narratives of the ex-combatants will illustrate how violence became institutionalised and operated 'through strategies about which people seldom talk: namely the mechanisms of fear' (Poulantzas 1978:83).

Science, Technology and Digital Studies

ROOM 410

Nadia's Lesson on Humanity: Autism, Cave Art, and What it Means to be Human

Hollin, G., Fitzgerald, D.

(University of Leeds)

In a 1998 edition of the Cambridge Archaeological Journal, psychologist and philosopher Nicholas Humphrey argued that there are non-coincidental similarities between prehistoric cave art and art by autistic individuals; most notably that produced by 'Nadia,' an autistic artist from Nottingham. While such claims are not typical of the mainstream psychological literature, they nonetheless find resonance in much contemporary research into autism, which can be less interested in autism per se but, rather, envisages autism as a 'window to the soul' – taking the view there is something about what is 'missing' or 'absent' in autism which reveals something fundamental about what is present in 'human nature.'

In medical sociology, STS and related literatures, these perspectives are allied to 'more-than-human' approaches to autism. Drawing, for example, on Temple Grandin's descriptions of her sense of affinity with non-human animals, scholars in this tradition can even take autism as a vector for imagining a figure potentially outside normative (or 'Cartesian') human subjectivity.

In this talk, we take the 'cave art' argument as a case study for thinking through the strange persistence of 'more than human' subjects and figures around autism – in both scholarly and popular literatures. We argue that there are strange, partial affinities between these kinds of claims, and theoretical work in the 'more than human' literatures, which have lately found favour in STS and medical sociology.

Social Media and Health Issue Publics: A Case Study of BRCA Knowledge Production on Twitter

Vicari, S.

(University of Sheffield)

Several studies have focused on 'digital storytelling' as a key factor to learn and share knowledge about health on social media. But is storytelling the only element used by lay actors to discuss about health on these platforms? In social media interactions does lay, experiential knowledge mix or clash with authoritative and possibly other forms of knowledge? To tackle these questions, this study takes two specific steps. First, it addresses the health networked communities described in previous research as 'health issue publics' because their action - challenging traditional structures of power in the management of health knowledge - is politically relevant and draws upon three elements fundamental to issue

publics: personal experience, group identification and life values. Second, it draws attention to the content, type and sources of the knowledge produced and shared on mainstream social media. By applying a digital methods approach, the study specifically investigates Twitter discursive work produced in a 30-day time frame by the health issue public focused on the BRCA gene mutation, a hereditary cancer condition. Preliminary results show that knowledge produced on Twitter by the BRCA issue public combines storytelling with scientific information, drawing upon both personal and academic sources, with patient advocates playing a key role in providing up-to-date and specialist information related to clinical research and scientific innovation. These findings show high potential for future work on the role of social media platforms in enhancing the impact of expert and engaged patients on health public debate, community building and lay-professional collaborations.

Find a #match4me: Exploring the Role of Digital and Non-Digital Space in Encouraging BME Stem Cell Donation

Williams, R.

(University of Sheffield)

Bone marrow stem cell registries have become known as lifesaving repositories, but also for a dearth of donors from 'non-white' communities. In the UK, these so-called Black and Minority Ethnicity (BME) persons are encouraged to register as bone marrow donors. This is because of an understanding that a cancer patient requiring a transplant is more likely to find suitable cells from a donor who shares the same geographical ancestry (which often transmutes into 'same race'), and most donors self-identify as white. By this logic, fewer BME donors means fewer stem cell interventions for BME patients. In this context, the fewest number of donors are those who define as mixed race (see Williams 2015, 2017)

In this paper, I explore data from policy meeting observations, stakeholder interviews (n=18), and charity/patient-led campaigns to encourage BME donation. I draw attention both to (i) how an 'unmet need' for stem cell donors has been framed and (ii) the various means through which BME and mixed-raced groups in particular are being encouraged to donate stem cells, both through traditional donation drives and, now, social media campaigns. I suggest that groups underrepresented on stem cell registries and taking to social media to redress this, might be seen an example of the kind of counterpublics emerging from/engaging in the networked public sphere (see Benkler 2006, Vicari 2017). I also highlight this biomedical project's salience as a site for exploring the complexity of contemporary mixed racial identities both in Britain and beyond (Song 2016).

