Est. 1841 | YORK ST JOHN UNIVERSITY

Cock, Steven (2018) A ‘Modest’ Endeavour? A Sociological Analysis of Power-struggles surrounding the Emergence of Female Competitors in Competitive Swimming, c.1870s-1920s. In: Identity, Community and Social Solidarity: British Sociological Association 2018 Annual Conference. Durham, BSA Publications Ltd, p. 138

Downloaded from: https://ray.yorksj.ac.uk/id/eprint/10371/

The version presented here may differ from the published version or version of record. If you intend to cite from the work you are advised to consult the publisher's version: https://www.britsoc.co.uk/media/24644/ac2018_programme.pdf

Research at York St John (RaY) is an institutional repository. It supports the principles of open access by making the research outputs of the University available in digital form. Copyright of the items stored in RaY reside with the authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full text items free of charge, and may download a copy for private study or non-commercial research. For further reuse terms, see licence terms governing individual outputs. Institutional Repositories Policy Statement

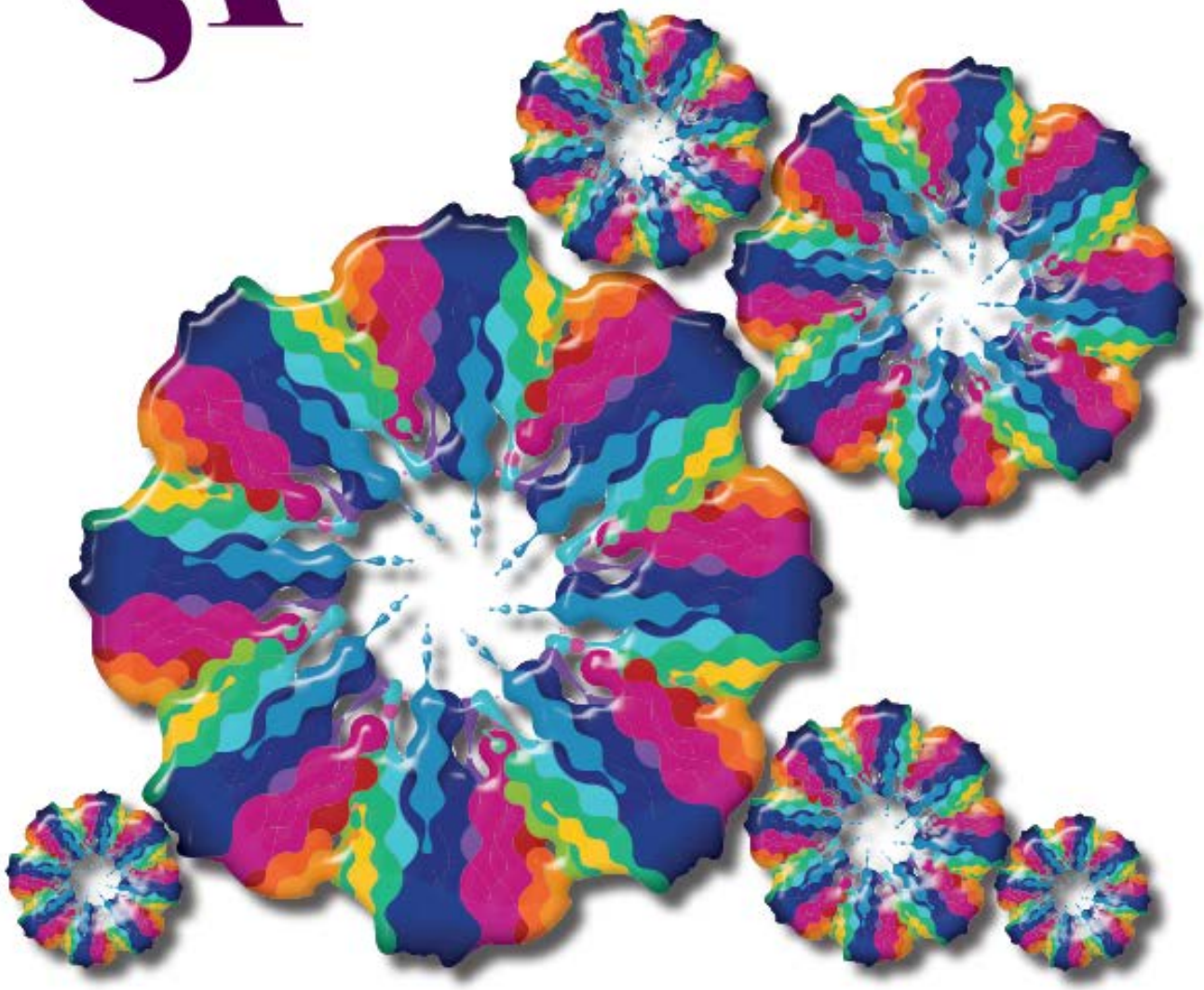
RaY

Research at the University of York St John

For more information please contact RaY at ray@yorksj.ac.uk

2018 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Northumbria University
Tuesday 10 to Thursday 12 April



Identity, Community and Social Solidarity

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Kimberlé Crenshaw : UCLA
Omar Kahn : Runnymede Trust
Gregor McLennan : University of Bristol

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

www.britsoc.co.uk #britsoc18

Challenging Social Hierarchies and Inequalities

2019 ANNUAL CONFERENCE
University of Glasgow
Wednesday 24 to Friday 26 April

Identity, Community and Social Solidarity

BSA Annual Conference 2018
Northumbria University, Newcastle
Tuesday 10 - Thursday 12 April 2018

CONTENTS

Welcome 5
Delegate Information 7
Conference Programme at a Glance 13
Conference Programme Grid.....18
Plenary – Kimberlé Crenshaw 25
Plenary – Omar Khan 27
Philip Abrams Memorial Prize.....28
Plenary – Gregor McLennan.....31
Stream Plenaries.....34
Special Activities.....434
Annual Members' Meeting 47
Poster Presentations 48
Tuesday Paper Sessions – Programme in Detail.....58
Wednesday Paper Sessions – Programme in Detail.....134
Thursday Paper Sessions – Programme in Detail.....210
Index by First Named Author 2776
Floor Plans 2943

© 2018 BSA Publications Ltd.

BSA Publications Ltd is a subsidiary of the British Sociological Association (BSA), registered in England and in Wales. Company Number: 01245771. Registered Offices: Chancery Court, Belmont Business Park, Belmont, Durham, DH1 1TW. VAT Registration Number: 416961243.

Please note that the views expressed and any advertisements are not necessarily those of the BSA or BSA Publications Ltd. While every care is taken to provide accurate information, neither the BSA, the Trustees nor the contributors undertake any liability for any error or omission.

The abstracts in this volume are not for reproduction without the prior permission of the author. All rights reserved. This publication may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express permission of the British Sociological Association.

ISBN: 978-0-904569-53-7

The cover of this document has been printed onto Lumi silk, which is accredited to the Forest Stewardship Scheme and manufactured to the international environmental standard from sustained forests. The inner pages are printed onto Explorer paper, which is a natural and biodegradable product made from renewable resources.

WELCOME

Welcome to the British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2018 at Northumbria University in Newcastle upon Tyne. The theme of the 2018 conference is 'Identity, Community and Social Solidarity'. It is a pleasure to announce that Kimberlé Crenshaw, Omar Khan and Gregor McLennan will address the conference in three thought-provoking plenaries on this main theme.

In addition to these plenaries, delegates have the opportunity to attend presentations on a wide range of topics. The conference is organised in streams designed to represent the major areas of research with which sociologists are engaged. These streams are open to any topic on which people are currently working, enabling delegates to meet with colleagues in their areas of interest and explore a variety of topics as well. Many of the streams also include a Stream Plenary which brings key speakers together to reflect on the conference theme from particular sociological perspectives.

There are also a number of open streams (Frontiers) providing a forum for new, innovative and multidisciplinary work. This year, these streams include topics such as psychosocial studies, publishing workshops, disability studies and many more, further enriching the wealth of topics to be explored. This conference format results in a rich and challenging programme and it is hoped that every delegate will find the same this year.

A conference of this magnitude and breadth depends on the efforts of many committed individuals. Great thanks are due to all those who have helped with the organisation of the conference, particularly the coordinators of the conference streams:

Stream name	**Stream coordinator contact name**
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	Emma Jackson Kirsteen Paton
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Garry Crawford Gaynor Bagnall
Environment and Society	Tom Roberts
Families and Relationships	Jo Woodiwiss Alison Lamont Esmee Hanna
Frontiers	Janice McLaughlin
Lifecourse	Helene Snee
Medicine, Health and Illness	Ewen Speed Paul Whybrow
Methodological Innovations	Emma Uprichard
Race, Ethnicity and Migration	Ipek Demir Rima Saini
Rights, Violence and Crime	Victoria Canning Alice Nah Michele Grigolo
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Stevienna de Saille Huw Davies Ros Williams Julia Swallow
Social Divisions/Social Identities	Rachel Hale Jamie Halsall
Sociology of Education	Nicola Ingram Michael Ward
Sociology of Religion	Rachael Shillitoe
Theory	Matt Dawson Charlie Masquelier Susie Scott
Work, Employment and Economic Life	Maria Adamson Jonathan Preminger Rachel Cohen Jill Timms

Welcome

We would also like to express our appreciation for the support of our sponsors and exhibitors. The Exhibition Area includes exhibitions from many organisations that offer services and information for conference delegates. Please take some time between sessions to visit these exhibitors.

Main Conference Sponsor

SAGE
www.sagepub.co.uk

The BSA would like to thank SAGE Publications for supporting the funding for 20 BSA Concessionary Members at this year's annual conference at Northumbria University.

Sponsors and Exhibitors

- British Sociological Association
- Cambridge University Press
- Emerald Publishing
- Frontiers
- Manchester University Press
- MAXQDA
- Oxford University Press
- Palgrave Macmillan
- Bristol University Press/Policy Press
- Routledge, Taylor & Francis
- SAGE
- University College London
- Wiley Blackwell/Polity

Finally, thanks to everyone for travelling to Newcastle and contributing to a conference we all hope will be enjoyable and stimulating.

Aminu Audu, Shona Hilton, Janice McLaughlin, Aaron Winter
BSA Annual Conference Organising Committee

DELEGATE INFORMATION

The BSA Annual Conference 2018 is being hosted by Northumbria University. Conference registration and exhibition space can be found at the Exhibition Area, Northumbria University, City Campus East 1, Business and Law Building, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST. Sessions will take place on City Campus East (CCE).

REGISTRATION/HELP DESK

BSA staff will be available in the Exhibition Area, City Campus East (CCE) to register delegates at the following times:

Tuesday 10 April	08:30 - 17:00
Wednesday 11 April	08:30 - 17:00
Thursday 12 April	08:30 - 14:00

At registration, you will be given your conference pack, including the Conference Programme and Abstract Book and your conference badge.

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

Staff will be available in the Exhibition Area, City Campus East (CCE), ready to answer any delegate queries.

CONTACT AT THE CONFERENCE

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

Alternatively, urgent messages can be communicated by telephone using the BSA Events mobile phone number: (+44) (0)7825 157 068. These messages will be displayed on the conference message board.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Transport to and from the venue

Road

Travelling by road is easy, with a network of major roads, including the A1(M) from the south and Scotland and the A69 from the west, linking Newcastle with the rest of the country. Once you're here, just park up in one of the many well-signposted car parks.

City-centre car parks

The following car parks are within walking distance of the campus:

Name	Postcode	Approx. walking time to campus	Charge*
Claremont Road	NE2 4AN	2 minutes	£1.30 per hour
Morden Street	NE1 7RQ	6 minutes	£1.70 per hour
John Dobson Street NCP	NE1 8HL	6 minutes	£6.30 per day (if parking before 09:30) or £15.00 over 4 hours (after 09:30).
Q Park Stowell Street	NE1 4YB	6 minutes	£11.00 for up to 8 hours

Delegate Information

Eldon Square	NE1 7RZ	7 minutes	£2.00 per hour
Eldon Garden	NE1 7RT	7 minutes	£1.70 per hour for first 3 hours or £7.00 per day
Dean Street	NE1 1PG	15 minutes	£1.40 per hour

*Prices correct as at June 2017. We advise you to check prices with the car park directly.

Rail
Experience fantastic views of the Quayside as you roll into Newcastle Central Station by rail. With regular trains from London, the north-west and Scotland, it's never been easier to get here.
Newcastle Central Station is on the east coast main line and directly accessible from London King's Cross, Glasgow and Edinburgh.
The university can be reached easily from Newcastle Central Station using the metro. Haymarket metro station is opposite the campus and only two stops from Central Station.
The campus is approximately 18 minutes' walk from the train station; please see directions below. A taxi rank is also outside the station.

Newcastle is a very compact city, so getting around is easy! It has one of the best integrated transport systems in the country, centred upon the metro system and extensive bus networks.
Excellent bus and metro services run between our two Newcastle campuses and we also operate our own free bus service during both semesters. Visit the nexus website www.nexus.org.uk/metro to plan your journey.

Metro
The Tyne and Wear Metro is a great-value, quick and easy way to get around the region. Travel from Newcastle Gateshead to the airport in about 20 minutes, or to the coast and Sunderland in 30 minutes. Buy tickets before travelling and save money by getting a Metro DaySaver ticket or a Pop Pay As You Go card if you're making a few journeys.

Buses
Tyne and Wear Day Rover tickets are great value, offering unlimited travel (including metro and Shields Ferry). You can buy these and individual tickets on board the bus. Go North East branded buses take passengers to some of the region's favourite attractions and are easy to spot in town. Look out for the Quaylink buses connecting city-centre attractions, the Ten to Metrocentre and the Waggonway 28/28A to Beamish Museum. The Angel 21 bus takes passengers from the city centre to the Angel of the North www.nexus.org.uk/bus

Taxis
Newcastle has a very walkable city centre; however, if you need a taxi, there are plenty of companies to choose from, including EastCoast Taxis (0191 253 3777), LA Taxis (0191 287 7777) and Uber.

Places to Eat

Restaurant	Address	Website
Tyneside Bar Café	10-12 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 6QG 10 minutes' walk	www.tynesidecinema.co.uk/food-and-drink/tyneside-bar-cafe
Miller & Carter Steakhouse	26 Mosley Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1DF 15 minutes' walk	www.millerandcarter.co.uk/restaurants/north-east/millerandcarternewcastle
As You Like It	Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1DB 10 minutes' walk	www.asyoulikeitjesmond.com/home.html
The Botanist	26 Grey Street Unit 13/14, Old Monument Mall, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7AL 10 minutes' walk	www.thebotanist.uk.com/locations/newcastle
Pleased to Meet You	High Bridge Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1EW 15 minutes' walk	http://ptmy-newcastle.co.uk
Jamie's Italian	Grey Street Newcastle Unit 3 Monument Mall Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7AL 10 minutes' walk	www.jamieoliver.com/italian/restaurants/newcastle
The Laundrette	48 Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1TT 15 minutes' walk	http://thelaundretteuk.com
The Gate: Za Za Bazaar TGI Fridays Nando's Pizza Hut	Newgate Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5TG 15 minutes' walk	www.thegatenewcastle.co.uk
intu Eldon Square: • Porterhouse Butcher and Grill • Giraffe • Big Mussel • Crepeaffaire • The Alchemist • George's Great British Kitchen • Chaophraya • PizzaStorm • Bella Italia • TGI Fridays • Frankie & Benny's • Red's True Barbeque • Wagamama	Northumberland Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7DE Additional entrances at: Greys Monument: NE1 6EE Old Eldon Monument: NE1 6JG	https://intu.co.uk/eldonsquare/restaurants

Delegate Information

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is not included in your conference registration.

CONFERENCE MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS

Tea and Coffee

Refreshments will be served at the Exhibition Area, City Campus East (CCE) throughout the day. Please make full use of the various service points to avoid queues.

Lunch

Your conference badge must be worn at all times for security reasons and for meal provision. All registered delegates can collect lunch from the food points in the City Campus East (CCE) Restaurant and Café.

Tuesday 10 April	12:30 - 13:30
Wednesday 11 April	12:30 - 13:30
Thursday 12 April	12:30 - 13:30

Conference Dinner

Wednesday 11 April from 19:15 to 00:00
The conference dinner must be pre-booked on your booking form. The dinner will take place at the Biscuit Factory on Stoddart Street, NE2 1AN. The dress code is smart casual.

Special Dietary Requirements

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

Other Meals

No breakfast or evening meals will be provided at the conference. There are a variety of options for evening meals in Newcastle, including a number of bars and restaurants within easy reach of the university.

LUGGAGE STORAGE

During the conference, luggage storage is provided free of charge in Room 226, Second Floor, CCE. The opening times are as follows:

Tuesday 10 April	08:30 - 19:00
Wednesday 11 April	08:30 - 19:00
Thursday 12 April	08:30 - 17:00

INTERNET ACCESS

Wireless Internet Connection

Wireless internet is available within the conference venue. **Please use your own laptop or mobile device if you wish to use this facility, as neither the venue nor the BSA will provide laptops or computers.**

Visitors that are not able to connect via Eduroam can use the free Cloud WiFi network 'WiFi Guest' to access the Internet via their own equipment while on campus, e.g. visitors who are attendees of an event or conference. Here are the steps to get connected:

- From the device, connect to the network 'WiFi Guest'.
- Open a web browser.

Note: if you receive a Certificate notice, select Proceed Anyway to continue:

- On The Cloud landing page, locate the box Get online at Northumbria University and click Go.
- Scroll down to select Create Account.
- Enter some details and the account will be created.
- The device will then be connected to WiFi Guest.

Sociology resources from SAGE Publishing

Books | Journals | Video

Visit our stand or find us online.

Explore our new book titles in Sociology.
For more information, visit **uk.sagepub.com/sociology**

SAGE publishes over 180 journals in Sociology and related fields.
For more information, visit **sagepub.com/journals**

The SAGE Video Sociology Collection offers more than 120 hours of streaming video and includes a breadth of video types such as case studies, tutorials and footage of real life professional contexts to support students and researchers at all levels.

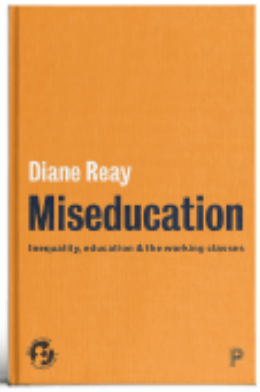
For your free **30 day trial**, visit us at **sk.sagepub.com/video**

SAGE Publishing

21st Century Standpoints Series

Accessible, social and political commentary from Policy Press and the British Sociological Association

What are the 21st century challenges shaping our lives today and in the future? This exciting new series seeks to showcase lively, disruptive, progressive writers – established and emerging – who reach beyond the academy. Cosmopolitan in vision and scope, included works will be based on striking ideas and robust evidence, providing a powerful platform for both scholarly and public debate. Bringing pressing public issues to the general reader, scholars and students these books will offer standpoints to shape public conversations at this time of social, political, economic and cultural disruption. They will move beyond simple critique to propose better ways of understanding, and living in, our world.



Miseducation: Inequality, education and the working classes

Diane Reay

"This searing critique of how schools and universities fail the working class and reproduce inequalities should be at the heart of contemporary debates on education." **Andrew Sayer, University of Lancaster**

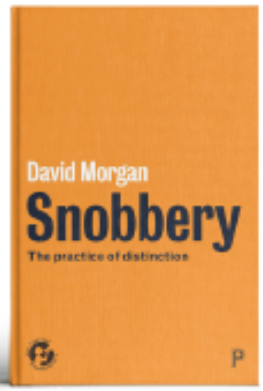
PB £12.99 ISBN 978-1447330653 EPUB £12.99 ISBN 978-1447330660
ALSO AVAILABLE ON AMAZON KINDLE

Making sense of Brexit: Democracy, Europe and uncertain futures

Victor Seidler

"What hope for us now Brexit has brutally exposed the chasm between us in class, generation and region? Victor Seidler shows the price we paid for inequality - and how to repair the damage." **Polly Toynbee, The Guardian**

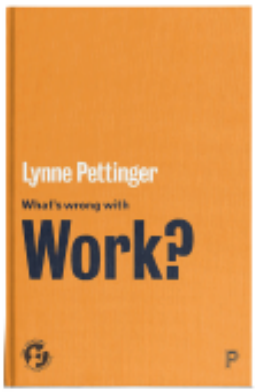
PB £14.99 ISBN 978-1447345206 EPUB £14.99 ISBN 978-1447345220
ALSO AVAILABLE ON AMAZON KINDLE



Coming soon!

Snobbery: The practices of distinction

David Morgan
PB £12.99 ISBN 978-1447340348
EPUB £12.99 ISBN 978-1447340362
ALSO AVAILABLE ON AMAZON KINDLE
July 2018



Coming soon!

What's wrong with work?

Lynne Pettinger
PB £12.99 ISBN 978-1447340089
EPUB £12.99 ISBN 978-1447341031
ALSO AVAILABLE ON AMAZON KINDLE
Jan 2019

Policy Press will be launching this series at the conference. Visit our stand with all books available at conference discount.

Conference Programme at a Glance

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – TUESDAY

Tuesday 10 April 2018

08:30 - 17:00	Conference Registration	CCE Foyer
09:00 - 10:30	**Paper Session 1**	**See Programme in Detail – Tuesday**
10:30 - 11:00	Break	Exhibition Space, CCE
11:00 - 12:30	**Paper Session 2**	**See Programme in Detail – Tuesday**
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch HAPS Meeting	CCE Restaurant and Café Room 024, CCE
13:30 - 15:00	Welcome to the Conference **Plenary: Kimberlé Crenshaw** Presentation of the BSA Distinguished Service to British Sociology Award	Room 001, CCE
15:00 - 15:30	Break	Exhibition Space, CCE
15:30 - 17:00	**Paper Session 3**	**See Programme in Detail – Tuesday**
17:15 - 18:15	**Stream Plenaries/Special Activities**	
	Medicine, Health and Illness *On Not-Knowing, Ignorance and Health* **Judith Green**	**Room 001, CCE**
	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space *Class, Race and Place Belonging* **Anoop Nayak**	**Room 002, CCE**
	Sociology of Religion *The Role of Religion During Times of Austerity* **Andrew Orton, Kristin Aune, Dawn Llewellyn**	**Room 003, CCE**
	Work, Employment and Economic Life *'Good Work' and Alternative Organisations: Emancipatory or Bubbles of Privilege in a World of McJobs?* **David Hesmondhalgh, Ruth Yeoman, Marisol Sandoval, Christopher Land**	**Room 401, CCE**
	Academy of Social Sciences *Positive Prospects: Careers for Sociology and Other Social Science Graduates – and Why Number and Data Skills Matter* **Sharon Witherspoon**	**Room 402, CCE**
18:15 - 18:45	BSA Annual Members' Meeting	CCE Restaurant and Café
18:45 - 19:45	Publishers' Drinks Reception President's Drop-In Session **Poster Presentations**	Exhibition Space, CCE

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – WEDNESDAY

Wednesday 11 April 2018

08:30 - 17:00	Conference Registration	CCE Foyer
09:30 - 10:30	**Stream Plenaries/Special Activities**	
	Sociology of Education *Meritocracy: Pasts, Presents and Futures* **Anselma Gallinat, Lisa Garforth, Ruth Graham and Geoff Payne**	**Room 001, CCE**
	Race, Ethnicity and Migration *Identity, Solidarity and Resistance* **Nasar Meer, Nisha Kapoor**	**Room 003, CCE**
	Culture, Media, Sport and Food *Sport and Leisure in the (Re)creation of Identities* **Aarti Ratna, Paul Campbell, Jayne Caudwell**	**Room 401, CCE**
10:30 - 11:00	Break	Exhibition Space, CCE
11:00 - 12:30	**Paper Session 4**	**See Programme in Detail – Wednesday**
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	CCE Restaurant and Café
	BSA Specialist and Study Group Meetings	Please see list at the BSA stand
13:30 - 15:00	**Paper Session 5**	**See Programme in Detail – Wednesday**
15:00 - 15:30	Break	Exhibition Space, CCE
15:30 - 17:00	**Paper Session 6/Pecha Kucha Sessions**	**See Programme in Detail – Wednesday**
17:15 - 18:45	**Plenary: Omar Khan**	**Room 001, CCE**
	Philip Abrams Memorial Prize Presentation	
19:15 - 00:00	Newcastle University and Northumbria University Drinks Reception Conference Dinner (must be pre-booked)	The Biscuit Factory

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – THURSDAY

Thursday 12 April 2018

08:30 - 14:00	Conference Registration	CCE Foyer
09:00 - 10:30	**Round-table Sessions**	**See Programme in Detail – Thursday**
10:30 - 11:00	Break	Exhibition Space, CCE
11:00 - 12:30	**Paper Session 7**	**See Programme in Detail – Thursday**
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	CCE Restaurant and Café
12:30 - 13:30	**Study Group Convenors' and Stream Coordinators' Lunch**	**Corporate Hub, 4th Floor, CCE**
13:30 - 15:00	**Plenary: Gregor McLennan**	**Room 001, CCE**
	BBC Ethnography Prize presented by Laurie Taylor	
15:00 - 15:15	Break	Exhibition Space, CCE
	Poster Presentations	
15:15 - 16:45	**Paper Session 8**	**See Programme in Detail – Thursday**
17:00 - 18:00	**Stream Plenaries/Special Activities**	
	Sociology Journal Special Event *Social Inequalities in Contemporary Britain*	**Room 001, CCE**
	Families and Relationships *Understanding and Communicating about Fatherhood: Sociologists and Others* **Esther Dermott**	**Room 002, CCE**
	Science, Technology and Digital Studies *Thresholds: The Biopolitics of Entanglement in STS* **Nik Brown, Anne Kerr**	**Room 003, CCE**
	Theory *Reimagining the social: Utopia, Sociology and Fiction* **Lisa Garforth**	**Room 401, CCE**
18:00	Conference closes	

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME GRID – TUESDAY

	CCE									
	001	**002**	**003**	**401**	**402**	**223B**	**007**	**223A**	**024**	**221**
08:30 - 17:00	**Registration – CCE Foyer**									
09:00 - 10:30 **Paper Session 1**	**DIV A** Bermingham, P. Hashem, R. McMahon, G. Perheentupa, I.	**CIT A** Varriale, S. McGhee, D. Vickers, T. Hutchings, S.	**REM A - SE** Boccagni, P. Blunt, C. Pechurina, A.	**WEEL A** Friedman, S. Warren, T. Cook, R.	**FAM A** Mullan, K. Mitchell, G. Zhu, Y. Eerola, P.	**EDU** Henry, P. Danvers, E. Vincent, C. Pinson, H.	**THE - SE** Walkerdine, S. Studdert, D. Bailey, M.	**CUL** Gemar, A. Law, G.	**MED** Karlsen, S. Scrimgeour, G. Hale, R.	**DIV B** Lizama, A. Biggs, M. Altreiter, C. Harding, N.
10:30 - 11:00	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**									
11:00 - 12:30 **Paper Session 2**	**DIV A** Humphrey, R. Pilcher, K. Chen, J. Arun, S.	**FRO - SE** Walker, C. Edwards, R. MacDonald, R. Hine, C.	**REM A** Dobernack, J. Rigby, J. Kerrigan, N Rajan-Rankin, S.	**WEEL A** Butler, C. Beck, V. Land, C. Croitoru, A.	**FAM A** Anderson, S. Woodiwiss, J. Palmer, C. Lahad, K.	**EDU** Siddiqui, N. Maier, R. Wrigley, L. Abrahams, J.	**THE - SE** Alldred, P. Fairchild, N. Beckett, A. Fox, N.	**CUL** Vandevoordt, R. Oncini, F. Patgiri, R.	**MED** Seguin, M. Gugushvili, A. McCourt, C.	**DIV B** Bailey, G. Alichie, B. Vanke, A. Sonmez, B.
12:30 - 13:30	**Lunch – CCE Restaurant and Café**									
13:30 - 15:00	**Plenary Speech – Room 001** **Kimberlé Crenshaw** ***From Shattered Ceilings to a Broken Democracy: The Post-Racial Condition of Trump's America***									
15:00 - 15:30	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**									
15:30 - 17:00 **Paper Session 3**	**DIV A - SE** Richardson, D. Cummings, J. Hines, S.	**CIT A** Mancuso, J. Madar, P. Heng, T.	**REM A** Wilson, A. Adams, P. Massoumi, N. Vickers, T.	**WEEL A** Dietrich, H. Nadim, M.	**FAM A** Guest, C. Formby, E. Mia, S. Jackson, S.	**EDU - SE** Finn, K. Abrahams, J. Ingram, N. Formby, A.	**THE - SE** Dawson, M. Davis, M. Dawson, M. Wood, S.	**CUL** Li, E. Mitterfellner, O.	**MED** Simpson, P. Jackson, K. Tomomatsu, I. Brooks, J.	**DIV B** Kong, S-T. Dytham, S. Taumberger, K.
17:15 - 18:15 **Stream Plenaries/Special Activities**	Medicine, Health & Illness	Cities, Mobilities, Place & Space	Sociology of Religion	Work, Employment & Economic Life	Academy of Social Sciences Special Event					
18:15 - 18:45	BSA Annual Members' Meeting – CCE Restaurant and Café									
18:45 - 19:45	Publishers' Drinks Reception President's Drop-In Session Poster Presentations									

Key

CIT	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
CUL	Culture, Media, Sport and Food
DIV	Social Divisions/Social Identities
EDU	Sociology of Education
ENV	Environment and Society
FAM	Families and Relationships
FRO	Frontiers
LIFE	Lifecourse
MED	Medicine, Health and Illness
METH	Methodological Innovations
REL	Sociology of Religion
REM	Race, Ethnicity and Migration
RIG	Rights, Violence and Crime
STS	Science, Technology and Digital Studies
THE	Theory
WEEL	Work, Employment and Economic Life

Conference Programme Grid

	CCE								
	222	**213**	**224C**	**418**	**008**	**021**	**214**	**410**	**218**
08:30 -17:00	**Registration –CCE Foyer**								
09:00 -10:30 **Paper Session 1**	**DIV C** Szopski, M. Gokmenoglu, B. Haarbosch, S.	**CIT B** Mitman, T. Durey, M. Hollands, R. Kolbe, K.	**REM B** Charitopoulou, E. Stravropoulou, N. Anderlini, J. Leverette, T.	**WEEL B** Sang, K. Speed, F. Barnard, S. Allen-Collinson, J.	**REL - SE** Schnabel, A. Sammet, K. Ervasti, H.	**LIFE** Reed, K. Gavrilyuk, T. Fisher, D.	**METH - SE** Miller, D. Friedman, S. Dinan, W. Fooks, G.	**STS** Sun, X. Giraud, E. Hardey, M. Till, C.	**FAM B** Chin, T-F. Jennings, G. Cao, S.
10:30 -11:00	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**								
11:00 -12:30 **Paper Session 2**	**DIV C** Taylor, B. Beresford, R. Lohman, K. Jones, S**.**	**CIT** May, V. Jackson, E. Terracciano, A. Lewis, C.	**REM B** Rosen, R. Ryan, L. Nunn, C. Mehdizadeh, N.	**WEEL B** Connolly, A. Stewart, A. Devany, C. Hohmeyer, K.	**REL** Malik, A. Driezen, A.	**LIFE** Knies, G. Moran-Ellis, J. Woods, H.	**METH** Rowley, H. McCulloch, D. Panayotova, P. Sullivan, O.	**STS** Davis, R. Hardcastle, F. Zhang, C. Ogden, J.	**FAM B** Fenton, L. Holmes, H.
12:30 - 13:30	**Lunch – CCE Restaurant and Café**								
13:30 -15:00	**Plenary Speech – Room 001** **Kimberlé Crenshaw** ***From Shattered Ceilings to a Broken Democracy: The Post-Racial Condition of Trump's America***								
15:00 -15:30	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**								
15:30 -17:00 **Paper Session 3**	**DIV C** Leishman, E. Mthombeni, P. Newman-Earl, E.	**CIT B** Grant, A. Wise, C. Rodger, S. Lahad, K.	**REM B** Tseng, Y. Vieten, U. Tuley, M.	**WEEL B** Joseph, O. D'Avolio, M. Chau, C.	**REL A** Shaw-Gabay, D. Kanu, W. McBey, D.	**LIFE** McCoy, L. Tamari, T. Wels, J. Simmonds, B	**METH** Tiwari, P. Neri, H. Hammersley, M. Rackley, A.	**STS** Barn, R. Katz, R. Orton-Johnson, K. Pearce, W.	**FAM B** Banister, E. Hodkinson, P. Biese, I. Stevens, E.
17:15 -18:15 **Stream Plenaries/Special Activities**									
18:15 -18:45	BSA Annual Members' Meeting – CCE Restaurant and Café								
18:45 -19:45	Publishers' Drinks Reception President's Drop-In Session Poster Presentations								

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME GRID – WEDNESDAY

	CCE									
	001	**002**	**003**	**401**	**402**	**223B**	**007**	**223A**	**024**	**221**
08:30 -17:00	**Registration – CCE Foyer**									
09:30 -10:30 **Stream Plenaries/Special Activities**	Sociology of Education		Race, Ethnicity & Migration	Culture, Media, Sport & Food						
10:30 -11:00	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**									
11:00 -12:30 **Paper Session 4**	**DIV A** Jeffery, B. Folkes, L. Steed, C.	**CIT A - SE** Lewis, C. Buffel, T. May, V.	**REM A** Canning, V. Skinner, D. Parmar, A. Jobe, A.	**WEEL** Gueddana, W. Grugulis, I. Pettinger, L. Gundert, S.	**FAM - SE** Berriman, L. Thomson, R.	**EDU A - SE** Waller, R. Mountford, V. Cheeseman, M. James, D.	**THE** Sereva, E. Stanley, L. Kaspersen, L. Crow, G.	**CUL** Metcalfe, S. Cock, S. Themen, C. Kilvington, D.	**MED** Stevenson, F. Ducey, A. Rooke, M. Whybrow, P.	**DIV B** Christoffersen, A. Vincent, B. Mackay, F.
12:30 -13:30	**Lunch – CCE Restaurant and Café**									
13:30 -15:00 **Paper Session 5**	**DIV A** Stevenson, G. Islam, A. Breeze, M.	**CIT A** Barn, R. Zaban, H. Phillips, J.	**REM A** Naughton, A. Hall, N. Castillo Jaramillo, I. J.	**WEEL** Yuill, C. Thurnell-Read, T. Wright, A. Tang, L.	**FAM** Davies, L. Hall, S. M. Holmes, M. Hugman, C.	**EDU A** Myers, M. Edwards, S. Želinský, D. Jaramillo-Vazquez, A.	**THE** Tjora, A. Gafijczuk, D. Pawlett, W. Offer, J.	**CUL** Barrett, M. Woods, E.	**MED A** Loodin, H. Abadie, R. Scott, S. Westlake, D.	**DIV B** Brown, J. McArthur, D. McArthur, D. Evans, N.
15:00 -15:30	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**									
15:30 -17:00 **Paper Session 6/ Pecha Kucha**	**DIV - PK** Brocklehurst, H. Taylor, G. Mallett, V.	**CIT** Perring, C. Klett-Davies, M. Zhou, X. De Coss Corzo, J.	**REM A - PK** Mao, J. Korkmaz, E. Belaidi, A. Zubair, M. Fauser, S. Bulat, A.	**WEEL** Dawes, A. Mackenzie, E. Wright, E. Thwaites, R.	**FAM** Ali, N. Sabah, M.	**EDU A - PK** Welply, O. Powell, M. Ivancheva, M. Breeze, M. Pasztor, A. Plugor, R.	**THE A** Chalari, A. Mouzakitis, A. Bouzanis, C. Pohlmann, A.	**CUL A** Lamont, A. Majumdar, P. Fletcher, D. Scott, S.	**MED** Paton, A. Griffiths, D. Iyekekpolor, M.	**ASK AN EDITOR SPECIAL EVENT**
17:15 -18:45	**Plenary Speech – Room 001** **Omar Khan**									
19:15	**Newcastle University and Northumbria University Drinks Reception and Conference Dinner – The Biscuit Factory (Conference dinner must be pre-booked)**									

Key

CIT	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
CUL	Culture, Media, Sport and Food
DIV	Social Divisions/Social Identities
EDU	Sociology of Education
ENV	Environment and Society
FAM	Families and Relationships
FRO	Frontiers
LIFE	Lifecourse
MED	Medicine, Health and Illness
METH	Methodological Innovations
REL	Sociology of Religion
REM	Race, Ethnicity and Migration
RIG	Rights, Violence and Crime
STS	Science, Technology and Digital Studies
THE	Theory
WEEL	Work, Employment and Economic Life

Conference Programme Grid

	CCE								
	222	**213**	**224C**	**418**	**008**	**021**	**214**	**410**	**218**
08:30 - 17:00	**Registration –CCE, Foyer**								
09:00 - 10:30 **Stream Plenaries/ Special Activities**									
10:30 - 11:00	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**								
11:00 - 12:30 **Paper Session 4**	**DIV C** Petschick, S. Safiri, K. Cordeiro, V.D.	**CIT B** Shildrick, T. Pattison, J. Sime, D.	**REM B** James, D. Byrne, B. Tastan-Tuncel, O.	**EDU B** Mateos Gonzalez, J. L. Yu, J. Chen, J.	**REL** Bennett, Y. Hampton, J. Rahman, H. Metcalf-White, L.	**LIFE** Brady, B. Hall, M. McCarthy, J. Law, C.	**METH** Sykes, G. Cuénod, E. Walling-Wefelmeyer, R. D'Angelo, A.	**FRO - SE** Fox, N. Launch of the SOA Curriculum in Applied Sociology	**RIG** Smith, J. Wild, J. Burrell, S. Royal, K.
12:30 - 13:30	**Lunch – CCE Restaurant and Café**								
13:30 - 15:00 Paper Session 5	**ENV** Xie, K. Kurtcebe, M. Wheeler, K. Sargin, A.	**CIT B** Wang, Y. Erwin, L. Ferreri, M.	**REM B** Karlsen, S. Lewicki, A. Abbas, M. Mitha, K.	**EDU B** Taylor, Y. Steward, S. Martindale, N.	**REL** Heyes, J. Reid, L Watts, G. Alieva, A.	**LIFE** McDonald, K. Lorinc, M. Hartl, J. Berngruber, A.	**METH A - SE** Byrne, D. Gilbert, N. Barbrook-Johnson, P. Varga, L. Stoltz, L.	**FRO - SE** McAreavey, R. Knox, R. Asadi Zeidabadi, P. Cummings, J. Mukherjee, A.	**RIG** Engin, C. Rogers, M. Grigolo, M. Concha, N.
15:00 - 15:30	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**								
15:30 - 17:00 **Paper Session 6/ Pecha Kucha**	**ENV** Tsuladze, L. Ozkula, S. Howell, R. Moran, L.	**THE B** Babo, T.Conroy, A.	**REM B - PK** Sime, D. O'Malley, P. Martin, J.	**EDU B** Leslie-Walker, A. Rudoe, N. Wilde, A.	**CUL B - PK** Thirlway, F. Thurnell-Read, T. Kirton, A. McDonald, K. Mann, G. Uboldi, A.	**LIFE** Cocker, H. Dahl, K. Edwards, S. Lahad. K.	**REM C - PK** Charles, A. Rzepnikowska, A. Kakela, E. Alnasser, N. Kurtcebe, M.	**FRO** Quaid, S. Burton, S. Watson, B. Lundy, C.	**RIG -PK** Mohamed, T. Sztykowski, Z. Cohen, C.
17:15 - 18:15	**Plenary Speech – Room 001 Omar Khan**								
19:15	**Newcastle University and Northumbria University Drinks Reception and Conference Dinner – The Biscuit Factory (Conference dinner must be pre-booked)**								

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME GRID – THURSDAY

	CCE									
	001	**002**	**003**	**401**	**402**	**223B**	**007**	**223A**	**024**	**221**
08:30 - 14:00	**Registration –CCE Foyer**									
09:00 - 10:30	**Round-table Sessions – see Programme in Detail for rooms**									
10:30 - 11:00	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**									
11:00 - 12:30 **Paper Session 7**	**DIV A** Coleman-Fountain, E. Huang, L. Phoenix, A. Chalari, A.	**CIT A** Roche, M. Jones, P. Bassett, K. Saker, M.	**REM A** Skleparis, D. Simsek, D. Elgenius, G.	**WEEL A** Charles, N. Calvard, T. Machaira, T. Goldstraw, K.	**FAM** Balcombe, J. Lahad, K. Maclean, C. Tarrant, A.	**EDU** Courtois, A. Rowell, C. Gurney, E. Anders, J.	**THE A** Kaspersen, L B. Leggett, W. Halvorsen, R. Stones, R.	**CUL A** Gordon, K. Warde, A. Larsen, M.	**MED A** Steggals, P. Lane, R. Manzano, A. Neal, K.	**DIV B** Nikunen, M. Power, S.
12:30 - 13:30	**Lunch – CCE Restaurant and Café**									
13:30 - 15:00	**Plenary Speech – Room 001** **Gregor McLennan** ***Postsecularism?***									
15:00 - 15:15	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE** **Poster Presentations**									
15:15 - 16:45 **Paper Session 8**	**DIV A** Rummery, K. Andrada, A. Rusu, M. S. Doebler, S.	**MAKING SENSE OF BREXIT SPECIAL EVENT**	**REM A** Maestri, G. Sirriyeh, A.	**WEEL A** Lain, D. Airey, L.	**FAM** Gabb, J. Keenan, M. Mthombeni, P.	**EDU** Wang, C-C. Myers, M. Chiong, C. Baker, Z.	**THE A** Dhanda, M. Harsant, K. Palmer, J. Musilek, K.	**CUL** Branchu, C. Domeneghetti, R. Turnock, L.	**MED** Rees, G. Abraham, J. Huang, M. Steed, C.	**DIV B** Woodin, S. Toft, A. Neukirchinger, B. Michaels, P.
17:00 - 18:00 **Stream Plenaries/ Special Activities**	Sociology Journal Special Event	Families & Relationships	Science, Technology & Digital Studies	Theory						

Key

CIT	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
CUL	Culture, Media, Sport and Food
DIV	Social Divisions/Social Identities
EDU	Sociology of Education
ENV	Environment and Society
FAM	Families and Relationships
FRO	Frontiers
LIFE	Lifecourse
MED	Medicine, Health and Illness
METH	Methodological Innovations
REL	Sociology of Religion
REM	Race, Ethnicity and Migration
RIG	Rights, Violence and Crime
STS	Science, Technology and Digital Studies
THE	Theory
WEEL	Work, Employment and Economic Life

Conference Programme Grid

	CCE								
	222	**213**	**224C**	**418**	**008**	**021**	**214**	**410**	**218**
08:30 - 14:00	**Registration –CCE Foyer**								
09:00 - 10:30	**Round-table Sessions – see Programme in Detail for rooms**								
10:30 - 11:00	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE**								
11:00 - 12:30 **Paper Session 7**	**ENV A** Carmichael, A. Roberts, T. Shirani, F. Monticelli, L.	**CIT B** Yuille, A. Hobson, J. Anyadike-Danes, C. Pottinger, L.	**REM B** Meghji, A. Stiell, B Vandevoordt, R. Grzymala-Kazlowska, A.	**WEEL B** Kerr, E. Snell, D. Hughes, E. Zabel, C.	**FRO A - SE** Casey, E. Piekut, A. Gawlewicz, A.	**MED B** Pybus, K. Arieli, D. Clarke, J.	**CIT C** Neal, S. Mukwedeya, T. Frost, D. Leonard, P.	**STS A** Moreira, T. De Saille, S. Thomas, J. Brandmayr, F.	**RIG A - SE** Westmarland, N.
12:30 - 13:30	**Lunch – CCE Restaurant and Café**								
13:30 – 15:00	**Plenary Speech – Room 001** **Gregor McLennan** ***Postsecularism?***								
15:00 - 15:15	**Refreshments – Exhibition Space, CCE** **Poster Presentations**								
15:15 - 16:45 **Paper Session 8**	**ENV** Wang, Y. Rattle, I. Taylor, I. Crook, M.	**CIT A** Smith, H. Zanetti, O. Courtois, A. Binnie, J.	**REM B** Scandone, B. Dawes, A.	**WEEL B** Nissim, G. Manley, J. Preminger, J.	**FRO** Bullen, H. Krüger, S. Redman, P.	**THE B** Balmer, A. Moran, M. Pagan, V. Bacevic, J.	**CIT B** Foard, N. Traill, H. Elleschild, L.	**STS** Hollin, G. Williams, R. Williams, K.	**RIG** Lundie, D. Todorova, T. Cayli, B. Wahidin, A.
17:00 - 18:00 **Stream Plenaries/ Special Activities**									

The SAGE Prize is awarded to the paper considered to be most ground-breaking or exceptional in the BSA's prestigious journals.

Each paper has been recognised for providing a new and exciting approach to their subject.

2017 SAGE Prize for Innovation and/or Excellence

Our winners from 2017 were:

Cultural Sociology

The Sociology of Fancy-Schmancy: The Notion of 'Farterism' and Cultural Evaluation Under the Regime of Radical Suspicion

By Ori Schwarz

Sociological Research Online

Doing Audio-Visual Montage to Explore Time and Space: The Everyday Rhythms of Billingsgate Fish Market

By Dawn Lyon

Sociology

'Other' Posts in 'Other' Places: Poland through a Postcolonial Lens?

