BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

bsa

www.britsoc.co.uk

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2013

Wednesday 3 - Friday 5 April
Grand Connaught Rooms, London

Engaging Sociology

Conference Programme and Abstract Book

INTEGRATION, VIOLENCE, BIG SOCIETY, POPULATION, CURRENCY, COMMUNITY, PENSION, CREDIT, CONTROL, BANKS, JUSTICE, CHARITY, MEDIA, THE ARTS, CLIMATE, COMMERCE, DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL, SQUEEZE, BUSINESS, RELIGION, BONUS, STATE, EDUCATION, LEGACY, UNEMPLOYMENT... SPORT, POLITICS, CRISIS, RIOTS, EUROPE,

Work, employment and society Conference 2013

States of Work: Visions and interpretations of work, employment, society and the state

Tuesday 3 – Thursday 5 September 2013
University of Warwick

The British Sociological Association and the *Work, employment and society* Editorial Board are pleased to announce that the WES Conference 2013 will be hosted by the University of Warwick. Like the journal, the conference is sociologically oriented but welcomes contributions from related fields.

The conference has an international focus and comes at a critical time for the study of work. Over the last few years, unprecedented state intervention in the economy and subsequent radical reform plans for the public sector and the welfare state have raised new questions on the ways work is socially regulated: the WES 2013 conference will bring together sociologists of work from across the globe to assess the evidence and consider the theoretical implications of changing relations between work, society and the state.

Confirmed speakers:

Prof. Bridget Anderson (Oxford University)

Prof. Patrick Bond (University of Kwa-Zulu Natal)

Mr Han Dongfang (China Labour Bulletin)

Prof. Stefano Harney (Singapore Business School)

Prof. Anke Hassel (Hertie School, Berlin)

Prof. Chris Howell (Oberlin College)

Prof. Bob Jessop (Lancaster University)

Prof. Ruth Milkman (City University New York)

Prof. Jacqueline O'Reilly (Brighton University)

Dr Tim Pringle (SOAS)

Prof. Peter Turnbull (Cardiff University)

Post-graduate workshop: Monday 2 September 2013

More information and online abstract submission at:

http://www.britsoc.co.uk/events/wes-conference-2013.aspx

Abstract Submission Deadline: Friday 19 April 2013

Email: events@britsoc.org.uk

Conference Programme & Abstracts Book

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference
Grand Connaught Rooms
Wednesday 3 – Friday 5 April 2013

Engaging Sociology

CONTENTS

WELCOME TO THE BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2013 AT THE GRAND CONNAUGHT ROOMS, LONDON

The conference is organised in streams that are designed to represent the major areas in which sociologists in the UK are engaged. The call for papers within these streams has been open to any topic on which people are currently working. This ensures continuity and enables delegates to attend the conference and give papers with an expectation of meeting with colleagues in their area of interest. There are also two open streams in which smaller specialist groups can organise events. It is recognised that this format in the past has resulted in a rich and challenging programme and it is hoped that this success continues this year.

The theme of the 2013 conference is 'Engaging Sociology'.

It is a pleasure to announce the following plenary sessions:

John Holmwood (University of Nottingham) will give the Presidential Address on '*Sociology's moments': Democracy, Expertise and the Market* on Wednesday 3 April at 14:30 in the Grand Hall.

Elijah Anderson (Yale University, USA) will speak on *The Iconic Ghetto: A Reference Point for the New American Colour Line* on Thursday 4 April at 17:15 in the Grand Hall.

Polly Toynbee (The Guardian) will speak on *Hard Times* on Friday 5 April at 13:30 in the Grand Hall.