Understanding Emerging Cultures of Evaluation Around Research Impact Assessment

Williams, K.

(University of Cambridge)

Research is crucial in addressing complex environmental, social and economic challenges. As such, research institutions are eager to develop efficient ways to measure wider impact, in order to inform strategies around research focus, funding, communication and reporting. Yet, the measurement of research impact is highly contested, and expertise in the area is under theorised. Informed by a sociological perspective, this paper intervenes in this setting, by reframing impact assessment as occurring within a 'space between fields', which shapes cultures of evaluation. This paper offers a characterisation of the growing field of impact assessment that takes into account the requirements of multiple professional and intellectual arenas involved in the legitimate measurement and production of 'impactful' research. This contribution will consider emerging technologies of impact assessment, such as 'alternative metrics', which make available new types of capital in this space. Drawing on the case study of the World Bank, I show how this framework can be used to understand shifting cultures of evaluation in research settings. This work diverges from previous work because of its field theoretic approach, which elaborates the hybrid nature of this space between fields.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A

ROOM 001

Identity and Policy: Disability and Care in a Time of Austerity

Rummery, K.

(University of Stirling)

What impact has 'austerity' had on the identity of disabled people and carers? This paper examines the social citizenship of disabled people and carers in the UK under policy changes instigated post 2008 under the guise of 'austerity'. It looks at the impact of new policies on the relationship between citizens and the state, the potential for policy deviation between Scotland and the rest of the UK, and changing attitudes towards welfare benefits and hate crime. It also discusses the false dichotomy between carers and disabled people, drawing on theories of care and autonomy to discuss how relationships can be threatened or strengthened by state intervention and state withdrawal.

Finally, the paper concludes with a synthesis of feminist and disability rights theories on care, proposing that we re-examine Nancy Fraser's caring state theory in the light of austerity and new political and social discourse on disability.

Middle Class Mothers: The Case of Gate Keepers and Rebels

Andrada, A.

(University of Edinburgh)

In contemporary sociology of gender, there is an abundant amount of research which details the deficit identities of singles and the effects and experiences of stigma linked to unpartnered statuses. In addition, the array of research about single parenthood focuses primarily on lower socioeconomic status, poor parenting, and attitudes towards sexual deviance. Though there are significant intersectionality issues embedded in existing literature regarding these topics, there still remains pivotal aspects of the compounded identity of parent, woman, mother, and partner which are largely unspoken; particularly the arenas in which identity is developed, formulated, constrained and/or perpetuated. As conformity perpetuates particularly identities among mothers, issues of stigma and deviance play a vital role in the performance of the social construction of motherhood as well. The actors and institutions which contribute to the construction of motherhood also hint at hierarchal tendencies between the parental group and within them. To specifically identify the weight of relationship status in relation to mothers an unfolding of the layers of socioeconomic status, parental status, and the role of women are necessary. Therefore, I examine the gap of evidence which addresses social identity in relation to parental uncoupled status and correlations to stigma and deviance among middle class mothers.

Transitional Politics of Memory: Political Strategies of Managing the Past in Post-Communist Romania

Rusu, M. S.

(Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

The paper examines the politics of memory pursued during Romanian post-communist period in coming to terms with its burdensome past. It constructs a typological model of different paths available to post-dictatorial political elites in coming to terms with the past, ranging from an elusive strategy based on the politics of amnesia deemed to silence the past to a confrontationist stance promoting a politics of anamnesis set to reckon with the legacy of the past. Analysing the political management of the communist past in post-communist Romania, the paper distinguishes between two radically different politics of memory. The first phase of the transition was marked by the strivings of the political heirs of the Communist Party to bury the past in collective oblivion by applying the forgive-and-forget policy. The presidential endorsement of the 'Tismaneanu Report' condemning communism as 'criminal and illegitimate' in 2006 signalled the shift towards a facing-off strategy aiming at recuperating memory and settling the scores with the former totalitarian regime. The paper argues that the official condemnation of the communist regime expresses the political strategy of 'mastering the past' through the double means of 'criminalisation' and 'demonisation.' Reading the debate over Romanian communism in the light of the German Historikerstreit, the paper concludes by making the case for a 'normalizing paradigm' of remembering Romanian communist past. Specifically, it advocates for a comprehensive memory of communism, which fully acknowledges its criminal dimension without being captive to the carceral paradigm of society emphatically put forward by the Tismaneanu Report.