By Lucy Mayblin, Aneta Piekut, and Gill Valentine

Work, Employment and Society

State categories and labour protest: migrant workers and the fight for legal status in France

By Pierre Barron, Anne Bory, Sébastien Chauvin, Nicolas Jounin and Lucie Tourette

BSA | SAGE Publishing

PLENARY

KIMBERLÉ CRENSHAW

Tuesday 10 April, 13:30 - 15:00
ROOM 001, CCE

FROM SHATTERED CEILINGS TO A BROKEN DEMOCRACY: THE POST-RACIAL CONDITION OF TRUMP'S AMERICA

In recent years, American democracy has produced two highly improbable presidencies. Both have, in their own way, been framed as reflecting the essence of the American project. The breakthrough achievement of Barack Obama was celebrated as the realization of US exceptionalism with its deep commitment to egalitarianism, while the ascendancy of Trump has been framed as the reemergence of the country's primitive foundations in white supremacy. Many on both sides of the political spectrum have sought to paint the rise of Trumpism as a result of an undue focus on identity politics, often presented in opposition to white working class concerns, in effect blaming those who are already the most marginalized for their continued oppression. Professor Crenshaw will counter this narrative through an intersectional lens, exploring erasures and forgotten histories within American law and political culture that contributed to the condition of Trump's possibility.

Kimberlé Crenshaw, Professor of Law at UCLA and Columbia Law School, is a leading authority on civil rights, Black feminist legal theory, and race, racism and the law. She is the founding coordinator of the Critical Race Theory Workshop, and co-editor of the volume, Critical Race Theory: Key Documents That Shaped the Movement. Crenshaw's groundbreaking work on "Intersectionality" has traveled globally and was influential in the drafting of the equality clause in the South African Constitution.

Crenshaw is the co-founder and Executive Director of the African American Policy Forum, a gender and racial justice legal think tank, and the founder and Executive Director of the Center for Intersectionality and Social Policy Studies at Columbia Law School. She is a leading voice in calling for a gender-inclusive approach to racial justice interventions, having spearheaded the Why We Can't Wait Campaign and co-authored Black Girls Matter: Pushed Out, Overpoliced and Underprotected, and Say Her Name: Resisting Police Brutality Against Black Women.

Chair: Janice McLaughlin, BSA Membership Services Director (Newcastle University)

Sponsored by SAGE

MORE SECTIONS COMING SOON

frontiers in Sociology

750+
Editors

New article collections open

100'000
Total article views

8'000
Total article downloads

Frontiers in Sociology is a multidisciplinary open-access journal. Publishing rigorously peer-reviewed research, the journal is led by an outstanding Editorial Board.

Current specialty sections include:

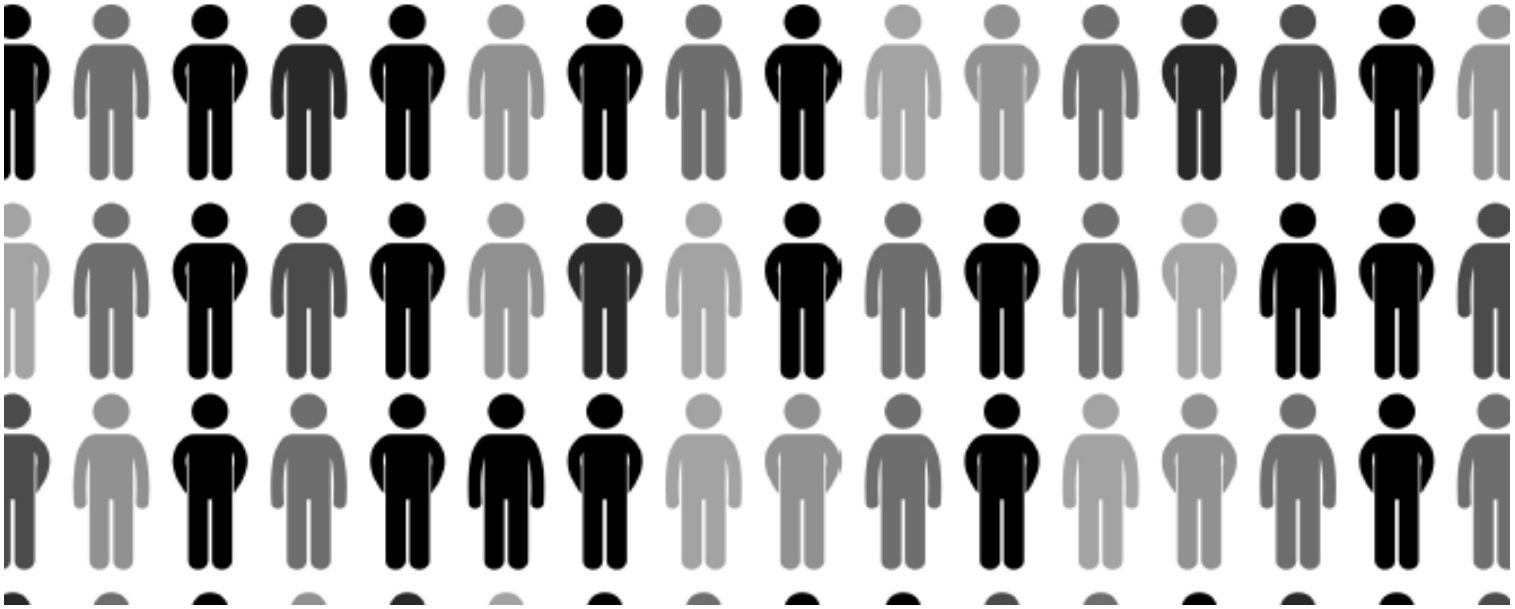
- Public Mental Health
- Sociological Theory
- Urban Ecology
- ELSI in Science and Genetics
- Evolutionary Sociology and Biosociology
- Gender, Sex and Sexuality Studies
- Medical Sociology

We are pleased to announce new Sections coming shortly: 'Migration and Society', and 'Work, Occupation and Organisations'

Get involved with the journal in any of the following ways:

- Propose an article collection theme
- Submit a manuscript to the journal (note: Frontiers can offer support for article processing charges if your research grant / institutional support does not cover this – please contact our Editorial Office)
- Apply to join the Editorial Board of a section as Associate or Review Editor
- Recommend a new Specialty Section for inclusion in the journal

frontiersin.org/Sociology
sociology@frontiersin.org



PLENARY

OMAR KHAN

Wednesday 11 April, 17:15 - 18:45
ROOM 001, CCE

ANALYSING AND RESPONDING TO RACE INEQUALITY: WHY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY MATTERS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ACTION

The popular press, our political leaders, and public debate all claim that we have overcome racism. I outline three challenges we need to overcome to get beyond this public and policy denial about racial inequalities. These challenges – of analysis, mobilisation, and policy – are interlinked, as I will explain based on my role as Director of the Runnymede Trust – or more as a 'practitioner' than an academic. In particular, the way we analyse race in the UK has wider implications for how people mobilise or create a movement to challenge racial inequalities, and the sorts of policies that might actually tackle those inequalities.

The first challenge is the challenge of analysis. Evidence continues to show significant and persistent racial inequalities in the UK. At the same time changing demographics and the changing evidence on race has led to some confusion regarding our analysis of the cause of racial justice. Confusion regarding if or how to adapt our analysis to respond both to the changing nature of ethnicity in Britain, as well as the continued salience of colour-based racism partly explains why race has moved off the agenda, which is an issue not just of categories and analysis, but of mobilisation and policy.

The shifting analysis described above is partly a response to different mobilisation(s) among various ethnic groups, and so the relatively weaker political power of BME people collectively. As Runnymede learned in its 'End Racism this Generation' campaign, it is not easy to build and sustain a common position or mobilisation around race, and some of this is due to different analysis of what it is that we are or should be talking about.

Policy is the third and final challenge for achieving race equality. How we analyse those inequalities, and how we collectively organise in opposition to those inequalities, obviously suggest different answer to 'what should be done': what sorts of responses will be most effective and which should be prioritised.

I will conclude by suggesting how we might respond to these challenges, and in particular how sociological analysis on race might better reflect on and support mobilisation and policy to tackle racial inequalities.

Omar Khan is Runnymede's Director. Prior to this he was Runnymede's Head of Policy and led the financial inclusion programme. Omar is a Governor at the University of East London and a 2012 Clore Social Leadership Fellow.

Omar's other advisory positions include chair of Olmec, chair of the Ethnicity Strand Advisory Group to Understanding Society, chair of the advisory group of the Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity at the University of Manchester, Commissioner on the Financial Inclusion Commission and a member of the 2014 REF assessment, the 2011 Census, and the UK representative (2009-13) on the European Commission's Socio-economic network of experts.

Omar is the author of Financial Inclusion and Ethnicity; Caring and Earning Among Low-income Caribbean, Pakistani and Somali People; Who Pays to Access Cash?; Why Do Assets Matter?; A Sense of Place; and The Costs of 'Returning' Home.

Omar has also published many articles and reports on political theory and British political history for Runnymede over the past eight years and has spoken on topics including multiculturalism, integration, socio-economic disadvantage, and positive action. These include giving evidence to the United Nations in Geneva, the European Parliament in Strasbourg, on Capitol Hill in Washington DC, academic conferences in Manchester, Oxford, Paris, and Warsaw, the CRE Race Convention, the Lithuanian Centre for Human Rights, a Treasury/DFID conference on remittances, St George''s House (Windsor Castle), Wilton Park and many other engagements in the UK and Europe.

Omar completed his DPhil in Political Theory from the University of Oxford, a Masters in Political Science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and a Masters in South Asian Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Chair: Nasar Meer, BSA Publications Director (University of Edinburgh)

British Sociological Association
Philip Abrams Memorial Prize

Nominees 2018

Jill Armstrong
Like Mother, Like Daughter? How career women influence their daughters' ambition

Policy Press

Victoria Canning
Gendered Harm and Structural Violence in the British Asylum System

Routledge

Sarah Coombs
Young People's Perspectives on End-of-Life: Death, Culture And The Everyday

Palgrave Macmillan

Aline Courtois
Elite Schooling and Social Inequality; Privilege and Power in Ireland's Top Private Schools

Palgrave Macmillan

Jon Dean
Doing Reflexivity: An Introduction

Policy Press

Mastoureh Fathi
Intersectionality, Class and Migration: Narratives Of Iranian Women Migrants in the U.K.

Palgrave Macmillan

Michela Franceschelli
Identity and Upbringing in South Asia Muslim Families

Palgrave Macmillan

Bethan Harries
Talking Race in Young Adulthood: Race And Everyday Life In Contemporary Britain

Routledge

Morteza Hashemi
Theism and Atheism in a Post- Secular Age

Palgrave Macmillan

Alexander Hensby
Participation and Non-Participation in Student Activism

Rowman & Littlefield International

Christy Kulz
Factories for learning: M*aking Race, Class And Inequality in the Neoliberal Academy*

Manchester University Press

Hannah Lambie-Mumford
*Hungry Britain: The Rise Of Food C*harity

Policy Press

Kirsty Lohman
The Connected Lives of Dutch Punks: Contesting Subcultural Boundaries

Palgrave Macmillan

Lucy Mayblin
*Asylum After Empire: Colonial Legacies In The Politics Of Asylum Se*eking

Rowman & Littlefield International

Naohiko Omata
The Myth of Self-Reliance

Berghahn Books

Razia Parveen
Recipes and Songs: An Analysis Of Cultural Practices From South Asia

Palgrave Macmillan

Fiona Peters
Fostering Mixed Race Children: Everyday Experiences Of Foster Care

Palgrave Macmillan

Maria Puig de la Bellacasa
Matters of Care: Speculative Ethics In More Than Human Worlds

University Of Minnesota Press

Gareth Thomas
Down's Syndrome Screening and Reproductive Politics: Care, Choice And Disability In The Prenatal Clinic
Routledge

Rachel Thwaites
Changing Names and Gendering Identity: Social Organisation In Contemporary Britain

Routledge

Stevie-Jade Hardy
Everyday Multiculturalism and 'Hidden' Hate

Palgrave Macmillan

Shadreck Mwale
Health Volunteers in Commercial Clinical Trials

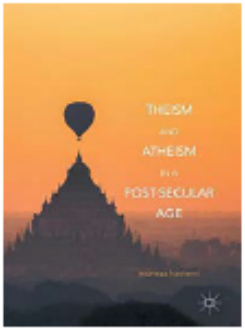
Palgrave Macmillan

BSA Philip Abrams Memorial Prize 2018

The Philip Abrams Memorial (PAM) Prize is awarded to the best first and sole-authored book within the discipline of sociology. It was established in honour of the memory of Professor Philip Abrams, whose work contributed substantially to sociology and social policy research in Britain. The annual winner receives a monetary prize of £1,000 plus one year's free subscription to *The Sociological Review*.

The 2018 PAM Prize winner will be announced at the BSA Annual Conference Plenary on 10 April 2018.

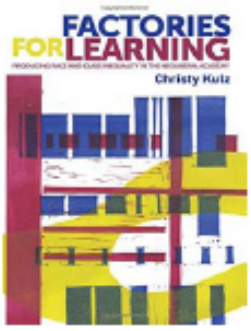
2018 Shortlisted Nominees



Morteza Hashemi

Theism and Atheism in a Post Secular Age

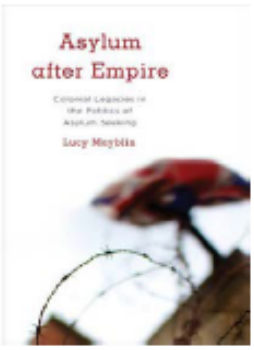
Palgrave Macmillan



Christy Kulz

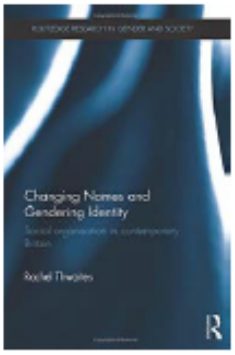
Factories for learning: Making race, class and inequality in the neoliberal academy

Manchester University Press



Lucy Mayblin

Asylum After Empire: Colonial legacies in the Politics of Asylum Seeking



Rachel Thwaites

Changing Names and Gendering Identity: Social Organisation in Contemporary Britain

The Sociological Inspiration

The editors of Sociological Research Online would like to welcome scholars of all career stages to write for 'The Sociological Inspiration', a new series featured on the SRO blog.

This series offers reflections on 2-3 papers from the journal's back catalogue that have inspired, motivated or informed their own thinking and research.

What's been your Sociological Inspiration? We'd love to hear from anyone willing to write a reflection of approx. 800 words that highlights at least 1-2 articles from SRO, and up to one more from any of the BSA journals (*Sociology*, *Work, Employment and Society*, and *Cultural Sociology*).

Contributors will receive 60 days' free access to all SAGE journals and a 25% book discount on all SAGE books ordered online.

For further details, or to submit a proposal, please contact the Editorial Office: sro.journal@britsoc.org.uk.

Pieces will be published on the SRO blog: http://socresonline.blogspot.co.uk/

The British Sociological Association is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England and Wales. Company Number: 3890729. Registered Charity Number: 1080235. VAT Registration Number: 734 1722 50.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

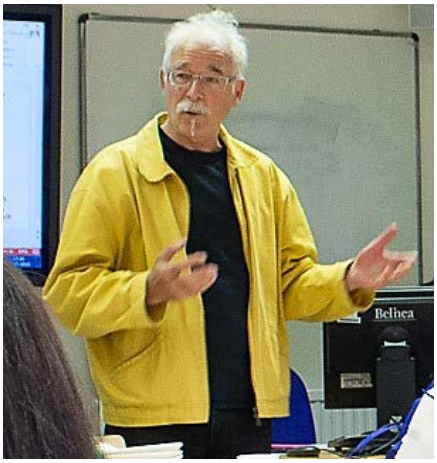
PLENARY

GREGOR McLENNAN

Thursday 12 April, 13:30 - 15:00
ROOM 001, CCE

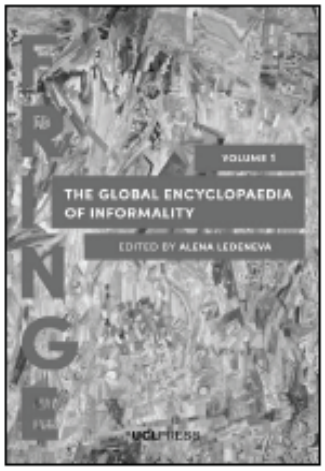
POSTSECULARISM?

Out of the drift towards intractable multiplicity and particularity in politics and thought, two forms of universalistic intellectual 'revival' have occurred in recent decades. One is a broadly Marxist critique of capitalist irrationalism and soaring material inequalities, the other involves greater appreciation of the personal and collective powers of religion as levers for radical change. While each strand responds to vital trends and events in the real world, there are obvious reasons making it hard to envisage new forms of solidarity and inclusiveness via a synthesis (or surpassing) of secular materialism and spiritual devoutness. Yet that is the project of postsecularism in contemporary social and cultural theory. Postsecularism, it has to be said, forms a rather misty and boggy terrain, and whether the effort of exploring and marking out that ground is ultimately worthwhile is debatable. That said, sociologists have always connected both their research and their ideological leanings to large matters of philosophical reflection and existential commitment, and today postsecularism and its analogues – expansive secularism, political theology – push to occupy that role. In this lecture I consider some definitions, map out some options, and develop some critical observations.

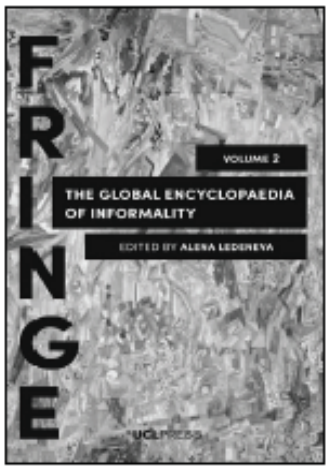


Gregor McLennan is Professor of Sociology at the University of Bristol, where he has also been Head of the School of Politics and Sociology, and Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies. Following postgraduate degrees at the renowned Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, through the 1980s Gregor worked as Lecturer and Senior Lecturer in Social Sciences at the Open University, going on to head up the Department of Sociology at Massey University, New Zealand from 1991-97. McLennan is the author of *Marxism and the Methodologies of History* (1981); *Marxism, Pluralism and Beyond* (1989); *Pluralism* (1995); *Sociological Cultural Studies: reflexivity and positivity in the Human Sciences* (2006); and *Story of Sociology* (2011). He is the co-author of *Exploring Society* (2010, 3rd edition 2010), and co-editor of several themed collections, including *The Idea of the Modern State* (1984). Over the past decade, Gregor has been engaged with the challenges to sociology posed by postcolonial and post-secular thought, and his selection and framing of Stuart Hall''s writings on *The Question of Marxism and Post-Marxism* is soon to be published by Duke UP.

Chair: John Horne, Chair of the BSA Board of Trustees (University of Central Lancashire)



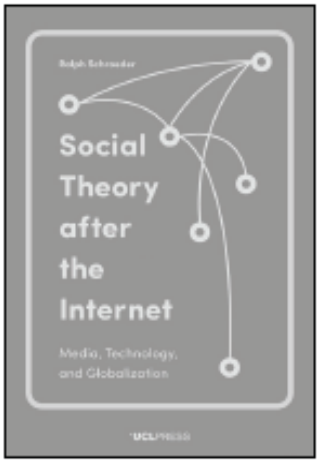
The Global Encyclopaedia of Informality, Volume 1
Edited by Alen-a Ledaneva
PB: 978-1-911307-89-1 | Jan 2018
464pp | £30.00
Free PDF Download from ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press



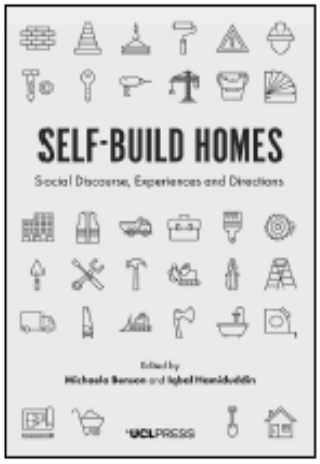
The Global Encyclopaedia of Informality, Volume 2
Edited by Alena Ledaneva
PB: 978-1-78735-190-5 | Jan 2018
568pp | £30.00
Free PDF Download from ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press

Feminism and the Politics of Childhood: Friends or Foes?
Edited by Rachel Rosen and Katherine Twamley
PB: 978-1-78735-065-6 | Feb 2018
314pp | £22.99
Free PDF Download from ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press

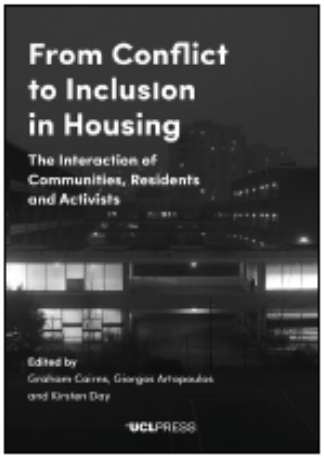
New Open Access Sociology Books from UCLPRESS



Social Theory after the Internet: Media, Technology and Globalization
Ralph Schroeder
PB: 978-1-78735-123-3 | Jan 2018
208pp | £15.00
Free PDF Download from ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press



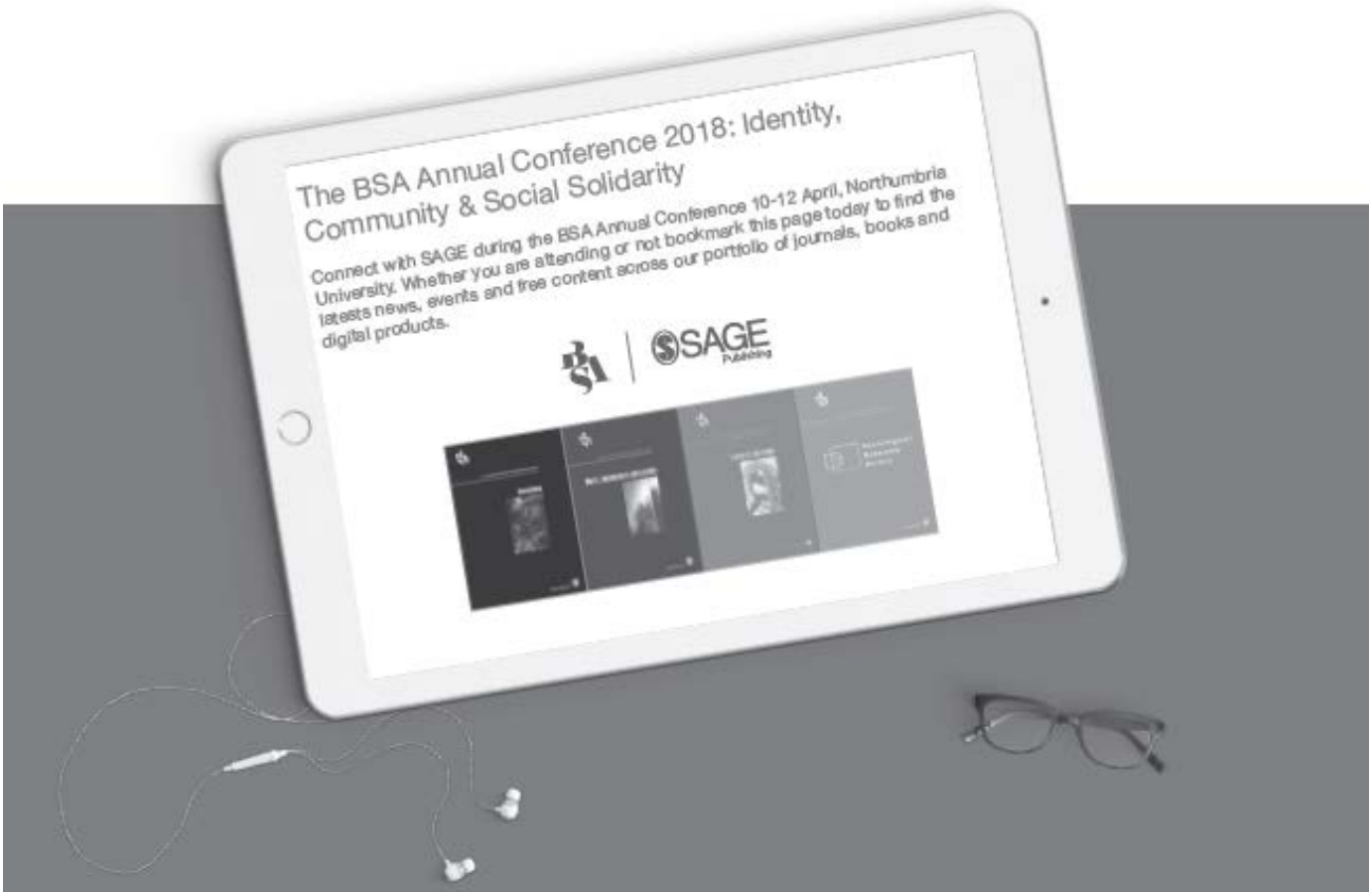
Self-Build Homes: Social Discourse, Experiences and Directions
Edited by Michaela Benson and Iqbal Hamiduddin
PB: 978-1-911576-88-4 | Nov 2017
332pp | £22.99
Free PDF Download from ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press



From Conflict to Inclusion in Housing: Interaction of Communities, Residents and Activists
Edited by Graham Cairns, Georgios Artopoulous and Kirsten Day
PB: 978-1-78735-034-2 | Nov 2017
288pp | £22.99
Free PDF Download from ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press

Download free from **ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press**

The BSA Annual Conference Hub from SAGE Publishing



Connect with **SAGE** during the **BSA Annual conference**. Visit our online hub for tweets, events, free access to journal articles, book chapters and video content.

Visit the hub
journals.sagepub.com/page/bsa-annual-conference-2018

SAGE Publishing

STREAM PLENARIES
TUESDAY 10 APRIL 2018, 17:15 - 18:15

Medicine, Health and Illness
ROOM 001, CCE

On Not-Knowing, Ignorance and Health
Green, J.
(King's College London)

Knowledge is, in general, a social good. Contemporary health and social policy acts upon knowledgeable and empowered consumers in neoliberal markets; emancipatory health movements have been, and continue to be, built on claims for the democratisation of knowledge. Absence of knowledge is therefore problematic, with the scrutiny of 'agnotology' characterising the construction of ignorance around contentious health problems. Taking examples from empirical research on statins, the health effects of street lighting and food policy, this paper explores the ways in which not-knowing and ignorance are deployed in domains of health, and how this deployment relates to knowledge, particularly to 'expertise'. I argue that not-knowing can (sometimes) have salutogenic effects. Knowledge generates obligations: to choose, to act, to reflect. These obligations prioritise some healthy subjectivities, but also marginalise and potentially erase salutogenic properties such as trust, dependency and being cared for. In a context of changing relationships between expertise and its publics, it is timely to revisit the social construction and distribution of ignorance, and the importance of not-knowing for health.

Biography: Judith Green is Professor of Sociology of Health in Social Sciences for Urban Public Health Institute (SUPHI) in the School of Population Sciences and Health Services Research, King's College London. She has researched and published widely on the sociology of public health and health services, particularly on risk, mobility and health professions. She is co-editor of the journal *Critical Public Health*, and co-author of the textbook *Qualitative Methods for Health Research*.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
ROOM 002, CCE

*Please check your delegate bag for more information on the Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space stream plenary

Biography: Professor Anoop Nayak, Social and Cultural Geography, Newcastle University, has written extensively on issues of race, class and place. His research interests span the fields of racism, ethnicity, migration and asylum; youth and cultural studies; masculinities, education and labour; whiteness, nationalism and new theories of social class. Recent publications include a co-edited a special issue for Sociology (with Nasar Meer) entitled 'Race ends where? Race, racism and contemporary *Sociology E-Special Issue* 2 (2013): 1-18. A joint book (with Mary Jane Kehily) *Gender, Youth and Culture: Global Masculinities and Femininities* (2013)

Sociology of Religion
ROOM 003, CCE

RELIGION AND INEQUALITIES

Despite proponents of the secularisation thesis predicting that religion would become increasingly confined to the private sphere and eventually disappear from social life altogether, religion is an increasingly visible and distinguishing feature of both public and private life. This stream plenary considers the role of religion during times of austerity and instability while exploring the relationship between poverty and marginalisation. Faith based organisations have a long tradition of providing welfare services in Britain and filling the gap left by state provision, especially in urban and disadvantaged areas (Dinham and Jackson 2012). In addition to this, in times of austerity and economic hardship, research shows people draw on a 'reservoir of religious resources', utilising them during such moments of crisis. The session will explore how religion manifests itself in the public sphere during times of austerity and crisis and the role of faith-based organisations in the provision of welfare services. It will also consider how communities and individuals respond to such provision and ultimately, the effect on communities strained by austerity, both in terms of solidarity and fragmentation.

Speakers:

Aune, K.
(Coventry University)

Kristin Aune is Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Trust, Peace & Social Relations, Coventry University, where she leads the Faith and Peaceful Relations Research Group. A sociologist of religion, gender and higher education, her books include Religion and Higher Education in Europe and North America (with Stevenson, Routledge, 2017) and Reclaiming the F Word: Feminism Today (with Redfern, Zed, 2013).

Llewellyn, D.
(University of Chester)

Dawn Llewellyn is Senior Lecturer in Christian Studies at the University of Chester. She is the author of Reading, Feminism, and Spirituality: *troubling the w*aves (Palgrave, 2015); has co-edited Religion, Equalities and Inequalities (Routledge, 2016) with Sonya Sharma, and Reading Spiritualities (Ashgate, 2008) with Deborah F. Sawyer.

Orton, A.
(Durham University)

Andrew Orton is an associate professor with experience of conducting a wide range of research into faith-related social action in the context of wider social diversity, building on a professional background in community work, including associated consultancy, management and volunteer roles. In addition to leading a professional MA programme, recent research projects have explored Christian responses to debt, tackling prejudice against religious minorities in intercultural cities (with the Council of Europe) and leadership in growing Methodist churches. Current projects include contributing to a project on global faith-related social action networks which link Brazil, Argentina and the UK, and work with the Methodist Church on 'fresh expressions of church'.

Work, Employment and Economic Life

ROOM 401, CCE

'GOOD WORK' AND ALTERNATIVE ORGANISATIONS: EMANCIPATORY OR BUBBLES OF PRIVILEGE IN A WORLD OF MCJOBS?

This plenary aims to generate debate about what 'good work' means and whether alternative forms of organisations may facilitate better work. Exploring the multiplicity of alternative organisational forms including cooperatives, employee-ownership and other forms of social enterprise, the plenary investigates the ways in which they foster better links with community, solidarity, and improved employment for individual workers, thus engaging directly with this year's conference themes.

Many of these alternative organisational forms involve a civic ethic, strong identification with a common project, and a conscious effort to nurture solidarity inside and outside the organisation. While the sociology of work has long critiqued various precarious forms of work and employment, such as subcontracted labour, zero-hour contracts, and the decline of standard employment, this plenary session brings together an interdisciplinary range of scholars to ask whether alternative organisational forms might constitute new sites for or a resurgence of 'good' work. Do these new organisations sidestep class conflict and subordinate the profit motive? Do they compel us to rethink questions of power and interest in commercial enterprises? Do they meet the challenges and counter developments that led to 'bad' work? In other words, do they constitute real progress towards emancipation? Or are they merely bubbles of privilege or 'nature reserves' of paternalistic capitalism in a world of McJobs?

Yeoman, R.
(University of Oxford)

Sandoval, M.
(City, University of London)

Land, C.
(University of Leicester)

Stream Plenaries

TUESDAY 10 APRIL 2018, 17:15 - 18:15

Biographies:

Ruth Yeoman is a research fellow at Kellogg College, University of Oxford, where she leads a range of research projects, including Ownership, Leadership and Meaningful Work (British Academy), Values to Shared Value Creation in Sustainable Supply Chains (John Fell) and The Meaningful City. She writes on the importance of meaningful work and researches the ethics and practice of mutuality in co-owned and conventionally owned enterprises. In her book *Meaningful Work and Workplace Democracy: A Philosophy Of Work And A Politics Of Meaningfulness* (2014), Dr Yeoman argues that meaningful work is a fundamental human need. She is lead editor for a forthcoming *Oxford Handbook of Meaningful Work*. For the Big Innovation Centre, she led a collaboration including the Bank of England and the Office of National Statistics investigating the role of intangible assets in national wealth creation. She is a member of the HM Treasury Council of Economic Advisers and of the Fabian Society's Changing Work Centre. Dr Yeoman is currently writing a monograph called *Ethical Organising: Meaningfulness and Mutuality in Organisational Design*, to be published by Routledge in their Business Ethics series.

Marisol Sandoval is Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Culture and the Creative Industries, Department of Sociology at City, University of London. Her research critically deals with questions of power, commodification, exploitation, ideology and resistance in the global culture industries. In particular her work has focussed on the political economy of social media, alternative media, cultural labour and corporate social (ir)responsibility. Currently she is working on a project that explores the politics of worker co-operatives in the cultural sector. More information on this project can be found here: http://cultural.coop

Chris Land is Professor of Work and Organization at Anglia Ruskin University. His research explores the relationship between economic *value* and substantive *values* in management, work and organisation, with a particular emphasis on *alternative* forms of organization. He has published on a range of topics from the role of ethical values in fashion branding and the commercialisation of 'friendship' as a commodity, to democracy and leadership in social movement organizations. His current research examines the valorisation of craft in the brewing industry, and the work involved in establishing the authenticity of a 'craft' product. He co-edited the *Routledge Companion to Alternative Organization* and his research has been published in journals including *Organization Studies*, *Organization*, *Human Relations*, *Sociology*, *The Sociological Review*, *Capital & Class* and *ephemera*.

Academy of Social Sciences Special Event

ROOM 402, CCE

POSITIVE PROSPECTS: CAREERS FOR SOCIOLOGY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES – AND WHY NUMBER AND DATA SKILLS MATTER

At this presentation, Sharon Witherspoon (Head of Policy at the Campaign for Social Sciences) will give a preview of a report to be launched towards the end of April by the Campaign for Social Science. The main report, 'Positive Prospects: careers for social science graduates – and why number and data skills matter, will be published by SAGE Publishing, and uses recent data to show that employment prospects for social science undergraduates are excellent in general. It shows the sectors where undergraduates work after graduation, and includes information showing that many of those in leadership positions have undergraduate social science degrees. As the report goes on to show that having number and data skills matter to graduate earnings and opportunities, it is anticipated that there will be some discussion of the implications for sociology undergraduate teaching.

While the report focuses on providing an overview of prospects for social science students generally, deeper analyses about sociology undergraduates will be presented at the conference. The main report, and the analyses presented at the conference, will be available at the end of April, after the report is launched. Special summaries for school students and undergraduates will also be launched when the report is published.

Speaker: Sharon Witherspoon, Head of Policy at the Campaign for Social Science

CAMPAIGN for SOCIAL SCIENCE

STREAM PLENARIES
WEDNESDAY 11 APRIL 2018, 09:30 - 10:30

Sociology of Education
ROOM 001, CCE

MERITOCRACY: PASTS, PRESENTS AND FUTURES

Anselma Gallinat, Lisa Garforth, Ruth Graham, Geoff Payne

Since Michael Young's classic, *The Rise and Fall of the Meritocracy*, was first published 60 years ago, the welfare state he helped to design and the education system that he imagined would promote talented, hard-working individuals into high status jobs, are much changed. Faith in benign state rationality to organise the distribution of just reward has declined; shifts in political ideology have produced a Labour Party concerned with inclusion and merit rather than class and collectivity; and an intensified neo-liberalism on the Right has focused on enterprise and agency and the removal of safety nets. Despite *and* because of these changes, 'meritocracy' remains a contested but still-captivating idea in sociological thinking, policy-making, politics and public discourse.

We interrogate meritocracy from four diverse locations in sociology and social anthropology. Geoff Payne focuses on social mobility, and how Young's 'economic efficiency' has been recast as 'relevant' qualifications and aspiration. Anselma Gallinat explores the interrelations between meritocracy and neo-liberalism in relation to the kinds of persons they enable, require or legitimize and those they delegitimise. Ruth Graham reflects on the practical challenges of honouring meritocracy, especially in complex HE institutions. Lisa Garforth looks at Young's utopian, satirical and ambivalent text as a sociological intervention into possible and desirable collective futures, using quasi-literary forms that have now largely disappeared from the disciplines.

We aim to show that meritocracy, for all its limitations, remains a relevant concept for understanding our educational institutions and politics, our disciplines and our society.

Gallinat, A.
(Newcastle University)

Garforth, L.
(Newcastle University)

Graham, R.
(Newcastle University)

Payne, G.
(Newcastle University)

Race, Ethnicity and Migration
ROOM 003, CCE

IDENTITY, SOLIDARITY AND RESISTANCE

The Identities of Racialization: Provenance, Precision and Political Solidarities
Meer, N.
(University of Edinburgh)

What is the proper identity of racialization as a sociological discourse, and how should we relate it to processes of race-making and re-race-making? Taking the example of Islamophobia, sociologies of racialization can theorise why we shouldn't see it as a matter of religious intolerance, nor isolate it from the experiences of other minorities. This involves illustrating the historical, conceptual and empirical relations between Islamophobia and other forms of racism, and in this plenary antisemitism in particular. To this end, the paper supports Goldberg's (2009) insistence that in addition to

comparativist methodologies employed in the study of race, we also need relational methodologies. That is to say that where the former compares and contrasts, the latter also seeks to connect.

Biography: Nasar Meer is Professor of Race, Identity and Citizenship in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Edinburgh. His publications include: *Islam and Modernity (4 Volumes)* (ed, 2017); *Interculturalism and multiculturalism: Debating the Dividing Lines* (co-ed, 2016); *Citizenship, Identity and the Politics of Multiculturalism: The rise of Muslim consciousness* (2015, 2nd Edition); *Racialization and religion* (ed, 2014), *Race and Ethnicity* (2014) and *European Multiculturalism(s)* (co-edited, 2012). In 2016, he was awarded the Royal Society of Edinburgh (RSE) Thomas Reid Medal for excellence in the social sciences, and in 2017 he was elected as a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences. www.nasarmeer.com @NasarMeer

On Race, Rights, Recognition and Resistance: Thinking Through Intersections of Identity for Solidarities in Struggle
Kapoor, N.
(University of York)

The intensification of securitisation in recent years has been met with growing, if fractured, resistance and social organisation. Movements have mobilised against the multiple distinct, but connected, facets of state oppression manifested through counterterrorism agendas, immigration and border policing, and austerity measures. In this paper I reflect on how we do and what we conceive of as antiracism, the causes and concerns we include under its umbrella and those that are contested, sometimes conceived of as beyond its limits. Ruptures between positons in struggles for rights, recognition and justice will be considered in terms of what this means for possibilities of solidarity.

Biography: Nisha Kapoor is Lecturer in Sociology at the University of York. She was awarded an ESRC Future Research Leaders Award, 2015-18, entitled 'Race, Citizenship and the State in the Context of the War on Terror'. She is author of *Deport, Deprive Extradite: 21st Century State Extremism* (2018, Verso), and co-editor of *The State of Race* (2013, Palgrave). Prior to her appointment at York she was the 2012-13 Samuel DuBois Cook Postdoctoral Fellow in the Centre for Race and Gender in the Social Sciences at Duke University.

Chairs: Rima Saini and Ipek Demir

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 401, CCE

Unpacking Race, Class and Cosmopolitanism through the Leisure Lives of First Generation Gujarati Indian Walkers
Ratna, A.
(Leeds Beckett University)

After the U.K. Brexit results in June 2016, political and media commentators expressed little surprise that Londoners mostly voted 'remain (e.g. see www.huffingtonpost.com/craig-calhoun/brexit-mutiny-elites_b_10690654.html)'. The underpinning narrative positioned Londoners as a multicultural mix of people, at ease with immigration and proud of the cosmopolitan character of 'their' city. Moreover, much of this narrative was suggested as reflecting the inclusive and tolerant attitude of Londoners, who as a community desired to live as global citizens of the world. The aim of this paper is to make visible the social, political and economic crevices that undergird this imagined sense of London and Londoners. Based upon findings from a study about the walking leisure practices of first generation Gujarati Indian men and women, from North-West London, I use their testimonies to question their belongings as a relatively settled migrant community. As a group of walkers - who expressed gendered experiences of state violence, discrimination and social exclusion - some of the participants revealed an inclusive and welcoming attitude towards the arrival of other migrant communities, including those from Eastern Europe. Other participants, though, reflected a neoliberal and xenophobic reaction towards the arrival of such 'Others'. Thus, in similar and different ways, the Gujarati Indian walkers at the centre of this paper continue to display forms of flexible citizenship vis-à-vis other minority and majority racial and ethnic groups (Ong, 1999). Making sense of these findings, I suggest that this group of walkers enact differentiated class and political sensibilities, whilst still sharing a sense of identity as members of a Gujarati-Indian diasporic community. Furthermore, I use Fraser's (1999) theorising about the politics of recognition and the politics of redistribution, to critically analyse how the dynamic positionalities displayed by these Gujarati-Indian walkers manifest in the production of both new and old racisms.

Biography: Aarti Ratna's research centres upon the sociologies of race, gender, migration and diaspora. Her work utilises anti-racist feminist theorising, particularly in connection to studies of both sport and leisure. Focusing upon

g/localised and complex asymmetries of power, she seeks to elucidate the agentic beings, pleasures and desires of racially Othered groups of men and women. Aarti is particularly well-known for her published work around the gendered and racialised identities and experiences of British Asian female footballers.

Communi-T Swim: Transgender and non-binary peoples' Moving Bodies
Caudwell, J.
(Bournemouth University)

LGBT experiences of sport, physical activity and embodied movement continue to be significant concerns given the barriers, constraints, prejudice and discrimination evident within institutionalised sport, physical activity and physical education. Since the 1990s researchers have successfully documented lesbian and gay peoples' experiences of participation. More recently, there has been a turn to transgender participants and developed critical analyses of the binary arrangement and organisation of sport and physical activity. This turn is important because it highlights the different hostilities transgender and non-binary individuals face, and it serves to trouble the assumed homogeneity of the collective LGBT.
However, the focus of this emerging research tends to be competitive sport. Less is known about new/emerging informal opportunities and/or bodily pleasures transgender and non-binary individuals and communities create for themselves, and for each other. Drawing from recent preliminary research with a transgender and non-binary group that attends a swimming pool session, this paper explores the personal (embodied self) and political (cultural work) of transgender and non-binary selves in the context of physical activity and active leisure. The swimming pool sessions present an interesting tension in relation to [display of] the fleshy body. Participant's accounts of the sessions allow for an analysis of the moving fleshy body relative to being within and without water.

Biography: Jayne Caudwell is Associate Professor, Head of Research and Head of the Research Centre for Events, Leisure, Society and Culture (CELSC) in the Department of Events and Leisure at Bournemouth University, UK. She is known for her work related to sport and leisure cultures, gender, sexualities and social justice. Currently, she is the chief managing editor for the journal Leisure Studies.

STREAM PLENARIES
THURSDAY 12 APRIL 2018, 17:00 - 18:00

Sociology Journal Special Event
ROOM 001, CCE

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN CONTEMPORARY BRITAIN

An issue that underlies the annual conference theme of 'Identity, Community and Social Solidarity' and that lies at the heart of many sociological investigations is that of social inequalities. Inequalities are known to have an impact on people's identities and their ability to form communities, as well as on issues of solidarity and exclusion in terms of whose claims for belonging to 'community' are accepted or rejected. The topic of social inequalities is rarely out of the news, with frequent reports of inequalities in access to housing, education and employment, and ongoing debates over generational inequalities, the sexual harassment of women and the absence of BME people at the top of many organisations. Social science researchers have also raised concerns over the impact of austerity policies on the widening gulf between rich and poor, as well as over increases in racism and Islamophobia in Britain. The speakers in this roundtable – Professor Akwugo Emejulu, Professor Mike Savage and Professor Imogen Tyler – have all provided important contributions to academic and general debates on different dimensions of social inequalities. The roundtable discussion is an opportunity for them to review the current state of inequalities in Britain, and to discuss these with the audience.

Speakers: Emejulu, A., Savage, M., Tyler, I.

Biographies:
Mike Savage is Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics where he is also co-Director of the International Inequalities Institute. He has previously worked at the universities of Manchester and York. Mike is currently completing his new book 'Inequality and the *Burn O*ut of *Liberal M*odernity' which explores how intensifying forms of inequality are bound up with the reassertion of older historical forms, including patrimonial elites, empire, inheritance and patronage.

Akwugo Emejulu is Professor of Sociology at the University of Warwick. Her research interests include the political sociology of race, gender and the grassroots activism of women of colour in Europe and America. Her co-authored book, *Minority Women and Austerity: Survival and Resistance in France and Britain* was published in 2017 by Policy Press.

Imogen Tyler is social theorist and sociologist. Her research is concerned with social inequalities (of multiple kinds), power, injustice and resistance. A Philip Leverhulme Prize (2015-2018) is supporting her current research project on stigma. The major outcomes of this project will be a Sociological Review monograph on 'The Sociology of Stigma' (2018) edited with Tom Slater, & a single-authored book provisionally entitled 'Stigma Machines'. Previous work includes 'Revolting Subjects: Social Abjection & Resistance in Neoliberal Britain' (2013).