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

Stream	Stream Coordinators
Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space	Thomas Birtchnell, Lancaster University Robin Smith, Cardiff University
Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption	Gaynor Bagnall, Salford University Garry Crawford, Salford University
Families, Relationships, Lifecourse	Val Gillies, London South Bank University Yvette Taylor, London South Bank University
Medicine, Health and Illness	Hannah Bradby, University of Warwick Chris Yuill, Robert Gordon University
Methodological Innovations	Graham Crow, University of Edinburgh
Rights, Violence and Crime	Victoria Canning, Liverpool John Moores University Giorgia Dona, University of East London Natalie Hammond, University of Sheffield Michele Lamb, Roehampton University
Risk, Globalisation, Climate Change and Beyond	Chris Shaw, University of Sussex
Science and Technology Studies	Paul Martin, University of Nottingham Anne Kerr, University of Leeds
Social Divisions/Social Identities	Stephanie Lawler, Newcastle University Geoff Payne, Newcastle University Aaron Winter, University of Abertay
Sociology of Education	Nicola Ingram, University of Bath Richard Waller, University of the West of England, Bristol
Sociology of Religion	Titus Hjelm, University College, London Jo McKenzie, Durham University
Theory	Gurminder K Bhambra, University of Warwick Ipek Demir, University of Leicester Steve Kemp, University of Edinburgh

Work, Employment and Economic Life	Ben Fincham, University of Sussex
	Lynne Pettinger, University of Essex
Open Stream(s)	Rosaline Barbour, The Open University

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

Rosaline Barbour, Rampaul Chamba, David Mellor, Kay Peggs, Roland Potter, Milena Stateva, Kate Woodthorpe
BSA Annual Conference Organising Committee

CONFERENCE SPONSORS AND EXHIBITORS

The British Sociological Association would like to warmly thank our sponsors and exhibitors for their continued support at BSA conferences and events. The following organisations have sponsored the BSA Annual Conference 2013:

Main Conference Sponsor

SAGE
www.sagepub.co.uk

Risk, Globalisation, Climate Change and beyond Stream Sponsor

Nature Publishing Group
www.nature.com

Exhibitors

- British Sociological Association
- SAGE
- Higher Education Academy
- The British Library
- Authors Licensing & Collecting Society (ALCS)
- Ashgate Publishing
- Berghahn Books

- Combined Academic Publishers
- Cambridge University Press
- Edward Elgar Publishing
- Palgrave Macmillan
- Routledge, Taylor and Francis
- The Policy Press
- Wiley Blackwell

DELEGATE INFORMATION

REGISTRATION/HELP DESK

Staff will be available in the first floor foyer at the Grand Connaught Rooms to register delegates at the following times:

Wednesday	3 April 2013	08:30 - 17:00
Thursday	4 April 2013	08:30 - 17:00
Friday	5 April 2013	08:30 - 17:00

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

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

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

Staff will be available in the first floor foyer area at the Grand Connaught Rooms to answer any delegate queries/enquiries. Information Points are located within the Cornwall Suite (2nd floor), at the East Lift (3rd floor) and at the Central Lift (4th floor).

CONTACT AT THE CONFERENCE

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

During the conference (Wednesday 3 April - Friday 5 April) urgent messages can be left with BSA staff at the conference. The telephone number is: [+44] (0)7936 815 957.

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

BSA CONFERENCE OFFICE

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

LOCAL TRAVEL INFORMATION

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2013 is taking place at the Grand Connaught Rooms, 61-65 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5DA.

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

London Underground and Buses
Transport for London have a journey planner to assist you in making travel arrangements: visit www.tfl.gov.uk or for London travel information telephone **0843 2221234** (24 hours). Information about underground and bus routes is also available.

The London Underground connects London's rail stations to the Grand Connaught Rooms. The stations closest to the Grand Connaught Rooms are as follows:
- Holborn (Piccadilly and Central lines). Approximately a three minute walk
- Covent Garden (Piccadilly line). Approximately a five minute walk

By Taxi

We recommend that delegates use public transportation as public transport links are good and taxis in London very expensive. However, black cabs can be hailed in the street or at designated ranks situated in prominent places, including many mainline rail, Tube and bus stations. They can also be booked by telephone. If the yellow TAXI sign at the front is illuminated, the cab is available for hire.