Is Support for Brexit Explained by Personal and Area-Level Economic Struggle? A Longitudinal Analysis Using 8 Waves of Understanding Society

Doebler, S.

(University of Liverpool)

Area-level and individual economic struggle and austerity in the aftermath of the 2007 financial crisis have been intensively discussed as possible drivers of the Brexit vote. Analysts found a correlation between low economic performance of areas and strong leave support in the EU referendum, particularly in suburban and rural areas in England and Wales. This paper aims to understand to what extent individual support for Brexit in 2016 is explained by long-term exposure to area-level and personal economic struggle, controlling for immigration. Are people living in local district authorities that experienced economic decline after the financial crisis more likely to support Brexit than people living in consistently wealthier areas? How does long-term exposure to poverty influence people's inclination to support 'leave'? Due to a scarcity of large-scale longitudinal data, previous accounts are largely limited to cross-sectional and aggregate level data and did not analyse attitudes of individuals nested within regions. This paper presents preliminary results from an ongoing study, linking longitudinal socio-economic data on the level of local authorities/counties to the UK Household longitudinal Study (UKHLS). The analysis uses the most recent UKHLS data (wave 8) on Brexit support available to this project, as well as previous panel waves on individuals in households and regions. Key findings are that Brexit support is strongly related to long-term exposure to individual and area-level economic struggle and that the link between long-term experiences of poverty and support for Brexit is partially explained by the fact that poverty erodes people's sense of political agency.

Social Divisions / Social Identities B

ROOM 221

Communication and the Possibility of Social Solidarity: Innovations and Challenges in Developing Haptic Technology for Deafblind People

Woodin, S.

(University of Leeds)

Recent developments in technology have been enthusiastically welcomed by disabled people (Roulstone et al, 2015). Innovations offer the possibility of improved interpersonal communication as well as less reliance on assistance and

mediation by support workers. For deafblind people, whose communication opportunities have often been limited to people in the immediate physical vicinity, rapid developments in haptic (touch) technology give cause for optimism about future participation in society through better access to environmental information.

This paper reports on an international research project that is developing haptic interfaces in clothing. In explicitly including a focus on the needs and experiences of deafblind people during the development process, the project addresses criticisms about ignoring the needs of disabled people and consequent lack of relevance of technology. However as a science - led initiative, it can only go some way towards addressing the issues raised by disabled people and has a limited engagement with the wider social processes that disabled people cannot ignore.

The implications of the technology for the development of a sense of identity and for greater social solidarity will be analysed. The findings are situated in the context of historical efforts to develop socially relevant products. The paper will also update developments in the interface between disability and technology and offer a critique of simplistic explanations.

Sexuality in the Lives of LGBT* Disabled Young People

Toft, A.

(Coventry University)

Society often denies the sexuality of disabled young people and there has been very little research exploring this issue from their own perspectives. Disabled young people are often denied education and information regarding sexual relationships and have little knowledge about the law and/or their rights to their own sexuality. Emerging research has indicated that disabled LGBT* young people lack information and support concerning their sexuality, and professionals do not feel equipped to support them. Young disabled LGBT* people have a right to express their sexuality and a right to accessible information concerning sexuality. Information should not only discuss sexual activity but LGBT* identity and gender. This project explores the experiences of young disabled LGBT* people (16-25 years) in relation to their identities, needs and knowledge of their rights in this area. Qualitative in-depth accessible interviews were conducted with 15 disabled young people, exploring a range of themes including how disabled young people construct their identities against this backdrop and any unmet support and information needs. The presentation will explore the emerging findings from a 12-month project funded by the British Academy.

The Social Model of Disability in the Context of Identity Politics

Neukirchinger, B.

(Bangor University)

The Social Model of Disability approach has had a lasting impact on the British disability and independent living movement. This decisive critique of social, economic, and architectural barriers and discriminatory attitudes towards people with impairments has had an empowering influence and shifted the focus away from alleged defects of disabled people to their societal exclusion.