Families and Relationships
ROOM 002, CCE

TALKING WITH AND ABOUT FATHERS

This talk draws on two elements of my experience as family sociologist: research *on* fatherhood practices, and public engagement activities and co-production *with* fathers. Fatherhood research has had a significant presence in sociology for over 20 years so it seems timely to think critically about the value of what research has produced. Recent experiences of public engagement and co-production with fathers and about fatherhood – commenting on a piece of art from a sociological perspective (https://www.bristolmuseums.org.uk/bristol-museum-and-art-gallery/whats-on/grayson-perry/); working with a theatre group developing a new show about first-hand experiences of fatherhood (http://notnowcollective.com/projects/the-fatherhood-project/); and working on an interdisciplinary project to capture fathers' own accounts of parenting (http://www.bristol.ac.uk/brigstow/projects/conversations-with-fathers/) have prompted me to think about the value and limitations of newer ways of researching and communicating. Here I bring these two elements together to reflect on what sociology can (and perhaps can't) communicate about families, how

academics talk to publics, who are our publics, and the role that arts and other ways of telling stories can play. In doing so, I aim to tie fatherhood research into some broader contemporary sociological questions.

Dermott, E.
(University of Bristol)

Esther.dermott@bristol.ac.uk
@estherdermott

Science, Technology and Digital Studies
ROOM 003, CCE

THRESHOLDS: THE BIOPOLITICS OF ENTANGLEMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES

This sub-plenary session offers some reflections on new and recent points of biopolitical interest in STS around questions of 'entanglement'. In so doing, we want to chart the unfolding tensions and conflicts between processes and practices of 'dis-entangling' and 're-entangling' and the fostering of new and sometimes perilous reconnections between human and non-human life. Re-entangling may suggest a sense of 'working with' nature illustrated through, for example, the re-introduction of native species, the rewilding and de-domestication of our habitats. And yet re-entanglement should not be mistaken for romantic idealism or gullible naivety. It is instead a site of acute and sometimes life-threatening vulnerability.

Biotic Thresholds – Bodies, Buildings and Biomes
Brown, N.
(University of York)

This paper reflects on architectural designs as forms of biotic life and liveliness. In so doing, it seeks to move away from thinking about buildings as 'environments' (the 'built environment') and instead endeavours to understand the co-evolutionary relationships taking shape between the architectures of the body and the building. Empirically, I locate this discussion in the context of healthcare architectural designs that seek to control, minimise and mitigate communicable infections. In so doing, the paper reflects on biotic forms of life co-evolving at the thresholds between the 'body of the building' and the 'building of the body'.

Thresholds, Intimacy and Entanglement: Power, Alterity and Vulnerability
Latimer, J.
(University of York)

Entanglement stretches the notion of the relational to incorporate a sense of how world-making – especially acts of taming, excavating, transforming, intervening, mining, colonising, growing, domesticating, clearing, building, enhancing – are each already entangled in and by alignments between politics and capital, science and technology, with each having their affects and effects on lives and the capacity to be alive, because of who, what and how they entangle. In this talk, I think through how and when thresholds as socio-material passages of transformation entangle, dis-entangle and re-entangle.

Biographies:
Nik Brown is Professor in Science and Technology Studies (STS) in the Department of Sociology at the University of York, and Co-Director of the Science & Technology Studies Unit (SATSU). He works on the politics, regulation and governance of the biosciences particularly in areas linked to new medical technologies. His more recent research is concerned with the biopolitics of infections and anti-microbial resistance (AMR). This has resulted in a recently awarded AHRC funded project (2018-20) exploring the relationships between hospital architectural design and infection control. His forthcoming monograph is an exploration of the biopolitics of immunity ('Immunitary Life' Palgrave-Macmillan, 2018).

Joanna Latimer is Professor of Sociology, Science & Technology and Director of SATSU, at University of York. Her research focuses on the cultural, social and existential effects and affects of science, medicine and healthcare. She has published many articles and books, including *The Gene, The Clinic and The Family*, awarded the 2014 FSHI annual book prize. Currently she is writing a new book, *Biopolitics and the Limits to Life: Ageing, Biology and Society in the 21st Century.*

Theory
ROOM 401, CCE

REIMAGINING THE SOCIAL: UTOPIA, SOCIOLOGY AND FICTION

Garforth, L.
(Newcastle University)

Utopia might be considered doubly social. Utopian visions and hopes are products of their social contexts. At the same time they are about the social - not only imagining or desiring different social formations, but particular social formation, but reflecting on the very idea of a society is and might be. Yet as Ruth Levitas has shown, sociology has tended to undervalue utopia both as an object and a heuristic. In recent years there have been multiple calls for the discipline to welcome utopianism (back) in and work more explicitly with utopia ontologically, epistemologically and politically. Levitas's contribution has been invaluable, offering theoretical resources for a utopian method that would be both interpretive and constructive.

Building on these developments, this talk explores the value of utopia for sociology – and the value of sociology for utopian studies. My work with utopias focuses on environmental imaginaries and draws increasingly on post-human, post-natural and new materialist theorising. From that position I want to explore an alternative to Levitas's call for a wholehearted and purposive utopian method, considering instead what a more modest and even uncommitted sociology of utopia might offer – one that treats utopia as ubiquitous, lively and partial; at work in everyday practices, affects and assemblages; circulating beyond intention. Thinking with Donna Haraway's notion of speculative fabulation and with science fiction theory more generally, I also look at why the fictional, the fantastical and the desiring elements of utopianism might matter more than ever in our discipline as we face up to the challenge of the Anthropocene.

Lisa Garforth is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Newcastle University. Her work explores green future visions, especially in fiction. As part of the AHRC project Unsettling Scientific Stories she is currently looking at how readers negotiate science and social futures through engagements with science fiction. Her recent book Green Utopias: Environmental Hope Before and After Nature (Polity 2017) examines the changing content and socio-cultural contexts of green utopias from post-war environmentalism to the challenge of the Anthropocene. Over the last fifteen years she has taught extensively on social theory and offered an undergraduate option module on utopia, society and sociology.

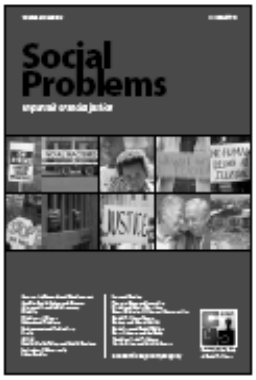
OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD JOURNALS
View featured content online: academic.oup.com/journals

academic.oup.com/esr

academic.oup.com/ips

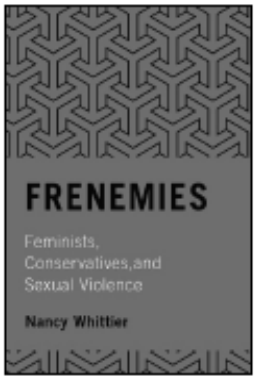
academic.oup.com/sf

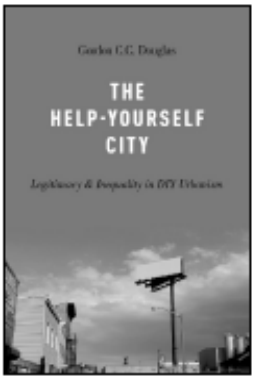


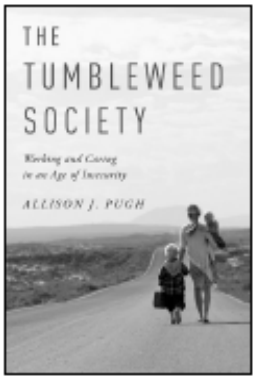
academic.oup.com/socpro

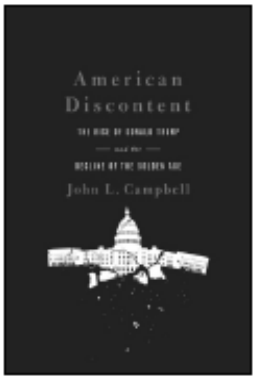
academic.oup.com/socrel

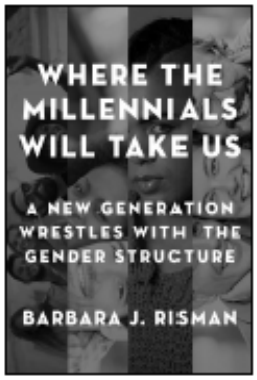
NEW SOCIOLOGY BOOKS *from* OUP











American Discontent: The Rise of Donald Trump and Decline of the Golden Age
JOHN L. CAMPBELL

The Tumbleweed Society: Working and Caring in an Insecure Age
ALLISON J. PUGH

Where the Millennials Will Take Us
BARBARA J. RISMAN

Frenemies: Feminists, Conservatives, and Sexual Violence
NANCY WHITTIER

The Help-Yourself City: Legitimacy and Inequality in DIY Urbanism
GORDON C.C. DOUGLAS

Mafia Life: Love, Death and Money at the Heart of Organized Crime
FEDERICO VARESE

Negotiating Opportunities: How the Middle Class Secures Advantages in School
JESSICA MCCRORY CALARCO

No Shortcuts: Organizing for Power in the New Gilded Age
JANE F. MCALEVEY

Saving the Sacred Sea: The Power of Civil Society in an Age of Authoritarianism and Globalization
KATE PRIDE BROWN

Trade Battles: Activism and the Politicization of International Trade Policy
TAMARA KAY AND R.L. EVANS

Why Children Follow Rules
TOM R. TYLER AND RICK TRINKNER

Evidence and Ethnography: Why It Matters and How to Get It Right
STEVEN LUBET

Approaches to Ethnography: Analysis and Representation in Participant Observation
EDITED BY COLIN JEROLMACK AND SHAMUS KHAN

The Oxford Handbook of the Radical Right
EDITED BY JENS RYDGREN

Visit us online to find these and other exciting books, journals, and online products: www.oup.com/academic

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

TUESDAY 10 APRIL 2018

12:30 - 13:30 Room 024, CCE

HAPS MEETING

All members of the Heads and Professors of Sociology are welcome.

14:50 Room 001, CCE

PRESENTATION OF THE BSA DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO BRITISH SOCIOLOGY AWARD

This is a prestigious award presented at the BSA Annual Conference to an outstanding individual who has contributed greatly to the discipline on an annual basis. The judging panel is composed of the BSA President, Chair and Vice Chair. The award will be presented following the Plenary by Kimberlé Crenshaw.

18:15 - 18:45 CCE Restaurant and Café

BSA ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

The trustees of the BSA invite all BSA members to attend the Annual Members' Meeting at this year's annual conference. It is an opportunity for you to hear about the latest activities being undertaken to meet the strategic priorities of the association. The strategic cycle is over three years and we are currently in the second year, so trustees would like to share what the Association has achieved so far and what we are aiming for.

This year the meeting will include updates on publications, actions to address equality and diversity, the introduction of mentoring cafes and public engagement activities.

Trustees are keen to meet and hear members' opinions so please do come along.

18:45 - 19:45 Exhibition Space, CCE

PUBLISHERS' DRINKS RECEPTION

Wine and non-alcoholic drinks will be available to delegates while they browse the exhibitions.

Everyone welcome.

Throughout the conference, exhibitors will be located in the Exhibition Space, CCE. Stand staff will be available to speak to delegates for the duration of the conference as well as during the Publishers' Drinks Reception.

- British Sociological Association
- Bristol University Press/Policy Press
- Cambridge University Press
- Emerald Publishing
- Frontiers
- Manchester University Press
- MAXQDA
- Palgrave Macmillan
- Routledge/Taylor & Francis
- SAGE (Main Conference Sponsor)
- University College London
- Wiley Blackwell/Polity

18:45 - 19:45 Exhibition Space, CCE

PRESIDENT'S DROP-IN SESSION

Professor Susan Halford invites you to join her to chat about the burning issues for you as a sociologist, at work and as a member of the BSA.

As you're visiting the Publisher's Exhibition, take a moment to stop by at Susan's table.

Come and go as you please, all welcome!

WEDNESDAY 11 APRIL 2018

12:30 - 13:30 Meeting Rooms in CCE

BSA SPECIALIST AND STUDY GROUP MEETINGS

A number of BSA Specialist and Study Groups will be holding informal meetings during the lunch break on Wednesday 11 April 2018. Please see the list of rooms at the BSA stand.

All delegates are welcome to attend.

15:30 - 17:00 Room 221, CCE

ASK AN EDITOR SPECIAL EVENT

Is open peer review the future or an ethical minefield? How will monograph publishing be affected by open access and REF? What does Open Access mean for me? Is my article published if it's on academia.edu? How do I turn my PhD into a book? How important is the impact factor of a journal? How should I think about marketing and promoting my book? At what point in my career should I join an editorial board, and what would be involved?

We're here to help answer your publishing questions. Join Lisa McCormick (Editor and peer reviewer), Louise Ryan (Editorial Board Chair and Trustee), Victoria Pittman (Commissioning Book Editor at Policy Press) and Caroline Moors (Journals Publisher at SAGE) to ask your questions about publishing and reviewing as an academic.

15:30 - 17:00 2nd Floor Seating Area, CCE

MENTORING AT THE BSA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

As one of the BSA's strategic priorities, Mentoring will be offered at the 2018 BSA Annual Conference. Several conference delegates have kindly volunteered to share their knowledge and skills as mentors. Those who have expressed an interest to be mentored, during the booking process, have been contacted and offered a mentoring slot on a first come first served basis. In total 21 session have been offered with a view of continuing in future conferences if successful. **Please note that Mentoring appointments are by prior arrangement only.**

18:40 - 18:45 Room 001, CCE

PHILIP ABRAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE

The BSA Philip Abrams Memorial Prize is for the best first and sole-authored book within the discipline of sociology. It was established in the 1980s in honour of the memory of Professor Philip Abrams, whose work contributed substantially to sociology and social policy research in Britain. He is remembered for the encouragement and assistance he provided to many young sociologists at the start of their careers. In recognition of his commitment to sociology as a discipline, the BSA established this prize to stimulate new ideas and fresh research in sociology by encouraging new British authors. The prize will be awarded following the Plenary by Omar Khan.

Special Activities

19:15 - 00:00 The Biscuit Factory

BSA CONFERENCE DINNER

Newcastle University and Northumbria University are hosting a drinks reception at the Biscuit Factory to welcome all delegates at the conference and the region. The drinks reception will be followed by the BSA Conference Dinner. Please note that the conference dinner **must** be pre-booked.

THURSDAY 12 APRIL 2018

12:30 - 13:30 Corporate Hub, 4th Floor, CCE

STUDY GROUP CONVENORS' AND STREAM COORDINATORS' LUNCH

All study group convenors and stream coordinators are invited to join their colleagues for this lunch as a thank you for their work with the Study Groups in 2017 and 2018 and their time dedicated to the conference.

14:50 Room 001, CCE

BBC ETHNOGRAPHY PRIZE PRESENTED BY LAURIE TAYLOR

The BSA and BBC Radio 4's 'Thinking Allowed' present an annual award for a study that has made a significant contribution to ethnography: the in-depth analysis of the everyday life of a culture or subculture. Join Laurie Taylor for the presentation of this year's prize. The prize will be awarded following the Plenary by Gregor McLennan.

15:15 - 16:45 Room 002, CCE

MAKING SENSE OF BREXIT SPECIAL EVENT

After the shock decision to leave the EU in 2016, what can we learn about our divided and increasingly unequal society and the need to listen to each other?

Join author Victor Seidler and series editor Les Back in conversation about the latest book in the BSA, *21st Century Standpoints*.

Seidler argues that we need new political imaginations across class, race, religion, gender and sexuality to engage in issues about the scale and acceleration of urban change and the time people need to adjust to new realities. He suggests we need to listen to people's concerns not only about the impact of immigration and globalisation on their lives but also about the injustice of a capitalist economy that makes them pay through austerity and cuts in social welfare for a financial crisis they were not responsible for. He imagines alternative futures that will allow different generations to still appreciate themselves as Europeans with a future in Europe.

This engaging and accessible book addresses the causes and implications of Brexit, exploring this moral anger against political elites and people feeling estranged from a political process and economic system that no longer expressed their will.

Professor Seidler and Professor Back will be joined by guest speakers to debate Brexit and its effects on Britain.

Visit the Policy Press exhibition stand for copies of the book at conference discount. Refreshments will be available during the Publishers' Drinks Reception.

Speakers: Seidler, V. and Back, L.

British Sociological Association
Annual Members' Meeting

Tuesday 10 April 2018
18:15 - 18:45
City Campus East (CCE) Restaurant and Café

Chair: John Horne, Chair of the BSA Board of Trustees

The trustees of the BSA invite all BSA members to attend the Annual Members' Meeting at this year's annual conference. It is an opportunity for you to hear about the latest activities being undertaken to meet the strategic priorities of the association. The strategic cycle is over three years and we are currently in the second year, so trustees would like to share what the Association has achieved so far and what we are aiming for.

This year the meeting will include updates on publications, actions to address equality and diversity, the introduction of mentoring cafes and public engagement activities.

Trustees are keen to meet and hear members' opinions so please do come along.

All members are welcome!

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Posters will be displayed in **the Exhibition Space, CCE,** for the duration of the conference. Presenters will be available during the scheduled time slot on **Tuesday 10 April 2018, 18:45 - 19:45** and **Thursday 12 April 2018, 15:00 - 15:15** to discuss their work. Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space

Definition of Home in the Community

Lastman, R.
(City, University of London)

The Dutch SociologistJan Willem Duyvendak talks about home as a place of emotional connection and a sphere of community with a sense of belonging.
The intention of this conference poster is to showcase relevant literature along with results and analysis from a quantitative survey that was carried out in 2017 in North-West London with over 200 participants on topics related to home and the community.
During the past year there has been political uncertainty in the UK and the proportion of people living in private rented accommodation has increased. In addition few affordable housing are being built and tragic events such as the Grenfell tower have reminded us about the importance of home in the community. This was further exemplified by Antonio, one of the Grenfell survivors who stated in a BBC interview 'I'm not moving until I find a permanent place I can call home' .
With a growing transitory population, for which homeownership is beyond reach, and depending on their tenure, the concept of home in the community differs with temporary residents straddling the boundary between citizen and denizen.
The available data helps to demonstrate trends and divisions that have emerged, and I intend on using this to better understand the impact such data is having.

Shared Ownership and Gated Living: A Teasing Prospect for 21st Century Community Safety
Kinloch, N.

This paper outlines the findings of a pilot study conducted for the author's MSc research which investigated the use of situational crime prevention techniques in mixed tenure gated communities. The paper explains the research problem from these findings and outlines a PhD research proposal seeking to examine this concern further. It examines the potential for success of the mixed tenure housing to be an effective method of 21st century crime control. It will be asked why is there no lacklustre in the growth of gated communities in our cities?
The paper will report that despite encouragement by policy that mixed-tenure gated communities can reduce anxieties about crime, in fact this is an illusion where social exclusion remains a tangible and noticed problem. It claims social exclusion is created by the very situational crime prevention techniques which are claimed to eliminate crime and create defensible space in the physical environment which they occupy. Furthermore, it will be suggested that few governments regulate private security operators which are involved in the provision of safety and security in mixed-tenure gated communities.
The paper concludes with the reasoning for the proposed PhD research outlining that despite these concerns and others, the mixed-tenure gated community shows no sign of being the development that fails to sale. This research proposes to discover if existing literature and empirical evidence is grounded in arguing these residential developments are a successful method of contemporary crime control and solution to addressing social exclusion.

The Role and Experiences of Volunteers within Preserved Railway Societies in Rural North Wales
Jones, S.
(Bangor University, WISERD)

This presentation will discuss emergent findings from my current PhD study of volunteering within heritage railway societies in North Wales, conducted between 2015-2018. The aims of the study are to understand the motivations and experiences of volunteers.
A case study approach has been used for this research, focusing upon the Talyllyn, Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland Railways, thus far data collection has included 74 qualitative interviews and 17 hours of participant observations. Key emerging themes are discussed based on a initial framework analysis of the data: how understandings of the role are

shaped by work and gender identities; the role of family background; the development of belonging and identity, along with the effect of retirement and the life course.
North Wales has a distinctive industrial heritage, which has shaped much of the environment and landscape we see today, however the country has undergone dramatic changes as a result of de-industrialisation, population change and globalization. Heritage volunteers are a particularly under researched group in terms of civil society, whilst previous literature has focused upon for example, organisations such as the National Trust, there remains a substantial gap with regard to preserved railways, despite its popularity increasing across Europe and beyond.
The research is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council as part of the WISERD Civil Society Research Centre.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

Talking about Taekwon-Do: An Ethnographic Study Exploring Children's Experiences of Participating in International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF) Taekwon-Do, in a North of England Taekwon-Do School
Ashton-Goldthorpe, L., Lewis, K., Tobbell, J.
(Edge Hill University)

Conclusive evidence regarding the effects of martial arts within research literature remains scarce. In addition, little is known about how children experience participation, and involvement in martial arts (Theeboom, De Knop & Vertonghen, 2009).
This study aims to address the evident gap in literature and research, that explores children's participation and involvement in Taekwon-Do. This area has been identified through pre-empirical reading, thus the intention is to make an original contribution to the knowledge base.

Environment and Society

Will Measuring the UK's Natural Capital Help to Preserve the Environment for Future Generations?
Wills, B.
(University of Surrey)

Natural Capital is defined as nature's assets that directly or indirectly produce value to people and is hailed as the source of all other capitals. One of the big questions facing society today is how to utilise this natural capital sustainably?
Supported by DEFRA, the Natural Capital Committee have designed four pilot 'Pioneer programmes' to test whether applying the Natural Capital Approach (NCA) holds the key. These Pioneers will measure the UK's natural capital, creating asset registers and financial accounts detailing the flows of benefits those assets provide to society and the economy.
This poster will focus on the Marine Pioneer. In addition to assessing marine natural capital, this Pioneer project will be aiming to create an enhanced culture of care around the marine environment. People receive a breath of benefits from the coast, such as a sense of place and enhanced wellbeing.
Is assigning value via the NCA the most effective way to sustainably manage our environment? Are people's own definitions of value compatible and comparable?
Participatory evaluation techniques will be used with local stakeholders to define indicators for the drivers and benefits of involvement in the Marine Pioneer, was applying the NCA essential? Preliminary results will be presented.
In the current political-climate the Pioneer projects have the capacity to shape the future of UK environmental management. This is no small feat and will depend upon radical shift's in how we value nature.

Families and Relationships

Commensality and the Construction of Family Identity across Two Cities
Marshall, D., Davis, T.
(University of Edinburgh)

Domestic commensality, or eating together, is part of family identity practice forming part of what it means to be a family (James et. al 2009, Jackson 2015). This mundane practice has been seen as shaping the collective (family, community, cultural), relational (between family members) as well as individual (self) identities (Epp and Price 2012). We adopt a

visual (Rose 2003) and narrative approach, using photographs of family meals taken by the participants as they compose and capture their weekday evening meal experiences in a self-directive way (Kedzior, et. al. 2016).
The image of the Christian white nuclear family, all gathered together around the dining table in the Norman Rockwell painting 'Freedom from want' still dominates the 'western' imaginary (Chambers 2001). The self-directed photographs we collected form a starting point for family interviews that focus on the shifting definitions of 'family' and actual practices of family meal times in Sydney and Edinburgh. This provides a direct window into the mealtime practices offering an insight into how commensality reinforces ideas of particular family identities through participant narratives of the photographs. It explores how families use mealtimes to develop social self-regulation and eating rituals while simultaneously reinforcing the social bond between members of a family. We see how these family rituals are fluid allowing for the enfolding of individual identities and how participants 'see themselves' in these compositions of the family.

Identity and Kinship in Lesbian-Led, Donor-Conceived Families
Quaid, S.
(University of Sunderland)

This paper is about lesbian parenting culture. I focus on identity, kinship and the meaning of family and kinship for donor conceived children. I will explore interconnections and negotiating transgressions for parents, reinventions of self and negotiating new relational identities. The respondents in my study went through redefinition of themselves, their couple status and family identities and the identities of their children. Lesbian parental couples potentially disrupt normative heterosexual meanings of family and gender and could subvert the meaning of motherhood and gendered parental identities. Evidence from this study indicates that lesbian couples have created joint parented family projects based on egalitarian ideals; however, other definers of identity caused contradictions and tensions. These included culture, disability, ethnicity, class, gender and religious background. Intersections of identities in their negotiated family presented potential sources of tension for the respondents. The respondents embarked upon a new form of motherhood and family which (at the time of interviews) had no frame of reference in tradition or policy frameworks for parenting. Thus a process of change, flux and fluidity began. The problems they faced were both cultural and structural. These processes were underpinned always with the material realities of class differences. Differences of cultural capital and access to social and economic resources shape this experience and deep in the cultural definers of self lies constructions of race and ethnicity. This research included detailed accounts of their internal and external struggles to resolve their own maternal and parental identities in relation to other aspects of self.

Lived Experiences of Non-resident Fatherhood in the United Kingdom
Shaw, W.
(University of Sheffield)

Non-resident fathers, and separated families more broadly, have been a feature of contemporary political and public discussions in the United Kingdom, with fears that 'absent' or 'feckless' fathers are having a detrimental effect on children's development, and causing financial strain on tax payers. Government data is noticeably lacking, but estimates range from a conservative 1 million to 3 or 4 million men in the UK with non-resident children, with recent studies suggesting that a large number of non-resident fathers maintain regular contact with their children. Desires to strengthen fathers' engagement in family life, and discussions of the rights and responsibilities (morally, legally and financially) of parents, have been strong features of family policy in recent decades. There has been a rise of sociological studies into contemporary fatherhood in Europe and North America, however, non-resident fathers, despite their increasing prevalence, have been ignored from many of these studies. As such, despite increasing interest in non-resident fathers in policy and practice agendas, relatively little is known academically about the lived experiences of non-resident fathers in the UK. This presentation will present initial findings from my doctoral research - a 'father-centric' qualitative study utilising semi-structured interviews with non-resident fathers in the United Kingdom. Interviews are interested in the lived experiences of non-resident fathering, exploring relationships and interactions with family members and external services. The work aims to appreciate the everydayness of fathering, how men identify as fathers in a non-resident capacity as well as how perceptions of non-resident fathers affect fathering practices.

Enabling Inclusive Communication in Families Where a Child Has Autism
Driver, H.
(Northumbria University)

As a young person with autism the inherent difficulties may result in significant barriers to communication or no verbal communication. As a parent of a child with autism I experience the difference this condition introduces to our family communication. Families are challenged to adjust their communication to increase inclusion and to avoid their young person feeling socially isolated within their family. Yet, there continues to be a paucity of research exploring the experience of communication in the context of family life.
Central to this study is the child with autism within their family and the unique communication needs they present.Drawing on principles of participatory action research, this collaborative auto ethnography engages five families,

including my own, in an action/reflection process which seeks to enable inclusive communication in our families. Within our collaborative learning group a broker from each family meets to discuss and reflect on communication in their home life. Monthly meetings across a six month period and reflective journals facilitate this reflective practice and provide data. Children and young people in each of the families are encouraged to use drawings, notes or photos to enable their contribution to data generation, allowing inclusive methods of data generation.
Our shared narrative can serve to increase understanding and inform policy and practice in community support and inclusion for families including the 'voice' of children with autism and their families.

Academic Careers in a Quickly Changing World: Biographies of Academics Who Stayed or Left Belarus after the Year 1991
Poleschuk, S.
(European University Institute)

My PhD project entitled 'Academic careers in a quickly changing world: biographies of academics who stayed or left Belarus in the year 1991' examines the academic careers of Belarusian scholars and focuses on the experience of a single cohort of scholars who started their higher education in 1991. The research project aims at understanding how the historical event of gaining independence by Belarus in 1991 affected academic careers. The study takes a longitudinal approach and observes the changes that academic careers in the country have witnessed over the last 25 years. The cohort is divided into 3 subgroups: those who graduated from a Belarusian university and then continued their academic careers outside Belarus; those who pursued academic careers in Belarus after graduation; those who returned to Belarus after their studies and employment in the West. The sample comprises 60 interviews in total. The project aims to explore three structurally different patterns of academic careers within the life course to see how individuals interpret and respond to change throughout their lives and how they construct different types of biographies, accounting for the opportunities and constraints of society and history.

The Identity of Chinese 'Study Mothers' in Living Apart Together Relationships
Qiu, S.
(University of York)

This paper focuses on how the lived experience of Chinese 'study mothers' while living apart from their partner influenced their sense of identity during the course of accompanying their children to study. In Contemporary China, some couples keep their intimate relationship, though living in separate households due to children's education. In order to provide children with optimal living and study conditions, mostly, it is women who are expected to accompany and take care of children's daily life by relocating their residences next to children's school, at the expense of their own established career development and life circle. These study mothers' experience of time is cyclical and fixed in many ways considering their daily lives are fundamentally constrained by their children's needs. Based upon in-depth interviews with 35 Chinese women with different social background, this paper argued that being a full time study mother and homemaker, even when it is at the expense of living separately from one's partner, has be seen as a way to privilege 'motherhood' over 'wifehood' during the time of accompanying children. On the one hand, moving away from a focus on the role of wife can be somewhat liberating at the same time that the focus on motherhood can be overwhelming. And the result of these priorities can be a further distancing from the other part of the family—the husband.

Living in Kinship-Care Families: Crisis of Identity?
Hall, K.
(Northumbria University)

Normative discourses of 'the family' frequently 'other' those living in families who fall outside of the ascribed normative rhetoric. Language commonly assigned to adults and children in kinship care families in the North East of England, identifies them as a marginalized, hidden and vulnerable group within society. This poster sets out the ethical complexities encountered when recruiting adults and children, living in kinship care families, as participants to a PhD study. Narratives of individual and group identity materialised early in the recruitment process by adult participants, when considering their own and the children's involvement. Adult's expressions of lost and changing identity relating to their sense of self, and as part of a collective group, suggests a 'crisis of identity' that influenced their decision to take part in the study.

Medicine, Health and Illness

SEEKS: Study Exploring the Experiences of Klinefelter's Syndrome: The Positive Effects of Social Support and Peer Support Groups in Managing a Diagnosis

Porter, C., McEleny, K., Quinton, R., Wilkes, S.
(University of Sunderland)

Klinefelter's Syndrome (KS) is a common but under-diagnosed condition. KS people experience medical co-morbidities, mental, psychological and social difficulties associated with a diagnosis. Little is known about life experiences before and after diagnosis and the impact of age. We explored the experiences of people diagnosed with KS before, after 18 years, to increase knowledge, understanding of the condition to better support those affected.
Thirteen qualitative in-depth interviews using purposive sampling which resulted in six interviewees being diagnosed <18 years. Results were analysed using thematic analysis, compared results between those diagnosed before and after age 18years.

Results

Positive Effect on Experience

1) Peer support/social groups improved experience through social media, group activity, community organisations. With increased bonding in social groups, perceived differences were regarded as similarities promoting better communication, understanding, sharing experiences, improving coping strategies and social benefits of social community.

2) Diagnosed <18 years; physically, psychologically wellbeing with educational interventions.

Negative Effect on Experience

1. Personal impact: anxiety/depression, identity, isolation/ personal/professional relationships

2. Receiving and disclosing of diagnosis

3. Information, communication from HCPs.

KS impacts on life experience. Peer support, support groups provide a platform to express identity, share and encourage bonding, increase knowledge, share experiences, which create positive impact on a diagnosis of KS and reduces negative effects. Greater understanding and improved awareness of the benefits for support, from both general and specialist services can aid to improve experiences and management for KS people.

Reaching Out to Carers of Friends and Family with Psychosis: A Model for an Online Intervention to Improve Carer Well-being and Quality of Life

Johnson, A.
(Northumbria University)

Previous research has highlighted the importance of providing support to carers, family and friends of people with schizophrenia or psychosis. Despite this, carers continue to report difficulty receiving and accessing support. Providing this as an online format may address some of this unmet need and there has been a recent focus on online interventions for carers of people with schizophrenia, psychosis or bipolar disorder. This PhD project aims to expand on previous work by examining carer online support usage with the aim of developing a model for an online intervention to improve the wellbeing and quality of life (QoL) of carers of someone with a severe mental illness.
Using a mixed methods design including both qualitative and quantitative aspects, 8 carers of someone diagnosed with schizophrenia or a psychosis-based disorder were asked to complete health questionnaires (measuring wellbeing and QoL) at two time points (baseline and 6 weeks). During this time, carers were asked to complete a weekly diary measuring online support usage before being invited to attend a semi-structure individual interview. Six professionals who work regularly alongside carers of people with schizophrenia and psychosis, were also invited to attend an individual interview. Interviews consisted of experiences and opinions of available online support for carers of someone with a severe mental illness and views towards developing an online intervention aiming to improve carer wellbeing and QoL. Results will be analysed using thematic analysis and fussy-set qualitative comparative analysis.

Methodological Innovations

The Artistic Exploration of the Material Object Taken by Refugees from Syria
Altenberger, I.
(Robert Gordon University)

Forced migration changes the relationship with material culture as it requires refugees to make choices about the material objects they will take on their journey, to an often unknown destination. These objects are intrinsic to the memory of an identity that in the context of a new culture and place is changing and developing to a new social persona. Therefore these objects, if not always physically present can be considered as transitional objects that become part of the experience of displacement and migration.
This research is aiming to explore the chosen transitional objects Syrian refugees take with them to the northeast of Scotland by a multi disciplinary research team consisting of artists and social scientists. The use of art-based research opens a wide range of methodological possibilities (such as the use of sound, video as well as drawing) which are better suited than traditional sociological methods to capture the phenomenological experience of refugees through a focus on their chosen material objects. More specifically art-based research allows for the addition of textures and layers to the data as it explores in depth the objects the refugees chose. In a second phase, there will also be a triangulation with a traditional research method in form of an interview. This combination of methods has the potential to better narrate the experience of the refugees' journey by using both the verbal channel and the more affective language conveyed by art work.

Rights, Violence and Crime

The Case for More Ethnographic Research on Crime and Deviance With the Criminal's Perspective
Potter, L.
(Northumbria University)

This paper argues the case for more ethnographic research on crime and deviance with the criminal's perspective. This aim is achieved by presenting an overview of my own ongoing PhD ethnographic study within a town in Northern England involving a community of buyers and sellers of pirated android boxes and pirated DVDs. Pirated android boxes are set top boxes that have illegal add-ons installed to access illegal content. My PhD is supervised by Dr Rob Hornsby. The paper discusses the methodological challenges my study has experienced due to conducting ethnographic research with the criminal's perspective.
This statement is broken down into two sections. Firstly, when researching crime and deviance academics should acquire the criminal's perspective in addition to obtaining the law enforcement agencies viewpoint. Secondly, when the researcher aims to understand the criminal's perspective on topics of crime and deviance they should use ethnographic methods.
In recent decades' ethnography has become 'a marginalized community' within criminology (Copes, 2012:2) there has been a decline in ethnographic research with the criminal's perspective this statement is especially true within the illicit markets discipline. The heyday of ethnographic research is long gone due to the creation of university ethics committees and research councils with their rigorous ethical approval applications and risk assessment forms. The paper acknowledges the importance of research ethics but argues research ethics are often challenging to maintain when conducting ethnographic studies citing the latest cutting edge ethnographic research 'on the run' by Alice Goffman (2014).

Social Divisions/Social Identities

Forging Identity, Community and Social Solidarity through Shared Creative Practice in a Mental Health Participatory Arts Setting
Lewis, L., Spandler, H.
(University of Wolverhampton)

This paper engages with the conference theme through exploring the notion of mutuality in the context of a mental health participatory arts organisation. It reports on a qualitative study which explored opportunities for mutuality arising from shared art-making between art therapists (called studio managers) and members. The study adopted a capabilities

perspective in which promoting mental health recovery and wellbeing involves broadening opportunities through a facilitative environment. Field work involved nineteen interviews with members and studio managers and participant observation in the studio setting.
Findings show how the shared art-making was expanding opportunities, or capabilities for mutuality along two main themes relating to recovery and wellbeing: forging equality and creating community, and making humanistic connections. On the first theme, equality was seen to be forged at a cultural rather than structural or organisational decision-making level and a shared identity as an artist was important. Both studio managers and members also described the production of capabilities in the areas of communication and relationships, shared enjoyment, shared learning and social contribution. On the second theme, participants described shared artistic practice generating capabilities for mutual respect and acceptance (something found to be often lacking in the wider social world) as well as for making deep human connections and building mutual trust. However, the study also demonstrated the potential for shared art-making in such a setting to work to reinforce or construct hierarchy and identified challenges and inhibitions to the expansion of capabilities for mutuality between members and studio managers through this shared activity.

The Photographic electronic Narrative (Pen) Project: Creating a Social Space for the Disembodied Articulation of 'Imagined Social Capital' for 'Offenders' Working at a Resettlement Scheme (RS)
Parsons, J.
(University of Plymouth)

Despite a reforming rehabilitation agenda, 'offenders' remain one of the most 'vilified, marginalised and excluded groups' (McNeill and Weaver 2010:28), which can be a barrier to successful re-integration into the community after punishment. Since September 2015, I have worked on consecutive research projects at a resettlement scheme (RS) for men released on temporary licence (ROTL) from the local prison and offenders on community orders, referred to as trainees. The Photographic electronic-Narrative (PeN) project,* funded through an Independent Social Research Foundation (ISRF) mid-career fellowship, shares trainees' photographs and narratives with the wider community, including the 1200+ registered supporters of the RS, through an online blog, in a mediated virtual dialogue, with comments, shares and likes on the website, as well as social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. To date (September 2017) the PeN project has published blog posts from 50 in-depth interviews with 17 trainees and the website has had 7,500 views from 60 countries. The Pen project has therefore become a vehicle for the articulation of what Quinn (2005, 2010) refers to as 'imagined social capital,' or 'the benefits created by participating in symbolic and imagined social networks' (Quinn, 2010:142). Indeed, as Ivana (2017:58) claims 'bonds of social capital do not need to be factual in order to be effective,' as 'they are just as beneficial […] in generating social capital' (Ivana 2017:60). Moreover, the disembodied, virtual aspects of the PeN project enhance its symbolic value, whilst making possible some of the most unlikely social connections.

*https://penprojectlandworks.org/

Sociology of Education

Young People, School Engagement and Perceptions of Support: A Mixed-Methods, Longitudinal Analysis
Ryan, L., D'Angelo, A., Kaye, N., Lorinc, M.
(University of Sheffield)

In the UK, there is growing concern about the number of young people NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) and those 'churning' (Furlong 2006) between low paid, insecure apprenticeships and jobs, unpaid voluntary work, periods of unemployment, and never-ending training courses without clear employment opportunities in sight (Mawn et al, 2017).
Low academic attainment and poor educational outcomes are amongst the key factors that contribute to a young person becoming NEET (Sadler et al., 2015). School (dis)engagement has been identified as a useful concept for identifying students most at-risk of experiencing poor academic outcomes (Fredricks et al., 2004). In this paper we explore school (dis)engagement and examine the key factors that may encourage young people to remain engaged in education.
The paper draws on mixed longitudinal methods, including data from a large survey undertaken in schools, as well as data from repeat, indepth interviews, undertaken as part of the RESL.eu project (funded by the EC FP7 under grant agreement n° SSH-CT-2011-1-320223).
Our statistical analysis of the large school-based survey, indicates a strong correlation between young people's school engagement and perceptions of support especially from teachers and parents, and to a lesser extent peers. We use the qualitative data to further explore young people's perceptions of support inhering in their networks, how these change over time and may impact upon school (dis)engagement. In so doing we contribute to understanding the interplay between social networks, perceived support and school engagement.

'Learning to Fail' and 'Reframing Failure': How Can Teachers Produce Resilient Students?
Kaye, N.
(Middlesex University)

For students approaching the end of secondary education, the role of teachers has been shown to be hugely influential at a key time of transition (Crosnoe et al., 2004; Klem & Connell, 2004; Quin, 2017). Teachers, for their part, are acutely aware of the wide-ranging role they play in the lives of their students, and providing effective emotional and social support has long been considered as fundamental to their job.
Recently, there has been a policy focus on the promotion of non-cognitive skills, such as 'resilience' as a means of improving students' academic outcomes. However, the extent to which teachers in schools see this as a useful concept through which to promote positive outcomes remains highly contested.
Using qualitative data collected as part of a mixed-methods study, I present insights into how teachers perceive the challenges facing young people, what strategies they employ to assist their students, and how promoting resilience can help to engage the most vulnerable pupils. Focus groups undertaken in two schools located within the same London borough reveal the experiences of teachers from different institutional settings, working within the same local and wider policy contexts.
Two key themes are examined in relation to strategies for promoting resilience: 'Learning to fail' and 'Reframing failure'. Whilst the former emphasises the development of skills acquired through personal setbacks, the latter seeks to redefine what constitutes failure (and success) for individual students. An examination of the relative virtues of both can elucidate current classroom practices for supporting at-risk students.

The Power of the Personal: Exploring the Complexities of One-to-One Pedagogical Relationships, and the Potential Impact These Can Have on Reducing Attainment Gaps
Dent, S.
(University of Sheffield)

Attainment gaps for students, such as those from BME or lower socio-economic backgrounds, have been acknowledged in UK higher education for quite some time (Brocke, Nichols, 2006; ECU, 2016). As these gaps are controlled for prior attainment, we know they emerge once students enter HE. Existing research highlights how these gaps can be the influenced by feelings of not 'belonging', and 'othering' which can impact a student sense of entitlement to support. Such research recommends acknowledging the importance of power sharing between staff and students (Stevenson, 2012), and the way staff can act as 'agents of change' in reducing these attainment gaps (Mountford-Zimdars, 2015). Building on these recommendations this paper considers specifically the experience of personal tutoring, or one-to-one pedagogical interactions, for students from BME and lower socio-economic backgrounds. We seek to understand from the student's perspective the specific nature of these roles and relationships. Considering the ways in which these roles can and do impact the factors which contribute to gaps in attainment. Adopting Fraser's Theories of Recognition (Fraser, 2001), to analyse focus groups and interview data from an ongoing project at three universities, I present some interim findings, arguing that these student's reflections highlight the way in which one-to-one pedagogical relationships are significant to posotive self-actualisation. Such relationships carry complex messages of institutionalised values, which when recognised and understood have the potential to make significant progress to supporting the reduction of attainment gaps and social inequalities in HE.

Beyond the School Gates: A Relational Pedagogy
Edwards, S.
(University of Portsmouth)

This paper argues that a gradual, historical policy shift towards meritocratic, neo-liberal notions of self-responsibility and freedom have influenced current coercive and punitive measures that ensure student compliance in mainstream schools. I examine the relationship between neo-liberal notions of self-responsible freedom, an emerging global market economy and a policy cul-de-sac we see today, in which policy makers have encouraged schools to develop their own methods and pedagogies as long as the ends of increased attainment and engagement justify the means (DfE 2016, 37). Drawing on Bauman and Giddens I contextualise this discussion within the conditions of high modernity. Conditions in which developing knowledge and making meaning in one's life go hand in hand - the task of everyday life. This task, they claim is managed within the contours of relationships. This claim is further considered through Freire's epistemological and ontological claims that humans are relational beings – through dialogue we become consciously aware of who we are in relation to the world. Knowledge production and meaning making is therefore a collaborative process where each person's voice is to be heard and acted upon. I subsequently raise questions about the viability of ontological and epistemological assumptions underpinning current mainstream schooling and policy and propose a relational pedagogy that re-contextualises learning experiences into students' social worlds extending beyond the school gates into their family and social relationships. This context facilitates both the on-going development and maintenance of students' future orientated self-narratives and also makes their education meaningful to that end.

Poster Presentations

Reading Your Future: Analysing Newspaper Coverage of Apprenticeships and Undergraduate Degrees
McVittie, A.
(Newcastle University)

As education continues to be presented by policy makers as the solution to the UK's social and economic problems, young people are facing an increasingly demanding skills race in which they must distinguish themselves from their peers in order to stay afloat in a competitive and oversaturated job market. In 2015 when David Cameron announced that 'almost' all school leavers would be expected to enter into either an apprenticeship scheme or undergraduate degree programme, the lines of battle upon which young people would compete were clearly drawn. With neither option guaranteeing certainty nor security, young people must assure they accumulate the 'right' information in order to make the 'right' decision. While there is a strong body of research around undergraduate degrees, and an increasing amount of literature on apprenticeships, academic research has done less to consider presentation of these pathways in mainstream media. This research attempts to explore media discourse on apprenticeships and undergraduate degrees through a mixed qualitative and quantitative analysis of UK national newspaper coverage from 2016, utilized in order to provide insight into media discourse more widely. Findings suggest a strong focus on employability and work ready, or 'hands on', skills. 'Work-ready' apprenticeships are contrasted with serious concerns about university fees and graduate skillsets which have seen post-1992 universities belittled, that said a binary university system is still present, with the elite status of institutions such as Oxford and Cambridge Universities remaining largely unchallenged.