Licensed minicabs and private hire vehicles are also available. **Transport for London** provide information See www.tfl.gov.uk/cabwise for further details.

By Car

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

Parking

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

There are only a few parking meters nearby, mainly near Lincoln's Inn Fields. The closest car park is on Parker Street off Drury Lane.

The Blue Badge scheme is the main scheme in Britain which provides special parking rights for vehicles carrying drivers or passengers with disabilities. The Blue Badge map for central London is on the London Councils website http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/

ACCOMMODATION

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

If you have not yet booked accommodation, you may wish to contact Visit London: www.visitlondon.com or telephone 08701 556 366

MEALS & REFRESHMENTS

Tea and Coffee

Refreshments will be served in the Cornwall and Crown Suites. **Please make full use of the various points to avoid queues.**

Wednesday 3 April 2013
Tea & coffee   08:30 - 09:30
Tea & coffee   11:30 - 12:00
Tea & coffee   16:00 - 16:30

Thursday 4 April 2013
Tea & coffee   08:30 - 09:30
Tea & coffee   10:30 - 11:00
Tea & coffee   15:00 - 15:30

Friday 5 April 2013
Tea & coffee   08:30 - 09:00
Tea & coffee   10:30 - 11:00
Tea & coffee   15:00 - 15:15

Lunch

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

Wednesday	3 April 2013	13:15 - 14:45
Thursday	4 April 2013	12:15 - 13:45
Friday	5 April 2013	12:15 - 13:45

Special Dietary Requirements

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

Thursday Conference Dinner

The conference dinner will take place at 20:30 in the Grand Hall. The dress code is casual.

The conference dinner must have been pre-booked by Monday 25 March 2013. On arrival at the venue, staff will check that you have booked to attend the Conference Dinner. Please check your conference booking confirmation to find out if you have registered and paid to attend the dinner.

Other Meals

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

LUGGAGE STORAGE

During the conference, free-of-charge luggage storage is provided in the Grand Connaught Rooms on the ground floor. The opening times are as follows:

Wednesday	3 April 2013	08:30 - 20:15
Thursday	4 April 2013	08:30 - 23:00
Friday	5 April 2013	08:30 - 18:00

INTERNET ACCESS

Wireless internet is available throughout the Grand Connaught Rooms enabling delegates to use their own laptops to connect to the internet. **Remember to bring your own laptop if you wish to use this facility; neither the venue nor the BSA will provide computers.** To access the wireless, connect to the Grand Connaught Rooms network. You will be asked to register.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

The Annual Members' Meeting will be held in the Edinburgh Suite at the Grand Connaught Rooms, Wednesday 3 April 2013, 13:30-14:30. All members are welcome.

Sociology and the Global Economic Crisis

Special Issue Call for Papers
Deadline for submissions: 31 August 2013

We hear it on the radio. We see it on television. We read it in the newspapers, online magazines, and blogs. We think about it on public transport and in hospital corridors; while taking children to school or queuing in supermarkets; at meetings and parties. Our imaginaries and daily experiences are saturated by the global economic crisis. Yet, to what extent are we able to translate this quotidian reality into adequate forms of knowledge? Has the crisis highlighted important limits in our sociological imagination linked either to the subdivision of our discipline or, more fundamentally, questioned the contemporary relevance of sociology as a social science?

This special issue, to be published in October 2014, invites contributions that will:

- Explore how sociology can contribute to a better understanding of (the lived experience of) the global economic crisis; and/or
- Reflect on how social processes and movements confronting the crisis can inspire a new sociological imagination.

This ambitious special edition aims to bring together contributions that:

- Bridge disciplines
- Unsettle conventions
- Cosmopolitanise epistemologies
- Renew sociology

Editorial Team
Ana C. Dinerstein, University of Bath, UK
Gregory Schwartz, University of Bath, UK
Graham Taylor, University of the West of England, Bristol, UK

The editors welcome contributions on relevant topics in any field of social science engaging with sociological research, from early career and established academics, and from those outside academia.