However, despite its achievements for the disability movement the Social Model of Disability has been deemed problematic and its validity as a theoretical model has been questioned. One major point of criticism is its assumed anchoring in rigid identity politics that is rooted in a white male perspective and adheres to a totalising Marxist world view. The conflict on what defines disability and / or impairment has raised several issues. Can disability caused by external factors be clearly separated from individual impairments or does impairment have disabling effects regardless of environmental conditions? And how can a monolithic understanding of disability account for intersectional aspects of discrimination, for example gender inequalities and patriarchal power relations? How can different definitions of disability lead to exclusions within the disability movement and what role do stigmatising labels play, for example regarding intellectual impairments, in these arguments?

A discussion of these points will be the focus of my presentation. I want to investigate disability in terms of the tension between a critique of potentially essentialist identity politics and the impact of socio-economic conditions on marginalisation, especially as this longstanding polarising discussion is not yet resolved.

The Importance of Identity for the Deaf Gay Male Community in Britain

Michaels, P.

(Durham University)

The Deaf community is a minority group with the UK population and it is estimated that there are 87,000 Deaf people using British Sign Language as a first or preferred language (British Deaf Association 2017). Another minority group within the UK is the gay community. The latest statistics propose that 1.7% of the UK population is gay/lesbian (ONS, 2017). Therefore, even though impossible to confirm, crude figures would estimate that there are 1,600 gay/lesbian Deaf people in this minority within a minority group.

A person within the Deaf gay community can appreciate the shared experience of both the deaf and gay communities individually who 'have struggled to define themselves to the larger culture as celebrants of identity, rather than victims of pathology, and both are making more strides now than ever before as they petition for societal acceptance and equal rights under the law' (Healy, 2007: 5).

Based on findings from empirical research with Deaf gay men in Britain, my presentation will give an insight into how identity is created for this community and the importance their multiple identities are to them.

Sociology of Education

ROOM 223B

Schooling Youth Cultures in East Asian Education: The Case of High School Rock in Taiwan

Wang, C. C.

(University of Edinburgh)

In sociological research on youth (sub)cultures, there has been a theoretical absence concerning the active role of the educational system in shaping young people's cultural life. Based on a school ethnography conducted with student members of high school rock clubs in Taiwan, this article begins to fill this gap. I analyse how certain schooling structure and institutions – such as academic ranking and exams – frame the way students engage in their rock activities, and how this facilitates the popularity of heavy metal rock and the replication of exam culture in students' rock subculture. Extending Shildrick and Macdonald's use of the term 'leisure career', I suggest that an in-depth analysis of the interplay between young people's 'educational career' and their focused leisure activities can be useful in understanding how specific patterns of decision making shapes young students' everyday culture and contributes to the distinctiveness of their subcultural participation.

Transitions from Higher Education: Identity, Access, Support and Decision-Making

Myers, M., Bhopal, K., Pitkin, C.

(University of Birmingham)

The advent of mass higher education has had a significant impact on graduate transitions and the changing demographics of UK higher education has led to greater diversity amongst the student population (HESA, 2016). This paper explores preliminary findings from a study which examines student transitions from higher education. It focuses on 100 survey questionnaires and 25 in-depth interviews with students who were in the third year of their Social Sciences/Education Studies degrees in three different types of universities (post-1992, MillionPlus and Russell Group). The findings suggest that those students who attend elite Russell Group universities draw on their cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1984) to develop a 'specialisation of consciousness'. These students are mastering the techniques and gaining the knowledge they need to be more successful than their peers at other institutions when making transitions into post graduate study or the labour market. In this process, we argue that students' identities (their ethnicity, gender and socio-economic backgrounds) are key factors which contribute to both their access to and membership of elite institutions and also to their success in acquiring these skills from such institutions. We argue that universities must examine the types of support needed for students from different backgrounds.

Snakes and Ladders: Using Archer's Reflexivity to Understand Agency and Structure in the Higher Education Choices of Further Education Students

Baker, Z.

(University of Sheffield)

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the value in applying Margaret Archer's reflexive modes to FE students' HE decision-making and choices. To do this, I draw on data from a qualitative, longitudinal narrative inquiry that explored how socioeconomically underrepresented FE students made their HE decisions and choices over the course of their post-16 studies. On a conceptual level, the research aimed to identify whether participants' HE decisions and choices were individualised or mediated by structure. I outline how Archer's (2003, 2007, 2012) reflexive modes were adapted to my own inquiry to understand the constellations of enablements and constraints facing participants in their HE decision-making, and importantly, how these were negotiated. Drawing on the key findings of the research, I discuss how participants' different reflexive modes were interpreted, leading to intricate understandings of how agency is exerted in the face of structural constraints. Yet, I also critically reflect on, and question the explanatory power of Archer's work in the context of this research.