What If This Were My Child?
Birchley, J.
(University of Aberdeen)

Looked After Children have been singled out as an identity group by the Scottish Government. The state has a duty of care to these children as their family circumstances are (or have) impacted upon their development. They are amongst the most vulnerable learners within the education system: with low attainment and high exclusion. Their adult outcomes are also poor, with many in so termed negative destinations such as unemployment and misuse services. Much policy and legislation has been enacted in order to meet social justice milestones for these children.
Corporate Parenting is the overarching approach adopted, whereby the local authority and partner agencies are required 'to work together to uphold the rights and secure the wellbeing of these children'. A Scottish Government Inquiry into their educational attainment in 2012 concluded that a lack of understanding of the Corporate Parent role by teachers was contributory factor to poor educational attainment.
As a practitioner researcher I interviewed head or deputy head teachers on their understanding and enactment of the Corporate Parent role. Corporate Parenting was found to be a contested term. There were tensions with the requirement to treat Looked After Children differently to their peers. The teachers wished to use their professional judgement when deciding who was a child in need. Furthermore, the interviewees did not have 'faith' with the system that conferred the Looked After identity: a fundamental requirement to the policy enactment. Looked After Children have differing views over being identified, if indeed they know they are Looked After.

A Genealogy of Subjectification: An Effective History of Teacher Identity in England from 1870 to 2017
Lewis, T.
(Northumbria University)
The purpose of my research is to provide a genealogical analysis of State condoned teacher identity from the beginning of State support for funded regulated education in England in 1870 to the crumbling of the certainties of state education in 2017. Haugaard, (2002:183) asserted that'… meaning constitutes itself relationally through difference within an ordered totality'. Taking Haugaard's assertion as a point of departure, Nikolas Rose's Linked Pathways methodology is employed as the framework of analysis. Rose's methodology concerns itself with a genealogical analysis of: Problematizations; Technologies; Teleologies and Authorities. In addition to these concerns, my research brings in the Pathways of: [1] Corporealities, physical containment and visual persona; [2] mentalities and doxa, and [3] psychological techne. The resultant analysis therefore avoids using a chronological history of state education to understand teacher identity today but rather challenges the claim that there is an overarching power that squeezes the teacher against her/his will into a particular shape. A nuanced account emerges in which temporally bounded discourses are seen to seep into and saturate teacher identity to become a construction of identity that is consensually owned by the teacher.

Sociology of Religion

The Czech Diaspora in Chicago and Its Religious Memory

Koreckova, J., Lužný, D.
(Palacký University, Olomouc)

Study submits empirical research results which has been carried out within Czech community in Chicago. Research that has started in 2014 is based on ethnography, observations, interviews and documents analysis (particularly those from Czech Catholic mission ambience) which is overall-combined with historical approach. This combination helps us to compare our knowledge about contemporary living of Czechs in Chicago with historical information about Czechs living in this region in past. In the beginning of 20th century Chicago was 3rd largest Czech city (just behind Prague and Vienna), from this reason we could have run into Czech neighbourhoods in that time. These neighbourhoods were politically, economically, culturally and socially dominated by Czechs. Our view is drawn up from concept of collective memory (particularly religious identity). That enables to analyse collective (national) identity of Czechs living in Chicago on cultural memory level as well as on communicative memory level in order to pursue the answer on our research issue which is, how has Czech collective memory been kept, particularly if collective forgetting takes place due to assimilation and suburbanization.##

Tuesday 10 April 2018, 09:00 - 10:30
PAPER SESSION 1

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 002
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 213
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 223A
Families and Relationships A	Room 402
Families and Relationships B	Room 218
Lifecourse	Room 021
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 024
Methodological Innovations - SE	Room 214
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A - SE	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Room 224C
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 410
Social Divisions/Social Identities A	Room 001
Social Divisions/Social Identities B	Room 221
Social Divisions/Social Identities C	Room 222
Sociology of Education	Room 223B
Sociology of Religion - SE	Room 008
Theory - SE	Room 007
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	Room 401
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	Room 418

Tuesday 10 April 2018, 09:00 - 10:30
PAPER SESSION 1

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 002

LABOUR, MIGRATION AND BREXIT

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.

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.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 213

CREATIVE SPACES AND PRACTICES

Wicked Style: Graffiti as Cultural History, Identity Construction, and Terrior 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 it's 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 terroir. 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-Bourdieusian 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.

Families and Relationships B
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 is 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, Thalassemia), 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.

Methodological Innovations - Special Event
ROOM 214

Researching the Powerful: Investigating Identity, Community and Social Solidarity at the Top of Society
Miller, D., Massoumi, N., Mills, T.
(University of Bath)

'Studying up' is a term popularised by the anthropologist Laura Nader in 1972 which suggested anthropologists should cast their eyes up from the exotic tribe overseas, towards the institutions of power and authority that govern western societies.
This panel event will present four contemporary perspectives on studying up, focusing on the methodological challenges which such research poses as well as the positive benefits it can bring to sociology.
The paper by Miller, Massoumi and Mills explores the distinct research methods and ethical issues such research requires, arguing that 'studying up' should examin the direct role of elites in business, politics and civil society.
Davis focuses on the particular methodological challenges of interviewing elites, drawing on twenty years of interviews with over 350 subjects from politics, state administration, business, finance and news media.
Fooks discusses the methodological difficulties in researching corporate political strategies, noting sociologists dependence on the release of confidential industry documents, limited to a relatively narrow set of industrial sectors.

Friedman presents innovative work on private schools and elite recruitment that makes use of 120 years of biographical data from Who's Who. The paper argues for reviving and refining the study of elite recruitment.
Research on power structures is currently going through something of a renaissance as a result of both the challenges posed by austerity and by the flood of digital data now available. Studying up via 'big data' utilises new methods for scraping, collecting and analysing large data sets. All participants will address the future of studying up and the role of new methods in the new data environment.

For 'Studying Up': Why Sociologists Should Research the Powerful

Miller, D., Massoumi, N., Mills, T.
(University of Bath)

Recent years have seen something of a revival of interest in elites, including influential scholarly work on inequality. At one level, the case for researching the powerful is obvious: they are the people and institutions that take decisions that affect us all, and reproduce the systemic inequalities and injustices of the contemporary world.
But, powerful individuals and institutions are able, by virtue of their positional advantages, to control access necessary for research, and indeed to inhibit or disrupt the activities of those who would 'study up'.
So, in order to facilitate the investigation and exposure of corruption, misconduct and mismanagement in government, corporations and other power centres, we need to reorient our approach to research methods. Whilst co-operative methods usually endorsed in social science can be adapted for studying the powerful, alternative methods are often necessary, including a range of investigative research techniques. We highlight how these differ from traditional co-operative methods.
Considering some notable examples of elite studies, we go on to suggest that 'studying up' can be conceived of in a way that includes a wide sweep of studies. It should be considered a way of understanding the social background, education, milieu and identity formation of the rich, the corporate elite or state officials. In addition, it should examine their direct role in business, politics, civil society and culture.
We also outline the need to rethink conventional approaches to research ethics for studying up and close with a call for more collaborative research on the powerful.

The Decline and Persistence of the Old Boy: Private Schools and Elite Recruitment 1897 to 2016

Friedman, S.
(London School of Economics)

We draw on 120 years of biographical data (N = 120,764) contained within Who's Who—a unique catalogue of the British elite—to explore the changing relationship between elite schools and elite recruitment. We find that the propulsive power of Britain's public schools has diminished significantly over time.
This is driven in part by the wane of military and religious elites, and the rise of women in the labour force. However, the most dramatic declines followed key educational reforms that increased access to the credentials needed to access elite trajectories, while also standardizing and differentiating them.
Notwithstanding these changes, public schools remain extraordinarily powerful channels of elite formation. Even today, the alumni of the nine Clarendon schools are 94 times more likely to reach the British elite than are those who attended any other school. Alumni of elite schools also retain a striking capacity to enter the elite even without passing through other prestigious institutions, such as Oxford, Cambridge, or private members clubs.
Our analysis not only points to the dogged persistence of the 'old boy,' but also underlines the theoretical importance of reviving and refining the study of elite recruitment

Elites, Peaks and Cliques: Studying Lobbying and Policy Networks in Scotland

Dinan, W.
(University of Stirling)

This paper reflects on some of the methodological challenges associated with studying up and considers the costs and benefits of sustained inquiry in a specialist elite policy field. The paper draws on empirical research conducted for over a decade on lobbying networks in Scotland, and reflects on how and why fieldwork and investigative strategies change over time, and how the role of the researcher vis a vis those being researched, is redefined in relation to evolving personal networks and policy cycles. The paper will address some of the practical issues (securing and maintaining access, building trust, cross checking accounts) faced by researchers studying small and geographically concentrated elite populations and the related ethical challenges involved in 'going out' & 'studying up', particularly in the context of dense and overlapping professional and personal networks. Finally, the paper will reflect on the ways in which digital communications allow us to rethink ethnography and net-nography, and how new media technologies open up some new possibilities for studying elites and networks of power.

The Political Corporation and the Challenge to Contemporary Democratic Governance

Fooks, G.
(Aston University)

The emergence of the corporation as the main organising institution in late capitalist societies is often overlooked within contemporary sociology. This paper examines recent developments in our understanding of the political corporation and explores what we have learnt (and the limits of learning) about new ways in which corporations seek to influence democratic decision-making. The paper focuses on corporate political agency.
The first part of the paper outlines the progress that has been achieved in understanding the heterogeneity, invention behind, and plasticity of corporate political activity and its effects on corporations' structural (political) power.
The second part concerns itself with the empirical basis of this progress and focuses on epistemological obstacles to developing a fully social understanding of corporate political influence. Specifically, it considers the increasing obsolescence of key sources of data that have been instrumental in advancing knowledge of new forms of corporate political influence, and the essential difficulties involved in making sense of lower visibility, complex, and techno-scientific modes of corporate political agency.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A - Special Event
ROOM 003

Researching Home, Sociologically
Boccagni, P., Blunt, C., Humphris, R., Miranda, A., Pechurina, A.
(University of Trento)

This panel proposal aims to build a comparative research agenda towards a sociology of home. We understand home as a particular and multi-scalar social relationship with place. Common across these five contributions is an empirically-based understanding of the emotional, sensorial and practical bases of home in everyday life, whether in domestic settings or beyond. All contributors provide reflective accounts of their own research experience with a primarily ethnographic take. This enables in-depth dialogue and comparison to advance research beyond its predominant fragmentation – as a matter of several local case studies and approaches that tend to remain isolated from each other, despite their substantive commonalities. The ways in which home is conceived, felt and enacted illuminate majority-minority relations as a matter of day-to-day negotiation on the meanings of 'identity' and 'community'. They are also, potentially, a terrain where social solidarity is built in practice as a fruit of common needs and pragmatic ways of addressing them. How do power inequalities, e.g. based on ethnicity or gender, affect the meanings associated with home, and even people's potential to feel at home? And how can sociological research unveil such inequalities out of the fine grain of everyday life in diverse societies? Our session aims to engage into a critical and productive dialogue to advance our understanding around these questions.

Home Tours: Towards a Comparative Research Methodology into Lived Domesticity
Boccagni, P.
(University of Trento)

This paper assesses the promises and pitfalls of 'home tours', i.e. in-depth ethnographies and go-alongs in dwellings and ordinary living milieus, as an innovative way of studying the daily life experience of immigrant newcomers, compared with long-settled natives (and, transnationally, with their significant others left behind). Methodologically, this research option requires particular sensibility in negotiating access to the domestic realm, in grasping its material bases and the ways of using domestic spaces, as necessary to appreciate natives' and aliens' ways of making themselves (more or less successfully) at home. Substantively, a comparative and cross-cultural ethnography of the spatial organization of home enables a unique understanding of migrants' attitudes and expectations towards receiving and sending communities, and of the material resources available for them to negotiate such relations. What is displayed in home spaces, where, and why; how people orient functionally and symbolically their interior spaces; how such spaces are differentially occupied and experienced along gender and generational lines; what kind of memories are displayed, and what specific rituals are performed – on similar micro-underpinnings of post-migration everyday life, little insight can be gained unless through ethnography in a variety of settings and scales. While taking stock of the emerging literature on migration and home, this paper builds on an extended research programme in which home tours are both a source of micro-data and of macro-insights, once replicated across multi-ethnic societies.

When and Why Are We at Home (In Our Research)? Adaptability, Hospitality and Attachment
Blunt, C.
(University of Central Lancashire)

This paper reflects on a year long multi-sited ethnography of the making of home carried out in England and the Republic of Ireland. Led by a theoretical problematic distilled from the intersection or collision of a sedentarist notion of home, binary thinking, deterritorialised voluntarism within and social weightlessness of broad social theory, the research sought

to exercise the sociological imagination to explore what the making of home meant, involved, evoked amongst diverse households juxtaposed in a field conceived of as temporal and spatial. What and how is it to make home now, the research asked. The paper locates the methodology vis-a- vis models of ethnography
and case study research and outlines the particular analytic mode practised during the fieldwork which might be likened to the movement of a shuttle on a loom. The paper then goes on to identify issues that, whilst present during the fieldwork and analysis, have emerged as more acute as the author revisits the volume of data after a break of several years. These include the ways in which my own experience(s) and conceptions of home figure epistemologically and heuristically and the reframing of the research as visiting, as a question of guest/hosts and types/ degrees of hospitality. The paper concludes with a discussion of the value of these reflections to future research and their connection with a key finding from the research around terms of attachment to the wider space/time of one's homemaking.

The Study of Diasporic Identities through Home-Making Practices
Pechurina, A.
(Leeds Beckett University)

This presentation explores several key interlinked approaches to accessing diasporic identities and homes: by using the multidimensional / sensorial understanding of the concept of home, through the materiality and symbolism of diasporic objects, and by exploring the diasporic quality of migrant cultural practices. The paper follows theoretical and methodological approach that understands home as 'multidimensional' and 'practiced' concept that enables to learn not only about migrants' material cultures but also about their ways and processes of maintaining cultural identity and a sense of belonging. In this approach, three areas of enquiry are loosely identified: the 'physical' home, which refers to tangible components including the building and its objects; the 'symbolic' or imagined home, which refers to the idea of home or of specific symbolisms around it; and the 'practiced' home, which refers to the practices of home-making and relationships that maintain a sense of home within a physical space. The paper will start with an overview of the concepts of 'diasporic home' and 'diasporic object', outlining their problematic nature and complex connections to culture, sense of place and belonging. The paper also aims to discuss methodological issues that arise in the process of researching diasporic/migrant homes by focusing upon various interactional relationships that emerge between the researcher, participants and the materiality of domestic space. Specifically, the paper considers the roles and contributions of researcher and participants alike in the process of attempting to conceptualise otherwise intangible and sensorial elements and dimensions of domestic space.

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.
(Durham University)

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 becomes 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 001

A Postcolonial Perspective on the Women's Movement in Ireland
Bermingham, 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 inconsistences 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., Grajczjar, 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, University of Warsaw)

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 Bechhoffer & 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 dominancy 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.

Sociology of Religion - Special Event
ROOM 008

Religious Institutions of Solidarity: Social Care between Communities and Welfare State

Schnabel, A., Ervasti, H., Sammet, K.
(Heinrich-Heine-University Duesseldorf)

After times of the establishment and enlargement of the European ware state model during the 1960th and 1970th it recently became challenged by shifts in the age structure of populations, by migration and by austerity politics as one consequence of the latest financial crises. These developments give rise to the question of how solidarities are organised in a Europe where its particular trademark of a social model is contested and to which role religion may play here.
The session focuses the on the institution-related interwovenes of religion, state and solidarities. In particular, we invite papers that look at one of the following topics:
(i) Do religious congregations, communities, perishes take over (former) responsibilities of the welfare state like the provision of social care social protection? How is the religion-related provision of social care linked to the welfare state - as supplement, substitution or competition?
(ii) How are religion-related provisions of social care related to solidarity? How inclusive and exclusive are they? Do they support social integration and support social capital or do they support only group-related solidarities?
(iii) Do religion, individual religiosity and religious worshipping led to acceptance or rejection of the welfare state provision of social care? How legitimate are European welfare state systems in the light of religious pluralisation?

Foodbanks and Tafeln: Faith-Based and Secular Institutions of Food Provision for People in Need in Germany, the UK and the Republic of Ireland

Sammet, K., Ervasti, H., Schnabel, A.
(Universitaet Leipzig)

In our talk, we will present major findings from our research project that compares different European welfare models on various levels. In this project, we assume that welfare state regimes are rooted in religious traditions and therefore develop different semantics, ideas and institutional regulations of poor relief. Based on qualitative data, we analyse worldviews of people depending on social support in various national contexts.
Our paper will examine the impact of religious concepts of poor relief on different levels: a) general semantics of welfare, b) the implementation and appropriation of these ideas on an institutional level in faith-based as well as secular organisations, and c) on how deprived and impoverished individuals perceive their living conditions and options within these structural circumstances. Our explanation starts at the institutional meso-level, using interviews (group discussions, biographical and expert interviews) we conducted at foodbanks in the UK, the Republic of Ireland and Germany. Based on these considerations about the general logic of different foodbank systems, we then also investigate how the users of the foodbanks deal with these structural defaults and how they experience the support they receive. We show how different and yet entwined the two perspectives on neediness are and reflect on the general understandings behind it of how poor relief should be designed, on semantics of deserving and undeserving poverty, etc.

Changing Religiosity and Support for the Welfare State in Europe, 2002-2016

Ervasti, H., Sammet, K.,Schnabel, A.
(University of Turku)

This presentation analyses to what extent support for the welfare states depends on religious orientations among the publics in European countries. As well reported in recent literature, a marked change has taken place in the religious life of Europeans during the last decades. Notable sections of European populations have dropped out of religious affiliations and estranged from all religious beliefs and behaviour. However, at the same time, there is evidence of an increasing interest in new forms of religiosity among Europeans. Simultaneously with the more or less steady process of secularization, some individuals seek for new alternatives for the tradition religiosity. Moreover, religious pluralism is boosted by increasing immigration to all European countries. To find out what kinds of repercussions the religious change brings to the social and political values of Europeans, data from the European Social Survey (ESS) from 2002-2016 is analysed with multi-level regression analyses. More particularly, attitudes towards redistribution of income and government responsibility on individual well-being are scrutinised. Consistently with prior studies, a positive correlation between religiosity and support for the welfare state is found in the analysis. Moreover, the results suggest that the effect of religiosity on support for welfare policies differs notably between European countries and that this effect has declined over time. In the most secularised countries, support for the welfare state is practically independent of publics' religious orientations.

Theory - Special Event
ROOM 007

Rethinking Community Solidarity
Walkerdine, V., Studdert, D., Bailey, M., Mckenzie, L.
(Cardiff University)

This symposium engages with identity, community and social solidarity by raising some fundamental issues about how to think community and being together, as well as existing theoretical work in the field. In this case papers draw, for example, on the work of Hannah Arendt and Raymond Williams. The papers also present research that challenges certain basic assumptions about how social solidarity is produced in working class communities as well as its regulation, arguing for new ways of approaching and engaging the topic.

Practices of Community Support and Self-Determination
Walkerdine, V.
(Cardiff University)

This paper considers the way in which working class and other communities develop practices of self-help and support, which have lived in the popular memory and imagination. It argues that these have been disavowed and maligned politically to the detriment of community attempts to support each other in the present. It draws on research in a de-industrialised community and on a working class social housing estate on the edge of a market town. In both locations, people talked about the ways in which they had come to support each other in the face of uncertainty and insecurity over a significant historical. Local people understood that they must support each other to survive and diverse practices carried them through difficult times together. Those practices became embodied and remained in skeletal form even when the conditions that produced them no longer existed and became, at a deep psychosocial level, the site of affects and meanings that served to feel essential to life itself.
Many statist practices introduced into 'deprived' and 'excluded' communities by liberal and Left modes of governance, either ignore or actively work against such practices with the result that local knowledges fail to be used and supported, leading to considerable disaffection, often understood as 'apathy' by professionals. While many professionals appear to give paper support to such endeavours, in practice they find it almost impossible to listen to community guidance or to let these communities take charge.

Community as Relationality
Studdert, D.
(Cardiff University)

This paper argues that re-conceptualizing identity and social solidarity requires re-thinking our notion of community. Further this re-thinking is both a political imperative and a means through which sociology can renew itself (Studdert, 2006, 2016). While 'community' has been reviled and understood as a feel-good term (Rose, 1999; Bauman 2001), it is argued, conversely, that full blown relationality is necessary for an understanding of being in common. It is what 'being in common' might mean that concerns this paper.
Using the work of Hannah Arendt (1958), Studdert and Walkerdine (2016) developed an analytic for the investigation of communality and contemporary communities, using it to understand communal being-ness as something built through shared actions, meanings and affects. Thus this approach contests the assumption that secular intersubjectivity is

necessarily objectifying and alienating (Honneth, 2001), substituting an approach in which mutual aid and co-operation, produce shared meanings, actions and affects, forming the basis of social power (Studdert & Walkerdine 2016).
If we think of social solidarity through communal being-ness, we recognise that such actions are already present every day. Using research from one UK town, we show how communal being-ness on one housing estate was constantly attempting to assert its own meanings, in relation to those meanings and actions presented formally and informally by the local and national state. In this view, the issue is less about resistance than the recognition of contestation of forms of being in common.

Sociology is Ordinary: Autobiography, Communities, Relationality
Bailey, M.
(University of Essex)

Raymond Williams famously noted that 'culture is ordinary'. He sought to revise the then dominant Marxist and Leavisite interpretations of popular culture, arguing that neither properly understood the lived experiences of working-class communities. Richard Hoggart was critical of the intellectuals' tendency to misrepresent working-class life. Both Williams and Hoggart disapproved of sociological surveys that constructed a one-dimensional image of ordinary peoples' customs using statistical analysis, insisting on a more nuanced understanding of everyday social relations and processes.
Though Williams and Hoggart's work was on the margins of post-war sociological research, this paper argues that their pioneering methods of cultural analysis have commonalties with some of the now classic British community studies: the involvement of the researchers with local neighbourhoods, their commitment to establishing a genuine relationality with the people they studied, and their enthusiasm for cultivating social change. The paper also explores the extent to which the sociological imagination of these early community studies was shaped by the researchers' own 'structures of feeling'. I look finally at some recent community studies and their concerns with the effects of deindustrialisation and economic recession, the social cleansing of inner-city estates, the emergence of new gentrified neighbourhoods, the growing importance of transnational citizenship and migrant communities, the resurgence of nationalism and right-wing populism. I argue that the continuing salience of community studies rests as much on the researchers' ability to establish a series of emotional truths, using their own lived experiences, as it does their generating representative data about the particularities being studied.

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 Ongoing 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

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	Room 213
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 223A
Families and Relationships A	Room 402
Families and Relationships B	Room 218
Frontiers - SE	Room 002
Lifecourse	Room 021
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 024
Methodological Innovations	Room 214
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Room 224C
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 410
Social Divisions / Social Identities A	Room 001
Social Divisions / Social Identities B	Room 221
Social Divisions / Social Identities C	Room 222
Sociology of Education	Room 223B
Sociology of Religion	Room 008
Theory - SE	Room 007
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	Room 401
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	Room 418

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

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
ROOM 213

MIGRATION STRATEGIES AND INTERSECTIONS

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 obliquus 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
Lewis, C., 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).

Frontiers - Special Event
ROOM 002

'Sociological Research Online: Celebrating Two Decades of Ground-Breaking Sociology'
Walker, C.
(University of Southampton)

Sociological Research Online has been at the forefront of innovation in Sociology since its establishment as an online-only journal in 1996. This special event celebrates the crucial contributions made by SRO to the development of a range of sub-disciplinary areas in which the journal has excelled over the years: the sociology of youth, visual sociology, sociology of the family and digital sociology. With presentations from four leading sociologists, the panel will discuss the role played by contributions in SRO in the development of these fields, as well as looking to their future.

Family Sociology Debates and Interventions in SRO
Edwards, R.
(University of Southampton)

Family sociology has moved from a relatively quiet empiricist backwater of the discipline to play a more influential conceptual role through theories of reflexive modernity. Over more than two decades, Sociological Research Online has hosted the publication of nearly 1000 pieces that address various issues relevant to family sociology. Some of these are part of special issues that bring together a collection of different perspectives on a family-relevant topic. Many of the SRO articles and special issue contributions follow two rich and influential strands of British family sociology in taking interpretive or critical approaches. Most are qualitative in nature.
In this presentation I will be focusing largely on SRO articles that have played a role in some of the key conceptual developments, debates and interventions about family and intergenerationality, rather than those that explore related aspects such as parenting, children's lives, work-family balance and so on. I will highlight discussion of the influential interpretive concept of 'family practices', subsequent interpretive developments questioning the concept of family, and critical interventions and challenges to seek to reclaim it. I will note how SRO contributions have avoided disciplinary incursions that undermine the importance of the social in conceptualising family such as economic rationality and bio-social approaches, and consider some possible future pathways for family sociology that enhance it, and that may find an outlet in SRO, including those that might take advantage of its virtual flexibility.

The Sociology of Youth: Then, Now, Next?
MacDonald, R.
(Teesside University)

One reason why we study youth is that the changing circumstances, cultures, identities and transitions of young people can provide a barometer on wider social change. Critical investigation of the youth phase – especially if it goes beyond an understandable, empirical concern with the most deprived and marginalised to include analysis of the elite and the 'missing middle' – can throw light on questions that are of wide significance for sociology. For instance, this field has lately generated very useful studies and debates about austerity, marginalisation, and the way that class inequalities - and those connected to gender, ethnicity, disability, nationality and migration status, sexuality and other well-known forms of domination and inequality – cross-cut with age and generation in familiar and in new ways. Related to this, a return to or rejuvenation of a political economy perspective in youth sociology has offered new directions. In this session,

Robert MacDonald will trace out some of the key contours in the sociology of youth, identify promising trends and recurrent weaknesses and suggest possibilities for the future.

Digital Sociology in Sociological Research Online

Hine, C. M.
(University of Surrey)

Sociological Research Online began as a self-consciously digital publication, keen to explore the potential for innovation that online publishing offered. While the journal stuck with the conventional format of peer-reviewed papers in a regular sequence of volumes and issues, contributors were encouraged to explore the possibilities that digital publishing offered for providing access to an expanded array of data and illustration in graphical, audio and visual format. The digital format also provided for a fast turnaround time, enabling rapid engagement with topical issues. I will review developments in digital academic publishing since the launch of SRO in 1996 and situate SRO within that emerging landscape. I will also review the contribution made by papers in SRO to the emerging field of digital sociology, highlighting some significant methodological and substantive contributions that have appeared in the journal. Finally, I draw together the contributions in both form and content that SRO has made to digital sociology and outline some challenges for the future.

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.

'Social death' - a Framework to Understand the Extremes of Residential Care for Children
Woods, H.
(University of Nottingham)

Residential care has been continually maligned in policy discourse as a 'last resort' and attributed to the poor outcomes of care leavers across the life course, partially due to the stigma of its institutional history, and the value attached to family placements. Children's homes are frequently utilised for young people who have experienced numerous placement moves in often extreme and harrowing circumstances. Each move involves a degree of social loss, from both people and place, which can also seriously impact on a child's physical wellbeing. Young people who have endured such severance are less likely to experience lasting accommodation. The concept of social death has historically been applied to extreme circumstances, which incorporate multiple losses of social identity, belonging, and physical wellbeing. This paper draws on ethnographic research in two local authority children's homes to illustrate that it provides a powerful conceptual framework to understand the extremes of the care system and the acute losses experienced by young people, through the manifold placement moves. Drawing specifically from Orlando Patterson's notion of social death, the discussion will illustrate how the concept is relevant to children's experience of residential care, due to their dislocation from family, community and other social arenas such as education, which provide enduring connections with others. It is the intention here to portray the upheaval in both location and relationships as an extreme circumstance for young people in care.

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 then 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 intergenrationally 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 (Pregnany 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 emphasis 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 a 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 depictured 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 activisms 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 activisms 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.

Tuesday 10 April 2018, 11:00 - 12:30

PAPER SESSION 2

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 resource mobilization theory and social identity theory on how contesting identities by well-entrenched cleavages in society can birth collective actions for 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 established 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 Torontonian 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 ad dissolve the perceive 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 extend 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.

Theory - Special Event
ROOM 007

Sociology and the New Materialisms
Fox, N.
(University of Sheffield)

There is growing interest within sociology in a range of new materialisms that appear to offer an alternative social ontology to both realism and constructionism. This ‘turn to matter’ emphasizes the materiality of the world and everything – social and natural – within it, including human bodies; other organisms; material things; spaces, places and the natural and built environment that these contain; and material forces. Also included may be abstract concepts, human constructs and human epiphenomena such as imagination, memory and thoughts: though not themselves ‘material’, such elements have the capacity to produce material effects.
This focus upon materiality cuts across dichotomies including differentiations between human and non-human, animate and inanimate, mind and matter, body and environment. Social agency is no longer treated as an exclusive property of human actors, but a capacity of all matter. At the same time, the ontology of the new materialisms is monist or ‘flat’, rejecting notions of underlying structures or mechanisms, requiring new theoretical approaches to continuity and change, power and resistance, within a messy, heterogeneous and emergent social world.
This symposium will explore critically theoretical elements of the new materialisms and their applicability for social theory and empirical sociology. It comprises a brief introduction to new materialist ontology followed by three linked papers – each of which will address – in relation to an empirical illustration – specific aspects of new materialist theory, such as affect, assemblage, production and desire. The papers will be followed by an extended period for discussion and critical review.

Introduction to the Symposium
Alldred, P.
(Brunel University London)

New materialism is a term ascribed to a range of contemporary perspectives in the arts, humanities and social sciences that have in common a theoretical and practical ‘turn to matter’. This turn emphasizes the materiality of the world and

everything – social and natural – within it, and differentiates new materialisms from a post-structuralist focus upon texts, 'systems of thought' and 'discourses', focusing upon social production rather than social construction (Deleuze and Guattari, 1984: 4). This brief introduction to the symposium will serve to contextualise the following three papers. It will outline the perspectives covered by the terms 'new materialism' and their associated theorists; the principal departures from mainstream social theory that the approaches establish; and the key concepts that have emerged from new materialist theorising. It will then introduce the three papers to be presented.

Posthumanism and the Ethics and Politics of Early Years Teacher Identity

Fairchild, N.
(University of Chichester)

Engaging with posthuman theory, this paper puts to work several concepts to explore and produce generative re-imaginings of Early Years Teacher professional identity. Previous theorisations have focussed on the socially and discursively constructed, performative professional. These notions emphasise human agency and ways of knowing which both (re)inscribe the identity and psyche of Early Years Teachers whilst acknowledging the fluid, shifting, contextual basis of identity.
However, working with posthumanism affords new views of 'bodies' which include both human and non-human worlds. Here the assemblage cuts across relational (machinic) connections of bodies while desire and affect explore bodily productions and the capabilities and capacities which are enacted. Desiring machines and affect provide new insights into how subjectivity can be re-cast as more-than-human where the processual enactment of professional identity and becoming connects with wider non-human bodies such as material, children, spaces, policy and classroom resources.
Drawing on empirical data (Fairchild, 2017) and the work of Deleuze and Guattari (1987) I entwine the concepts of desiring machines and affect to weave productions from an online child development recording tool (Tapestry) and its entanglements with both Early Years Teacher becoming-professional and the workings of the classroom. By taking a more-than-human view of relations between human and non-human bodies as a distributed subjectivity I re-work the notion of human agency. This production questions how posthumanism and the ethics and politics of identity might function in this new form of Early Years Teacher more-than-human relationality.

Desire and Lines of Flight in Disabled Children's Free Play

Beckett, A.
(University of Leeds)

In this paper I apply Deleuze's perspective on desire as a positive affective force to develop an 'ontology of play' that challenges dominant perspectives and therapeutic regimens using play as a vehicle for disabled children's 'normalisation'. Disabled children's consequent exclusion or marginalisation from free play limits their ability to harness play as a productive force.
The International Play Association has recognised that adults' imposition of activities on children is a major barrier to free play: that is, play that has no extrinsic goals and which children engage in voluntarily, enjoy and control.
This is particularly problematic for disabled children, because conventional psycho-educational perspectives on disabled children's play emphasise a connection between play and child development. I shall argue that a preoccupation with 'play-as-progress' (see Sutton Smith, 1997) has led to the 'adulteration' of disabled children's play, such that it has increasingly become part of a therapeutic regimen that strives for their 'normalisation'. Deleuze (1988) argued that play has the capacity to produce 'joyful passions'. It is hence a way in which children harness their capacities to affect. Following Lister (2013: 131), I conceptualise play as 'a time/space in which ever-present virtualities are actualised, producing moments in which children are becoming-different; that is, following their own desires rather than following adult-determined pathways'. This approach suggests a methodology for researching disabled children's play, opening up avenues for their play to become a 'line of flight' from the constraints of dominant normalising models.

The Materiality of Memory: Affects, Remembering and Food Decisions

Fox, N., Alldred, P.
(University of Sheffiled)

Sociology has conventionally focused predominantly upon 'collective memories' and their impact on social continuity and change, considering individual memories merely as an empirical data resource in research on experiences and identity construction or maintenance. This paper suggests, however, that sociology has overlooked the part individual memories play in social production. It applies a post-anthropocentric, new materialist ontology, which focuses upon how a range of materialities all possess capacities to materially affect and be affected. In this ontology, alongside bodies, things, and social formations, abstractions such as ideas, beliefs, imagination and memories must be acknowledged as capable of having material consequences.
To explore this materialist ontology of memories, data from in-depth interviews in a study of adults' food decision-making and practices are reported. Personal memories deriving from earlier events affect current food practices, and these contribute to the materiality of people's consumption of food stuffs, and to both overweight/obesity and to efforts to lose weight. . This reveals how vital a part personal memory can play in producing the present and hence the future: a critical

insight for materialist ontologies that reject notions of structure, system or underlying mechanism. The paper concludes by reflecting on the wider importance of personal memory for sociological inquiry and memory studies.

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.welfareconditioanality.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

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 002
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 213
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 223A
Families and Relationships A	Room 402
Families and Relationships B	Room 218
Lifecourse	Room 021
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 024
Methodological Innovations	Room 214
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Room 224C
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 410
Social Divisions / Social Identities A - SE	Room 001
Social Divisions / Social Identities B	Room 221
Social Divisions / Social Identities C	Room 222
Sociology of Education - SE	Room 223B
Sociology of Religion	Room 008
Theory - SE	Room 007
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	Room 401
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	Room 418

Tuesday 10 April 2018, 15:30 - 17:00
PAPER SESSION 3

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 002

NEGOTIATING DIFFERENCE AND BELONGING

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 / un-belonging – 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

BODIES IN PUBLIC

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, Sl., 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, C.
(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 to 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

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

PAPER SESSION 3

'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

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

PAPER SESSION 3

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.
(Univesrity 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 in to these constructions are vital in understanding the emotional and cultural aspects of British responses to immigration.

Institionalising 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.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B
ROOM 224C

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 Alliance (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 A - Special Event
ROOM 001

Sexuality and Citizenship
Richardson, D.
(Newcastle University)

Over the last two and a half decades the literature on the interrelations between sexuality and citizenship has rapidly expanded to become an important area of study across a number of disciplines, including sociology. Associated with this, sexual citizenship has become a key concept in the social sciences. It describes the rights and responsibilities of citizens in sexual and intimate life, including debates over equal marriage and women's human rights, as well as shaping thinking about citizenship more generally. Sexualities is also, increasingly, a discourse of human rights with growing global concerns for 'sexual orientation' and 'gender identity' (SOGI) issues. This body of work extends beyond sexuality and citizenship studies and connects to a wide range of issues central to sociological enquiry including: understandings of identity and community; equality; neoliberalism and governmentality; individualization; nationalisms; and processes of globalization. Yet, while sexual citizenship is a term that is used by more and more people in a plurality of contexts, it is increasingly voiced uncritically. What does it mean in a continually changing political landscape of gender and sexuality? It is time for a critical rethink that encompasses a de-centering of a 'western-centric' focus, and considers the implications for future conceptual and empirical development, as well as for political activism. This panel discussion will

showcase current cutting edge work on sexuality and citizenship across different contexts and sites. Panel members will briefly present their work and then open up discussion on how we might begin to reconceptualise sexual citizenship.

Sexual Citizenship, National Belonging and Family in the Lives of Gay Men in the People's Republic of China
Cummings, J.
(Newcastle University)

For notions of sexual citizenship to be extended beyond Anglophone contexts they must be open to alternative regimes of sexuality and diverse sets of power relations that constitute the socio-cultural and political specificities of non-Western sites. In regard to non-heterosexual identities and practices, the Chinese Communist Party maintains a policy of 'Three Nos': no support, no encouragement, no opposition. For gay men, this ambiguous stance means that, in contrast to many Western contexts, the State is rarely figured as the arbitrator of sexual possibilities. Rather, the family is understood as the primary site at which sexual lives are curtailed. Simultaneously, 'traditional family values' are seen as a central facet of national cultural identity. Sexual citizenship is therefore articulated as cultural citizenship in which the micro-politics of family relations are embroiled in the macro-politics of national belonging and vice-versa. This paper explores the ways in which the nation and the family are recognised by gay men in the PRC as mutually pervading heteronormative institutions, belonging to which is premised on marriage and reproduction. While discourses of community offer alternative forms of social belonging, for many gay men the desire to observe filial piety and carry on the family line is of greater concern than their social ties to other gay men. These issues are confounded by the material realities of life in the PRC where support from both parents and children remain prerequisites for sustainable living, suggesting the continued indirect regulation of sexual lives by the State through minimal welfare provision.

Sexual Citizenship, Transgender and the Problematics of Inclusion
Hines, S.
(University of Leeds)

Alongside non-hetero sexual and intimate practices, sexual citizenship scholarship has begun to turn its attention to gender diversity. This is echoed outside of the academy where, for example, the 'T' for transgender is included alongside lesbian, gay and bisexual in the acronym LGBT. Trans rights are thus positioned alongside those of sexual minority groups in social movement claims for inclusion as well as within conceptual considerations of processes and practices of inequality. This paper seeks to open up discussion on the merits of this move both theoretically and politically. Whilst, politically, trans organisations often push for the inclusion of 'T' for important strategic purposes, the paper asks what happens to the particularities of the experiences and practices of gender diversity through this process of homogenisation. Informed by travelling theory, the paper raises questions of (un)translatability and considers these implications for identity projects. In conclusion, the paper proposes a politics of difference in order to foreground the merits of particularity.

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 then 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 Education - Special Event
ROOM 223B

Political Identities and Generational Solidarities: Students and Graduates Negotiating Contemporary Crises

Finn, K., Abrahams, J., Bentley, L., Formby, A., Ingram, N., Papafilippou, V.
(Lancaster University)

This symposium takes the issue of young people's political participation and representation to explore the ways in which political identities and generational solidarities are constructed, challenged and articulated through student and graduate experiences of Higher Education (HE). Over the past few years students and young people have been at the centre of debates about political change. From the decision to reduce the voting age from 18 to 16 in the Scottish Independence Referendum in 2014, to talk of a 'youthquake' in the UK general Election 2017, a strong focus on youthful civic participation has emerged, constructing a narrative both in the UK and the USA about generational divides and antagonisms, in which the intersections of 'age' and 'education' have emerged as significant. In this symposium we show how the socio-political landscape has engendered particular constructions of (youthful) student identities which are simultaneously framed by narratives of passive consumerism, economic precarity, elitism and political naivety. These contradictory positions and apparent solidarities will be explored in this symposium through four different but connected papers, drawing on media discourses and empirical research with students and graduates in the UK and

Europe. The aim is to generate important debate about the broad narratives which frame discussions of students' political voices, graduates' political concerns, and their political awakenings, in light of the social and policy crises in which frame their transitions to adulthood.

Snowflakes and Smashed Avocado: Representations of Students in Times of Political Crisis and Change
Finn, K.
(Lancaster University)

Young adults have found themselves at the centre of political debate over the past two years, especially highly educated 'millennials' who have become emblematic of individualisation and neoliberal marketisation on the one hand, and precarity and uncertainty on the other. These two positions are often made manifest in discussions of Higher Education, which is used as a mechanism through which to represent students in particular ways. On the one hand, they appear as politically sensitive 'snowflakes' seeking the censorship of free speech on campus. Yet on the other, millennial students are depicted as naïve idealists, easily 'bribed' by the Labour Party's promise of free university tuition and splitting the opposition to a Trump win by voting for a third-party candidate in the 2016 USA presidential race. Thus, higher education is made to do significant work in positioning young people in political debates and in making some identities and solidarities (un)available to university students. This paper draws on international examples to draw out the complexities and contradictories of different discourses of the Higher Education Generation.

'There's a Lot of Us, If We Wanted to Make a Difference We Could': Undergraduate Students' Understandings of Themselves as 'Political Actors' in England and Ireland
Abrahams, J., Brooks, R.
(University of Surrey)

Whilst higher education (HE) students have historically been conceptualised as important 'political actors', arguably the extent to which they are able to have a voice in society is likely to differ in particular contexts and countries. In this paper we explore this issue through the use of data collected as part of a five year European Research Council (ERC) funded project, Eurostudents, which explores how HE students in six countries in Europe are conceptualised by a range of social actors. Here, we draw upon data from focus groups with HE students in England and Ireland, alongside analysis of policy documents in each country, to consider the extent to which students are constructed (and feel) like important political actors. Findings suggest that, contrary to perceptions that English and Irish students are largely similar, Irish students appeared more empowered than English students in relation to perceptions of themselves as influencing policy. Narratives present in the policy documents mirror these findings, with students in Ireland located as key political actors to a greater extent than in the English documents.

Civic Participation among UK University Graduates: Exploring the Influences of Class, Gender and Type of Employment
Ingram, N., Bentley, L., Papafilippou, P.
(Lancaster University)

The ways in which young people in the UK participate in civic life is an important matter of concern, particularly in the context of the current political climate of austerity and instability and the, as yet, unknown terrain of post-Brexit Britain. It has argued that younger generations have become substantially less involved in social and political life; however, the claim of a generational 'decline' in civic engagement has been repeatedly contested and during the UK General Election in 2017 the civic participation of young people came into sharp focus, as the media attributed a surge in Labour votes to a 'Youthquake'. Shifts in voting patterns are interesting because they indicate not only the increasing significance of youth civic participation but they also suggest that class and gender and educational level are impacting on political change. This paper examines the classed and gendered repertoires of participation and political preferences of UK university graduates, drawing data from the Paired Peers research project, a longitudinal, qualitative study of a cohort of graduates (n=55) who attended Bristol's two universities. Drawing on Hustinex et al's (2013) concept of the 'civic ominivore' we explore how these young people, as individuals and/or as part of collective action, negotiate with 'traditional' and 'non-traditional' routes of political discourse and action, expanding their civic repertoire by combining conventional and new forms in complex ways, including through social media. Overall, we show the complexities of civic (non)participation for graduate millennials of different class and gender backgrounds and consider their political awakenings in light of a social and policy context in which their transitions to adulthood have been mostly fraught with unexpected struggle.

Framing the 'Graduate Transition' in Times of Austerity and Political Upheaval
Formby, A.
(University of Leeds)

This paper examines how political developments are framed in regards to extended graduate transitions into the labour market. It will draw on several qualitative interviews with graduates to explore perceptions of 'career identity', adulthood

and new configurations in forms of social structure. The concept of the 'graduate transition' represents a pivotal point to examine these divergent political concerns and arguments as it junctures with biographies tilting towards the expectations of young adulthood. Indeed, on leaving higher education, graduates are at a point in their youth biographies where they are negotiating a range of concerns that are shared by other groups of young people – and therefore may be well placed to explain how and why an alignment towards progressive politics is taking place. These include debt accrued from higher education, 'precarity' in the labour market, welfare stigma, and a lack of access to the owner-occupied housing market (which may be exacerbated by compromised independence when returning to the family home). Therefore, this paper will attempt to deepen knowledge on how graduates frame aspects of 'post-crisis' transition in an ever shifting, wider political context that has persistently ignored the precarity of young people's positions.

Sociology of Religion
ROOM 008

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.

Theory - Special Event
ROOM 007

Honouring the Legacy of Zygmunt Bauman
Dawson, M.
(University of Glasgow)

Zygmunt Bauman, who died on 12th January 2017, left a legacy as one of the greatest sociologists of the late 20th/early 21st Century ranging across a variety of research interests. In this session, three Bauman scholars will present papers highlighting particular areas of Bauman's work worthy of honouring. There will be reflections on Bauman's historical context and the way his work can continue to speak to our current situation.

Zygmunt Bauman, 'Post-Truth' and the Role of the Liquid Modern Intellectual
Davis, M.
(University of Leeds)

Amidst evermore fantastic claims of 'fake news' and 'post-truth' politics, and at a time when the world has apparently 'had enough of experts', the status of evidence and the role of the intellectual have been called increasingly into question. With information seemingly freely available everywhere in our hyper-connected and hyper-accelerated age, does this liquid modern world really need intellectuals? And if so, do to what? In joining this panel to remember Professor Bauman and to reflect upon the contemporary relevance of his sociological legacy, this paper revisits his writings on intellectuals, education and ethics to argue that there is a vital role for intellectuals to play in resisting simplified narratives of 'us and them', 'right or wrong', and in keeping messy and uncomfortable polyvocal conversations going in the face of a fundamentalist urge on all sides of the political spectrum to eliminate alternative standpoints from public discourse. After all, as Bauman remarked: "Real dialogue isn't about talking to people who believe the same things as you."