Queries: To discuss initial ideas or seek editorial advice, please contact the special issue editors by email on sociology.specialissue.2014@gmail.com

Full call for papers can be viewed at
http://www.britsoc.co.uk/media/48566/Global_Economic_Crisis_SOC_SI_2014_CFP.pdf

Conference Programme at a Glance

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – WEDNESDAY

Wednesday 3 April 2013

08:30 onwards	Conference Office / Registration	*1st Floor Foyer*

08:30 onwards · Conference Office / Registration · *1ˢᵗ Floor Foyer*

09:30 - 11:30 · **Paper Session 1** · *Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*

11:30 - 12:00 · Break · *Crown & Cornwall*

12:00 - 13:30 · **Paper Session 2** · *Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*

13:30 - 14:30 · Lunch · *Crown & Cornwall*
BSA Annual Members' Meeting · *Edinburgh*

14:30 - 16:00 · Welcome to the conference · *Grand Hall*
Presidential Address: John Holmwood
Presentation of the BSA's Distinguished Service to Sociology Award

16:00 - 16:30 · Break · *Crown & Cornwall*

16:30 - 18:00 · **Paper Session 3** · *Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*

18:15 - 19:15 · **Stream Plenaries** · *Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill*

19:15 - 20:15 · Publishers' Reception · *Crown & Cornwall*

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – THURSDAY

Thursday 4 April 2013

08:30 onwards	Conference Office / Registration	*1st Floor Foyer*
09:30 - 10:30	**Stream Plenaries**	*Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill*
10:30 - 11:00	Break	*Crown & Cornwall*
11:00 - 12:30	**Paper Session 4**	*Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	*Crown & Cornwall*
	Study Group Business Meetings	*Various*
	HAPS Meeting	*Durham*
13:30 – 15:00	**Paper Session 5**	*Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*
15:00 - 15:30	Break	*Crown & Cornwall*
	Poster Session	*Crown & Cornwall*
15:30 - 17:00	**Paper Session 6**	*Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*
17:15 - 18:45	**Plenary: Elijah Anderson**	*Grand Hall*
	BSA Philip Abrams Memorial Prize	
18:45	Wine Reception and Poster Prize Presentation	*Drawing Room*
20:30	Conference Dinner (pre-booked delegates only)	*Grand Hall*
	BSA/HEA National Award for Excellence in Teaching Sociology Presentation	

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE – FRIDAY

Friday 5 April 2013

08.30 onwards	Conference Office / Registration	*1st Floor Foyer*
09:00 - 10:30	**Roundtable Sessions**	*Grand Hall*
10:30 - 11:00	Break	*Crown & Cornwall*
11:00 - 12:30	**Paper Session 7**	*Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Study Group Convenors Lunch	*Crown & Cornwall* *Penthouse*
13:30 - 15:00	**Plenary: Polly Toynbee**	*Grand Hall*
15:00 - 15:15	Break	*Crown & Cornwall*
15:15 - 16:45	**Paper Session 8**	*Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria, Ampthill, Devon, Stafford, Dorset, Essex, Ulster, Empire, Cambridge, Oxford, Holborn, Durham, Derby, Denbigh*
17:00 - 18:00	**Stream Plenaries**	*Grand Hall, Edinburgh, Balmoral, Cambria*
18:00 - 19:00	Drinks Reception	*Drawing Room*
19:00	Conference Closes	