Theory A

ROOM 007

Counter-ritual as Protest

Dhanda, M.

(University of Wolverhampton)

Dr B.R. Ambedkar, the Indian jurist, social theorist and political reformer argued that habitual conduct with the backing of religion is not easy to change and that salvation will come only if the caste Hindu is 'made to think and is forced to feel that he must alter his ways'. Thinking through the means of defiance against systematic oppression and stigmatisation of Dalits, he warns against confinement within 'respect for tradition'. His position was opposed to Gandhi's and eventually his chosen path out of caste oppression was conversion. In this paper I consider another possibility of protest, which I term - counter-ritual. Counter-rituals are planned and deliberate challenges to entrenched practices,

which productively deploy deep feelings of transgression. Using examples of some contemporary protests lead by Dalits, this paper portrays counter-ritual as protest. Counter-rituals necessarily require repeated performance, redefining the rules of engagement between participants and observers, often creating unexpected intensities of feeling in both. The paper notes through chosen examples how normalities of habitual conduct are disturbed and leaves open the question whether these disturbances constitute a break with tradition. The paper concludes by assessing whether and to what extent the apologists of caste are 'made to think' and 'forced to feel' when confronted with counter-rituals as protests.

International Community, Anti-Colonial Resistance and the United Nations

Harsant, K.

(University of Warwick)

The United Nations claims to be an organisation that exists to forge transnational bonds through an international community, aimed at protecting international peace and co-operation, and it claims to be grounded in a commitment to the equality of all nations within that space. This narrative of equality however functions to obscure a history of colonial and neocolonial domination as well as a history of anti-colonial solidarity both within and beyond United Nations. Using archival data from the founding of the United Nations at the San Francisco conference of 1945, this paper seeks to address the dismissal of colonial concerns within this context and to consider the implications of this for the UN's ability to fulfill its claims, whilst also contributing to a broader sociological argument about the silencing of particular histories.

Traumas of Modernity? A Multiple Modernities Approach to Rwanda

Palmer, J.

(University of Leeds)

In this paper, I will explore a suggestive though unelaborated claim made by S. N. Eisenstadt in his programmatic 'Multiple Modernities' essay. Here, he claimed that the 1994 genocide which took place in Rwanda represented a 'trauma of modernity', and that it was in an important sense a product of a 'dialogue between seemingly traditional forces and modern reconstruction'. I suggest that the framework pioneered by Eisenstadt, which emphasises a plurality of interpretations and institutionalisations of the 'cultural programme' of modernity, sheds significant light on the historical trajectory of Rwanda in the 20th century. Several advantages emerge from situating this trajectory within the context of the dialogue between tradition and modern reconstruction, not least that it constitutes a substantive response to deconstructions of the Eurocentrism of core concepts in social theory. At the same time, the case of Rwanda also highlights some important omissions or under-elaborated aspects within the 'multiple modernities' approach, namely discussions of the various modalities of colonial rule and attendant processes of racialisation, and the severe limitations placed on postcolonial governments by international and global entanglements. I will also discuss how this argument forms part of my forthcoming book, *Entanglements of Modernity, Colonialism and Genocide: Burundi and Rwanda in Historical-Sociological Perspective*.

Theory B Room 021

Simmel and Shakespeare on Secrets and Lies

Balmer, A., Durrant, M.

(University of Manchester)

Fibs and outright fabrications feature prominently in everyday life but remain comparatively under-studied in sociology. In this paper, we contribute an original source to the sociological exploration of lying and secrecy, by reading Simmel and Shakespeare's texts into each other, and – thereby – gesture towards some modest contributions to the interpretation of Shakespeare's writings on these subjects. Simmel's observations on secrets and lies remain some of the most substantive in social theory, but they sometimes lack nuance, for example by painting social change with too broad a brush, and they largely ignore key issues at stake in this context, such as power and inequality. Shakespeare's plays and sonnets are cluttered with quips, wisdom and insights regarding secrecy and lying, offering a rich set of texts for analysis. They point to an historically situated way of understanding untruth; to forms through which trust and authenticity have been problematized; and to how these various phenomena remain woven into the tapestry of everyday experience. Conducting this analysis, we explore the potential of an interdisciplinary approach, drawing together the disciplines of English literature, history and sociology, to understanding the dark side of truth.