The War against Forgetfulness: Lessons from Bauman's Writings on East European Jewry
Dawson, M.
(University of Glasgow)

This paper returns to a set of articles by Bauman, published from 1988-96, which reflected on the history and future of East European Jewry. Separate from his writings on the Holocaust published during this period I will suggest these text have important implications for how we remember and honour Bauman and his work. In particular, they encourage us to place Bauman in a particular historical and social context in which, rather than being a product of 'the West', he speaks from a very particular position as a exile to the West and thus part of a group who, in his own words, 'burdened the Word with all their unfulfilled hopes, promises received but not kept, and first and foremost with their dreams of a world of moral purity'. While there is a danger in ascribing a theorist's work to personal circumstances, as has already been discussed with relation to Bauman, this paper will claim that this element of Bauman's work makes some contemporary critiques of his work hard to sustain.

Adiaphorization and Austerity: From Garden State to Social Murder? Bauman's Legacy in the Era of Grenfell
Wood, S.
(University of Portsmouth)

This paper will evaluate austerity politics and the Grenfell Tower fire within the context of Zygmunt Bauman's writings on poverty, society, and morality. Bauman's continued theoretical and social relevance will be argued, and his major

works, Modernity and the Holocaust (1989) and Work, Consumerism and the New Poor (1998) will provide a framework to interrogate the contemporary social and political production of indifference, and the human suffering that can be tolerated in an era where adiaphorization has become state policy in many polities across the globe.
Bauman's observation that indifference and psychological distance could be produced socially, and used to override the compassion thought naturally to occur when human beings are proximate to one another, led to a radical reinterpretation of the Holocaust and its implementation. I will seek to demonstrate that Bauman's critique of the characterisation of human beings as 'flawed consumers' and 'superfluous waste', when viewed from the point of view of global capitalism and the market place, becomes more relevant and urgent in the contemporary period.
Media demonization of poverty and benefits-dependence, the criminalisation of homelessness, and the housing crisis will be considered as factors proving that the 'garden state' mentality of solid modernity permeates our liquid modern life; where social 'weeds' are contained and eliminated through state policies and public indifference. The tragedy of Grenfell will be evaluated as a consequence of the very glocalization, marginalisation, and disparities of wealth and opportunity, which Bauman identified as potentially lethal trends in liquid modern society.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
ROOM 401

Class Background, Mental Well-being 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 hierarch 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 rampart 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, K. Y.
(University of Sheffield)

Many advanced capitalist economists 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 (SIPEA; 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

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A - SE	Room 002
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 213
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 223A
Families and Relationships - SE	Room 402
Frontiers - SE	Room 410
Lifecourse	Room 021
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 024
Methodological Innovations	Room 214
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Room 224C
Rights, Violence and Crime	Room 218
Social Divisions / Social Identities A	Room 001
Social Divisions / Social Identities B	Room 221
Social Divisions / Social Identities C	Room 222
Sociology of Education A - SE	Room 223B
Sociology of Education B	Room 418
Sociology of Religion	Room 008
Theory	Room 007
Work, Employment and Economic Life	Room 401

Wednesday 11 April 2018, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 4

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A - Special Event
ROOM 002

Ageing in Place: Community, Belonging and Social Isolation
Lewis, C.
(University of Manchester)

'Ageing in place' is a popular term in social policy, referring to an approach which helps older people to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. Although largely driven by concerns over the cost of residential and nursing home care, this policy has been reinforced by academic research concerning the preferences of older people themselves. The case for ageing in place has been further strengthened through what is viewed as its capacity to assist independence and help older people retain connections with friends and family in their community. However, the benefits of this type of approach have yet to be systematically explored, with few studies focusing on its meaning for older people and insufficient connection between research and policy. Moreover, whilst environmental aspects of ageing in place have been the subject of detailed study and the way in which feelings, experiences, and attachments to neighbourhoods change over time - has received much less attention in ageing research. This paper discusses two research projects focusing on Manchester, which both explore the experience of ageing in contrasting urban neighbourhoods. The first, an ESRC funded secondary data analysis of longitudinal qualitative data examines how personal and family relationships develop and change over time. The second, analyses the Big Lottery's Ambition for Ageing programme which aims to fight social isolation among older people across communities in Manchester. This paper discusses the themes of identity, community and social solidarity in relation to ageing research.

'Elected' or 'Excluded'? Experiences of Gentrification in Later Life
Buffel, T., Phillipson, C.
(university of Manchester)

This paper examines conceptual and empirical aspects of different forms of attachment in later life, with a focus on older people's experiences of community change in an urban neighbourhood. Findings are reported from a participatory action research in a gentrifying neighbourhood in Manchester, UK. The research formed part of a project which involved and trained older people to become co-researchers to lead a study aimed at developing 'age-friendly' neighbourhoods. Eighteen co-researchers took a leading role in developing, delivering and disseminating the results of the study. The co-researchers assisted with 11 focus groups (n=79) and conducted 30 in-depth interviews with a heterogeneous group of older residents about their experiences of the neighbourhood. The interviews were carried out in the context of environments that had been undergoing population change arising from gentrification, with the influx of younger, wealthier professionals into the neighbourhood. The paper examines the relationship between the former – described as an 'elected' group – and older people as a group experiencing aspects of 'exclusion'. The paper focuses upon both the daily challenges and exclusionary pressures facing older people, as well as the way they were active in creating a sense of home and belonging in an urban neighbourhood undergoing social change. Four themes emerged as key dimensions of the experience of ageing in a gentrifying neighbourhood: 'community change'; 'transformation of the physical environment'; 'feelings of insecurity and unsafety'; and 'community resilience and strategies of control'. The paper concludes by discussing conceptual and policy issues raised by the research.

Belonging to Place as Anchored in Time
May, V.
(University of Manchester)

In this paper, I discuss research I have conducted on belonging and ageing, namely a study on Mass Observation Project accounts of belonging and a study of place belonging among people aged over 50. In this work, belonging has emerged not as a single unitary 'thing' but as a complex intersecting of people, place, time and cultural context. Furthermore, I argue that belonging is a fundamentally temporal experience that is anchored not only in place but also in time, yet this dimension of belonging is something that we as social scientists understand less well. This paper explores the ways in which time – past, present and future – can act as a source of belonging and argues that the temporal location of belonging has consequences for how time is experienced and how memory is utilized in creating a sense of belonging. Furthermore, I discuss the notion of temporal movement as an important layer in understanding belonging in the context of ageing and argue that it is vitally important, when exploring place belonging among older people, to consider the various ways in which their experiences of time and temporality intertwine with their experiences of place.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B
ROOM 213

STIGMA, LEGITIMACY AND PLACE

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 Britian 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 Power-Struggles Surrounding the Emergence of Female Competitors in 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 greater media coverage in comparison to previous eras. With increasing opportunities for women in some modern sports and pastimes, it is however important to locate and understand changing notions of 'appropriate' gendered identities in sport within a long-term 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 social groups. The initial sportisation of competitive swimming took place predominantly in England amongst middle class males during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Prevailing sociocultural attitudes regarding 'appropriate' forms of masculine and feminine behaviours often prohibited the involvement of women in many competitive sports and pastimes (such as swimming) during the nineteenth century. More particularly, social expectations that women were to maintain prevailing nineteenth century notions of 'modesty' and 'decency' served to limit opportunities for their involvement in emerging 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 forms of competitive swimming during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Such developments were important 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 Metrpolitan 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.

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.

Families and Relationships - Special Event
ROOM 402

Researching Everyday Childhoods in a Digital Age
Berriman, L.
(University of Sussex)

How do we know about children's lives in a digitally saturated world? How is the way we research and document childhood's everyday lives transformed by, and mediated through, technology? These questions form the central concern of this symposium, which pulls together reflections and findings from a recent qualitative longitudinal study of children's everyday lives in a digital age (http://blogs.sussex.ac.uk/everydaychildhoods). A central aim of the study was to explore the period of transition between 7 and 14 years, during which children's relationships with technology undergo significant transformation. Our longitudinal design sought to capture how new digital spaces and possibilities entered children's lives, whilst also reflecting on how our own methods were mediated, attuned or disrupted by the presence of different technologies. In this symposium, each of the contributors focuses on an aspect of children's everyday lives that featured prominently during the study. The papers combine reflections on how understanding of children's everyday lives is mediated by the presence of digital media, as well reflecting on the methodological and ethical challenges that emerge whilst researching children lives in polymedia environments (Madianou and Miller 2012). The symposium also invites the reflections of respondent, Prof Susie Scott, who will frame the study in wider issues of researching the everyday.

Tracing Children's Lives across Screens: The Limits of Digital Ethnography?
Berriman, L., Thomson, R., Bragg, S.
(University of Sussex)

Debates about the effectiveness of ethnography as a methodology for tracing digital lives have been ongoing since the birth of the internet (Hine 2015; Horst & Miller 2013) – particularly how ethnographies travel between mediated and face-to-face modes of interaction. For the Everyday Childhoods study, this posed an ongoing concern as we attempted to ethnographically trace how children's digital lives are situated in everyday routines and activities. During our 'day in a life' observations, we regularly came up against the ethnographic challenges of observing children's activities or interactions as they moved on (and off) screens. In some instances, observing a child's screen activities could offer opportunities to add new layers of understanding to our overall picture of their everyday lives. However, on many other occasions screens could act as a point of interference in observations, with researchers 'screened' out and children's digital activities and interactions made unobservable. For some of the older children, observations could also give rise to awkward moments of navigating real-time disclosure of screen activities with a researcher. Drawing on a series of vignettes from the study, this paper considers the various ways that screens were encountered and navigated in our

ethnographic 'day in a life' observations with children. More broadly, the paper will consider how screens can challenge and subvert the ethnographic process and place limits on what is observable and know-able about children's everyday lives.

Watching the Watched: Technology, Protection and Care in a Day in the Life of Jasmine
Thomson, R.
(University of Sussex)

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

Frontiers - Special Event
ROOM 410

Launch of the SOA Curriculum in Applied Sociology
Fox, N., Regan, M.
(University of Sheffield)

This event will launch an undergraduate curriculum in applied sociology by the BSA Sociologists outside Academia (SoA) special interest group. It concludes a nine-month project to establish the aims, objectives and indicative content of a third-year option that can be used as part of university undergraduate sociology degrees. The project emerged from an SoA workshop in 2016 that looked at the prospects for applied or practical sociological work in the UK. The curriculum will be made freely available to UK universities to adopt and adapt as they wish.
We shall report back from a specially-convened group that began work on the curriculum in July 2017. The working group comprises ten sociologists from across the UK, including applied sociologists, academics and two current sociology students. The group has defined applied sociology as 'solution-focused sociology, analysing and intervening to address, resolve or improve everyday real-world situations, problems and interactions practically and creatively'.
The applied sociology curriculum incorporates four strands. These are:

- The professional skills (e.g. social research methods) and generic or personal skills needed to work as an applied sociological practitioner.
- The sociological knowledge and theoretical approaches that can be used to address practical problems in workplaces and other settings.
- Issues concerning employment, career development and ethics of applied sociology work.
- A practical component enabling students to explore the opportunities and pitfalls of applying social knowledge and theories in practical settings.

Lifecourse
ROOM 021

Factors Influencing the Development of Empathy and Pro-Social Behaviour among Youth: A Systematic Review
Brady, B., Silke, C., Dolan, P., Boylan, C.
(National University of Ireland, Galway)

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.

Discussing Queerness on Tumblr: Methodological Considerations

Cuénod, E.
(University of Edinburgh)

Extensive literature on sexuality shows that queerness continues to be stigmatised. Concurrently, many have written about the positive impact of finding offline and/or online communities of peers for queer people. However, they tend to construct queer people as a uniform group. This ignores other forms of social inequalities existing between queer people such as race, class and gender, and how these inequalities impact queer people's experience of queerness. My research aims to explore possible forms of marginalisation between queer Tumblr users. Tumblr is an understudied micro-blogging platform where, it has been argued, heteronormativity is challenged.
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. This will include discussing 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 relates 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

EDUCATION, 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.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A
ROOM 001

‘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.
(University of Southampton)

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 A - Special Event

ROOM 223B

Higher Education and Social Inequalities: University Admissions, Experiences and Outcomes
Waller, R., Boliver, V., Mountford, V., Cheeseman, M., James, D.
(University of the West of England, Bristol)

A university education has long been seen as the gateway to upward social mobility for individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds, and a way of reproducing social advantage for the advantaged. With numbers of young people from the UK's highest socio-economic groups entering university effectively at saturation point for several decades since the post-Robbins Report growth of HE from the late 1960s. As a consequence the expansion in participation rates from some 15% in the mid-1980s to around three times that currently has been achieved by broadening the social base of the undergraduate population in terms of both social class and ethnic diversity.
However, a growing body of evidence exists of the continuation of unequal graduate outcomes in terms of employment trajectories in the UK (e.g. Milburn Commission, 2014). Internationally the OECD's Education at a Glance report recently demonstrated how wider access to HE and social mobility are not the same thing, with the UK leading most OECD counterparts in terms of university participation rates, but still painfully lagging behind in terms of graduate career outcomes.
The issue of just who enjoys access to which university, and the experiences and outcomes of graduates from different institutions remain central to questions of social justice, notably HE's contribution to social mobility and to the reproduction of social inequality. This symposium features presentations from three contributors to the new BSA Routledge book on HE and social inequalities, and considers inequality in entering, passing through and transitioning from university.

Getting on: Classed Experiences of University and Performing the 'Student Look'
Mountford, V.
(Newcastle University)

The ways and means that students form social bonds across difference and similarity are significant to their experiences of higher education and arguably, their propensity to capitalise on such experiences beyond graduation. Everyday experiences of students in higher education involve ongoing negotiations of identity; affected by relations to others in social and physical space, which arguably present more of an adjustment for some more than others to 'get it right' and inspire a sense of insider/outsider status. Whilst providing commentary on the identity work and complexity of student identities, the data examined in this paper focuses chiefly on a particular 'student look' (involving the use of key brands) assemblage to perform 'student'; and raises interesting issues of authenticity and identity. The distinctions students

make and the visual cues that signify similarity and difference arguably have profound impact on notions of belonging and successfully navigating the field of higher education and beyond. Such distinctions operate within a climate of increased competition for scarce resources, thus emphasising the ways in which struggles for legitimacy and value take shape in higher education in addition to problematising notions of 'inclusion' and 'participation' as neutral, universalising concepts.

How to Win at Being a Student
Cheeseman, M.
(University of Derby)

Drawing on a long term ethnographic investigation at the University of Sheffield, this paper discusses student experiences beyond their intersections with the institution. It emphasises the centrality of friendship to mobile student life and explores its enaction between accommodation and the night-time economy. The role of allocation (who lives in which rooms) is highlighted in relation to the formation of student 'families' (the people students live with) and contrasted with acquaintances (the people they know from elsewhere). The paper comments on the entrenchment of the market in the social processes of friendship via both the monetisation of accommodation and the night-time economy. It specifically examines the subsumption of individuality to the student families which is necessitated by performing in the night-time and describes this as, for many students, the defining experience of mobile student life. There is a consideration on local factors (at the University of Sheffield, the Students' Union dominates the student night-time economy) and a discussion of those groups which are excluded (or exclude themselves) from a 'mainstream', 'typical' student experience. The paper concludes with a discussion of students attending the 'other' university in Sheffield, Sheffield Hallam University, and illustrates some of its themes through an examination of student chanting (eg. 'Your dad works for my dad, La la, la la,'). These illustrate some of the divisive and integrative forces mobilised by the performance of friendship in the night-time economy.

Social Class, Participation and the Marketised University
James, D.
(Cardiff University)

This final contribution will discuss key themes and issues raised by the contributions to this symposium and in the edited collection itself.
Whilst they are all focused in one way or another on social inequalities in higher education admissions, experiences and outcomes, the presentations in this symposium and the chapters in the book cover a great deal of ground. The book's loose arrangement in three parts ('getting in', 'getting on' and 'getting out') works well, and gives the collection has a clearly defined focus. Its various contributions add up to compelling evidence that class remains a fundamental and constitutive feature of what it means to become a student, to be a student and then to be a graduate. In this final contribution to the symposium, I avoid the strong temptation to summarise and celebrate each contribution or segment of the book, worthy though they are of that. Instead, I offer some reflections directly triggered by reading all of the book's chapters together.

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

Metcalf-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
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 position 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 is 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. Com-puterisation 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. Com-puterisation might not be restricted to dangerous or unpleasant tasks, but also reduce cognitively demanding activities or make certain jobs redundant. Besides, computerisation may involve psy-chological strain by reducing the level of workers' control and autonomy or by increasing the inten-sity 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 oc-cupation 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 ex-pect 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

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 002
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 213
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 223A
Environment and Society	Room 222
Families and Relationships	Room 402
Frontiers - SE	Room 410
Lifecourse	Room 021
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 024
Methodological Innovations - SE	Room 214
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Room 224C
Rights, Violence and Crime	Room 218
Social Divisions / Social Identities A	Room 001
Social Divisions / Social Identities B	Room 221
Sociology of Education A	Room 223B
Sociology of Education B	Room 418
Sociology of Religion	Room 008
Theory	Room 007
Work, Employment and Economic Life	Room 401

Wednesday 11 April 2018, 13:30 - 15:00
PAPER SESSION 5

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 002

YOUTH AND EMOTIONAL GEOGRAPHIES

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.

HOME, COMMUNITY AND AGEING

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.

Wednesday 11 April 2018, 13:30 - 15:00
PAPER SESSION 5

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

DISPLACEMENT AND RESISTANCE

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.
(University of York)

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.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 223A

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.

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 commofidification 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 demostrates 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.

Identity, Belonging and Dispossession: 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.

Frontiers - Special Event
ROOM 410

Recognising Injustice across Cultures
McAreavey, R.
(Newcastle University)

Injustices are contextually understood in that local expectations inform how we believe we should be treated, and also other aspects of identity such as religion, gender, sexuality may determine how injustices are perceived and experienced. Perceptions of injustice and interactions with other cultures evolve over time. Instances of the local are critical if we are to fully understand injustices. Discourses of rights, entitlements, agendas, power and morality come to the fore as we consider injustices within families, communities and society. In this interactive Frontiers session we challenge Western framings by considering how social processes in different places produce different notions of injustice which are tied to the lived experiences, histories and imaginations of the people living in those places.
The session includes brief viewpoints; audience engagement; and longer papers to explore three questions:
1. How do we recognise injustice across disparate cultural contexts?
2. What are peoples lived experiences of injustices?
3. How does Sociology advance knowledge of the specificity of injustices?

The running order:
1. Introduction and overview – Prof Wessels
2. Brief panel presentations (4 x 6 mins) to illuminate how injustices are viewed from the local (Newcastle) to the global.
3. A short break when the audience will respond through a Post-it bulletin board.
4. Postgraduate researcher papers drawing on national and international research projects. (3 x 20 mins).
5. Final discussion.

All participants will be invited to Tweet.

From the Local to the Global: Framing Injustices in an Everyday World
Knox, R., Knox, R., Balderson, U., Keogh, A., Riley, B., Alderson, M.
(University of Sheffield)

This practitioner panel will consider injustices from the perspectives of different peoples and contexts globally. These practitioners are active in the city of Newcastle and beyond (including Riverside Community Health/Migration Project, Amnesty International) and they will consider the temporality and specificity of injustices. Social movements, digital technologies and citizen engagement all influence perceptions of injustices and consequential social responses. Our practitioner panel has first-hand experiences of advocating for individuals, families and communities, often involving vulnerable social groups including migrants, refugees and precarious workers. Following the panel discussion, we will

invite audience responses via a Post-it bulletin board. This part of the Special Event will be followed by postgraduate papers, all of which will inform a research agenda on new ways of sociologically identifying and understanding locally felt injustices across the globe.

The Concept of Injustice among Iranian Women's Rights Activists
Asadi Zeidabadi, P.
(Newcastle University)

This paper is based on a larger study which is about the conceptions of democracy in secular and religious women's rights activists in Iran. Here injustice is understood differently among secular and religious women rights activists according to laws such as the right of women to divorce. According to Article 133 in the Iranian Constitution, a man can divorce his wife whenever they wish, but women may only divorce under certain conditions. Iranian women activists take a different position basing their argument on divorced women within a patriarchal structure. These women argue that Iranian society is different from western societies, where if women get divorced they are not criticised and are accepted and supported by society either financially, legally or culturally. Importantly, the issue of morality for conservative religious women plays an important role for not considering this law as injustice. Moreover, while secular and most of reformist women rights activists believe that the testimony for women should be equivalent with men, the majority of conservative women and few reformists' participants disagree with defending the equal rights between men and women in terms of testimony. The latter group do not perceive this law as injustice, and they justify their opinions with different rationalizations. From these women's point of views there are gender differences, either socially or physically among men and women, therefore, they believe that women should not have the same rights as men.

Qishi: Situating 'Discrimination' in the Lives of Gay Men in Hainan, People's Republic of China
Cummings, J.
(Newcastle University)

Despite pervasive pressures to marry and have children and fears that exposure of their desires for men to their families, friends or colleagues would result in the loss of social and financial support networks, gay men in Hainan rarely perceive these issues as experiences of discrimination (qishi), much less homophobia (kongtong). Rather, these issues and experiences can be seen as playing out in complex dialogue with the production of gay men's sexual subjectivities and discourses of sexual identity. In this sense, the self as the subject of discrimination and 'being gay' or 'homosexual' (tongxinglian) as its provocation are fluid and emergent concepts; the ontological ground upon which discrimination may be perceived as such is unstable and inseparable from the experience of discrimination itself. At the same time, transnational discourses of rights and activism have introduced notions of 'discrimination' and 'homophobia' to the conceptual vocabularies of gay men in Hainan enabling both claims to the universality of gay experience and identity as well as the construction of nationally inflected narratives of 'discrimination with Chinese characteristics'. This paper will explore the ways in which gay men in Hainan narrate 'discrimination/qishi', asking how sexual identities circulate within and shape these narratives and their implications for the articulation of subjectivity and agency, while suggesting that the perception of discrimination can be understood as an assemblage of local and embodied experiences, national narratives, and universal modes of being and belonging.

Creation of Solidarity Networks and the Politics of Naming and Membership among the Hijras
Mukherjee, A.
(Newcastle University)

My research focuses on hijras - a spirited subculture of performers encompassing transgender women, cross-dressers, and eunuchs (Pattnaik, 2014). There are an estimated 500,000 hijras in India, whose deprivation has been shown to rank among the very worst of India's disadvantaged groups. Using 30 in-depth interviews, I will examine hijras' strategies of stigma management and community-building.

At the outbreak of HIV, hijras and other MSM communities mobilized strongly to fight the stigma associated with their identities and demanded a shift in policy focus from their subjugation and silencing to the prevention of the epidemic. This, in turn, led to the establishment of hundreds of community-based organisation (CBOs) throughout the country. Through these CBOs hijras came in contact with the ideas of modernisation and independent-living and the hierarchised, regimented and ghettoised hijra gharanas (houses) began to lose their grip over members. Owing to modern advancements such as the CBO-isation of social welfare and public health in the past two decades and the legal recognition of the "third gender" in April 2015, thousands of hijras have come about speaking the language of human-rights, equality and articulating their identities in western terms.

This research examines in detail what I propose to be the principal source of hijras' growing social support and emergent political activism: their CBOs. Two foci are of particular interest: (1) CBOs' responses to their members' discrimination and marginalisation, and (2) the sources of CBOs' growth and increased political influence, fundraising, media strategies, and politics of naming, categorisation and recognition.

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.

Parental Support in the Course of Leaving Home: Evidence from Germany
Berngruber, A., Herzig, M
(Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich)

In life course theory and research, leaving the parental home is assumed to be a central transition marker for young adults as well as their family of origin. While processes and determinants related to the timing and pathways out of the parental home have intensively been studied over the last two decades in Germany, much less is known about how the transition from living together with the par-ents to living independently affects parental support. There are hardly any studies on how intergenerational solidarity dimensions (e.g. Bengtson 2001) are affected by home leaving. Therefore, our analysis is based on the following research question: How does the financial, emotional and functional support which mothers and fathers provide to their adult children change in the course of leaving the parental home?
We use 8 waves of the German Family Panel (pairfam) to investigate the research question at hand. Based on selfreports of 2,500 young adults (aged 17-19 in wave 1) we analyse the effect of home leaving (1,027 events) on the frequency of received parental support in a prospective research design. We control for relevant status transitions (like going to university or having a partner) and apply fixed effects methods. Preliminary results show that leaving home leads to a slight increase in financial support, no change in emotional support and a decrease in functional support (i.e. housework help).

Medicine, Health and Illness
ROOM 024

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 was 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.
(University of Plymouth)

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).

Methodological Innovations - Special Event
ROOM 214

Getting Governance to Engage with Complexity
Byrne, D., Barbrook-Johnson, P., Byrne, D., Gilbert, N., Hills, D., Stoltz, L., Varga, L.
(Durham University)

This session will be based on a set of papers produced by participants in the Centre for Engaging Complexity Across the Nexus – CECAN. What is the Nexus? –'In the past five years, there has been a surge of interest in the idea of the 'nexus', as a way of thinking about the interdependencies, tensions and trade-offs between food, water and energy security, in the wider context of environmental change. It is widely understood that these different systems are inextricably linked. Efforts to improve sustainability in one domain without considering wider connections often prove inadequate. More integrated approaches are required, which move beyond sectoral, policy and disciplinary silos. CECAN is pioneering, testing and promoting innovative policy evaluation approaches and methods across Nexus domains such as food, energy, water and the environment, through a series of 'real-life' case study projects with co-

funders (ESRC, NERC, DEFRA, BEIS, FSA and EA). Inherent to the whole approach is the idea that we are dealing with interventions in complex systems which in governance terms are characterized by 'wicked issues' – issues which do not respond to simple interventions and where such interventions can often make things worse!
In this session there will be a presentation of what CECAN does coupled with an account of the innovative methods and methodological frameworks which are deployed in the programme's work. We will also address the implications of a programme like CECAN for the relationships between social science and governance, widely defined.

Wicked Issues: The Way into Governance
Byrne, D.
(Durham University)

he term wicked issues / wicked problems was systematized in Rittel and Horst's paper of 1973 and has been widely deployed across both academic discussion and in reflections by senior policy makers and others working in governance broadly defined. There is considerable overlap between the framings attached to wicked problems and the general character of the complexity frame of reference and the word 'complex' almost invariably appears in discussion and reflection on the 'wicked'. However, despite a recognition that human agency is a key factor in making issues 'wicked' and some recognition of the reality of conflicting real interests at play in the social domains of the wicked, there has been minimal effort to relate the 'neutral' and 'practice centred' use of the concept to the ideological character of politics and the way in which underlying policy there are fundamental issues of conflict. The discourse of wicked issues has let complexity thinking into governance but done so in a characteristically apolitical fashion in which neutral administrators are understood as working for the general good. This paper will show how the 'wicked issues' discourse has opened up the 'civil service style of governance' to the implications of the complexity frame of reference and will attempt to specify how attention to the real politics of conflict might be part of the social science reflection on this.

Evaluating Complexity
Gilbert, N.
(University of Surrey)

CECAN (the Centre for the Evaluation of Complexity Across the Nexus) is developing, testing and promoting methods for the evaluation of complex Nexus-related public policy. In this talk, we will review what we mean by ‘complex’ and by ‘Nexus’, and then explain why there are particular methodological and process challenges for evaluating complex public policies. The context for this is the Government’s guidance on evaluation, the Magenta Book, which is currently undergoing revision, partly to make it more complexity sensitive.
CECAN is enhancing methods such a qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), agent-based modelling (ABM) and a range of network based methods to make them more relevant to policy evaluation. It is also trialling these and other methods on a set of case studies: current or planned evaluations being carried out in Government for which CECAN is providing advice and monitoring.
The talk will also touch briefly on the way that CECAN is organised as a cross-disciplinary, multi-partner distributed Centre closely involving stakeholders and using an ‘agile’ project management methodology.

Methodological Innovations in Systems Mapping for Policy Evaluation
Barbrook-Johnson, P.
(University of Surrey)

Systems mapping (including causal maps, fuzzy cognitive maps, and dependency modelling) has been used to study and model a wide variety of topics, and social and policy systems. Here, we will present CECAN’s application of this approach to a range of policy evaluation case studies with BEIS, Defra, and the Environment Agency. These case studies have focussed on using the approach to deepen our understanding of how various policies have impacted the social, ecological and policy systems in which they intervene. We will present the innovations in the methodology of Systems Mapping - including new data collected during mapping workshops, and the novel analysis of maps this allows – that we have developed and tested in these case studies. We will also reflect on the practicalities and future possibilities of using this approach more widely in policy evaluation.

Capacity Building for Policy Evaluation in the Nexus: Collaborative Governance
Varga, L., Varga, L., Hills, D.
(Cranfield university)

Researchers involved in policy evaluation will recognise, to some extent, the internal and external influences that impact on the changes in the system in which the policy they are evaluating operates. However, ‘nexus’ issues, involving interaction between multiple systems, which draw on multiple disciplinary experience, pose a considerable challenge to existing evaluation approaches. In policy instruments initiated in any one of the energy, food and environment systems, nexus considerations must take into account the interactions and consequences for the other two systems. This requires creating capacity to use research methods that can engage with system-of-systems, and capture the effects of the policy

interventions that cut across administratively discrete domains. This talk discusses the contribution that the science of complex systems can make, helping in the appreciation of inter-connections and relationships between heterogeneous systems and sub-systems at multiple scales, taking account of feedback and uncertainty, as well as the non-linear emergence of outcomes whether desired, expected or otherwise. Nexus evaluation capacity building thus suggests the importance of close collaboration and co-learning, not only between evaluators and researchers who bring to the task different disciplinary skills, but also with those involved in the design and delivery of the policies being implemented. Complex systems are unique and approaches need to adapt to determine the boundaries and contexts of the policy as well as the evaluation needs of the commissioners.

Using Visualization to Explore the Evaluation of Complexity
Stoltz, L.
(University of Warwick)
In this presentation, I will draw on an element of my doctoral studies which is related to CECAN. More specifically, I will discuss how I collected visualisations from the Journal 'Evaluation' and reflect on those images. In doing so, I will do two main things. The first is that I develop a tentative typology of visualisations relating to complexity, policy and evaluation. Secondly, I will problematize the visualisations by suggesting that it is difficult to categorise them, but it can be an opportunity to use visualisations to explain complex policy. In conclusion, I will reflect on some of the implications this exercise raises specifically in relation to the limits and opportunities relating to visualisations use in complex policy and evaluation research.

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 racisms is required to encompass the variety and complexity of racisms 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 Jaramillo, I. 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 'Friendscapes' 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 of 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 were 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 become 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

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

PAPER SESSION 5

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 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?'

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)

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

PAPER SESSION 5

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 Dürkheim'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 a 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 / PECHA KUCHA SESSIONS

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	Room 002
Culture, Media, Sport and Food A	Room 223A
Culture, Media, Sport and Food B - PK	Room 008
Environment and Society	Room 222
Families and Relationships	Room 402
Frontiers	Room 410
Lifecourse	Room 021
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 024
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A - PK	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B - PK	Room 224C
Race, Ethnicity and Migration C - PK	Room 214
Rights, Violence and Crime	Room 218
Social Divisions / Social Identities - PK	Room 001
Sociology of Education A - PK	Room 223B
Sociology of Education B	Room 418
Theory A	Room 007
Theory B	Room 213
Work, Employment and Economic Life	Room 401

Wednesday 11 April 2018, 15:30 - 17:00
PAPER SESSION 6

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space
ROOM 002

YOUTH AND EMOTIONAL GEOGRAPHIES

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: LGBT 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
Zhou, X., Li, 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 travelled 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.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

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.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food B - Pecha Kucha
ROOM 008

Transnational Working-Class Cultures and the Politics of Methods: A Case Study of Marching Bands in the UK and France
Thirlway, F.
(University of York)

Savage suggests that class analysis in British sociology since 2000 has moved away from the 'problematic of the proletariat' to a new focus on the middle class, partly in response to Bourdieu's foregrounding of dominant tastes as against the 'taste of necessity' or limited horizons of the dominated (Savage 2016: The fall and rise of class analysis; Bennett et al 2008: Culture, class, distinction). However I argue that low rates of cultural participation by dominated groups are largely an artefact of methodology (Flemmen et al 2017: Social space and cultural class divisions) which reduces vast areas of working-class cultural worlds to 'non-objects' (Grignon & Passeron 1989: Le savant et le populaire p. 72). In addition, national data collection flattens out expressions of classed identity which follow analogous - although regionally distinctive - forms across regional and indeed national borders. In this paper, I draw on ethnographic research

in the UK and France to map out a rich trans-European tradition of marching bands stretching back to the late 19th century, combining 'ideological analysis' of their position as dominated cultures with 'cultural analysis' of their internal coherence as relatively autonomous forms (Grignon & Passeron p. 90). I explore bands as sites of tension between the carnivalesque and the military or colonial use of street space as well as sites of classed and gendered struggles for value (Skeggs 1997). In conclusion, I call for more cross-national ethnographic research into working class cultural production to generate fresh thinking in class analysis.

'I used to DEVOUR these tapes as a teen': YouTube as a Space of Subcultural Nostalgia
Thurnell-Read, T.
(Loughborough University)

This paper explores how YouTube has come to serve as a media platform through which some individuals can enact nostalgic reengagements with the media relating to subcultural practices of their youth. Taking the example of 1990s skateboarding videos, largely produced in the USA but exported and circulated throughout Europe as VHS tapes, which have recently been digitised and uploaded to YouTube, the paper explores how viewing and commenting upon subcultural media materials allows a re-connection with, and re-evaluation of, mediated memories of subcultural participation. Such viewing involves nostalgia for a past involvement in the skateboarding subculture, and an at times idealised conception of the sport, its associated practices and, importantly, of youth itself. Re-watching such videos appears to revive memories that contrast a golden age of the subculture with a more corporate, and therefore 'inauthentic', present whilst offering parallels with the life courses of individual viewers. Thus, commenting on such videos often involves the performance of a reflexive narration of identity and experience that draws on themes of ageing, masculinity and selfhood to locate the (post)subcultural selfhood of the viewer in the present in relation to a remembered adolescent past.

Social Media and Postemotionalism
Kirton, A.
(*University of Liverpool)*

In 1997 Stjepan Mestrovic introduced the concept of 'postemotionalism' in an attempt to capture what he described as 'a distinct tendency in contemporary social life toward the mechanisation of emotional life' (1997: 1). Mestrovic talks of 'a climate of affected, feigned emotion, as if it were rehearsed and planned ahead of time' (ibid: 13). In 2015 he extended this discussion of the postemotional society and, in an apparent attempt to account for the ways in which contemporary society 'forces' the predictability, control, calculability and efficiency of emotions, introduces the further concept of 'postemotional bullying'. Mestrovic's work has received surprisingly little attention within sociological theorisings of social media, which is surprising given that Mestrovic explicitly refers to social media as both giving rise to the postemotional society, and as being illustrative sites of postemtionalism and postemotional bullying. In this paper I explore and argue the value of Mestrovic's work for understanding the contemporary social media environment. I not only demonstrate the utility of his concepts through illustration, but attempt to develop and extend these conceptualisations further as part of a broader and much needed critical theorising of social media and contemporary society.

Radicalisation: Embodied Subjectivities and Imaginaries In Social Media Communications
McDonald, K.
(Middlesex University)

Social media has emerged as central to contemporary experiences of radicalisation. One approach to such communications is to analyse them as propaganda and 'one way' messages, drawing on theories of 'indoctrination' and propaganda. While remaining influential in security studies, this approach fails to capture the agency and self-transformation involved in radicalisation, where we encounter an 'experiential grammar', evident in the primacy of personal experience over organizational structure, and the critical role of affect and embodied experience. This paper focuses on the social media communications of British and French young people to explore such experiential dimensions of contemporary jihadist movements, evident in particular in immersive experiences that both amplify and limit what can be felt.
The paper sets out to explore how experiences of distant, mediated suffering, 'work' within radicalisation pathways. It examines how good and evil mutate into purity and impurity, where jihadism manifests many of the characteristics of racism and hate crime. Here visceral and embodied experience plays a critical role, from the place of humour as an embodied practice of integration, to disgust and the grotesque.
This paper considers theoretical challenges emerging from such practices, in particular the importance of new approaches to embodiment and affect for a sociology of mediated experience. Methodologically, these movements underline the need to move beyond sociology's traditional reliance on textual and numerical data, and highlight the need to construct research strategies that engage with social media as a sensory medium of embodied actors.

Tinsel, TVs and Trainers: High-Cost Credit, Identity Management and the Media

Mann, G.
(University of Salford)

Televised poverty porn and tabloid representation of benefit recipients symbolically violate them by assaulting their identity and status, resulting in feelings of shame and stigma for people on low incomes. Research suggests people attempt to repair or avoid this, by purchasing luxury or conspicuous consumer goods to manage their identity, and 'fit in'. This is often only achievable using High-Cost Short Term Credit (HCSTC), which attracts high social and financial costs via additional sources of shame and humiliation, and 'unfair' poverty premiums for credit. These costs are compounded as benefit recipients are often criticised for using credit to achieve social participation, further eroding positive identity, despite borrowing being a common cultural feature of money-management in the UK.
My research was commissioned by Moneyline, a microfinance organisation, to explore the social impact of their services. Approximately 80% of loan purposes are for Christmas, holidays and home improvements. This suggests that loans are 'non-essential', and may be used to manage identity within the context of 'normal' social and community behaviour. Using grounded theory methodology to explore this issue allows participants to explain what impact HCSTC has on managing identity, and enables an exploration of the social and emotional meaning behind the purchase of highly symbolic goods, using expensive credit forms. Understanding the social impact of HCSTC may enable providers to attract on-lend capital from social investors at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the cost to customers. It may also change the pejorative narrative attached to people in poverty trying to fit in.

The Field of the Gallery Owner: Research on Art Galleries in Milan

Uboldi, A.
(University of Milan)

This work examines the occupation of gallerist from a Bourdieusian perspective, open to some interactionist suggestions (Becker 2004). This study takes place in Italian art galleries in Milan. It is a qualitative research based on in-depth interviews with art dealers and participant observations during openings and art fairs. The analysis explores some practical reasons (Bourdieu 1998) which characterize the art dealer's occupational culture (Hughes 2010).
The field of art dealers is a case of economy of symbolic goods, characterized by a double loyalty to both artistic and economic values (Bourdieu, 2005). This ambivalence takes shape in the definition of gallerist in opposition to the idea of art dealer. It acts within practices and discourses and it structures internal divisions in the art gallery field. The moral claim of the gallerist's label (Bourdieu 2001) allows interpreting some dimensions of this occupational community (Van Maanen, Barley 1984). First, I propose a classification of art dealers' profiles, through the heuristic lens of the field of cultural production (Bourdieu, 2005) and in terms of different positions-taking. Secondly, art fairs are interpreted as ceremonial events and amoral representations (Goffman 2002). They are social occasions where this community affirms, through interactional practices, its occupational identity.

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.'

'Participation' in Climate Change Discourses around the COP23: A Cross-Platform Digital Ethnography
Ozkula, S. M., Pearce, W.
(University of Sheffield)

In November 2017, the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) took place as part of the United Nations Climate Change Conference. The conference followed renewed debates on climate change, driven by resurfacing questions on the effects and existence of climate change as a human-made phenomenon. These controversial claims have subsequently found ample ground for discussion on social media platforms, although the specific role of social technologies in climate change debates remains largely unknown. In response to this obscurity, this study uses the COP23 as a case study to understand the role of three social media platforms in public climate change debates through a hybrid enquiry online and offline via digital ethnography and interviews. We demonstrate that, while several social technologies including Whatsapp, Twitter, and Negotiator were used, the dominant publicly oriented social medium of the conference was Twitter. This result followed from 2 dominant factors: (1) the facilitation and promotion of Twitter on the ground through hashtags and a broadcasting culture, and (2) preconceived subjective notions of platform purposes and cultures, based on Duffy et al.s (2017) notion of platform-specific affordances. Consequently, social media communications around the COP23 allowed for broad rather than deep engagement. The role of social media platforms therefore predominantly revolved around reach and broadcasting rather than public engagement and debate. Thus, the participatory potential of social media is largely underused in climate change communications, particularly by experts during their decision-making processes at formative events such as the climate summit COP23.

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.

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 examine 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.

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 subjectivies 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
Iyekekpolor, 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.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration A - Pecha Kucha
ROOM 003

LABOUR MARKET AND MIGRANTS

Performing Ethnicity: The Intersection of Work and Personal Lives of Ethnic Minority Migrants in China
Mao, J.
(University of Edinburgh)

Among the extensive literature about rural-urban migration in China, migrants' working lives and personal lives are usually discussed as two separate domains. However, their prolonged working hours, the dormitory regime, and the overlapping personal networks that extend beyond workplace mean that there is significant overlap between migrants' working lives and personal lives.
By focusing on ethnic minority migrants who work as performers at the frontier of service work in urban China, this research seeks to explore the intersection of migrants' work and their personal lives under the context of rural-urban migration. Their work involves 'performing ethnicity', such as dressing in minority costumes, perform minority songs and dances, waitressing, and toast to guests, etc. The unique dynamic of their work determines that they encounter the intersection of gender, class, and ethnicity on a daily basis. Drawing upon six months' participant observation and 60 in-depth interviews with ethnic performers, this research seeks to explore how this may have an impact on their personal lives beyond work. For example, how work dynamics shape performers' reflexive thinkings of ethnic identities. With the increasing commercialisation of ethnic culture, minority migrants have to intentionally build their self-images as authentic, primitive minority people, which stands sharply against their struggles for recognition as modern citizens in the urban area. This has shaped their ways of entertainment off work as well as their practices of intimacy. This research further argues for a more nuanced understanding of the interweaving of work and personal life under the context of migration.

Participation of Turkish Migrants in the Public Sphere via Trade Unions in Germany, the Netherlands and the UK
Korkmaz, E.
(University of Oxford)

The research project aims to explore Turkey-origin migrant workers' participation and representation at trade unions and works councils in the UK, Germany, and the Netherlands, which operate under the same EU legislation but have different citizenship regimes, migration policies and labour market systems.
Based on a field study, the research aims to develop further a theoretical framework by evaluating the "transnational social space" approach together with the Habermasian public sphere theory.
This research is designed as a multi-method study (survey administration, focus group meetings and in-depth interviews) in selected workplaces in the UK, Germany and the Netherlands, where Turkish immigrants comprise an important portion of the working people.
This research shall address debates around the current mass migration which has caused rapid transformation of the host societies politically, economically, culturally and demographically. Even if immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers achieve the first step of receiving residence and work permits, they then face new challenges in the labour market. Labour market structures/policies and economic conditions may influence relations within the working people, which include the relation among natives/citizens and immigrants.
The research aims to shed light on the light on the process of engagement of migrant workers to the local working classes. The study also examines the migration policies of trade unions and discusses how Turkey-origin migrant

workers benefit from the public sphere provided by trade unions and how they transfer their transnational agenda to the public sphere.

From the Social Negotiating to the Situational Identity of Algerian Migrants Highly Qualified in Quebec
Belaidi, A.
(Ecole Nationale Supérieure du Management ENSM)

Through a qualitative study, based on minute exploration of 30 detailed interviews with highly qualified migrants from the first generation of Algerian origin, my study is trying to point out how the difficulties to get a job responding to their qualifications in immigration can affect their responses and obliged them to negotiate constantly the integration process and strategic identity.
Indeed, identity is never an individual matter; it is intricately shaped by every experience of life. In exploring the micro-social interaction processes through which migrants identities are reinvented, the study leads to the setting up of a « mapping » of the migrants who faced every situation and how they negotiate their references. Furthermore, it displays the result of the comparison of the negotiating as the social adjustment in everyday life and their struggle to get a job.
The people interviewed invent for themselves new norms of negotiating, within the different social situations, which include three references (homeland, host society, and community of the same origin).
A new form of identification emerges from their social negotiating that obeyed to their references and the conditions of their situations as well as the possibilities to improve or to realize their aims. In short, the interviews highlight the situational negotiating of identity, particularly facing the labor market.

Understanding and Tackling Social Isolation and Loneliness among Migrant and Minority Ethnic People
Zubair, M., Salway, S., Preston, L., Such, E., Hamilton, J., Booth, A., Ragavan, R., Victor, C.
(University of Sheffield)

People of minority ethnic and/or migrant identity face particular risks of unwanted social isolation and loneliness, linked both to the concentration of socioeconomic deprivation and to exclusionary processes and structures. Cumulative exposure to racial discrimination and obstacles to building supportive ties can increase the risk of loneliness, described by Rook as ''an enduring condition of emotional distress that arises when a person feels estranged from, misunderstood or rejected by others and/or lacks appropriate social partners for desired activities, particularly activities that provide a sense of social integration and opportunities for emotional intimacy'. Unwanted social isolation and loneliness are increasingly conceptualized as emergent properties of socio-ecological systems within which processes operating at individual, family, community and population-level are intimately connected. However, interventional strategies remain stubbornly individualistic and commonly fail to produce positive results. Further, there has been little attention to the needs of marginalised groups or to how isolation and loneliness should be addressed in diverse neighbourhoods. There is a need for new understanding of how socio-ecological systems operate and how they can be 'disrupted' to create opportunities for positive social connections. This paper describes an innovative systematic review that integrates systems thinking with participatory methods to combine an in-depth synthesis of published literature with insights and experiences from community consultation panels. The methodology will be introduced and early learning shared relating both to identified system processes and to delivering the project methods in practice.

Fostering Integration through Sports? Analysing the Long-Term Effect of Youth Sport Activities on Subsequent Labour Market Success of Migrants
Fauser, S., Lübke, C.
(University of Duisburg-Essen)

Sport has been proven to be beneficial for various different life course outcomes: It not only enhances well-being and health, engaging in sports also fosters educational success and labour market participation as it improves individuals' skills such as self-confidence and provides access to social networks. For these reasons, both researchers and social policymakers consider sport activities to be an effective tool for the integration of migrants and refugees in particular. There is, however, no sufficient research on the integrative effect of sport activities so far. Above all, it is still an open question whether the positive effects of sport endure over the life course and can therefore contribute to a long-term integration of migrants.
Adopting a life-course approach, this study investigates the long-term effects of youth sport activities on subsequent labour market success of migrants in Germany. It uses data from the
Socio-Economic Panel. This representative household panel contains detailed information on youth sport activities along with information on respondents' further life course development. Thereby, this study focuses on the effect of sport on labour market success later on in life, as this is a main indicator of successful integration. The results confirm the beneficial effects of sport. Migrants who were involved in sports at the age of 17 are for example more likely to be employed at the end of their 20s compared to migrants who did no sports. However, this effect is only visible under certain conditions of youth sport participation.

'The Brightest and the Best', Us, and the Rest: Framing EU Migration in the 2016 EU Referendum Campaign
Bulat, A.
(University College London)

The 2016 referendum campaign on the United Kingdom's continuation of European Union (EU) membership had two dominant themes: the economy and immigration. 'Remain' campaigners preferred to focus on the former, whereas 'Leave' supporters put more effort into discussing immigration. Although there is consensus regarding the relevance of immigration for the vote, there is little research systematically examining the detail of this campaign issue. This study focuses on how immigration was spoken about in political ephemera distributed by various organisations and individuals during the referendum campaign. A frame analysis illustrates how different types of movements of people were portrayed in this form of political communication. Although the issue at stake was 'uncontrolled EU migration', a significant proportion of materials spoke about non-EU populations. Overall, a positive case for EU freedom of movement as a whole was absent. Remain campaigns chose to focus on specific groups, such as British people and 'the brightest and the best' EU students and professionals, while 'the rest' of migrants was left to be criticised by Leave arguments. The analysis also reflects on how EU migrants did not have a voice through these media

Race, Ethnicity and Migration B - Pecha Kucha
ROOM 224C

YOUTH, FAMILY, RACE AND MIGRATION

Eastern European Young People in Brexit Britain: Identities in Crisis, Racism and a Precarious Future
Sime, D., Tyrrell, N., McMellon, C., Moskal, M., Kelly, C.
(University of Strathclyde)

For young people who migrated to the UK as children, Brexit is a major rupture in the process of identity formation. The Brexit vote has key implications for their future in the UK, given their exclusion from certain rights. This paper reports on findings from the Here to Stay? ESRC-funded project, involving young people from Central and Eastern European countries who have been living in the UK for at least 3 years. Based on analysis of over 1100 survey responses and data from focus groups and family case studies, we examine how migrant young people's sense of belonging and plans for future have been unsettled by the Referendum. Research on whiteness often focusses on the perspective of the white majority- in this paper, we examine the position of white youth who are subjected to an ongoing process of racialisation by others (Fox et al., 2012). We reflect on the reported increase in racism since Brexit, which the majority of young people said they witnessed, and the types of racist incidents they experienced. The findings reveal the uncomfortable position of CEE young people living in the UK, and their ambiguous future. Currently what it means to be European – the collected, negotiated, lived identities of these young people – is being deconstructed at a crucial point of transition in their lifecourse due to Brexit. The supra-national identity of being a European, the identity that enabled their free-movement, is now implicated in their feelings of uncertainty and precarity in the UK.

The Racialised Dynamics of Citizenship: White Mothers and Their Mixed 'Race' Irish Children
O'Malley, P.
(University of Limerick)

The demographic composition of the Irish state has been transformed by large-scale immigration since the mid-1990s. In particular, the multiracial family formation and the social phenomenon of mixed 'race' children have emerged as features of the Irish familial landscape (Census Data, CSO 2016). The mixed 'race' child citizen, who simultaneously embodies the potential for assimilation into and de-stabilisation of the Irish nation, raises important questions related to notions of citizenship and political membership (Enright 2011). In the context of everyday encounters, such citizens can be positioned as 'other' and as manifesting incompatibility with an authentic Irish identity (Morrison 2003). Through the unique lens of the family milieu, this paper provides empirical insight into how citizenship is 'lived' by the mixed 'race' citizen and more specifically, how the racialised dynamics of citizenship are negotiated by the white Irish mother and her mixed 'race' child who are positioned differently vis-a-vis legitimate Irish citizenship.

The Role of Family and Social Context in Ethnic Identity among Multi-Generation Chinese Australians
Martin, J.
(Monash University)

Intergenerational relations and their social context are important in the construction of ethnic identity among Chinese Australians. Our perception of how significant others see us affects how we see ourselves. And, how we see ourselves is not always aligned to how others see us. Whilst parents are active agents in socializing their children, it is only their interpretation of the symbols and meaning of their culture and ethnicity that is being conveyed. The messages conveyed may sometimes be inaccurate and ingrained cultural attitudes that reflect public sentiments of the time. In addition, the role of parents in the transmission of culture may be undermined with increasing exposure to external social settings. Whether the second generation maintains its ethnic culture depends on their parents but also social factors including ethnic visibility and residence in high immigrant communities. Existing migrant research tends to focus on the second generation (Skrbis, Baldassar & Poynting, 2007) so this study also draws on the third and later generations to examine the extent to which ethnic identity construction is shaped by family relations and by the environment. Drawing on 28 in-depth semi-structured interviews with multi-generational Australian-born Chinese between the ages of 21-65, the findings suggest identity construction is highly situational and dependent upon the level of uncertainty one has about their ethnic status.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration C - Pecha Kucha
ROOM 214

GENDER AND RACE

Black Women's Experiences in Prison: An Intersectional Analysis
Charles, A.
(Open University)

Black British women made up 11.6% of the prison population in 2011, 26.4% for non British-Black women (Nacro, 2007). Despite the disproportional representation of Black women in prison, they are an under-researched population. The purpose of this study is to gain a deeper understanding of the experiences of Black women in prison. Black women experience social encounters in ways that are different to men and other women (Emejulu, 2013: 310). This difference, it can be argued, is influenced by concepts such as race, gender and class (Crenshaw, 1989; 1991).
This study aims to fill some of the gaps in this area of research. The study endeavours to situate the importance of intersectionality within criminology, whilst highlighting the need for further research on individuals from Black and minority ethnic backgrounds. One overarching aims of the research is to demonstrate some of the ways in which Black women are disadvantaged in prison as a result of where their race, class and gender intersect. The findings will add to existing literature that seeks to dispel the notion that women's prison experiences are homogenous.
A key starting point is to determine how Black women in prison identify themselves and whether they perceive race and gender to have played a significant role in shaping their identities. The research will explore how the women describe their experiences of imprisonment and the factors influencing their treatment. This will be cover prisoner-staff relationships, access to rehabilitative activities.

'Let's Do Something Together': Polish Migrant Women in Non-Polish Community Organisations and Associations in Manchester and Barcelona
Rzepnikowska, A.
(University of Manchester)

In the context of the conflicts, tensions and growing xenophobic attitudes across many European countries, migrants' efforts to form social bonds across difference are often unnoticed. Migrants and ethnic minorities have often been blamed for self-segregating in public, media and some scholarly debates (Brimicombe 2007; Cantle 2001). In contrast, this paper examines how migrant women, coming from a country often described as overwhelmingly ethnically homogenous, become members of community organisations and local initiatives in different localities. This paper draws on ethnographic research involving participant observation, focus groups and narrative interviews conducted with Polish migrant women in Manchester and Barcelona. While the existing literature illustrates that Polish migrants often rely on dense networks of Polish co-ethnics (Eade et al. 2006; Ryan et al. 2008), this paper examines how Polish migrant women seek opportunities to connect with others across difference through engaging with various non-Polish community organisations and associations in both cities. The empirical examples illustrate how the membership in the local community initiatives offers the research participants a sense of belonging, a social bond and a common goal. The paper also questions if and how these social connections are sustained over times, and how the local and national contexts (for instance, the context of Brexit in the UK and a growing hostility towards European migrants but at the same time a migrant friendly narrative in Manchester; strong discourse of Catalan independence in Catalonia and the local

government's emphasis on intercultural mixing) influence the engagement with the local community associations and organisations.

Negotiating Intersecting Forms of Oppression: Cultural Change and 'Female Genital Cutting' (FGC) in Diaspora
Kakela, E.
(University of Strathclyde)

Regardless of decades of campaigning against 'Female Genital Cutting' (FGC), today over 200 million girls and women are affected by the practice worldwide. Although FGC is commonly framed as a violation of health and human rights, critics have attributed the limited successes of the anti-FGC movement to Western countries' dismissal of the variety of social, cultural and economic meanings and functions the practice holds. Studies have shown that a mere relocation to non-practicing environments is not, on its own, sufficient to bring about the abandonment of the practice. The continuation of these practices cannot simply be explained by the affected communities' blind adherence to tradition; on the contrary, communities engage in an on-going negotiation of culture and identity. Existing research has painted a conflicting picture of the role cultural hybridisation, identity negotiation, social connections and feelings of belonging have in influencing practice. Drawing from an on-going mixed methods research, this paper frames FGC as a 'patriarchal bargain', critically examining the relationship between migrant resettlement and the continuation of FGC in Scotland. In bringing together the social and the structural, the discussed study explores how resettlement barriers and the diaspora experience contribute to the ways FGC can function as a boundary marker and as a strategy to maintain one's culture in the face of discontinuities. By doing so, the research aims to challenge the ways in which FGC is currently conceptualised and addressed, advocating the need to locate gender violence in the context of intersecting welfare inequalities.

Love Thy Selfie: Women of Colour, Selfies, and Resistance to Whiteness
Alnasser, N.
(University of Glasgow)

The phenomenon of selfies is often attributed to the alleged narcissistic nature of young women. This study explored the ways in which selfies can be understood as a space of everyday resistance to whiteness for young women of colour. Two focus groups were carried out with 11 self-identifying women of colour between the ages of 18-24 to investigate their perceptions of selfies and the culture that surrounds it. Drawing on Goffman to create a dramaturgical framework in which to understand cyberspace as a highly socialised environment and selfies as embodied performances of the self, findings showed that selfies could be constructed as a potential space of resistance in the agency they afforded participants to perform self and take up space in a society that denies them it. The political potential of selfies as a space of resistance was largely an effect of the centrality of community and acts of solidarity, by which selfies became a 'safe space' in which to present and reclaim collective as well as individual racialised identities. The role of the collective and the duty felt to support other women of colour was stressed time and time again. Moreover, selfies and the posting of them was understood as offering an alternative platform away mainstream media in which participants could contest whiteness and produce alternative discourses around non-white womanhood, creating alternative forms of inclusion. Finally, the study found that participants viewed narcissism itself as an act of resistance, and thus valued its role in selfies.

Deserted Husbands: Labour, Identity and Masculinity
Kurtcebe, M.
(Hacettepe University)

Immigrant men have peculiar vulnaribilities and they are prone to be subordinated by various practices, some of which are embedded in problems related to labour issues and relations embodying social identity, which generates a masculinity crisis. However, depicting immigrant men as patriarchial figures with power, discourses on immigrants often include negative attributions and prejudiced perspectives, which are revealed by the critical stance adopted by popular media in the United Kingdom. Portrayal of international marriages as a potential threat to tightened immigration system echoes the worries about immigration and integration.
This study scrutinizes what problems twelve Turkish men who married British women and immigrated to the United Kingdom had about their marriages and what their reactions were after they got divorced, drawing on in-depth interviews and participant observation in the United Kingdom. Following Connell (2005)'s analysis, it is argued that masculinities are reformulated in the ways that reflect power imbalance based on disputes caused by financial domination and challanges posed to the identity . The prevailing problems are asymmetric relations, precarity and thwarted integration and reactions consist of performance, demonstration and perpetuation of masculinity and marginalization of identical minority groups. British women mostly employ hegemonic masculinity positions whereas divorcees often employ marginalized and complicit masculinities accompanied by the struggle for hegemony.

Results shed light on processes producing various masculinities by providing significant information contradicting common sense assumptions about immigrants and masculinity. Examining men in scholarly efforts can help gain new insights into intersecting gender issues.

Rights, Violence and Crime
ROOM 218

Individualized Feminism? Exploring Contemporary Feminist Approaches to Sexual Violence
Mohamed, T.
(Dalhousie University)

Drawing on a case study of 24 self-identified Canadian feminists, this presentation explores the consequences of individualistic frameworks of sexual violence. The findings of this study demonstrate that the feminist imperatives to validate 'choice' and 'experience' may hinder structural analyses of violence. In this study, participants drew on two frameworks – "choice" and "experience" – in their attempts to define sexual violence. Validating survivors' experiences and allowing for access to choice were seen as tenets of a feminist approach to sexual violence. However, this emphasis on 'experience' and 'choice' appeared to unsettle a structural or systemic analysis of sexual violence and only allowed for sexual violence to be addressed on an individual basis. Defining sexual violence was difficult, as what 'counts' is not determined by actions or conditions and is dependent on an individual's interpretation of an experience. As such, participants emphasized the importance of broad definitions that encompass all experiences that one might understand as sexual violence, significantly broadening the boundaries of sexual violence. Scholars have cautioned against the individualist turn in feminism and this study demonstrates that an emphasis on 'choice' at the expense of structural critique has the potential to individualize and depoliticize feminist understandings of sexual violence. As an intra-feminist critique – one critical of but still situated within feminism – I explore the individualistic turn in feminism and its consequences for sexual violence.

From Disconnection to Connection in the Anti-Violence Movement
Sztykowski, Z.

Activists in the movement against gender-based violence fight for victories that are few, partial, and pyrrhic. Many report experiencing vicarious trauma from working directly with victimized people or engaging with their stories day after day (Schauben and Frazier, 1995). Material rewards are so few that burnout—the sudden and utter lack of motivation to continue—always looms. Given all of this, why do women join the movement and, moreover, why do they persist? Social movements literature, while providing valuable tools to analyze activist activity and understand the benefits of participation, focuses on the "how" of mobilization to the detriment of the "why" (Walder, 2009).
Using ethnographic insights and accounts from London-based activists, this study shows that mobilization and participation in the anti-violence movement are driven or undone by a search for connection and emotional expansion. This search is rooted in the social realities of respondents' subject experience and articulated through the work of activism itself. In particular, this study shows that shame, as the affective state of social rejection, provides the impelling force for their participation or withdrawal (Rochat, 2009: 116). It draws on a range of theoretical literature coupled with empirical observation to argue throughout that political participation and belief are driven by feelings of lack that are rooted in social reality.

Unmade as a Man, Remade as a Women: Male Rape and the Unmaking of the Male in American Horror Story
Cohen, C.
(Nottingham Trent University)
In relation to sex crimes, men are not ideal victims - far from it. Men languish on the dark side of the ideal victim binary. The contiguous logics of feminisation, emasculation and female-as-norm in relation to this victimity, ensure that any recognition for the male is tentative, grudging and precarious. Men are deemed fit for the mantle of victimhood only in as much as their masculinity can be overwritten by various techniques of feminisation. Thus, for the purpose of ascribing legitimate victimhood, the ideal male rape victim must be effectively unmade as a man, and remade as a woman. In order to illustrate this 'unmaking/remaking' of the male in action, critical discourse analysis of examples drawn from the US television show American Horror Story will be performed. It will be argued that such depictions therefore do not destabilise dominant gendered truth claims around rape, instead they serve to reinforce them. As such, they contribute to the subjugation of the male rather than to his insurrection. Ultimately, I seek to problematise gender as a relevant construct in the understanding of sexual violence; in so doing, I employ Foucauldian tools to argue that the (gendered) construct of the ideal victim is governmentalised.

Social Divisions / Social Identities - Pecha Kucha
ROOM 001

#Politics Matters: Implications for Sociology
Brocklehurst, H.
(University of Derby)

Arguably 'Politics' has taken on a new significance in public discourse in the UK. A newly mobilised young generation are engaging with socialism amidst siren calls of global democratic decline and via childhoods shaped by neoliberal ideology and the politics of fear.
If the digital age is as a force multiplier of isolation and connection, anxiety and also authenticity – it is pressing that the meaning and means of Politics are critically engaged with. How is Politics connecting us and what implications does this have for the study and teaching of Sociology? Are disciplinary boundaries blurring? Does further recognition of the co-construction of Society and Politics render more inclusive ways of speaking of human connection and purpose? Without consideration of the political dimensions of the Grenfell Tower tragedy, for example, will victims of inequality remain voiceless? Political power also rests precisely where it is least recognised – and perhaps also least taught. The UK is almost unique in not providing a curricula in civics or citizenship (Brocklehurst) and rarely can school pupils encounter either discipline before adolescence or early adulthood. In academia scholars have lamented Sociology's own disconnects - its late consideration of Neoliberalism, its founding annexation from the natural world and its 'methodological nationalism' (Beck). This paper uses primary material to reflect on how this changing disciplinary relationship is articulated to younger audiences, and builds on existing research into the currency of 'political' curricula and the framing of informational texts on society and politics.

The Myth of the White Working-Class Revolt: English Identity, the 'Left Behind' and the Politics of Brexit
Taylor, G.
(University of the West of England)

The crisis and politicization of English identity has become central to analyses that attempt to explore the socio-cultural dynamics underpinning Brexit. This has been combined with analyses of how the processes of deindustrialization and financialization, the impact of austerity and rapid increases in EU migration generated a 'left behind' section of the 'white working class' whose nativism and 'resentful nationalism' is presented as the key constituency of support for Brexit. This has resulted in 'two tribes' explanations of Brexit that contrast the nativism and xenophobia of 'left behind' Leave voters with the liberal cosmopolitanism of Remain voters. This paper challenges the myth of the 'white working-class' Brexit and the complexity of the socio-cultural dynamics underpinning Brexit. The paper evaluates critically the usefulness of narrow socio-economic definitions of the 'left behind' support for Brexit, and highlights the dangers of 'scapegoating' the marginalized for Brexit in ways that downplays the acute levels of deprivation and hopelessness faced by marginal groups. This is followed by an analysis that broadens the definition of the 'left behind' from a narrow socio-economic group to a broader socio-cultural disposition that includes significant segments of the intermediate and middle-class. The paper concludes with a discussion of how this cross-class alliance of resentful English nationalism combined with elite-led liberal globalism to secure Brexit. This undermines the two-tribe understanding of Brexit and highlights the socio-cultural turbulence and complexity that underpinned the politics of Brexit and which continue to de-stabilize British state and society following the referendum.

Empowerment Coupons: A Study of the Seattle 2017 Municipal Elections
Mallett, V.
(London School of Economics)

In 2015, the voters of Seattle, Washington approved a new programme to fund their municipal elections. Each resident would receive four $25 vouchers in the mail which she could then distribute to the participating candidate(s) of her choosing in local elections. The programme limits the amount of money that can be spent per candidate per election cycle and includes independent expenditures by Political Action Committees (PACs) in the total allocated limit. This nascent limit is rare in the American system where outspending one's opponent has historically been the tried and true method of winning campaigns. The specifics of the law were debated and determined by the Seattle Ethics and Elections Commission (SEEC), and the first election using the Democracy Vouchers took place in August 2017. American elections rely on two mechanisms of power: votes and money. This study deals with efforts to shift the distribution of power in the name of 'better' representation. By combining interviews of political elites with observations of SEEC meetings over a two-year period, this study analyses the deliberate construction of representation by political professionals, technocrats, and attorneys as well as the transition of power from organisations to individuals in the 2017 municipal elections in Seattle. Finally, this study looks at the types of candidates that found success or were

unsuccessful using this new model of publicly funded elections and what the consequences may be for how we conceptualise the relationship between participatory power and representation in a democracy.

Sociology of Education A - Pecha Kucha

ROOM 223B

Language, Identities and Inclusion: Young Immigrants in France and England
Welply, O.
(Durham University)

In recent years, a negative policy and media narrative has emerged around linguistic diversity in schools in France and England, inscribed within a wider context of increased moral panic around a threatening 'immigrant Other'. These perspectives are reinforced by emerging statistical narratives, which show lower attainment levels for children with English or French as an Additional Language (Strand et al, 2015; Cusset et al., 2015). This paper engages with these issues by examining the mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion associated with young immigrants' home languages in schools in France and England. It draws on the findings from three studies with a total of 45 young immigrants between the age of 10 and 18 in France and England. Building on Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of symbolic power, legitimation and misrecognition and Paul Ricoeur's idea of narrative identity, this paper shows how in both countries, young immigrants had to negotiate the symbolic domination of a single legitimate language in school and beyond, which positioned their other languages as inferior, undesirable and in some cases, illicit. This led them to develop a range of strategies to negotiate linguistic identities within school spaces that they perceived as essentially monolingual. This paper highlights the importance of critically engaging with mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion in educational systems, by examining both explicit and implicit attitudes toward language diversity in school. This paper contributes new insights into debates around language diversity, identities and inclusion for young immigrants in predominantly monolingual educational systems.

What Is the 'Merit' in Meritocracy?: Theorising the Spectrum of Institutional Approaches to Widening Participation in Higher Education
Powell, M., Boliver, V., Moreira, T.
(Durham University)

This paper will draw on data from 75 in-depth interviews with undergraduate admissions personnel in 18 Scottish universities. It locates institutional approaches to widening participation to higher education along a spectrum. At one end is a conceptualisation of meritocracy that takes prior academic attainment to be the ultimate arbiter of individual ability and potential. Institutions committed to this conceptualisation of meritocracy focus exclusively on the 'brightest and best' individuals from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. At the other end of the spectrum, in contrast, is a conceptualisation of meritocracy that recognises prior academic attainment to be a poor indicator of individual ability and potential. Correspondingly, institutions committed to this conceptualisation encompass low as well as high attaining individuals from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. A comparison of these two approaches reveals two critical differences. First, while the 'brightest and best' approach recognises that individuals from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds with high levels of prior academic attainment have succeeded despite poor odds, the other approach also recognise the logical corollary of this: most individuals from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds don't have high levels of prior academic attainment because the odds are stacked against them. Second, while the 'brightest and best' approach sees the socioeconomic gap in prior academic attainment as not their problem to fix, the other accepts responsibility for bridging the gap, at least to some extent. Higher education must make more of an adjustment for social background and develop a more progressive conceptualisation of 'merit' if its ambition to widen participation is to gain traction.

Unbundling and/or Widening Participation in South African Higher Education: A Commons- or Market-Led Model?
Ivancheva, Mariya., R. Swartz, C. Perrotta, A. Cliff, B. Swinnerton, N. Morris, L. Czerniewicz, S. Walji
(University of Leeds)

The mushrooming of private universities in early 1990s post-apartheid South Africa was addressed by a stricter set of regulations (National Qualifications Framework) tackling issues of quality and student protection. The public higher education (HE) sector was restructured into three institutional types: research-intensive, comprehensive, and teaching-focused universities. Although this differentiation policy was aimed at redressing historical inequalities, due to persistent structural disparities and new global developments, the South African system has remained highly stratified. Against this background, the present paper examines the introduction of digital technologies in the South African HE sector

through two imaginaries (Mansell 2013): an 'open' 'commons led' imaginary of widening access and a profit-oriented market-led imaginary. We present findings from policy analysis and interviews with over thirty higher education leaders and senior education developers in South Africa. Our data suggests that despite initial intentions, the current situation in South Africa requires universities to generate income individually, allowing new market entrants into the public HE sector. With the promise of widening access through technological innovation, private providers are partnering with public universities to offer digital services. We argue that this type of new market entrance is occurring at the intersection between digital innovation, reputational value of historically-advantaged universities, and the disaggregation of university provision, services and governance (increasingly termed 'unbundling'). Exploring the unequal engagement of three different types of institutions with these processes, we argue that while it is presented as 'creating' new value, the process of unbundling relies on pre-existing reputational capital and reinforces existing inequalities.

Stretched across Career Stages: Feminist Collaborations in Higher Education
Breeze, M., Taylor, Y.
(University of Strathclyde)

Career stage categories shape academic labour, and laboring academic subjects. 'Early' 'mid' and 'established' career stages offer an institutional framework through which entitlements, responsibilities, and mobilities can be claimed and contested by feminists working in higher education. Inhabiting these categories uncritically however, can serve to reproduce neoliberal academic structures that feminists may seek to resist and rework. In this context, collaboration across career stages offers a key empirical case for understanding how feminists and feminisms occupy academic space. This paper uses auto-ethnographic methods to read categorical career stages and feminist collaboration through each other, analysing the authors' own cross-career stage collaborations and mentoring relationship. We ask how and whether feminist collaboration and the often unrecognised labour of mentorship can both claim and disrupt mythical narratives of the competitively achieving individual on a smooth upwards trajectory through career stages. We explore how the temporal logic of career stages – where academic entrance and achievement, 'arrival', 'becoming', and 'belonging' can feel permanently deferred (Pereira 2016, Taylor 2014, Thwaites and Pressland 2017) or as a missed opportunity ('I'm too late') - is marked by gender and class. The paper argues for more pluralised and fragmented understandings of 'career stages', which as fixed categories work to position academics as either precarious or privileged, and for a messier imaginary of academic careers.

Careers in Context: Towards a Reconciliation of Individual and Structural Dimensions of Career Decision-Making through Bourdieu's Field Theory
Pasztor, A.
(Newcastle University)

While globalisation and the growing competition at the crowded and increasingly 'credentialised' graduate labour market contributed to the growing popularity of 'degree mobility' the newly emerging field of international student mobility has not yet been researched systematically (King et al 2010). Geographers have unmistakeably left their mark on the theoretical approaches to studying student mobility with an overwhelming portrayal of degree mobility as 'a single relocation decision by an individual at a moment in time' (King et al., 2006: 259). Their approach, however, didn't account for the 'cultural, social and economic contexts' within which individual educational decisions were generally played out (Findlay, 2011: 164–5) and failed to recognise the potential embeddedness of such decisions within the life course. By viewing 'career' as a constant interaction between the field and personal dispositions the paper reaches out to the literature on careership (Hodkinson 2008) as well as Bourdieu's field theory while trying to reconcile the structural and individual dimensions of career decision-making. Since doctoral education at a world class university is professed to be the pinnacle of one's educational career, in-depth interviews (20) with international students pursuing a PhD at one of Britain's most elite universities were used to illustrate the complexities of 'playing the game' bearing in mind the different starting positions, capital accumulation and know-how of the HE field for individuals operating in specific national and global settings. By offering a more processual perspective on global careers the paper makes a significant contribution to the field of career mobility.

Transition Pathways from Higher Education to Work
Plugor, R.
(University of Leicester)

The paper presents the findings from a holistic study about student experiences and transitions from education to work in Romania and England. The research explored the narratives of forty-two students in two countries at two institutions and examined how they recounted their motivations for going to university, their choice processes, their experiences at university and how they talked about their future aspirations. The analysis revealed a reciprocal relationship between students' pathways into HE, their experiences within HE and their perceptions about their future plans in the labour market forming four types of transition pathways – persisters, experimenters, switchers and wanderers. The results of this study confirmed that students shaped their future aspirations through their lived experiences, both remembered and

current. Their experiences and the contexts in which they were located, and whether they were negative or positive, were pivotal to how students regarded their plans. Structural constraints, such as social, economic, ethnic and geographical constraints, mediated their lived experiences by hindering choices and diminishing resources. The findings revealed that students exercised agency by resisting structural constraints and creating opportunities, beyond the (institutional) resources available, but significant others, happenstance events also played an important role in shaping their experiences. Research on transitions from education to work mainly focuses on the interplay between structure and agency and this paper argues that in order to address the complex experiences of students there is a need to include other factors in the analysis, like the role significant others, happenstance events, time and place considerations.

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.
(Bangor University)

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 it 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 revaluate 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 moto 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.

Negoatiated 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 ritics 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.

Theory B
ROOM 213

Simmel, Weber, Elias: Conflict, Socialization and Processual/Relational Thought
Babo, T.
(University of São 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.

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.

Work, Employment and Economic Life
ROOM 401

Privatised and Casualised: The Role of Reservists in the UK Armed Forces
Dawes, A., Woodward, R., Jenkings, 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, 09:00 - 10:30
ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS
CCE

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	021
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	021
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	223A
Environment and Society	213
Frontiers	018
Medicine, Health and Illness	024
Methodological Innovations	214
Race, Ethnicity and Migration	224C
Rights, Violence and Crime	218
Social Divisions / Social Identities	221
Sociology of Education	223B
Sociology of Religion	008
Theory	007
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	222
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	222

Thursday 12 April 2018, 09:00 - 10:30

ROUNDTABLE SESSION

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A

ROOM 021

TRANSNATINALISM AND COSMOPOLITANISM

The Sociology of the Hungarian Migrant Crisis

Amatrudo, A.
(Middlesex University)

Migration is on the rise and this phenomenon displays a huge split in the data. There are safe and regulated routes for the rich or those lucky enough to come from western, or perceived-to-be western-friendly, nations; and there are routes that fall foul of regulatory systems and these tend to be used by the poor and those from perceived-to-be western-unfriendly nations. Those migrants who are poor and from perceived-to-be western-unfriendly nations can only dream of easy well-regulated movement and are often forced into transactions with criminals and into a precarious relationship with nations they wish to enter. For this latter group mobility, if not migration, seems to only be possible through undocumented or irregular routes. Their lives are ones without proper documentation. They are open to exploitation and both over-regulation and criminalisation by the countries to move to. They live in a precarious relationship with the state they come from and the one they move to. They are demonstrably seen as a challenge to the agreed norms and processes of the state. Sociologists have been at the forefront of detailing this issue and what we might refer to as a hierarchy of migration; and how that, in turn, rubs up against issues of human rights and the practical need of mechanisms that take seriously the irregularity of the migration process at hand. This paper will set out in detail the dangers of marginalising people and promoting inflexible systems to deal with irregular migration, taking the Hungarian example.

Subaltern Urbanism and the Meaning of its Manifestations in the Slum of Dharavi in Mumbai, India

García Ruales, J.
(Philipps University of Marburg)

The slum of Dharavi in Mumbai- better known as 'mini-India' or the 'biggest slum in Asia' is the most densely populated space on Earth. In this case the slum becomes the space where the subaltern urbanism comes about, giving voice to the subaltern. The difficulty is the way of portraying the slum in different discourses, because of the complexity of its definition creating biased narratives of the subaltern. Following my argumentation line the slum is framed as a zone of exception by politics in order to be able to apply bio-politics on its inhabitants.
This zone of exception is a constantly struggle, trying to defend a right to the city- meaning here not the right of property but a right to have a livelihood. With approaches like the 'politics of the governed' from Chaterjee and Appadurai 'cosmopolitanism from below', people in Dharavi affirm this robbed citizenship in the slum and are thus able to deconstruct Eurocentric and normative cosmopolitanism embedded in hegemony.
It has been decades with many attempts all over the world to eradicate slums, with no success. What the different actors should understand is that living in the slum has become a way of life, a social bond with many identities across communities, religions, gender and castes met together in one social space that due to its complexity prevails a status quo, with its own exclusion and inclusion logic.

Multiple Identities of International Students across Transnational Spaces: Deleuzian Approach and Interpretation

Choi, O. H.
(University of Bristol)

International students' mobility in a global era does not necessarily result in global homogeneity under uniformed standardization. Rather, a more complex landscape has been created by each international student's different trajectory over transnational spaces.
Transnational space in this study is characterized a multi-dimensional space unbounded to locality, a fluid and flexible space actively constructed by the agents, and a non-hierarchal space 'by creating links between localities and globality' (Collyer and King 2015: 188).
On this basis, this study explores how the internet as digital space as well as higher education as a physical space functions as a transnational space, which is an influential locale in identity negotiation of international students in the UK. The first main discussion in the study is focused on how international students position themselves in a foreign context. Siu (1952)'s notion, 'sojourner' helps understand the process of positioning of international students. Further, the potentialities of the emergence of cosmopolitanism as a sense of solidarity and belonging will be investigated.

Deterritorialization and reterritorialization (Deluze and Guattari 1988) are brought up as two other key concepts in structuring the practical argumentation of international students' multiple identities negotiated across digital and physical spaces and between locality and globality.
Discussion in this study will shed light on the implications of how international students exert themselves to fit into a new context at a global level, and further how internationalized higher education and diverse digital spaces help to form the sense of becoming global citizens.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B

ROOM 021

COMMUNITIES

Building Social Solidarity in Diverse Communities: The Asset vs the Rights Based Approach
Asenjo Palma, C.
(University of Edinburgh)

UK policy drive to reform welfare provision and increase the involvement of civil society in development are leaving communities in a challenging situation. Communities have more power to participate in decision-making and guide development by themselves, but less state support and resources to do so. To address this challenge, communities are responding in two ways. Some communities are choosing to mobilise their assets and skills to provide self-help solutions to community problems. In community organising, this is known as the 'asset based approach'. Other communities prefer to take political actions to claim social rights and pressure government to fulfil its responsibilities. This is known as the 'rights based approach'.
Both the asset and the rights based approach rely on the collective mobilisation. Yet, communities are not single entities. They are the sum of different cultural, social and political identities. This paper draws upon research I am conducting on the effects of these approaches in the field of community development in Scotland. It focuses on the work of two geographical communities of Edinburgh (one following an asset based approach and the other one following a rights based approach) and discusses how these communities have, in practice, sought to balance the recognition of difference with their pursuit of the 'common good'.

Dancing Inside and Out: Identity in the Field
Hastie, C.

Ethnographic fieldwork is inevitably bound up with questions of to what extent the researcher is an insider or an outsider to the community being studied. In this presentation I reflect on two related aspects of these questions.
Firstly, I will consider the particular challenges of area-based ethnography. Building acceptance with the communities that we work with is a process of negotiating and renegotiating our position, attempting to move from outside to be at least a little more inside. Each action we take will have an impact on how we are accepted by the community. But when the focus of our attention is a geographic area that is home to multiple diverse communities this dance around the boundaries of acceptance becomes more complex. How close we get to one community affects how we are seen by others—our dance shifts in and out and weaves around the bounds of acceptance with each new day. To be accepted by all in a diverse area is a huge challenge. Is area-based ethnography a realistic aim?
Secondly, I will reflect on how we can learn from our position as an outsider. Whilst remaining outside may limit our access to much valuable data, it also provides useful insights in itself. Reflection on our experiences as an outsider can lead to valuable understandings of the way in which outsiders experience the communities that interest us. I will discuss how a study of poor community engagement was enhanced by reflecting on my own outside position.

Understanding Tenure Groups in Terms of Online and Offline Communities' Perspective
Aydin, Y.
(University of Southampton)

This research considers how housing tenures shape (s)elective belonging and place making-maintenance. The impact of residential status, becoming a landlord, owner-occupier or tenant, is mostly discussed in the literature in terms of their relationships with each other and the organisation of their daily life in terms of their similarities and differences. However, there has been little research to analyse the above aspects in terms of the role of social media. Existing studies have not adequately addressed the issue of differences between different tenure groups in terms of the impact of social media. This new area needs increased attention to re-evaluate existing studies from an online communication perspective. How does the online involvement vary with resident status? This project sheds new light on the neglected issue of social media in the creation of place and belonging in a specific area, as related to residential status. In addition, while tenure status become less visible, when comparing my research with the existing work in the literature, personal interests, preferences, occupation, age and generation differences also influence the online involvement. In my project,

I am considering Ocean Village in Southampton as an example of a redeveloping waterfront area in order to show the differences between owner-occupiers, tenants and landlords in terms of the function of social media. The research is based on both quantitative data, as derived from 177 questionnaire participants, and qualitative data, derived from semi-structured interviews with 42 participants, which were collected between the 17th August 2016 and the 5th March 2017.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food
ROOM 223A

Reinforcing Division or Fostering Cohesion: Reflections on the Role of Sport in a Post-Conflict Society
Acton, C.
(Ulster University)

Despite the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 and a wide range of significant developments in the peace process since then, Northern Ireland remains a deeply divided society. Nearly half of all wards in Northern Ireland have a population that is over two thirds Catholic or Protestant, and the vast majority of children and young people attend schools that are segregated on the basis of religion. These deep divisions are also evident in the realm of sport and the close relationship between sport and national identity in Northern Ireland is well documented. However, this picture is more complicated than some commentators suggest, and while sport undoubtedly reflects social divisions, it also has the capacity to cross these boundaries and contribute to social cohesion. This paper will examine some of the changes that have taken place in Northern Ireland since the Good Friday Agreement and consider the significance of these in the context of sport. Drawing upon a combination of qualitative and quantitative data, the paper will consider whether sport has the potential to act as a catalyst for greater integration and cohesion or should instead be seen as an obstacle to the creation of a genuinely shared future. While secondary data from recent Northern Ireland Life and Times surveys will provide an important contextual framework for the paper, the analysis of the relationship between sport and identity in post conflict Northern Ireland will be based upon ethnographic research on grassroots sport.

The Confidence Delusion: Participants' Experiences of Engagement/Disengagement with Sport-for-Development Initiatives
Scott, D.
(University of Wolverhampton)

The 'power of sport' and its efficacy in personal and social development programmes has often been taken for granted. Despite the growing number of studies which have critically questioned how sport is used in developmental contexts, there has been seemingly little focus placed upon participants' accounts of their experiences. My paper explores individuals' lived experiences of personal development courses, and their descriptions of the social interactions and feelings they encountered, in order to address this lack of experiential data. I adopted a phenomenologically-inspired perspective, utilising Merleau-Ponty's (1986) concept of the lived body to emphasise the corporeal investments involved in such physically-oriented courses. Goffman's (1959) presentation of the self and Hochschild's (1979) emotion management were also applied to an exploration of individuals' investment of self during their participation. I used an ethnographic methodology to collect data through four sports leadership course observations, and cyclical interviews over 4-10 months with eleven course attendees, plus individual interviews with five tutors. The social and embodied aspects of the courses emerged as key influences upon individuals' experiences, with the opportunity to learn intercorporeally becoming apparent as vital to individuals' motivations and engagements. The crucial points of connection and disconnection individuals experienced can be understood through their descriptions of confidence, which encapsulated their mind-body-world relationships with the course. This study provides important discussions regarding the role of sport in sport-for-development courses, and how the physical elements of personal development courses more widely provide a chance for individuals to invest their embodied selves into a development experience.

I Am a Runner Because I Run, I Run Because I Am a Runner
Kerr, C.
(Glasgow Caledonian University)

This paper looks at the theme of this conference - identity, community and social solidarity – using parkrun as a case study of a community movement. Drawing on data from interviews with female parkrunners aged 60 and over it explores the ways in which ageing and gender can impact on a runner's identity and sense of belonging to the running community. By applying Bourdieu's concept of habitus this paper examines the extent to which parkrunners could gain social capital through access to the field. As parkruns are free and open to all there are no barriers to participation due to a lack of economic capital yet to access the field requires access to social capital to an extent that may restrict involvement by those who feel like they don't fit it. However, for those who do attend, one of the attractions of parkrun for the majority

of participants was being around other runners from different generations and backgrounds. This suggests that participation in sport in general, and parkrun in particular, can allow individuals into a community network that provides opportunities to gain social capital. The data presented recognises the difficulties that some women have overcome in order to be a runner and the difficulty in adopting a running identity. However it supports the case for a more inclusive approach to promoting sport to this group to create a wider community of runners who can support each other despite apparent differences in their histories.

'I Am Invictus': Prince Harry, Warfare and the Welfare State
Clancy, L.
(Lancaster University)

'We are dangling a carrot of sporting glory to help reignite qualities worn down by…fighting' – Prince Harry, 2017

At the 2017 Invictus Games, Prince Harry gave a speech in which he praised the role of sport in rehabilitating soldiers injured as a result of warfare. 'Invictus' is the Latin for 'unconquered' or 'undefeated', and although figured as a collective team effort, the slogan 'I Am Invictus' as opposed to 'We Are Invictus' speaks to the configuration of this rehabilitation process as an individual sporting pursuit of 'mind over body'.

This paper explores mediations of the Invictus Games to argue that it contributes to the individualisation, privatisation, and commodification of social life by erasing state responsibility for caring for injured soldiers. In 2016, reports suggested that around 400 soldiers committed suicide between 1995-2014 after mental health conditions were left ignored and untreated by the state (Warburton, 2016). The notion that 'sporting glory' will heal the (multiple) injuries of war leaves those suffering extremely vulnerable; and indeed the injured soldier is only made socially visible when they have completed this process of transformation and 'conquered' their damaged bodies. Furthermore, Prince Harry's role in the organisation of Invictus speaks to Jo Littler's conceptualisation of 'celanthropy' (2015), whereby celebrity philanthropists contribute to the destruction of the welfare state through investing private capital and hence maintaining structures of inequality. This paper offers a reading of the Invictus Games which challenges the depoliticisation of warfare, individualisation of 'soldiering', and privatisation of the welfare state.

Environment and Society
ROOM 213

Environmental Injustice and the Politics of Respectability in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro
Chisholm, J.
(University of Cambridge)

My current PhD research project examines the strategies that Rio de Janeiro's favelas (informal settlements) located in nature reserves use to resist and prevent eviction. I focus on the activities of two favela residents' associations which are currently dealing with passive and more direct, forced evictions and use a variety of strategies to halt them. In the case of Horto, a favela located within the federally-owned Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro, the community is attempting to pass a bill (with the support of sympathetic city councilors) that would designate the favela as an 'Area of Special Social Interest' and primarily base their claim on their role as conservationists of the local environment. This piece of legislation would theoretically prohibit future evictions.
In this paper, I argue that these efforts by Horto represent a 'politics of respectability' (coined by African American studies scholar Evelyn Higginbotham) and are an attempt to use legal structures and discourses of environmentalism to make themselves more amenable to a public that is generally hostile towards favelas. Specifically, I contend that they are trying to subvert the 'invader' label that has been given to them by antagonistic elites in order to re-position themselves as conservationists as a strategy to halt current evictions and prevent future ones. Furthermore, I make comparisons with similar strategies seen in the indigenous land rights movement and claim that the modest successes seen with this strategy with indigenous land rights has begun to influence other groups, like favelas in nature reserves.

Revitalising the 'Local Soil': Environmental Analogies and the Politics of Hope in Post-handover Hong Kong
Lou, L. I. T.
(University of Warwick)

Despite being ranked as one of the worst cities for air quality, air pollution is not an environmental issue that commonly enters Hong Kong people's daily conversations. In this article, I explain this conundrum by showing that the kind of 'pollution' that is most visceral to the people of Hong Kong is not so much air pollution, but the fear of 'mainlandisation' (dalu hua), also known to some as the 'pollution by red China' (chi hua). Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork, this article depicts the entanglement of local politics and environmental issues, especially how certain political issues

are being reframed using certain environmental analogies. In particular, I show how 'pollution' and the 'soil' are being deployed as both an analytic and an analogy to address the fear of being polluted by the PRC and the hope of revitalising Hong Kong's local values through the Agricultural Revitalisation Movement. In contrasting these two very different uses of environmental analogies—one imbued with fear (e.g., locust infestation) and one filled with hope (e.g., revitalise the local soil)—this article wishes to shed light on a variety of Hong Kong localism that is built on the politics of hope rather than xenophobia and fear.

Valuing Autonomy: Social Entrepreneurship Practices in the Amazon
Siebert, P., Pinheiro, S., Granados, M.
(University of Nottingham)

This paper explores and contributes to the emerging discussions about the principles and role of social entrepreneurship in enhancing autonomy in the context of environmental protection. We looked at autonomy from a Bourdieu perspective and argue that the current discourse of social entrepreneurship does not consider the different dimensions of autonomy nor the context in which it is being enacted.
We carried out a qualitative field study using in-depth interviews and observations of members of two wood producing communities in protected areas in Rio Negro region in Amazon State of Brazil.
We found that social entrepreneurship, driven by sustainable development agendas, may not necessarily enhance autonomy of those engaged in social entrepreneurial activities in protected areas.
We found that different perceptions of personal and formal reciprocity influenced how autonomy was perceived in relation to meeting institutional and legislative obligations associated with social entrepreneurship. This perception of autonomy appeared to be dependent on positioning of different actors, and how they interacted with each other and external agencies, such as NGOs, government and private wood buying corporations. We found that being autonomous was not a dichotomous state but a spectrum.
This examination of the perceptions of autonomy demonstrated how external constraints such as structural, legislative and cultural factors influence how this is expressed. Our findings provide a new perspective on this discourse in terms of the ability of social entrepreneurship as a social mechanism to enhance autonomy and the implications of its use on encouraging environmental protection and sustainable development.