(Un)Troubling Identity Politics: A Cultural Materialist Intervention

Moran, M.

(UCD Dublin)

This paper draws on the cultural materialist paradigm articulated by Raymond Williams to offer a radical historicisation of the idea of identity, with a view to clarifying and resolving some of the issues animating the 'identity politics' debates currently dividing left academia and activism. Building on previous work which analysed the material conditions that gave rise to the contemporary powerful attachment to 'identity' (2015, 2017), I begin from the argument that identity, as it is elaborated in the familiar categories of personal and social identity, is a relatively novel concept in western thought,

politics and culture. This historicisation of the idea of identity provides a new point of departure from which to pursue the issues that arise in the conflict over identity politics in radical and reactionary circles.

Firstly, it allows us to distinguish gender, racial or sexual politics generally from gender-, race- or sex-based identity politics specifically, by recognising the latter to be those forms of group-based activism that mobilise explicitly and meaningfully around the idea of identity. Secondly, it allows us to reflect critically on the strengths and limitations of identity politics – in the specified, restricted sense – by offering a new way of engaging and answering four central questions at stake in the contemporary debates. Do identity politics always tend towards essentialism? What is the relationship between 'identity politics' and 'call-out culture'? Do identity politics inevitably promote a politics of recognition over redistribution? And are the problems of identity politics resolved by reference to intersectionality?

Exploring Epistemic Injustice and Alternative Facts

Pagan, V.

(Newcastle University Business School)

This paper draws on emerging research into ways in which our capacity to know is challenged. It additionally examines the implications for individuals and social groups when those in positions of power manipulate knowledge for their own gain by marginalising and undermining the knowledge of others. In the extreme, 'gaslighting' may be used by such powerful individuals, that is, to cause others to question their own knowledge to the extent that they are silenced through a loss of security in their own knowledge. Identities, communities and solidarities may be challenged at best and dismantled at worst. The relationship between such epistemic injustice and related concepts of communicative direction, such as propaganda, bullshit, and lying, is discussed. Connections are made between this and Bourdieu's two notions of: symbolic power, that is, the power to influence what is accepted as order; and world making, that is the power to set the agenda for how things are and/or should be. Through an analysis of news media relating to the behaviours of political actors in the UK and the US, issues relating to the control of knowledge are explored. The extent to which certain people's knowledge may be privileged and marginalised is shown. Some initial thoughts on the implications of this for democratic engagement are presented for discussion.

Who Acts and What Matters? Political Ontology, Power, and Agency in the 'Neoliberal University'

Bacevic, J.

(University of Cambridge)

Sociological accounts of change in the domain of knowledge production in the UK tend to include actors ranging from human such as academics, students, and managers, to non-human such as metrics, rankings, and algorithms. This presentation focuses on theoretical underpinnings and political implications of these ontologies. It compares relative weight attributed to each group from within specific perspectives in social theory – from Marxism, through Foucauldian approaches, to STS and ANT – and shows how accounts of change differ in relation to which group of actors is attributed ontological (and moral) primacy. It argues that the increasing focus on non-human actors (or actants, in Latour's sense) can come at the expense of a minute analysis of inequalities that persist within and between groups of actors in the 'neoliberal' university, such as early-career and more established researchers, but that these are not necessarily rendered more visible through a Marxist lens. In conclusion, it discusses whether it is possible to combine these approaches in a way that offers a useful roadmap for building solidarity in the context of the transformation of higher education and research, and, by implication, what this means for the capacity of social theory, and especially critical social theory, to deliver insights relevant to social struggles today.

Capitalist Existentialism as a Space for/of Critique

Musilek, K.