Frontiers
ROOM 018

The 'Strong Black Woman': An Intersectionality Analysis of Black Women Prison Service Employees
Morgan, M.
(Open University)

Although studies have examined the experience of prison employees, there are no studies that have examined the experience of black women workers, nor the application of the Strong Black Woman (SBW) ideology as a social and psychological concept, to explore black women's reality within the British Prison Service.
This presentation examines how black women as gendered and racialised subjects experience working in a white male dominated organisation such as prisons. Starting from the view point that black women as gendered and racialised subjects, create relational dynamics because of their racial and gender difference. I bring together the social aspect of SBW, which is a social construct derived from a distinct cultural history with specific characteristic traits with organisational psychodynamics, to illustrate how the SBW ideology acts as a defense mechanism applied by black women to overcome adversity and challenges within the British Prison Service.
I assert that the notion of SBW influences the way in which black women experience their work reality. I further suggest that the intersection of race and gender form a unity around which black women's subjectivity is formed within this occupational space. This means that their understanding of the world and themselves are products of simultaneous, yet distinct, processes of racial and gender inequality in the workplace. By presenting two participants' thoughts, interpretations and feelings towards the SBW ideology as Prison Service employees, their shared subjective realities will be highlighted to show their unique experience as intersectional subjects.

'It felt like I was Carl Froch…': On the Performance of Subjunctive Identity in Beginner-to-Winner Boxing
Wright, E.
(University of Nottingham)

Sociologists tend to be concerned with subjects endowed with practical mastery, and boxing has provided fertile ground for analysis in this capacity. Much boxing research discusses the relationship between practice and identity formation: through engagement in the pugilistic field, boxers craft identities in embodied terms. This paper, however, represents a recently emergent boxing practice in which the aforementioned theory is insufficient. Beginner-to-winner boxing

programmes offer a short-term experience wherein the identity of the professional boxer is commodified for consumption. This experience entails an eight week training course, and ends with participants competing in a publicly-held boxing event resembling the conditions of a world level, professional boxing event. In other words, participants without pugilistic mastery participate in an event approximating that which is usually the reserve of the most masterly boxers. Existing research on boxing cannot readily explain this phenomenon, and neither can many sociological theories of action. Drawing upon contemporary socio-theological theory concerned with ritual action, it is argued that those participating in fight night enact the subjunctive. That is, they act 'as if' they are professional boxers, simultaneously performing and consuming the commodified identity of the professional boxer. Engaging with the subjunctive allows for the understanding of action undertaken without embodied knowledge. An ethnographic analysis of fight night is provided in order to elaborate this theoretical understanding of identity. Ultimately it is suggested that sociologists might engage further with the subjunctive as a means to further understand identity formation in late modernity.

Medicine, Health and Illness
ROOM 024

Acting Like a Nurse: The Front and Backstage of Acute Settings
Giannopoulou, S.
(University of Salford)

The social environment in which hospitals function today is dynamically changing as over the last few years market mechanisms have gained weight and the demand for services for patients constantly fluctuate. In the midst of these changes nurses are expected to act according to public perceptions and expectations of their identity, but demands from increasingly complex and technological environments may have tendencies to lead to standardised and impersonal nursing care. The expected performance of qualified nurses has become a central professional and corporate issue, but the ability to gauge this performance remains a largely subjective exercise relying upon anecdotal evidence. Furthermore, skill mixes are being redesigned to increase efficiency and cost effectiveness, and nurses' face role ambiguity and conflict.
The main purpose of this research is to investigate the performances of nurses, using dramaturgical analysis to shed light to their everyday workflow environment while they interact with each other and members of the multidisciplinary team. The study investigates how nurses place themselves in two acute settings, Greece and the UK, while trying to cope with complex policies and procedures driven by neoliberal discourses that rigidly control their practice and jeopardise their autonomy. This is addressed by using ethnographic participant observation methods to unravel how medical ward nurses are constructing their identity within two very busy and unpredictable environments.

Stigmatised Identity and Contested Communities: Women, HIV and Belonging
Stevenson, J.
(University of Greenwich)

An HIV diagnosis is often experienced as an event of biographical disruption, impacting on identity and sense of self. This can be amplified for women, as in the UK, women are a minority among people living with HIV. As a stigmatised condition, HIV as an identity can be challenging to negotiate, both at diagnosis and over time. In this research, exploring women's experiences of ageing with HIV in London, multiple qualitative methods are used to explore how women adapt to and with HIV as they age, and how belonging, community and participation emerge in their experiences.
The sense of a 'community of people living with HIV' has emerged since the onset of the epidemic, and coalesced into various forms. In the western world, it is perhaps most strongly associated with gay men – the first to be identified with HIV and AIDS, and where the 'gay community' and 'HIV community' overlapped and, to some extent, integrated. There is a significant body of literature exploring gay communities in the context of HIV, but much less that explores communities of women living with HIV. Nonetheless, through peer support and other networks, the manifestation of community is evident through the history of women and HIV.
Drawing on theoretical concepts of 'community' in the context of HIV, and the history of women's organising and community formation through the HIV epidemic, this paper will consider how community functions for older women with HIV in the UK, and what role it plays.

Shared Efficacy
Davis, D.
(University of Salford)

Coronary heart disease is the biggest killer in the country. South Asians carry the burden of increased incidence and prevalence and have poorer outcomes after a heart attack than the general UK population. Reviews have shown lifestyle modification including physical activity, healthy diet and smoking cessation, alters the course of heart disease and

reduces recurrences crystallising its significance as a cost-effective public health strategy to reduce the rising burden of this disease. There are lacunae of knowledge as to what constitutes to guarantee a therapeutic lifestyle modification for better health outcomes.
One way to conceptualise the necessary knowledge and their reflective application for effective lifestyle change was to explore self-management experience of South Asians after a heart attack. Novel of its kind, this study used a grounded theory approach to elucidate how South Asians navigate these lifestyle changes. Two phase interviews at 2 weeks and 16 weeks of discharge, were conducted with 14 participants who were newly diagnosed with heart attack- from 2015 till July 2016.
A harmony model to deal with diagnosis of heart attack and subsequent lifestyle changes is proposed. The model homes in a family centred approach, with an appreciation of the cardiac patient's religious beliefs and cultural priorities, in self-management programmes. The emphasis is on choice being a shared act and not an individual act. The final set of conclusions which make an original contribution to knowledge in the area of self-management of myocardial infarction ,highlighting the role and significance of shared rather than self-efficacy.

Divided We Still Stand: Intra-professional Stratification and the Complexity of Medical Hierarchy in Residency Training in China
Fu, L.
(University of Hong Kong)

Various studies have demonstrated the persistence of hierarchy in medical world. Yet few examines the characteristics and processes of stratification inside particular stratum of medical profession. This article adopts the negotiated order perspective and explores the dynamics of stratification and the complexity of medical hierarchy in residency training. Based on 6 months fieldwork and 40 in-depth interviews conducted in 2016 in two teaching hospitals in Southern China, the study finds that status distinctions among medical residents are negotiated and constructed through a dual process of (de)stratification. While ascribed status distinctions may result in inequality of training opportunities, it can be counterbalanced by informal mechanisms such as status compensation. The study also illustrates how medical hierarchy promotes internal egalitarianism and solidarity among residency trainees in everyday medical work. Finally, this article calls for more comprehensive understanding of intra-professional stratification and medical hierarchy and the implications for reforming residency training in China are discussed.

Methodological Innovations
ROOM 214

Serious Play: Lego(R) as a Leveller
McCusker, S.
(Northumbria University)

This paper sets out to make the case for 'Serious Play' as a methodology which encourages participants to play and through this play, to get in touch with their deep emotions or intuitions. For young children, this is a simple and trivial exercise, for adults with their various constraints, this is a 'Serious' task. Serious Play techniques require participants to put aside the usual barriers to expression and respond in a more natural, unconstrained way. Such 'Serious Play' methods have been shown to elicit narratives and expressions not usually available using established methodologies (Gauntlett, 2007, McCusker, 2014).
This paper contributes to an emerging body of research evidence and practice to support and develop 'Serious Play' methodologies to provide a challenge of innovation to the more established methodologies in the Social Sciences, to capture the complex and sometimes obscured phenomena which define the discipline.
The research presented in this paper demonstrates the use of Lego® Serious Play® (LSP) in a variety of contexts; amongst trainee teachers, international conference participants and employees in a Small / Medium Enterprise (SME). LSP uses modelling and metaphor as a means of embodying abstract ideas and concretising formal relationships.
The results show how LSP encourages novel presentations of identities and roles within social and professional contexts and reveal the method as a tool for creating environments in which an equality of voice is achieved. Through this, clear messages of identity and shared endeavour can be explored in a heterarchical forum.

Biographical Research in the UK: Legacies for the 21st Century, Creativity Applications for the Study of Identity, Community, Solidarity
O'Neill, M. Nurse, L., Given, K., Arnfield, J.
(University of York)

This roundtable examines both the legacy and potential for the study and creative application of biographical methods.

Lyudmila Nurse, Research Fellow, Dept of Education, University of Oxford

Use of biographical and auto-biographical data in the analysis of identities of transnational migrants

Belonging to a place is an emotional- and memory-related process, but is also a choice that leads to individuals' construction of their own self-identity. Drawing upon sociological research into the biographies and identities of transnational migrants from a European comparative project, the focus of the contribution is the use of biographical and auto-biographical data in the analysis of identities of transnational migrants.

Maggie O'Neill Professor in Sociology, University of York.

Walking Biographies: modulating borders, solidarity, trust and risk.

As a methodology for conducting biographical research walking has much to recommend it. The presentation shares a series of walks with Europe's 'others' and suggests that through the biographical walking interview method we are able to get in touch with 'storied lives' in sensory and corporeal ways that fosters 'understanding' and critical reflection of risk, solidarity and trust.

John Given, Independent Researcher. Retired Academic.

DigitalStoryQuilts.

Creating a digital 'StoryQuilt' provides a methodology for exploring themes of identity, community and solidarity. Individuals and groups are supported in creating digital'storypatches' which are progressively stitched into an online 'StoryQuilt'. Theoretically located in ideas about the narrative performance of identity this approach aims to describe and illustrate the complex and fragmented nature of contemporary individual and collective narrative landscapes.

Starters, Leavers and Handovers: (Precarious) Contract Research and the Qualitative Research Process
Ellis, J., Lovatt, M
(University of Sheffield)

In the current academic environment, the employment experience of many early career and/or contract researchers is characterised by short, fixed-term contracts and a pervasive sense of job insecurity. Existing research has focused on the impacts such precarity has on the researchers themselves, for instance the challenges of constructing or maintaining a coherent identity when working on different projects (Hakala 2008; Wheeler 2017) and the factors that influence their ability to 'endure insecurity' (Collinson 2003). Less attention has been paid to how the research process itself is affected. In this paper, we report on our experiences of working as contract researchers on the same qualitative project, but at different times. The first author designed the interview tools, recruited and interviewed participants, and conducted initial analysis. When they left for a research contract offering longer-term security, the second author was recruited, completed the analysis and led the writing up of a paper for publication. Throughout this process we kept in touch and reflected on how this situation intensified issues common to many qualitative researchers. These included: the rapport with, and responsibility to, research participants; interpreting interview data collected by another person; the emotions involved in conducting qualitative research on sensitive topics. We will reflect on these experiences and offer suggestions for how researchers and principal investigators can address the ethical, emotional and logistical challenges posed when two or more researchers work on the same project at different times – a scenario we suggest is common in the insecure environment of contemporary academia.

Storying Sexual Relationship Practices: Storying through Animation and Film
Ali, N., Phillips, R.
(University of Sheffield)

We are constantly exposed to and influenced by various forms of storying in our everyday lives, such as film, literature, art and the stories we share with each other. Yet there are always stories that we are not always comfortable in sharing, due to cultural norms or social expectations. This is often the case when British Muslims share their personal and sexual relationship practices. This paper will place a particular focus on animated workshops conducted for the AHRC Storying Relationships project, in which young people were provided a space to share their relationship experiences through the creation of an animated short-film. However, at times young people in the workshops found it challenging to share particular aspects of their relationships practices and experiences due to expectations from the individuals they were working in, who were from a shared community group, but also potential consequences from the wider community. This paper, therefore, has two aims. First, to explore the different ways in which young British Muslims of Pakistani-heritage use storying to share their personal relationship experiences in ways that are acceptable to the self, family and community. Second, aims to examine the ways in which storying can be used by researchers to open spaces in which young (16-30 year old) Muslims, who have potentially not shared their relationship experiences before, can do so.
The paper concludes by highlighting that different mediums of storying can be useful in creating safe spaces for young Muslims to share their relationship experiences.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration
ROOM 214

INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION

Cosmopolitan Futures and Racialised Present: Young Russian-Speakers' Migration to Finland
Krivonos, D.

The paper examines the role of imagination, affect and geo-temporal construction of the 'future' and the 'West' in young Russian-speaking migrants' narratives in Finland. The case of young Russian-speakers' migration to Finland is a novel case, which cannot be categorised neither as a form of labour migration typically described in relation to East Europeans' migration nor as a form of privileged lifestyle migration. In contrast to migration of Russian-speakers after the crush of the Soviet Union, the interview and ethnographic data produced in 2014-2016 with young Russian-speakers in Helsinki demonstrates how migration to Finland is narrated in terms of adventure and imagining a 'cosmopolitan self' in the future in Europe. These imaginings of their futures abroad are tied to their valuings of themselves as white, university-educated young people who speak foreign languages and who can become part of the 'Western' 'economy of dreams'. Despite valuing themselves as educated young people, their migration to Finland takes place through limited migration channels, which makes them take chances and instrumentalise an inflexible system of migration controls, which allows few chances for migration but becoming au pairs, students in vocational colleges or precarious low-skilled workers. The future in Europe is constructed as an emotional project, and so are their experiences of social downgrading after migration. The paper then contributes with the analysis of the role of emotions in the imagination of the future in Europe and impossibilities to act upon imagined futures.

Transnationalism and Sense of Belonging in Multicultural Societies: The Example of Turkish Community in London
Cagirkan, B.
(Bitlis Eren University)

The study investigates the impacts of religious and ethnic identity on Turkish community's sense of belonging to the mainstream community in London. The Turkish community in Britain consists of these three groups: Turkish, Turkish-Kurds, Turkish-Cypriots. Turkish and Kurdish people have a different ethnic identity, but they migrated from the same country, and Turkish-Cypriot people share the same ethnic background with Turkish people who came from mainland Turkey. This study is motivated by the research question, which is "what sorts of impacts do Islam and ethnic identity have the sense of belonging in the context of Turkish, Kurdish, and Turkish-Cypriot people who live in London?" The researcher conducted a qualitative study and used the semi-structured interview to collect data. Using the sample of 18 number of participants, researcher gathered data from three groups of people (Turkish, Kurds, and Turkish-Cypriots). The findings from the research show that the impacts of religious and ethnic identity and colonial link on a sense of belonging to the mainstream community are more complicated than previously assumed. The findings provide information that Turkish community achieves a sense of belonging to the mainstream community. There are a number of different ways for having a sense of belonging to the mainstream community; for instance, freedom, having a citizenship, colonial link, sharing the same interests, etc. Furthermore, Turkish community reproduced their identity and sense of belonging to the mainstream community in Britain. The most significant result is that majority of people in Turkish community define their identity as British.

Rights, Violence and Crime
ROOM 218

Dead at Birth: The Illusion of the Community Policing Programme in Nigeria
Audu, A. M.
(Independent Researcher)

The increase in the perception of crime problem such as kidnapping, rape, herders/farmers conflicts, corruption, insurgency, and terrorism in Nigeria necessitated that the UK-DFID helped to oversee community policing initiative in the country between 2003 and 2010. Despite implementation of community policing for over a decade in Nigeria, the

endless incidence of security problem is a sufficient indication that the crime prevention and control strategy was not yielding the desired results. Given the central role of community policing to the national security agenda in the country, the federal government of Nigeria consolidated on this initiative by the launch of the Community Policing Programme (CPP) on 17 August 2017 in Abuja. However, empirical research findings have indicated that there is wide communication gap between the police and public in Nigeria. In view of this, the CPP may end up being one of the greatest but illusionary projects in Nigeria. This paper is of the view that the underlining methodology of the previous approaches was faulty and therefore doubt whether any efforts built on same ideology and structure will produce positive outcome. The paper suggests that stakeholders key into the community policing newest research orientation and relevant risk factors. This is achievable through contextual institutionalisation of community policing in which the police and public are engaged in innovative research, training, and advocacy.

Philosophy in Prisons: An Exploration of Personal Development
Szifris, K.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Delivered through the medium of a community of philosophical inquiry, this paper outlines both the experience of, and outcomes from, engaging prisoners in philosophical conversation. The research, which took place in two prisons, explores the role of prison education, community dialogue and active philosophising in encouraging personal development. With similar populations but contrasting characters, HMPs Grendon and Full Sutton provided the backdrop to grounded, ethnographically-led research which explored personal development.
The paper discusses personal development by articulating the role of education in developing growth identities among prisoner-participants. The paper argues that prison promotes the formation of a hyper-masculine 'survival' identity that is incompatible with pro-social community values. It goes on to argue that education, and more specifically philosophy education, can play a vital role in cultivating growth identities that encourage personal exploration, self-reflection, and development of new interests and skills among prisoners. The research describes the role of philosophical dialogue in developing trust and relationships between and among the participants; the relevance of this type of education to prisoners' psychological wellbeing; and the impact of the subject-matter on participants' perspectives.

Vulnerable Witnesses and the Police: How to Ensure the Rights of Vulnerable Witnesses on the Autistic Spectrum Are Being Protected When Giving Evidence?
Lali, D.
(Open University)

Current procedures for gathering evidence from vulnerable witnesses can create significant anxiety to people with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD), due to difficulties with memory, language, social interaction, communication and face recognition. This can significantly impact on the quality of evidence provided.
Furthermore, it could deter ASD witnesses from reporting crime, making it difficult to access the Criminal Justice System and receive the right support. This has significant implications on how ASD witnesses engage with the Police and how they feel their rights are represented in the Criminal Justice System. It also raises questions as to whether current procedures are tailored to meet the needs of ASD witnesses.
Working with ASD witnesses could also be stressful to police officers, as they are the first to interact with witnesses that could require special assistance, and it is therefore vital for officers to be able to identify and support ASD witnesses.
This empirical study aims to address these issues by investigating police officers' perceptions, knowledge and understanding about ASD individuals as witnesses, as well as how this translates into their practice, and is to develop operational procedures to improve policing practice, particularly for eyewitness identification procedures, as well as improving ASD witnesses participation in the Criminal Justice System, ensuring that their rights are well catered for.
The project seeks not only to identify areas where improvement might be needed, but also to develop and test procedures which make the most of research evidence based practices.

The Qualitative Experiences of Youths in Nigerian Borstal Institutions
Ohaeresaba, G.
(*University of Salford)*

This is a qualitative exploration of the experiences of a sample of youths in Nigerian Borstal Institutions. This research captures the youths' experiences of criminal justice in Nigeria from the moment of arrest, interviewing, charging, trial, sentencing and incarceration.
The study utilized the use of an interpretative qualitative framework of inquiry using semi-structured in-depth interviews with youths in the 3 Borstal institutions in the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria: Kaduna state, Ogun state and Kwara state. In particular, a total of 52 interviews were conducted: 36 youths, 8 parents and 8 Borstal officials. The qualitative mode used in this research is aligned to research objectives which centre upon the lived experiences of respondents.

An analysis of their experiences will not only seek to provide a voice for an under-researched community but also, in terms of theoretical knowledge, enable lived-examples of how 'justice' is being conceived by the respondents to be aligned against the framework of established criminal justice models.

Social Divisions / Social Identities
ROOM 221

The Cultural Capital of the 'Atypical' Academic
Crew, T.
(Bangor University)

Those who are elite or middle class, white older males have historically dominated the ivory tower. Despite growing numbers of academics from outside these narrow characteristics, research by the Social Mobility Commission shows that professional occupations are still 'deeply elitist'. Hey's (2003) research states that the very presence of 'queer subjects', such as female working-class academics, question the norms of academia (p319). As such, when such academics are accepted into the academy, they tend to encounter alienation, stereotyping and macroaggressions as well as survivor guilt and the impostor syndrome (Warnock, 2016: 30-35).
However, emerging findings from this exploratory study finds that not all will desire to 'pass' in this middle-class culture, and instead highly value the cultural capital that their working class backgrounds bring to the academy. Whilst the 'poor', 'struggling lone parent' and 'just about managing' (JAM) are subjects of sociology lectures', they are also 'characters' that these atypical academics may have 'played', or be closely acquainted with. Emerging findings from this exploratory study first considers Wakeling's (2017) question if an academic can actually be working-class. It then takes an intersectional approach to discuss the cultural capital typical of a female working class academic e.g. insider's knowledge, a sense of the familiar and the potential to widen participation.

The Decline and Persistence of the Old Boy: Private Schools and Elite Recruitment 1897-2016
McArthur, D.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

We draw on 120 years of biographical data (N = 120,764) contained within Who's Who—a unique catalogue of the British elite—to explore the changing relationship between elite schools and elite recruitment. We find that the propulsive power of Britain's public schools has diminished significantly over time. This is driven in part by the wane of military and religious elites, and the rise of women in the labor force. However, the most dramatic declines followed key educational reforms that increased access to the credentials needed to access elite trajectories, while also standardizing and differentiating them. Notwithstanding these changes, public schools remain extraordinarily powerful channels of elite formation. Even today, the alumni of the nine Clarendon schools are 94 times more likely to reach the British elite than are those who attended any other school. Alumni of elite schools also retain a striking capacity to enter the elite even without passing through other prestigious institutions, such as Oxford, Cambridge, or private members clubs. Our analysis not only points to the dogged persistence of the 'old boy,' but also underlines the theoretical importance of reviving and refining the study of elite recruitment.

Belief, Recognition and Support: Improving Responses to Sexual Violence in Higher Education
Chappell, A., Jones, C.
(Brunel University London)

The notion of 'speaking out' or 'disclosing' carries implicit risks and difficulties. It is to uncover or expose something which has previously been hidden or secret. It is also to 'share' something which may have been otherwise private, and thus to dispense what was once 'yours'. Sharing what is yours – or maybe even you – may feel like an intimate act. Phipps (2016) notes that '[w]e [also] expose ourselves when we disclose what has happened to us'.
Speaking out may not always seem viable. Perhaps words are not able to fully express some kinds of experiences; the potential consequences of sharing are too dangerous; there is no one you can be sure you can trust; or perhaps no one appears to be 'listening'.
Only 4 per cent of women students in the UK experiencing serious sexual assault report this to their university (NUS, 2010). Drawing on current research from the EU-funded Universities Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence (USVSV) project, we consider what it means to disclose and potentially expose in the Higher Education (HE) sector, and why students may not always take this route. We reflect on the role of identity: for both those who receive disclosures and those who share, and how this influences practices of silencing, naming, and the types of knowledge and exposure which are heard, recognised and trusted.

Sociology of Education
ROOM 223B

'Successful Students' and the Geographies of Belonging
McHugh, E., Chappell, A., Wainwright, E.
(Brunel University London)

Research has shown that students are more likely to stay the course and have successful outcomes if they feel a sense of belonging while at university. It has been suggested that belonging and support may be especially important for academic motivation, engagement, and performance of students coming from ethnic minorities and economically less advantaged families. Drawing upon Antonsich's (2010) work on belonging which focuses on 'place-belongingness' and 'politics of belonging', this paper explores widening participation students' understanding and experiences of belonging and not belonging while studying in their final year at university. Our research looks at what factors influence belonging and inclusion, and how these feelings and experiences can impact on students' engagement during the course of their student lifecycle. This research has given students a 'voice' with which they identify and outline what universities can do to improve the student experience, and points to some concrete measures which can be taken to foster a sense of belonging and increase retention of disadvantaged students.

'Searching for My Place': Mature Undergraduates, Space and the University. A Case Study of Durham University
Winnard, M.
(Durham University)

This paper explores the experiences of mature undergraduate students at Durham University. In recognition of the fact that students aged over 21 are more likely than 'traditional' age groups to be from widening participation backgrounds and have additional financial and family commitments, and are greatly under-represented at pre-1992 universities – constituting just 5.3% of the student body in Durham's case - the research focuses on the spatial and temporal framework of the institution and the impact this has on the experience of mature undergraduates. The spatial context of this case study institution is distinctive in that it is collegiate, with the historical purpose of the colleges being to serve different demographic groups, including a 'society' for mature students. Durham's colleges have now become fully mixed with the intent to avoid 'ghettoization', raising the question of how mature students experience life now that they are spatially dispersed throughout the university. The paper draws theoretically on Lefebvre's (1991; 2004) emphasis on the social production of space, and the findings suggest that the dominant spaces and time framework of the university are constructed to suit young, independent, mobile students, which serves to cluster mature students in peripheral institutional spaces, leading many to feel marginalised and out of place within the university (although the extent to which varies according to the age and living situation of mature students). The paper concludes with policy recommendations to improve mature undergraduate experiences, exploring how the university can provide mature students with a sense of place.

When Love Becomes Self-Abuse: Gendered Perspectives on Unpaid Labor in Academia
Coin, F.
(Ca' Foscari University)

During the Seventies, feminist scholar Silvia Federici argued that one of the main challenges in the Wages for Housework campaign lay in the fact that women's domestic labor was presented as an act of love, a natural attribute of the female personality that required no monetary compensation. Today, academic labor is often presented as a labor of love. Especially for young, female academics, scholarly labor is treated as a form of self-expression that fulfills an affective need, hence turning the actual conditions of labor into afterthoughts. In this chapter, I tell the stories of precarious academics in Italy: scholars, post-docs and adjunct professors who often work long hours in hopes for nebulous rewards such as co-authoring papers, receiving recommendation letters or vague promises of future employment. Drawing on data collected during an on-line survey administered to 1,864 precarious academics and 20 in-depth interviews, I show how adjunct professors and scholars in Italy barely make a living, often live in overcrowded homes and on occasion turn to deviant behavior to make ends meet. Although the mainstream discourse tends to present academic labor as being both elitist and out of touch, the privilege of young scientists that 'do what they love', these interviews often portray academia as a de facto exploitative labor market chronicled by costly sacrifices and uncertain prospects.

Sociology of Religion
ROOM 008

Understanding Religion and Belief on Campus: Using Postcards to Initiate Conversations about Students' Everyday Beliefs and Practices
Lawther, S.
(Nottingham Trent University)

This roundtable session shares early findings of a PhD project that aims to understand higher education students' everyday beliefs and practices, their 'lived religion' (McGuire, 2008).
The challenge has been to devise a methodology that would invite the voices of the less visible, including those with non-religious beliefs, and those affiliated with religious organisations that may feel invisible, and without a voice (Stevenson, 2013). The methodology needed to offer an opportunity to articulate beliefs that are often difficult to put into words (Woodhead 2013), and to be mindful of the often deficit discourse about religion and belief on campus (Stevenson, 2017), and that students may keep hidden, compartmentalise, their religious identity whilst at university (Guest, 2017).
Postcards were used to provide a safe method of starting the conversation about religion and belief, of sharing views and experiences, anonymously, even when in front of peers. The postcard asks students to draw or write a response to the question 'I find meaning when…' Although limitations with using the term 'meaning' (Day, 2013), it has offered a starting point for conversations, with 150 postcards completed in the first four days, with students writing, drawing, and speaking about their responses.
This presentation will highlight the themes emerging from the research. It will invite discussion on these findings, as well as the language used and methodology, and will share a selection of the completed postcards.

Religion(s) in Primary Education: Reproducing Essentialist Discourses?
Benoit, C.
(Aston Univeristy)

This paper will present data collected in five primary community schools across the West Midlands, exploring which (re)constructions of religion(s) are (re)produced in primary education. Schools, as places for learning, can legitimise particular discourses, and contribute to their reproduction. Yet, if a lot of research has been done on Religious Education (RE), and to a lesser extent on Collective Worship, more research is needed in order to analyse the (re)production of knowledge in religion(s). This paper will begin by exploring the role of RE and Collective Worship in non-confessional primary education, before considering the lived realities of teachers and children in schools. By presenting the views of teachers and pupils, this paper also aims at foregrounding their voices, traditionally silenced in research. This paper will conclude that religion(s) in RE tend(s) to be constructed as rigid, impermeable monolithic wholes, thus reproducing essentialist discourses, and Othering religious communities, and that a more dialogical approach to RE should be adopted in order to represent the diversity in beliefs and practices.

Growing Up Nonreligious: Negotiating Religious and Nonreligious Identities in the Primary School
Shillitoe, R., Strhan, A.
(University of Kent)

This paper presents preliminary findings from an ethnographic project exploring how, when, where, and with whom children learn to be nonreligious, and how they experience and negotiate their nonreligious identities across everyday school and family life. As numbers of the avowedly nonreligious continue to rise in Western Europe and North America, particularly among younger age cohorts, this project contributes to growing interest in the sociology of nonreligion and the secular more broadly, advancing our knowledge of what it means to be nonreligious for children in the UK, and for adults in relation to them. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with two primary schools in contrasting geographical microclimates, this paper explores the lived realities of children's nonreligion in school settings and how schools are responding to this. To what extent, for example, are schools able to meet the needs of different groups of religious and nonreligious children in aspects of school life such as collective worship and religious education? In what material and practical ways does the school attempt to generate forms of social solidarity and cohesion within the school community, and what is the place of religion within these processes? How do children engage with and respond to these efforts, and how does this shape their sense of belonging?

Theory
ROOM 007

From Social Ties to Affinities: Taking Relational Sociology beyond Networks
Abrams, B.
(University of Cambridge)

On what basis do the substantive relational 'ties', which we represent as network-ties, come into being, and what are the principal means by which disparate entities can possibly become connected? To answer these kinds of questions we must turn from a focus on 'network ties' to the nascent relations which underpin them, or as I term them, 'affinities'. Where network ties do not explain, or effectively predict, the paths of interaction which we engage in over the course of our lives, affinities offer such potential: they are the commonalities and intersections which drive the reconfigurations of networks, one step more abstract than conventional network ties, but often their very basis. This paper develops the concepts of affinities for the purpose of analysing and understanding social ties which do not fit with the 'networked' model of social interaction, but which are nonetheless pivotal in understanding the collective paths of social action which individuals embark upon.

The Economy of Enrichment: Towards a New Form of Capitalism?
Susen, S.
(City, University of London)

The main purpose of this paper is to provide a critical overview of the key contributions made by Luc Boltanski and Arnaud Esquerre in their recent book 'Enrichissement. Une critique de la marchandise' (Paris: Gallimard, 2017). With the exception of one journal article, entitled 'The Economic Life of Things: Commodities, Collectibles, Assets' (New Left Review 98: 31–56, 2016), their collaborative work has received little attention in Anglophone circles. This paper aims to demonstrate that Boltanski and Esquerre's study 'Enrichissement' contains valuable insights into the constitution of Western European capitalism in the early twenty-first century. In order to substantiate the validity of this claim, the paper focuses on central dimensions that, in Boltanski and Esquerre's view, need to be scrutinized to grasp the nature of major trends in contemporary society, notably those associated with the consolidation of the enrichment economy. As elucidated in this inquiry, Boltanski and Esquerre's 'pragmatics of value-setting' is based on four forms of valorization: (a) the 'standard form', (b) the 'collection form', (c) the 'trend form', and (d) the 'asset form'. Arguably, the interaction between these forms of valorization is crucial to the rise of a new socio-historical constellation, which Boltanski and Esquerre call 'integral capitalism'. In the final section, attention will be drawn to several noteworthy limitations of Boltanski and Esquerre's analysis.

'Slusovice's People': Forming a 'Capitalist' Organization within Socialist Regime
Šerá, E.
(Palacký University Olomouc)

The conference contribution is to the concept of the formation of an employees community within N. Luhmann's theory of organization. It presents a research of the workforce organization system in the company JZD [agricultural cooperative] Slusovice, a phenomenal organization of the Czechoslovak socialist era. Being called 'the shop window of socialism', this company operated latently on a market basis within the system of centrally planned economy; its dynamic development of production, business strategy and personnel management system made it a so-called state within a state. For employees, the company was a 'niche' providing possibilities otherwise unavailable in the socialist regime. Based on archive data and with use of calculi of form as an analytical tool, the author shows how the company system communicated with its personnel by tightening the working conditions and increasing the demands on performance on the one hand, but allowing for professional self-realization and creating above-standard social conditions for private life on the other. Management strategy was a company central managed as a whole of small businesses with high loyalty to the organization and so this idea was successfully filled in practice. The aim of research is to answer the question why in this way forming organization was disintegrated after the Velvet Revolution and the emergence of market economy. The author argues, that the high loyalty of employees was conditioned just of exclusivity of the whole company as different from socialist regime, but this condition was disrupted at the moment, leading to the disintegration of the organization.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A
ROOM 222

Value, Risk and the Modernisation of UK Life Insurance
van der Heide, A.
(University of Edinburgh)

The ways in which UK life insurance companies understand problems of 'value' and 'risk' have changed significantly since the 1970s, a development that has far-reaching consequences for the role of life insurance in contemporary capitalism. This paper examines these changes drawing on more than 24 oral history interviews that have been conducted with people both within and outside the UK's actuarial profession. It first addresses the question how we might conceive of changes in what life insurance is and does. For instance, while life insurance has historically been conceived as a private technology that is underpinned by the notion of 'risk sharing', it now seems that (at least partly) financial risk has shifted back to the level of the household. The paper then asks how this changing meaning of life insurance (initially revolving around principles of solidarity and risk-sharing to a more individualistic notion) can be related to changes in the substance of actuarial practice: namely, the introduction of an approach to the core problems of value and risk that has been introduced from investment banking and that has now pervaded the management of life insurance funds. Finally, the paper argues that the newly established evaluation practices seek to construct an objective calculative space that exteriorizes social dynamics. Such a movement hollows out more explicitly social considerations, giving meaning to those as 'paternalistic'.

Ghosts of Our Future: Disentangling Hope from the Promises of Financial Capitalism
Coin, F.
(Ca' Foscari University)

In 2014, Martin Wolf wrote an editorial in the Financial Times where he maintained that legislation should eliminate the power of private banks to issue private money. Martin Wolf's endorsement for the endogenous theory of money supply revealed the prominence of an ancient debate on the nature of money in the modern monetary system. Schumpeter used to trace this debate back to the origins of monetary history. Over the past few years, a number of scholars have gone back to this debate to explain the monetary architecture of our society (Goodhart, 1998; Ingham, 2004; Martin, 2013). In particular, they have questioned the prominence of the quantity theory of money and the influence of metallism in the construction of an economic system based on the principles of central bank independence and price stability. Based on ethnography in Greece, this paper explores the cognitive consequences of the orthodox theory of money. It argues that the idea of money as a 'neutral veil' contributes to conceal financial operations into a regime of invisibility that gives legitimacy to expectations of monetary stability while increasing the discretionary power of private banks, hedge funds and monetary institutions. At a time in history marked by populism and impotence (Franco Berardi, 2017), this paper maintains that deconstructing the nature of money is a first and necessary step to disentangle society from the double-bind that keeps it trapped into a hopeful imaginary of economic recovery and at the same time subjugated to the violence of financial capitalism.

Connecting Policy and the Personal: Individual Pension Decision-Making Following Auto-enrolment
James, H.
(University of Manchester)

Auto-enrolment into workplace pensions was introduced in the UK in 2012. The policy dictates that most employees are automatically enrolled into workplace pension schemes, with minimum contributions from the employer and employee, with the aim of encouraging people to save privately for a pension and achieve an adequate income for their retirement. While evidence has shown that auto-enrolment has resulted in more pension members, most new savers have stuck to minimum contributions, which is unlikely to provide an adequate income for retirement.
Therefore, this research sought to investigate how individuals make pension decisions following auto-enrolment, in order to better understand the impact of the policy. It draws on the sociology of economic life, in particular studies of consumption and morality, to situate decisions in the context of individuals' lives. The research used a constructivist-interpretivist methodology based on 40 qualitative research interviews completed in 2016/17 with employees of three large companies who had implemented auto-enrolment.
This paper summarises the approaches to pension saving identified amongst participants, defined by their level of pension contribution and the predicted reliance on their workplace pension in older age. It suggests that people draw

on market-based and moralistic rationales when making decisions about their pension, and highlights the importance of self-efficacy and risk perceptions in pension decision-making. This paper concludes that while auto-enrolment may succeed in increasing pension saving (in terms of membership or savings volume) amongst some groups, there are other groups who may be disenfranchised by the policy.

Evoking Paradox: Exploring Post-Graduate 'Careers' via Sociological, Political and Philosophical Notions of Duality
Gee, R.
(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper is to present findings from the second phase of a longitudinal research project, exploring the career narrativisation of a small yet detailed sample of graduates from a post 1992 university. Narrativisation of the sample is captured as undergraduates, via a written reflexive worksheet, and post-graduation via semi-structured interviews. The focus of the project is to provide critical readings upon the discourse of employability, which assumes that students are active and rational consumers within a marketised HE sector. This paper therefore advocates an alternative discourse and analytical approach to the reading of 'career' narratives. 'Career' through-out the project is viewed via a sociological, political and philosophical paradigm, so as to consider the interplay between social strands in a person's life, which may include family, citizenship as well as educational and work 'careers'. Such an approach utilises an analytic framework of dualities - to be viewed here as a conceptualisation of 'reality' that provides a paradoxical relationship between opposing yet entwining entities (Gee, 2017). This paper concentrates heavily upon two dualities which it suggests are important conceptual considerations within the literature; being and becoming as well as agency and structure. The paper asserts that using dualities provides radical readings of 'career', via a deconstruction of the inherent binary logic present within the literature, which invariably separates concepts so as to assert a hierarchy with prominence placed upon work over other strands in a person's life, rationality over irrationality, linearity over rhizomatic 'movement', order over chaos and progress over development.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B
ROOM 222

Imagining Self-Employment
Cohen, R.
(City, University of London)

This paper explores the ways that self-employment is imagined in various public sites, including books about self-employment, television and print media, and political party policy documents. It contrasts these imaginings with the ways in which trainee mechanics imagine their future self-employed selves and the ways that currently self-employed workers in three occupations produce understandings of what it means to be self-employed.
The paper highlights the ubiquity of particular phrases, including 'being my own boss' and 'flexibility', across these different settings, while charting variation in the emphasis placed on forms and measures of 'success' across contexts. The paper highlights the ways in which idealised imaginings of self-employment are constructed in opposition to an understanding of waged employment, that exposes quite concrete frustrations with past experiences in the workforce.

An Intersectional Analysis of British Muslim Women's Experiences of Entrepreneurship
Lehmann, N.
(University of Nottingham)

Historically, gender, race, ethnicity and class have long contributed to the creation of social inequalities and divisions in the United Kingdom. More recently, the concept of intersectionality has advanced such debates by highlighting how certain social positions are more privileged than others and how especially their intersection can create unique forms of experience and exclusion. This study builds on an intersectional framing and seeks to investigate British Muslim women's entrepreneurial activities by focusing on their lived experience. A key aspect for entrepreneurial ventures are the employment of resources, such as financial, human, social and symbolic. Previous literature on women entrepreneurs demonstrated how gender feeds into the entrepreneurial ventures of women through shaping their access and form of resources and thereby disadvantaging them. Similarly for ethnic minority entrepreneurs, engagement in entrepreneurship is often the result of discrimination and lack of equal access to the labour market rather than a matter of choice. Muslim women are thus interestingly positioned within the British society and an analysis of their entrepreneurial activities asks to incorporate processes of religion as well as gender, class, race, and ethnicity. The importance of religion, though formerly acknowledged in traditional social works, has been argued to be lessened due

to an increase in secularisation. Though recent rhetorics surrounding Muslims in Britain highlight the recurring relevance of religion as a marker of division and potentially inequality. Thus this study critically questions the social positioning of Muslim women in today's British society and the role religion plays in their intersectional experiences.

Thwarted or Facilitated? The Entrepreneurial Aspirations and Capabilities of New Migrants in the UK

Villares-Varela, M.
(University of Southampton)

How are the entrepreneurial aspirations of recently arrived migrants to the UK realised or frustrated? We address this question by effecting a synthesis between two powerful perspectives that have yet to be linked despite their potential complementarities: Sen's capabilities approach (Sen 1985, 1990), and Kloosterman's mixed embeddedness framework (Kloosterman 2010). Sen's capabilities approach is originally formulated to explain human development, but it has also been extensively incorporated to explain other social processes. We pay particular attention to the capacity to aspire to become an entrepreneur and the capabilities to accomplish these aspirations. This conceptualisation is sensitive to both their agentic properties of migrant entrepreneurs but it also acknowledges contextual conditions that position individuals differently to enable or constrain their capabilities. Through Sen's approach we aim to enhance mixed embeddedness, which is a framework that is strong on structural context, but less convincing on agential discretion. Aspects such as the structure of the labour market, migration regulations or discrimination will be captured as key dimensions in shaping the functionings of migrant entrepreneurs. We draw on 50 interviews with aspiring, existing and failed migrant entrepreneurs. Through a biographical approach, our focus is on the life, migration, and occupational trajectories of recently arrived migrants. Our findings show that the entrepreneurial aspirations of migrants are strongly related to their (i) experiences of entrepreneurship in the countries of origin; (ii) the mismatch between occupational aspirations and employment opportunities; and (iii) the lightly regulated British market for entrepreneurship.

Thursday 12 April 2018, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 7

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 002
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 213
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space C	Room 214
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 223A
Environment and Society	Room 222
Families and Relationships	Room 402
Frontiers - SE	Room 008
Medicine, Health and Illness A	Room 024
Medicine, Health and Illness B	Room 021
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Room 224C
Rights, Violence and Crime - SE	Room 218
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 410
Social Divisions / Social Identities A	Room 001
Social Divisions / Social Identities B	Room 221
Sociology of Education	Room 223B
Theory	Room 007
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	Room 401
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	Room 418

Thursday 12 April 2018, 11:00 - 12:30
PAPER SESSION 7

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 002

ArchiTECHture

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

COMMUNITY AND GOVERNACNE

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

NEIGHBOURHOOD, BELONGING AND PLACE MAKING

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

Mukwedeya, T.
(University of Sheffield/University of the Witwatersrand)

South African urban peripheries are home to a diverse range of residents. They are 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 eThekwini (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.
(University of Central Lancashire)

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 identify 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 it's 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 coventional 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.

Frontiers - Special Event
ROOM 008

'Other' Posts in 'Other' Places: Poland through a Postcolonial Lens? Sociology Sage Prize for Innovation and/or Excellence Winners' Event

Casey, E.
(Northumbria University)

This event will be hosted and chaired by members of the Editorial Board for Sociology, Emma Casey and Kathryn Almack. It will profile the 'SAGE Prize for Innovation and/or Excellence' and celebrate the success and impact of research published in Sociology, one of the leading journals in its field and a flagship journal of the BSA. Continuing the tradition of previous events, the event will showcase the 2017 prize winning paper by Lucy Mayblin (Warwick University), Aneta Piekut (Sheffield University) and Gill Valentine (Sheffield University) "'Other' Posts in 'Other' Places: Poland through a Postcolonial Lens?". Piekut and Valentine will reflect on the main arguments presented in this paper, which

adopts an innovative use of post-colonial theory to problematize the triple position of Poland between East and West. They will place this in the context of current debates on immigration in Poland.
A second presentation by Anna Gawlewicz (Glasgow University), will critically engage with Mayblin et al's paper and extend the paper's perspective to broader studies of Poland and Polish people in the field of migration studies. Gawlewicz will draw upon her research on EU migration, post-colonialism and transnational circulation of ideas. Both papers draw on Polish scholarship and in doing so broaden the scope of British sociology whilst demonstrating the international relevance of the journal.
The event will give delegates an opportunity to meet with Sociology authors, members of the Editorial Board and to hear the announcement of the 2018 Sage Prize for Sociology.

'Other' Posts in 'Other' Places: Poland through a Postcolonial Lens? A Reflective Account
Piekut, A., Mayblin, L., Valentine, G.
(University of Sheffield)

In the presentation we will reflect on our paper published in Sociology in 2016, entitled "'Other' Posts in 'Other' Places: Poland through a Postcolonial Lens?" (Mayblin et al. 2016). In the paper we applied a postcolonial theory to Poland, a country that was on the periphery of European colonialism, to understand what this approach can reveal about Polish attitudes to other nationalities and diversity, drawing on interviews carried out in Warsaw in 2011-12 within "Living with difference" research project. We proposed the 'triple relationship': Poland as former colony, as former coloniser and finally in relation to the western 'hegemons'. We will reflect on the main arguments of the paper in the context of current debates on immigration in Poland.

Postdependence: Do We Need Other 'Posts' in Other Places?
Gawlewicz, A.
(University of Glasgow)

In this paper, I critically engage with the article by Mayblin, Piekut and Valentine (2016) that discusses the application of postcolonial lens to reflect on the intricate positionality of Poland in Europe. In doing so, I draw upon local knowledges and bring to the fore the concept of postdependence proposed by a group of Polish scholars as an alternative to postcolonial approach. Postdependence recognises complicated geo-historical situatedness of Poland and its distinctive socio-political context (framed by Mayblin et al. as the 'triple relation'). As such, it opens up new avenues for studying dependence, oppression and production of difference. Yet, it remains largely confined to the narrow field of Polish literary studies. In this paper, I propose to extend this perspective to broader studies of Poland, Polish people and relations between Poland and other contexts, in particular in the field of migration studies. The paper is empirically underpinned by a study with recent Polish migrants to the UK exploring their encounters with and attitudes towards difference in terms of ethnicity, religion, class, sexuality, gender, age and disability. In this study, participants extensively utilised orientalist and essentialist discourses to make sense of sameness and difference, and to reflect on Polish and the UK. I argue that the application of such discourses should be understood and explored against the overarching framework of postdependence.