(Durham University)

In this paper I entertain the idea of 'capitalist existentialism'. By capitalist existentialism I mean the questioning of individual's purpose and existence in relation to the sphere of business, work and economic life which occurs in a context of contemporary capitalist relations to oneself and others. This reflection often centres on the consideration of a good life or a life worth living. My reflection on this phenomenon stems from ethnographic research in a 'coliving' which is a type of communal living of entrepreneurs and tech industry workers. I explore the ways in which capitalist existentialism – which is a form of critique - can be addressed by critical theory. Understanding 'critique' not as an exclusive domain of critical theory but as a 'thing of this world' and an ever present feature of modern subjectivity (Boland, 2013, 2014), we should be ready to admit that critique can occur in unexpected contexts. Instances of 'critical' thought in context of capitalist production were mostly understood so far as 'incorporation' of critical thought by corporations for instrumental ends (Fleming, 2014; Rose, 1999). I pose a question if presence of 'capitalist existentialism' in these contexts can instead be understood as an opportunity for engagement of critical theorists with important question of life in capitalism. I conclude by thoughts on the way this engagement might look like, what is the role of ethics in this engagement, and reflect on obstacles of this kind of engagement in fuelling a progressive social change.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
ROOM 401

Precarity, Choice and Control in Extending Working Lives

Lain, D.

(Newcastle University)

According to Standing (2011), older people are now a key component of the 'precariat', as they increasingly take 'low wage dead end jobs' to supplement their meagre pensions. This paper argues that precarity is a useful concept for making sense of the position of older workers, but it is a complex phenomenon. We argue that Standing is right to argue that financial pressures increase a sense of precarity among older people today. However, it is important to note that this includes feelings of precarity among people in long-term jobs, not just those seeking new work. Precarity is experienced by older workers as a form of uncertainty, or 'ontological precarity', about their work/retirement paths. It is argued that in order to fully make sense of how this is experienced by individuals you need to take into account the interacting influences of precarious jobs, households and welfare states. Having developed a framework for doing this, we present qualitative research on two groups of workers in precarious employment: hospitality workers, and employees working in a local government environment undergoing large budget cuts. The paper explores how feelings of precarity differed depending upon the interaction between individuals' job, household and financial circumstances. In the context of rapidly rising state pension ages and changing workplaces, we suggest that this form of 'in-work precarity' is going to become much more widespread.

Webs Of Obligation: Grandparenting, Employment, and the Intergenerational Organisation of Work and Care in the UK

Airey, L., Lain, D., Loretto, W.

(University of Edinburgh Business School)

In recent years, 'older workers' (aged 50+) have faced growing pressures in terms of both their paid work and unpaid caring roles. Successive UK governments have introduced a range of policy measures designed to extend working life beyond the age of 65, such as raising the state pension age and abolishing mandatory retirement age. At the same time, large-scale survey data suggest that, in the UK, between a quarter and a third of families with dependent children rely on grandparents to provide childcare whilst parents are at work. In the context of increasing demands upon grandparents to work longer whilst also providing childcare support, it is important to examine whether and how grandparents' choices about their own working lives relate to the working patterns and associated childcare needs of their adult children.

This paper, based on empirical research undertaken in the UK, aims to contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between grandparents' paid employment and the informal childcare that they provide for their grandchildren. We present qualitative data from in-depth interviews with 60 grandparents who regularly provide childcare. Our analysis points to the intergenerational organisation of work and care within families and highlights how decisions made by grandparents and their adult children regarding work and childcare are shaped by the socio-economic, geographical and cultural contexts within which different family members are located. The gendered dimensions of grandparental care are also explored through comparison of grandfathers' and grandmothers' accounts of work and care.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B

ROOM 418

Police Culture: A Force Within?

Thomas, E.

(Middlesex University)

This presentation will examine police culture from the bottom up and the centre out.

Academic writing on police occupational culture appears to give primacy to the template utilized in methodological approach of participant observation. This has been accompanied by interviews with either 'management cops', who offer their vision of a culture they no longer inhabit; or with the constituents of police culture. Typically, writing on police culture has either been undertaken by retired 'management cops' or academics without a practitioner background.

There are inherent problems with this approach. In the past it has promoted the impression that police occupational culture is homogeneous and intransigent. It has failed to recognise that police officers have a choice whether or not to participate in prescribed behaviours. This has perpetuated a perceived wisdom or Sklansky (2010) 'mental schema' that this behaviour is deviant; or, that they subscribe to secret codes and norms that are at odds with the 'Principals of Policing' espoused by Peel and Maynard.