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 Practice 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 and 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.

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

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: 'Market-Based Integration'
Simsek, D.,
(Koc University)

This paper explores the intersections between the economic resources of refugees and integration. It aims to explore whether the economic resources of Syrian refugees in Turkey influence their integration processes and support the construction of social bridges with the members of receiving societies, practicing their culture and overcoming the legal barriers to integration. Drawing upon fieldwork in Istanbul, Ankara and Gaziantep, this paper measures processes of adaptation of Syrians by focusing on the legal-political and socio-economic dimensions of integration. The key theoretical undertaking of this paper is an attempt to develop the concept of 'market-based integration'. I argue that Syrian refugees in Turkey go through 'market-based integration', which leaves out refugees who do not have access to economic resources from the integration processes and claims that having economic resources could also support the construction of social bridges with the members of the receiving society.

Internal Cleavages, Divisions and Critical Solidarity: Polish Civil Society in the UK and the Implications of Brexit
Elgenius, D.
(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, 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 knolwedges, 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-Kazlowska, 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.

Rights, Violence and Crime - Special Event
ROOM 218

40 Years on from the WLM Demands: Reflections on the Knowledge Gained and the Knowledge Needed to End Violence against Women
Westmarland, N.
(Durham University)

In the 1970s, a number of Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) conferences were held up and down the country, culminating in a list of seven demands. The final demand related to violence against women and was agreed 40 years ago, in 1978 in Birmingham. The demand was worded as: 'Freedom for all women from intimidation by the threat or use of male violence. An end to the laws, assumptions and institutions which perpetuate male dominance and men's aggression towards women.'
In this workshop, members of the Centre for Research into Violence and Abuse will start a conversation about to what extent this demand has been met in relation to their area of study, and what would be needed to meet the demand. Each will speak for between 3-5 minutes, allowing time for other workshop participants to contribute for the same length of time in relation to their area of expertise. From these contributions, an appointed scribe will document the research questions that must be answered to support this development, while an appointed tweeter will ensure those who cannot attend the conference can be part of proceedings. The aim is to develop a new, forward thinking research agenda to help new scholars identify opportunities for research and existing scholars to consolidate their research programmes around a common agenda for change.

Participants:

CRiVA Director, Staff, and PGRs:

Nicole Westmarland, Alison Jobe, Stephen Burrell, Kathryn Royal, Kelly Johnson, Rosa Walling-Wefelmeyer, Fiona Vera-Gray, Josie Phillips

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, CRISP-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. It 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 revitalizng old ideas about associative democracy but also new ideas have arriveds (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 agues 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 Uddinguston, 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, 15:15 - 16:45
PAPER SESSION 8

Conference Stream	Room
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A	Room 213
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B	Room 214
Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Room 223A
Enviroment and Society	Room 222
Families and Relationships	Room 402
Frontiers	Room 008
Medicine, Health and Illness	Room 024
Race, Ethnicity and Migration A	Room 003
Race, Ethnicity and Migration B	Room 224C
Rights, Violence and Crime	Room 218
Science, Technology and Digital Studies	Room 410
Social Divisions / Social Identities A	Room 001
Social Divisions / Social Identities B	Room 221
Sociology of Education	Room 223B
Theory A	Room 007
Theory B	Room 021
Work, Employment and Economic Life A	Room 401
Work, Employment and Economic Life B	Room 418

Thursday 12 April 2018, 15:15 - 16:45
PAPER SESSION 8

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A
ROOM 213

VISUAL ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

'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 enrols 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.

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 214

DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP AND DATA

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
Traill, 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 Well-being 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/ Newcastle University)

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 Master's research exploring media discourses surrounding the death of Alan Kurdi, three year old Syrian refugee, whose small body was washed up on a Turkish beach in September 2015. Photographs subsequently taken went viral on social media and were published in local and national media worldwide, leading to global outpourings of grief including those newspapers traditionally virulently opposed to migration. An analysis of constructions of grief within a sample of UK newspapers serves as a lens through which to explore this apparent 'critical rupture' in discourses.
This research seeks to explore the possibilities this case offers for less destructive relations with those normally imagined as 'other'. It aligns itself with the intersubjective 'turn' in sociology, drawing on psychosocial / psychoanalytic theories and paying attention to affective dimensions of discourses that underpin identities supporting self and 'other', nationhood and belonging. A socio-historical approach is taken, seeking to understand how some lives are framed as grievable and others as losses not even counted, through this offering some perspective on how, whilst this one child

was publically mourned across the globe, many other drowned children and adults even within the same boat barely featured 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 Zizek on this matter, Anti-Oedipus (1972) is Gilles Deleuze's weakest work (and Zizek implicitly blames Deleuze's co-author, Felix 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 Ango-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.

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.
(University of Southampton)

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.

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 Violece
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 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.

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 identity 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.

Managing Difference in a 'Meritocratic' State: An Analysis of the Views of Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Parents
Chiong, C.
(University of Cambridge)

The concept of 'meritocracy' is a foundational pillar of Singapore education policy. The promise embedded within 'meritocracy' is that regardless of socioeconomic background, any individual with talent and hard work can succeed. As such, high-stakes examinations and extensive streaming characterise Singapore's education system. Despite the promise of 'meritocracy', however, low-income and ethnic minority background students consistently under-perform academically. While there is growing literature on how meritocratic principles permeate schooling in Singapore, less research explores how the final brokers of education policy – families – experience and negotiate dominant education policy discourses, such as meritocracy in education.
This paper examines the confluence of policy and parenting logics, at the socio-economic margins of a 'meritocratic' education system. It begins by outlining a Singapore-specific conceptualisation of the term 'meritocracy'. Then, drawing on semi-structured interviews with parents of twelve low-income, ethnic minority students, I discuss how 'meritocracy' is complexly, concretely experienced by these parents, and how they are navigating, resisting and even perpetuating 'meritocratic' modes of thinking and being. Initial findings suggest elements of alignment with policy logics: 1) internalisation of a self-responsibilising ethos, where parents see their children as ultimately responsible in attaining life success, 2) strong belief in the relationship between obtaining qualifications and social mobility, 3) profound trust in the government. However, their responses also highlight weaknesses of a 'meritocratic' framework. This paper engages often-overlooked perspectives in analysing how the state recognises and manages difference within a meritocracy, and the equity implications of the state's approach.

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.

Thursday 12 April 2018, 15:15 - 16:45
PAPER SESSION 8

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Medical Sociology Group Annual Conference 2018
Call for Papers

Wednesday 12 to Friday 14 September 2018
Glasgow Caledonian University

Celebrating the Legacy
Medical Sociology: The Next 50 Years

We are pleased to announce the call for papers for our 50th anniversary conference. We welcome abstract submissions for oral presentations, poster presentations and special events structured around the streams listed below. We welcome papers reporting empirical research findings as well as those that are more theoretical in orientation. We also welcome papers presenting 'work-in-progress' and those testing out new and exciting methodological approaches to research in the sociology of health and medicine. Following positive feedback, Pecha Kucha will continue at the 2018 conference, providing there are at least 6 presentations. Please note that presenters will be able to present only one paper at the conference, although they may be authors on more than one.

In recognition of our 50th anniversary, there will be 3 plenary sessions at the 2018 conference. The opening plenary will be given by Professor Lesley Doyal (University of Bristol) and the closing plenary will be given by Professor Jonathan Gabe (Royal Holloway). In addition, on Thursday 13th there will be a panel plenary with a focus on Inequalities with keynote papers from Professor Ellen Annandale (University of York), Professor Graham Scambler (University of Surrey) and Professor Hannah Bradby (Uppsala University).

Citizenship and Health	Lifecourse – reproductive health; chronic conditions; ageing; death and dying
Complementary and Alternative Medicines	Mental Health
Critical Public Health	Methods
Embodiment and Emotion	Open
Environment and Health	Patient – professional interaction
Ethics	Pharmaceuticals
Ethnicity	Politics of Health
Experiences of Health and Illness	Professions
Gender	Risk
Health Policy	Screening and Diagnosis
Health Care Organisations	STS and Medicine
Health Service Delivery	Teaching Medical Sociology
Inequalities	Theory

The abstract submission deadline is **Friday 13 April 2018,** abstracts received after this date will not be considered.

For further details please visit

https://www.britsoc.co.uk/groups/medical-sociology-groups

Enquiries to: events@britsoc.org.uk

INDEX BY FIRST NAMED AUTHOR

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Abadie, R.	Medicine, Health and Illness	169
Abbas, M.-S.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	174
Abraham, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	265
Abrahams, J., Brooks, R.	Sociology of Education	129
Abrahams, J.	Sociology of Education	104
Abrams, B.	Theory	227
Acton, C.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	216
Adams, P.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	122
Airey, L., Lain, D., Loretto, W.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	275
Ali, N., Phillips, R.	Families and Relationships	194
Ali, N., Phillips, R.	Methodological Innovations	221
Alichie, B.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	101
Alieva, A.	Sociology of Religion	181
Alldred, P.	Theory	105
Alnasser, N.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	202
Altenberger, I.	Methodological Innovations	53
Altreiter, C., Grajczjar, I., Schindler, S., Flecker, J.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	76
Amatrudo, A.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	214
Anderlini, J.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	72
Anderson, S., Brownlie, J.	Families and Relationships	89
Andrada, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	270
Anyadike-Danes, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	235
Arieli, D., Shachar, L.	Medicine, Health and Illness	243
Arun, S. Jamil, S.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	100
Asadi Zeidabadi, P.	Frontiers	167
Asenjo Palma, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	215
Ashton-Goldthorpe, L., Lewis, K., Tobbell, J.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	50
Audu, A. M.	Rights, Violence and Crime	222
Audu, Aminu Musa., Nil	Rights, Violence and Crime	222
Aune, K.	Sociology of Religion	35
Aydin, Y.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	215
Babo, T.	Theory	209
Bacevic, J.	Theory	275
Bailey, G.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	101
Bailey, M.	Theory	81
Baker, Z.	Sociology of Education	273
Balcombe, J.	Families and Relationships	239
Balmer, A., Durrant, M	Theory	274
Banister, E., Kerrane, B.	Families and Relationships	116
Barbrook-Johnson, P.	Methodological Innovations	171
Barn, R., Barn, B. S.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	124
Barn, R., Chandra, V.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	161
Barnard, S, Arnold, J., Munir, F., Bosley, S.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	83
Barrett, M.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	163
Bassett, K.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	233
Beck, V.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	107
Beckett, A.	Theory	106
Belaidi, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	199
Bennett, Y.	Sociology of Religion	156
Benoit, C.	Sociology of Religion	226
Beresford, R.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	102

Index by First Named Author

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Bermingham, P.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	74
Berngruber, A., Herzig, M.	Lifecourse	169
Berriman, L.	Families and Relationships	141
Berriman, L., Thomson, R., Bragg, S.	Families and Relationships	141
Bhopal, K., Pitkin, C., Myers, M.	Sociology of Education	272
Biese, I.	Families and Relationships	117
Biggs, M.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	75
Binnie, J., Klesse, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	259
Birchley, J.	Sociology of Education	56
Blunt, C.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	70
Boccagni, P.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	70
Boccagni, P., Blunt, C., Humphris, R., Miranda, A., Pechurina, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	69
Bouzanis, C.	Theory	209
Brady, B., Silke, C., Dolan, P., Boylan, C.	Lifecourse	142
Branchu, C.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	260
Brandmayr, F.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	247
Breeze, M.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	176
Breeze, M., Taylor, Y.	Sociology of Education	206
Brocklehurst, H.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	204
Brooks, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	120
Brown, J.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	177
Brown, N.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	42
Buffel, T., Phillipson, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	138
Bulat, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	200
Bullen, H.,	Frontiers	263
Burrell, S.	Rights, Violence and Crime	150
Burton, S., Clark, C. (University of the West of Scotland)	Frontiers	195
Butler, C.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	107
Byrne, B., Rzepnikowska-Phillips, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	148
Byrne, D.	Methodological Innovations	171
Byrne, D., Barbrook-Johnson, P., Byrne, D., Gilbert, N., Hills, D., Stoltz, L., Varga, L.	Methodological Innovations	170
Cagirkan, B.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	222
Calvard, T, O'Toole, M.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	252
Camilla, L.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	88
Canning, V.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	147
Cao, S.	Families and Relationships	65
Carmichael, A., Horne, J.	Environment and Society	238
Casey, E.	Frontiers	240
Castillo Jaramillo, J. I., Salgado Oyarce, M.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	173
Caudwell, J.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	40
Cayli, B.	Rights, Violence and Crime	268
Chalari, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	248
Chalari, A.	Theory	208
Charitopoulou, E.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	71
Charles, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	201
Charles, N., Wolkowitz, C.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	252
Chau, C. M., Wai Kam Yu	Work, Employment and Economic Life	134
Cheeseman, M.	Sociology of Education	154
Chen, J.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	100

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Chen, J.	Sociology of Education	155
Chin, T. F.	Families and Relationships	65
Chisholm, J.	Environment and Society	217
Choi, O. H.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	214
Christoffersen, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	151
Clancy, L.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	217
Clarke, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	243
Cock, S.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	140
Cocker, H., Piacentini, M., Banister, E.	Lifecourse	196
Cohen, C.	Rights, Violence and Crime	204
Cohen, R.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	229
Coin, F.	Sociology of Education	225
Coin, F.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	228
Coleman-Fountain, E.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	247
Concha, N.	Rights, Violence and Crime	175
Connolly, A.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	108
Conroy, A.	Theory	210
Cook, R., O'Brien, M.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	82
Cordeiro, V. D., Neri, H.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	153
Courtois, A.	Sociology of Education	249
Courtois, A., Horvath, A.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	258
Crenshaw, K.	Plenary	25
Crew, T.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	224
Croitoru, A.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	107
Crook, M.	Environment and Society	262
Crow, G., Laidlaw, M.	Theory	158
Cuenod, E.	Methodological Innovations	146
Cummings, J.	Frontiers	167
Cummings, J.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	126
D'Avolio, M. S.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	134
Dahl, K.	Lifecourse	196
D'Angelo, A., Ryan, L.	Methodological Innovations	146
Danvers, E.	Sociology of Education	77
Davies, L.	Families and Relationships	165
Davis, D.	Medicine, Health and Illness	219
Davis, M.	Theory	132
Davis, R.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	98
Dawes, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	267
Dawes, A., Woodward, R., Jenkings, N., Higate, P., Edmunds, T.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	210
Dawson, M.	Theory	132
De Coss Corzo, J. A.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	189
De Saille, S.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	246
Degen, M.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	88
Dent, S.	Sociology of Education	56
Dermott, E.	Families and Relationships Stream Plenary	41
Devany, C.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	108
Dhanda, M.	Theory	273
Dietrich, H.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	132
Dinan, W.	Methodological Innovations	69
Dobernack, J.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	95
Doebler, S	Social Divisions/Social Identities	270
Domeneghetti, R.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	260
Driver, H.	Families and Relationships	51
Ducey, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	144
Durey, M.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	62

Index by First Named Author

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Dytham, S.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	127
Gabb, J., McDermott, E., Eastham, R.	Families and Relationships	262
Edwards, R.	Frontiers	91
Edwards, S.	Sociology of Education	56, 178
Edwards, S., Wang, V.	Lifecourse	196
Eerola, P., Paananen, M., Repo, K.	Families and Relationships	65
Elgenius, D.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	244
Elleschild, L.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	260
Ellis, J., Lovatt, M	Methodological Innovations	221
Emejulu, A.	Sociology Journal Special Event	41
Engin, C.	Rights, Violence and Crime	174
Erwin, L.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	162
Evans, N.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	177
Fairchild, N.	Theory	105
Fauser, S., Lübke, C.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	199
Fenton, L.	Families and Relationships	90
Ferreri, M.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	162
Finn, K.	Sociology of Education	129
Finn, K., Abrahams, J., Bentley, L., Formby, A., Ingram, N., Papafilippou, V.	Sociology of Education	129
Fisher, D.	Lifecourse	67
Fletcher, D.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	190
Foard, N.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	259
Folkes, L.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	151
Fooks, G.	Methodological Innovations	69
Formby, A.	Sociology of Education	130
Formby, E.	Families and Relationships	115
Fox, N.,	Theory	80
Fox, N., Alldred, P.	Theory	106
Fox, N., Regan, M.	Frontiers	142
Friedman, S.	Methodological Innovations	69
Friedman, S.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	81
Frost, D.,Vaughn, L., Catney, G.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	236
Fu, L.	Medicine, Health and Illness	220
Wilde, A., Gruffud, G. S. A., Spencer, L. H., Payne, J. S.	Sociology of Education	208
Gafijczuk, D.	Theory	182
Gallinat, A.	Sociology of Education	38
García Ruales, J.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	214
Garforth, L.	Sociology of Education	38
Garforth, L.	Theory	42
Gavrilyuk, T.	Lifecourse	66
Gawlewicz, A.	Frontiers	241
Gee, R.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	228
Gemar, A.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	63
Giannopoulou, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	219
Gilbert, N.	Methodological Innovations	171
Giraud, E., Poole, E., de Quincey, E.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	73
Gokmenoglu, B.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	77
Goldstraw, K.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	253
Gordon, K., Wilson, J., Tonner, A., Shaw, E.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	237
Graham, R.	Sociology of Education	38
Grant, A., Robling, M.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	113

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Green, F., Anders, J., Henderson, M., Henseke, G.	Sociology of Education	250
Green, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	34
Griffiths, D.	Medicine, Health and Illness	197
Grigolo, M.	Rights, Violence and Crime	175
Grugulis, I.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	159
Grzymala-Kazlowska, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	245
Gueddana, W., Williams, R., Stewart, J., Procter, R.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	158
Guest, C.	Families and Relationships	115
Gugushvili, A., Zhao, Y.	Medicine, Health and Illness	93
Gundert, S., Dengler, K.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	159
Gurney, E.	Sociology of Education	250
Haarbosch, S , -	Social Divisions/Social Identities	77
Hale, R.	Medicine, Health and Illness	67
Hall, K.	Families and Relationships	52
Hall, M., Sikes, P.	Lifecourse	143
Hall, N-A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	172
Hall, S. M.	Families and Relationships	165
Halvorsen, R.	Theory	251
Hammersley, M.	Methodological Innovations	121
Hardcastle, F., Halford, S., Moreau, L.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	98
Hardey, M.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	73
Harding, N.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	76
Harsant, K.	Theory	273
Hartl, J.	Lifecourse	168
Hashem, R.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	74
Hastie, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	215
Heng, T.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	112
Henry, P.	Sociology of Education	77
Hesmondhalgh, D.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	35
Heyes, J.	Sociology of Religion	180
Hine, C. M.,	Frontiers	92
Hines, S.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	126
Hobson, J., Roberts, H., Lynch, K.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	234
Hodkinson, P., Brooks, R.	Families and Relationships	116
Hohmeyer, K., Lietzmann, T.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	109
Hollands, R.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	62
Hollin, G.,Fitzgerald, D.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	268
Holmes, H.	Families and Relationships	91
Holmes, M., Anderson, D., Baxter, K., Dakkession, A., Hamel, M. E., Langer, J., Riga, L.	Families and Relationships	165
Howell, R.	Environment and Society	193
Huang, L., Fangen, K.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	248
Huang, M.	Medicine, Health and Illness	265
Hughes, E., Dobbins, T	Work, Employment and Economic Life	254
Hugman, C.	Families and Relationships	166
Humphrey, R.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	99
Hutchings, S.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	123
Ingram, N., Bentley, L., Papafilippou, P.	Sociology of Education	130
Islam, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	176
Ivancheva, Mariya., R., Swartz, C., Perrotta, A., Cliff, B.,	Sociology of Education	206

Index by First Named Author

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Swinnerton, N., Morris, L., Czerniewicz, S., Walji		
Iyekekpolor, M.	Medicine, Health and Illness	198
Jackson, E., Benson, M., Calafate Faria, F.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	87
Jackson, K., McLaughlin, J., Finch, T, Kaner, E.F.S..	Medicine, Health and Illness	119
Jackson, S., Ho, P.S.Y., Kong, S.T.	Families and Relationships	116
James, D ,	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	148
James, D.	Sociology of Education	154
James, H.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	228
Jaramillo-Vazquez, A.	Sociology of Education	179
Jeffery, B., Devine, D. Thomas, P.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	150
Jennings, G., Partikova, V.	Families and Relationships	65
Jobe, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	148
Johnson, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	53
Jones, C., Chappell, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	224
Jones, P.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	233
Jones, S.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	49
Jones, S.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	103
Joseph, O., Abubakar, M., Adejoke, J., Atolagbe E.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	133
Khan, O.	Plenary	27
Kakela, E.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	202
Kanu, W., Ezeji P.O., Alaribe G. N.	Sociology of Religion	131
Kapoor, N.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	39
Karlsen, S.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	173
Karlsen, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	67
Kaspersen, L. B.	Theory	251
Kaspersen, L. B.. Gabriel, N.	Theory	158
Katz, R.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	125
Kaye, N.	Sociology of Education	55
Keenan, M.	Families and Relationships	263
Kerr, C.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	216
Kerr, E., Gibbs, E.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	253
Kerrigan, N.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	96
Kilvington, D.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	141
Kinloch, N.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	49
Kirton, A.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	191
Klett-Davies, M.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	188
Knies, G.	Lifecourse	92
Knox, R., Balderson, U., Keogh, A., Riley, B., Alderson, M.	Frontiers	166
Kolbe, K.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	63
Kong , S.T.,Ho., P.S.Y, Jackson, S.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	127
Koreckova, J., Lužný, D.	Sociology of Religion	58
Korkmaz, E.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	198
Krivonos, D.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	222
Krüger, S.	Frontiers	264
Kurtcebe, M.	Environment and Society	164
Kurtcebe, M.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	203
Lahad, K, May, V.	Families and Relationships	239
Lahad, K., Hvidtfeldt Madsen, K.	Lifecourse	197

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Lahad, K., May, V.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	114
Lahad, K., van Hooff, J.	Families and Relationships	90
Lain, D.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	275
Lali, D.	Rights, Violence and Crime	223
Lamont, A., Busfield, R.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	189
Land, C.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	36
Land, C., Sutherland, N., Taylor, S.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	107
Lane, R.	Medicine, Health and Illness	241
Larsen, M.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	237
Lastman, R.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	49
Latimer, J.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	42
Law, C.	Lifecourse	143
Law, G.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	63
Lawther, S.	Sociology of Religion	226
Leggett, W.	Theory	251
Lehmann, N.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	229
Leishman, E.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	128
Leonard, P., Lehmann, A.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	236
Leslie-Walker, A., Mulvenna, C.	Sociology of Education	207
Leverette, T.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	72
Lewicki, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	173
Lewis , C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	138
Lewis, L., Spandler, H.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	54
Lewis, T.	Sociology of Education	57
Li, E. C. Y,	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	114
Lizama, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	75
Llewellyn, D.	Sociology of Religion	35
Lohman, K.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	102
Loodin, H.	Medicine, Health and Illness	169
Lorinc, M.	Lifecourse	168
Lou, L.I.T.	Environment and Society	217
Lundie, D.	Rights, Violence and Crime	267
Lundy, C., Vickers, T., O'Halloran, A-R., Ali, H., Hutchings, S.	Frontiers	195
Sime, D., Tyrrell N., McMellon; C., Moskal	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	200
Allen-Collinson, J., Bamber	Work, Employment and Economic Life	83
MacDonald, R.	Frontiers	91
MacDonald, R.	Lifecourse	168
Machaira, T.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	253
Mackay, F.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	152
Mackenzie, E., McKinlay, A.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	210
Maclean, C.	Families and Relationships	240
Madar, P.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	112
Maestri, G., Monforte, P., D'Halluin, E., Rambaud, E.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	266
Maier, R.	Sociology of Education	104
Majumdar, P.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	189
Malik, A.	Sociology of Religion	105
Mallett, V.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	205
Mancuso, J ,	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	112
Manley, J.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	276
Mann, G.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	192
Manzano, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	242
Mao, J.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	198
Marshall, D., Davis, T.	Families and Relationships	50

Index by First Named Author

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Martin, J.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	201
Martindale, M.	Sociology of Education	180
Massoumi, N.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	122
Mateos Gonzalez, J. L., Wistow, J.	Sociology of Education	154
May, V.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	138
May, V., Lewis, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	87
McAreavey, R.	Frontiers	166
McArthur, D.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	224
McArthur, D.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	177
McBey, D.	Sociology of Religion	131
McCarthy, J., Evans, R., Bowlby, S., Wouango, J.	Lifecourse	143
McCourt, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	93
McCoy, L., Schneider, B.	Lifecourse	118
McCulloch, D	Methodological Innovations	94
McCusker, S.	Methodological Innovations	220
McDonald, K.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	191
McGhee, D., Moreh, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	61
McHugh, E., Chappell, A., Wainwright, E.	Sociology of Education	225
McMahon, G.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	74
McVittie, A.	Sociology of Education	56
Meer, N.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	38
Meghji, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	244
Mehdizadeh, N	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	97
Metcalfe, S.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	140
Metcalf-White, L.	Sociology of Religion	157
Mia, S.	Families and Relationships	115
Michaels, P.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	272
Miller, D., Massoumi, N., Mills, T.	Methodological Innovations	68
Mitchell, G.	Families and Relationships	64
Mitha, K.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	174
Mitman, T.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	62
Mitterfellner, O.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	114
Mohamed, T.	Rights, Violence and Crime	203
Monticelli, L.	Environment and Society	239
Moran, L., Redmond, M.	Environment and Society	193
Moran, M.	Theory	274
Moran-Ellis, J.	Lifecourse	92
Moreira, T ,	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	246
Morgan, M.	Frontiers	218
Mountford, Victoria.,	Sociology of Education	154
Mouzakitis, A.	Theory	208
Mthombeni, P., Casey, M.	Families and Relationships	263
Mthombeni, P., Van Houtte, M.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	128
Mukherjee, A.	Frontiers	167
Mukwedeya,T.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	236
Mullan, K., Chatzitheochari, S.	Families and Relationships	64
Mulvey, G.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	243
Musilek, K.	Theory	275
Myers, M., Bhopal, K.	Sociology of Education	178
Nadim, M., Orupabo, J.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	133
Naughton, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	172
Nayak, A.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space Stream Plenary	34
Neal, K.	Medicine, Health and Illness	242

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Neal, S.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	235
Neri, H., Cordeiro, V.	Methodological Innovations	121
Neukirchinger, B.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	271
Newman-Earl, E.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	128
Nikunen, M.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	249
Nissim, G.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	276
Nunn, C.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	97
Offer, J.	Theory	182
Ogden, J.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	99
Ohaeresaba, G.	Rights, Violence and Crime	223
O'Malley, P.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	201
Oncini, F.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	88
O'Neill, M., Nurse, L., Given, J., Arnfield, J.	Methodological Innovations	221
Orton, A.	Sociology and Religion	35
Orton-Johnson, K.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	125
Ozkula, S. M., Pearce, W.	Environment and Society	193
Pagan, V.	Theory	274
Palmer, C	Families and Relationships	90
Palmer, J.	Theory	273
Panayotova, P.	Methodological Innovations	94
Parmar , A ,	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	147
Parsons, J.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	54
Pasztor, A.	Sociology of Education	206
Patgiri, R	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	89
Paton, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	197
Pattison, J.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	139
Pawlett, W.	Theory	182
Payne, G.	Sociology of Education	38
Pearce, W., Ozkula, S.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	125
Pechurina, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	70
Perheentupa, I.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	75
Perring, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	188
Petschick, S., Bowsher, J.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	152
Pettinger, L.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	159
Phillips, J.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	161
Phoenix, A., Peltola, M.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	248
Piekut, A., Mayblin, L., Valentine, G.	Frontiers	241
Pilcher, K.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	100
Pinson, H.	Sociology of Education	78
Plugor, R.	Sociology of Education	207
Pohlmann, A.	Theory	209
Poleschuk, S.	Families and Relationships	52
Porter, C , McEleny, K., Quinton, R., Wilkes, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	52
Potter, L.	Rights, Violence and Crime	54
Pottinger, L., Hall, S. M., Team Future	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	235
Powell, M., Boliver, V., Moreira, T.	Sociology of Education	205
Power, S., Evans, D.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	249
Preminger, J	Work, Employment and Economic Life	277
Pybus, K., Pickett, K.E., Lloyd, C., Wilkinson, R., Prady, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	242
Qiu, S.	Families and Relationships	52
Quaid, S.	Families and Relationships	51
Quaid, S.	Frontiers	194

Index by First Named Author

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Rackley, A.	Methodological Innovations	121
Rahman, L.	Sociology of Religion	156
Rajan-Rankin, S.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	96
Ratna, A.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	39
Rattle, I.	Environment and Society	261
Redman, P.	Frontiers	264
Reed, K., Ellis, J.	Lifecourse	66
Rees, G.,	Medicine, Health and Illness	264
Reeves, A., McArthur, D.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	177
Reid, L.	Sociology of Religion	181
Reynolds, R., Sime, D.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	139
Richardson, D.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	126
Rigby, J.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	95
Roberts, T.	Environment and Society	238
Roche, M.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	233
Rodger, S., McLaughlin, J., Vines, J., Wright, P.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	113
Rogers, M.	Rights, Violence and Crime	175
Rooke, M.	Medicine, Health and Illness	145
Rosen, R., Crafter, S.Meetoo, V.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	96
Rowell , C.	Sociology of Education	249
Rowley, H.	Methodological Innovations	94
Royal, K.	Rights, Violence and Crime	150
Rudoe, N.	Sociology of Education	207
Rummery, K.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	270
Rusu, M. S	Social Divisions/Social Identities	270
Ryan, L., D'Angelo, A., Kaye, N., Lorinc, M.	Sociology of Education	55
Ryan, L., Kilkey, M.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	97
Rzepnikowska, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	202
Steggals, P., Lawler	Medicine, Health and Illness	241
Sabah, M.	Families and Relationships	194
Safiri, K.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	153
Saker, M., Frith, J.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	234
Salway, S., Preston, L., Zubair, M., Such, E., Hamilton, J., Booth, A., Ragavan, R., Victor, C	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	199
Sandoval, M.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	36
Sang, K., Calvard, T.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	82
Sargin, A.	Environment and Society	164
Savage, M.	Sociology Journal Special Event	41
Scandone, B.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	266
Ervasti, H., Sammet, K.	Sociology of Religion	79
Sammet, K., Ervasti, H.	Sociology of Religion	79
Schnabel, A., Ervasti, H., Sammet, K.	Sociology of Religion	79
Scott, D.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	216
Scott, S.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	190
Scott, S., Muir, C., Stead, M., Fitzgerald, N., Kaner, E., Beyer, F., Power, C., Bradley, J., Wrieden, W., Adamson, A.	Medicine, Health and Illness	170
Scrimgeour, G.	Medicine, Health and Illness	67
Seguin, M., Hall, L., Stevenson, F..	Medicine, Health and Illness	93
Šerá, E.	Theory	227
Sereva, E.	Theory	157

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Shaw, W.	Families and Relationships	51
Shaw-Gabay, D.	Sociology of Religion	130
Shildrick, T.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	139
Shillitoe, Rl.,Strhan, A.	Sociology of Religion	226
Shirani, F., Henwood, K., Groves, C., Roberts, E., Pidgeon, N.	Environment and Society	238
Siddiqui, N., Gorard, S., Boliver, V.	Sociology of Education	103
Siebert, P., Pinheiro, S., Granados, M.	Environment and Society	218
Simmonds, B.	Lifecourse	118
Simpson, P.	Medicine, Health and Illness	119
Simsek, D.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	244
Sirriyeh, A.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	266
Skinner, D.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	147
Smith, H.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	258
Smith, J.	Rights, Violence and Crime	149
Snell, D., Gekara, V.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	254
Sonmez, B	Social Divisions/Social Identities	102
Speed, F., Scurry, T.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	82
Stanley, L.	Theory	157
Stavropoulou, N.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	71
Steed, C.	Medicine, Health and Illness	265
Steed, C.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	151
Stevens, E.	Families and Relationships	117
Stevenson, F., Hall, L., Seguin, M., Ziebland, S., Barnes, R., Pope, C., Leydon, G.	Medicine, Health and Illness	144
Stevenson, G.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	176
Stevenson, J.	Medicine, Health and Illness	219
Steward, S.	Sociology of Education	180
Stewart, A.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	108
Stiell, B., Stevenson, J.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	245
Stoltz, L.	Methodological Innovations	172
Stones, R., Bryan, S. Turner	Theory	252
Studdert, D.	Theory	80
Sullivan, O., Gershuny, J., Robinson, J.	Methodological Innovations	95
Sun, X.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	72
Susen, S.	Theory	227
Sykes, G., Hughes, J., Goodwin, J., Hughes, K., O'Reilly, M., Karim, K.	Methodological Innovations	145
Szifris, K ,	Rights, Violence and Crime	223
Szopski, M.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	76
Sztykowski, Z.	Rights, Violence and Crime	203
Tamari, T.	Lifecourse	118
Tang, L.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	184
Tarrant, A., Hughes, K.	Families and Relationships	240
Tastan Tuncel, O.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	149
Taumberger, K.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	127
Taylor, B. N/A	Social Divisions/Social Identities	102
Taylor, G.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	204
Taylor, L ,	Environment and Society	262
Taylor, Y., Morgan, E.	Sociology of Education	179
Terracciano, A.,	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	87
Themen, C.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	140

Index by First Named Author

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Thirlway, F.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	190
Thomas, J.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	247
Thomson, R.	Families and Relationships	142
Thurnell-Read, T.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	191
Thurnell-Read, T.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	183
Thwaites, R.., Smith, N.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	211
Till, C.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	73
Tiwari, P.	Methodological Innovations	120
Tjora, A.	Theory	182
Todorova, T.	Rights, Violence and Crime	267
Toft, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	271
Tomomatsu, I	Medicine, Health and Illness	120
Traill, H.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	259
Tseng, Y.F.,	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	123
Tsuladze, L.	Environment and Society	192
Tuley, M.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	124
Turnock, L.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	261
Tyler, I.	Sociology Journal Special Event	41
Uboldi, A.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	192
van der Heide, A.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	228
Vandevoordt, R., Verschraegen, G.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	88
Vandevoordt, R.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	245
Vanke, A.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	101
Varga, L., Hills, D.	Methodological Innovations	171
Varriale, S.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	61
Vickers, T.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	61
Vickers, T.	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	123
Vieten, U. M.,	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	124
Villares-Valera, M.	Work, Employment and Society	226
Vincent, B.	Social Divisions/Social Identities	152
Vincent, C.	Sociology of Education	78
Wahidin, A.	Rights, Violence and Crime	268
Walker, C.	Frontiers	91
Walkerdine, V.,	Theory	80
Walkerdine, V., Studdert, D., Bailey, M., Mckenzie, L.	Theory	80
Wallace, C., Abbott, P.	Lifecourse	93
Waller, R., Boliver, V., Mountford, V., Cheeseman, M., James, D.	Sociology of Education	153
Walling-Wefelmeyer, R.	Methodological Innovations	146
Wang, C-C.	Sociology of Education	272
Wang, Y.	Cities, Mobilities, Space and Place	162
Wang, Y.	Environment and Society	261
Warde, A., Paddock, J., Whillans, J.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	237
Warren, T., Lyonette, C.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	81
Watson, B.	Frontiers	195
Watts, G.	Sociology of Religion	181
Welply, O.	Sociology of Education	205
Wels, J.	Lifecourse	118
Westlake, D., Lloyd, H.	Medicine, Health and Illness	170
Westmarland, N.	Rights, Violence and Crime	246
Wheeler, K. M.	Environment and Society	164
Whybrow, P., Mwale, S.	Medicine, Health and Illness	145
Wild, J.	Rights, Violence and Crime	149
Williams, K.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	269

Index by First Named Author

Author Surname(s)	Stream	Page No.
Williams, R.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	269
Wills, B.	Environment and Society	50
Wilson, A. F	Race, Ethnicity and Migration	122
Winnard, M.	Sociology of Education	225
Wise, C.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	113
Wood, S.	Theory	132
Woodin, S	Social Divisions/Social Identities	271
Woodiwiss, J.	Families and Relationships	89
Woods, E., Kim, H.	Culture, Media, Sport and Food	163
Wright, A., Wibberley, G.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	183
Wright, E.	Frontiers	218
Wright, E.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	211
Wrigley, L.	Sociology of Education	104
Xie, K., Ogbemudia, J.	Environment and Society	163
Yeoman, R.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	36
Yu , J ,	Sociology of Education	155
Yuill, C., Twumasi, R.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	183
Yuille, A.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	234
Zaban, H.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	161
Zabel, C.	Work, Employment and Economic Life	254
Zanetti, O., Watson, S.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	258
Želinský, D.	Sociology of Education	179
Zhang, C.	Science, Technology and Digital Studies	99
Zhou, X., Li, X.	Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	188
Zhu, Y.	Families and Relationships	64

WES

Work, Employment & Society Conference 2018

Putting Sociology to Work: Interdisciplinarity, intersectionality and imagination

Wednesday 12 - Friday 14 September 2018, Belfast

(Pre-conference Doctoral Workshop - 11 September 2018)

Since the classic sociological theorists, analysis of modern work has been a lynchpin of sociology. The 2018 Work, Employment and Society Conference seeks to revisit the origins of the discipline and advance current sociological understandings of work. WES 2018 will provide an imaginative space for sociology and cognate disciplines to consider what work is and to develop our interdisciplinary understanding of today's increasingly intersectional sites of paid and unpaid work. Hence, the theme of the conference: 'Putting Sociology to Work – interdisciplinary, intersectionality and imagination'.

WES 2018 is organised by the WES Conference Committee and supported by the British Sociological Association (BSA) and the Work, Employment & Society Editorial Board, with local support from Queen's University Belfast.

Location

Belfast's rich political, cultural and social history makes it an excellent place for sociologists and other scholars of work. Belfast is easily reached by air from most European hubs and for those who do not fly, there are regular ferry connections. For more travel information, see the Visit Belfast website.

WES 2018 will be held at the Europa Hotel, located in the centre of Belfast and famous for many years as the most bombed hotel in Europe. Additional social events will take place at Queen's University Belfast, Belfast City Hall and the SS Nomadic.

Bookings are now open: https://www.britsoc.co.uk/wesreg

WES 2018 Conference Committee: Emma Calvert (Queen's University Belfast); Rachel Cohen (City, University of London); Abigail Marks (Herriot Watt); Silke Roth (University of Southampton)

Work, Employment & Society is a leading international peer-reviewed journal of the British Sociological Association which publishes theoretically informed and original research on the sociology of work. *Work, employment & society* covers all aspects of work, employment and unemployment, and their connections with wider social processes and social structures.

Sociology of Religion (SocRel) Annual Conference

Tuesday 10th – Thursday 12th July 2018
University of Strathclyde

Theme: Religion and Education

Keynote speakers:

Professor Mary Lou Rasmussen, Australian National University
Dr Anna Strhan, University of Kent
Professor Yvette Taylor, University of Strathclyde
Associate Professor Liam Gearon, University of Oxford
Dr Mathew Guest, Durham University

Contemporary geopolitics has shone a light on the extent to which religious identity is used, and abused, as a marker of social identity in the face of fracturing publics. Education is increasingly expected to carry the load, traditionally ascribed to religions, of providing social contexts that bind communities. Because education is both formative and informative, it is often regarded as a key mechanism through which identities and publics can be shaped, and where subversive tendencies, often framed in terms of extremism, can be monitored. How should we understand the role of education in forming religious identities (and communities) alongside other complex dimensions of identity formation?

Questions of indoctrination, or of competing rights (between parents, children, religious groups and state authorities) are relevant in the current educational landscape, especially schooling. These questions frame religious identity in particular ways, displacing or excluding certain marginal religious voices. Beyond schooling, education entails formative processes from pre-school parenting to lifelong learning, from formal educational spaces, to more progressive and informal spaces. It is among these complex and contested settings that certain questions come to the fore: Are religious identities in tension with other aspects of identity, such as gender, sexuality, race, ethnicity, etc? How do forms of social change affect the ways religious identities shape, and are shaped by, education? How do children and young people situate themselves in relation to religion? How can we best mediate the competing rights of children, parents, religious groups, and state authorities? In what ways do secularism and 'postsecularism' relate to education? What are the places for humanism, atheism, or non-religion within these debates? What opportunities are there for the inclusion of diversity of religious practice and identity in public schooling? How does the way we frame religion and education affect the social problems that emerge from their relations?

Key Dates:

Early bird registration closes: 4 June 2018
Registration closes: 25 June 2018

Please note that after Friday, 4 June 2018, a £50 late registration fee will apply to all bookings.

For further details about the BSA visit: https://www.britsoc.co.uk/groups/study-groups/sociology-of-religion-study-group/

The British Sociological Association is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England and Wales. Company Number: 3890729. Registered Charity Number: 1080235. VAT Registration Number: 734 1722 50.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

BSA Events 2018

Wednesday 2 May	**BSA Sociology of Religion Chair's Response Day** Imperial Wharf, London
Thursday 4 May	**BSA Early Career Forum Regional Event: Between the discourse of 'resilience' and death by committee – Reclaiming collective spaces for academic resistance** Newcastle University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
	BSA Early Career Forum Event: 'Getting Ethics': ethics as practice and praxis Bangor University, North Wales
Friday 11 May	**BSA Postgraduate Regional Event: Critical realism in practice: Applications in management and organisation studies** Newcastle University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
	BSA Regional Postgraduate Event: Empirical Research on Drug Use and Recovery: methodological concerns, ethical practices and the question of impact University of Liverpool, Liverpool
Friday 18 May	**BSA Postgraduate Forum Regional Event:Intimate lives? Autism, Gender, Sex/uality, and Identity** University of Birmingham, School of Education
Thursday 24th May	**BSA Human Reproduction Study Group Annual Conference Socio-legal aspects of human reproduction** De Montfort University, Leicester
Friday 1 June	**BSA Postgraduate Forum Event: Adaptive Ethnographies for a 21st Century Sociology** Royal Holloway University London
	BSA Leisure & Recreation Study Group Workshop: Populism and the Leisure Spectacle University of Bath
	BSA Postgraduate Regional Event - Bioscientific innovation, medical imaginaries and experiences of contemporary healthcare The University of Edinburgh
Monday 4th June	**BSA Early Career Forum Event: 'Imposter Syndrome' as a Public Feeling in Higher Education** University of Strathclyde, Glasgow
Friday 22 June	**BSA Food Study Group Methods Event** University of Westminster
Wednesday 4 July	**BSA Early Career Forum Event: Creating diverse coalitions for equality in neoliberal times: Locating the emancipatory city?** De Montfort University, Leicester
Tuesday 10 - Thursday 12 July	**BSA Bourdieu Study Group 2nd Biennial International Conference 2018: Reproduction and Resistance** Department for Educational Research, Lancaster University
Tuesday 10 -Thursday 12 July	**BSA Sociology of Religion Study Group (SocRel) Annual Conference 2018: Religion and Education** Strathclyde University, Glasgow
Tuesday 11 September	**BSA Medical Sociology Early Career Researcher Workshop** Glasgow Caledonian University
Tuesday 11 September	**BSA Work, Employment and Society Conference 2018: Post Graduate Day** Queen's University, Belfast
Wednesday 12 - Friday 14 September	**BSA 50th Medical Sociology Annual Conference 2018** Glasgow Caledonian University
Wednesday 12 -Friday 14 September	**BSA Work, Employment and Society Conference 2018: Putting Sociology to Work: Interdisciplinarity, intersectionality and imagination** Europa Hotel, Belfast
Thursday 13 September	**BSA Early Career Event: Generations, socialisation, and adult identity** Canterbury Christ Church University

Need extra funds for your research?

Are you an Early Career Researcher (ECR) or a Post Graduate (PG) student? If you are, we have some great membership funds which could assist you with your research expenses, conference attendance and even thesis production.

At the BSA we know that funds can be limited for all ECRs and PG students no matter which institution you are associated with. Our three funds can support you to attend conferences, cover research related travel expenses or to print your thesis.

We have a number of funds you can access:

- BSA Early Career Conference Bursary Award
  Support for conference attendance

- BSA Support Fund
  Support for conference attendance, research expenses, thesis production and more.

- BSA Annual Conference Support Funded Places
  40 free places to the BSA Annual Conference offered annually

The BSA supports over 50 ECR and PG student members a year with direct funding and conference places, so apply now.

To find out more about our support for PG and ECRs, you can visit www.britsoc.co.uk/opportunities

To read all about these and all the other great benefits membership has to offer, visit www.britsoc.co.uk/membership

For further information, contact us:
Claire Simmons
Membership Development Officer
E: Claire.simmons@britsoc.org.uk

The British Sociological Association is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England and Wales. Company Number: 3890729. Registered Charity Number: 1080235. VAT Registration Number: 734 1722 50.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

FLOOR PLANS

CCE, Ground Floor