This presentation will concentrate on the apparent growing antithesis between the 'management cops' and the constituents of 'police culture' following the introduction of New Public Management and Key Performance Indicators. It will examine definitions of culture from Williams (1975) to Waddington (1999) to explore if policing culture could be considered as just another set of workplace based practices, similar to those found in other workplaces.

The Home and the Moral Economy of Labour Relations: Unions' Stewards in Israel and the Ways They Symbolize Home

Nissim, G.

(Ruppin Academic Centre)

The concept of home can be theorized in many ways, including as micro social order (Douglass 1991) or as a stable inner-place in a fluid modern world (Berger et al., 1973). Considering the workplace as a 'home', this lecture suggests understanding it as a key symbol that justifies claims of political rights.

The research is based on ethnographic study of Israeli unions' shop floor units in 2005-2009 and in 2013, and on analysis of the unions' documents.

The findings reveal that unions' stewards defined their company/workplace as a 'home' in order to justify their claims of self-organization, their right to direct employment relations (instead of being employed by third part), their share of the company's profits, and to be harnessed themselves together with the employers 'to save the company in time of crisis' and not carrying the burden of such crises all by themselves.

The 'home' metaphor can also be understood in terms of moral economy (Thompson 1971). While companies' owners conceive it as an instrument to extract wealth, and therefore see workers in terms of benefits and liabilities; the stewards perceive the company in a wider manner. They interpret production as a form of social relationship, work as identity, and the workplace as community. The symbolization of 'home' can be also contextualized in the backdrop of the neoliberal hegemony, when an alternative ideology is still inaccessible. Hence, the usage of the basic yet powerful home metaphor seems as political act to assert the workers' social rights.

Where Humanity Works: Cooperative Values in Work and at Work and the Post-Capitalist Community

Manley, J.

(University of Central Lancashire)

This paper discusses the quality of cooperative values in the workplace; how the pursuit of these values can create a mini-community at work, which has the potential to spread out into the community, generating a sense of democracy and participation, where wealth building becomes an ethical pursuit for the common good. Based on research (Manley et al (2015) 'A Psychosocial Study of Co-operative Culture in A Co-operative Business') into cooperative culture in Mondragón – famous for its network of cooperative businesses – and follow up research (Manley, and Froggett (2016) 'Co-operative Activity in Preston') into the cooperative potential of a post industrial town in England – Preston - the paper suggests that the application of cooperative values to economic strategies can lead to a framework for a new structure for living, which we might decide to call 'post-capitalist' and/or 'post growth'. The paper takes as its starting point literature on the health and wellbeing effects of social enterprise on community, (e.g. Roy, M.J., et al., 'The potential of social enterprise to enhance health and well-being: A model and systematic review', *Social Science & Medicine* (2014)), and traces the connections between increased health and happiness of the cooperative workforce and the communities that they create. The research employs an innovative psycho-social approach to explore the values of cooperative workers and demonstrates how the pursuit of rewards other than capitalist wealth – rewards based on employment, autonomy, empowerment, democracy, solidarity and enhanced relationships – are genuine and achievable goals for communities.

Employee-ownership, Solidarity and Identity: A Workers' Perspective

Preminger, J.

(Cardiff Business School)

This paper presents findings from the first stage of ongoing research into a successful business transitioning from ownership by the founder to employee-ownership (EO). Ambitious claims have been made about the benefits of EO for worker participation and voice, along with research into the resilience, profitability and competitiveness of employee-owned companies. However, little research investigates the transition process itself, particularly from the point of view of workers involved.

Based on in-depth interviews of managers and workers, this paper aims to identify key concerns among workers, and highlights the process of developing an ethical business identity, detached from the founder-owner, as a form of brand protection. However, some workers challenge the narratives of solidarity spread by management, while others are concerned about who will be included in EO, noting the use of agency workers for example. This raises questions about defining the borders of the emerging entity, and whether alternative ownership models merely recreate internal workforce divisions, leaving some to enjoy a kind of 'solidarity in privilege'.

EO is attracting increasing attention as an alternative to standard business models, particularly in light of UK government support as embodied in the Nuttall Review and the Finance Act 2014. Among some workers, EO is seen as a challenge to business practices which since 2008 are often perceived as irresponsible and socially unsustainable. This research, then, is a timely and important exploration of EO's potential and the issues that must be addressed by companies taking this route.