Conference Programme Grid - Wednesday 3 April 2013

				Grand Connaught Rooms					
	Crown & Cornwall	**Grand Hall**	**Edinburgh**	**Balmoral**	**Cambria**	**Ampthill**	**Devon**	**Stafford**	**Dorset**
	refreshments, posters, exhibitions	**Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Sociology of Education**	**Social Divisions / Social Identities**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Rights, Violence and Crime**	**Theory**
08:30									
09:30-11:30 Paper Session 1		Myatt, J.	Ibrahim, R.	Ray, K.	Abbas, A.	Chowbey, P.	Seymour, J.	Brooks, A.	**Understanding Finanicialisation**
		Doidge, M.	Morgan, K.	Naseem, J.	Taylor, C.	Howard, K.	Eborall, H.	Alcantara, M.	
		Tamari, T.	Ylänne, K.	Chilcott, S.	Ravaioli, P.	Cederberg, M.	Griffiths, D.	Bowstead, J.	
		Channon, A.	Nordqvist, P.S.	Rafnsdottir, G.I.	Chawla-Duggan, R.	Pande, A.	Ekberg, M.		
		Wozniak, W.	Roll Bennet, P.	Koslowski, N.		Galandini, S.	Kazimierczak, K.		
		Petersen-Wagner, R.	Stoker, R.	Gregory, S.		Jeannet, A-M.			
11:30-12:00	**Tea & Coffee**								
12:00-13:30 Paper Session 2		Horne, J.	Lucas, S.	Devadason, R.	**Classed and Gendered Identities and Behaviours in HE**	Murji, K.	Hillman, A.	Morgan, K.	Gane, N.
		Leflay, K.	Anderson, R.	Flemmen, M.		Tremlett, A.	Alo, O.	Chen, P.	Masquelier, C.
		Bellotti, E.	Wilson, S.	Koessl, G.		Halvorsrud, K.	Phellas, C.	Langley, J.	Hillyard, C.
			Moran-Ellis, J.	Pitts, F.H.		Vickers, T.		Phipps, A.	Misztal, B.
13:30-14:30	**Lunch**		**Annual Members' Meeting**						
14:30-16:00		**Presidential Address - John Holmwood**							
16:00-16:30	**Tea & Coffee**								
16:30-18:00 Paper Session 3		**Transparent Subjects**	Hu, Y.	Simbürger, E.	Brooks, R.	Bassel, L.	Spencer, I.H.	Brooks, O.	Elder-Vass, D.
			Barn, R.	Hurdley, R.	Hughes, J.	Woods, N.	Anderssen, J.	Duggan, M.	Blencowe, C.
			Skinner, T.	Thatcher, J.		Mason, W.	Baumann, P.M.	Rivas, C.	Pyyhtinen, O.
						Alderson, P.	Ellis, C.	Pain, R.	Palmisano, S.
18:15-19:15		**Stream Plenary - Social Divisions / Social Identities**	**Stream Plenary - Science and Technology Studies**	**Stream Plenary - Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Stream Plenary - Rights, Violence and Crime**	**Stream Plenary - Medicine, Health and Illness**			
19:15	**Publishers' Reception**								

Grand Connaught Rooms								
	Essex	**Ulster**	**Empire**	**Cambridge**	**Oxford**	**Holborn**	**Durham**	**Derby**	**Denbigh**
	Sociology of Religion	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2**	**Open 2**	**Open 3**	**Science and Technology Studies**	**Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption 2**	**Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space**	**Open 1**	**Open – Sociological Engagements**
08:30									
09:30-11:30 Paper Session 1	Bennett, M. Ahmet, A. Jawad, R.	Gabb, J. Charles, N. Jacobs, J. Temple-Malt, E. Parsons, J. Seehra, H.	Boudeau, C. Bradley, K. Sanghera, B. Li, Y. O'Mahoney, H.	**Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Ageing**	Wajcman, J. Morris, N. Marres, N. Markowski, M. Pearce, W. Tsouvalis, J.	Warde, A. O'Connell, R. Stamer, N. Darmon, I. Falconer, E.	Pieri, E. Oclese, C. Roth, S. Garbin, D.	Lindsay, R. Tchilingirian, J. Atkinson, W. Rooke, A. Hensby, A. Mohan, J.F.	**Workshop conducted by Elijah Anderson for Doctoral and Early Career Researchers**
11:30-12:00									
12:00-13:30 Paper Session 2	Bonney, N. Gilfillan, P. Diotallevi, L. Hjelm, T.	Harper, S. Woodthorpe, K. Brownlie, J. Letherby, G.	**Complex Post-Human Choreographies**	**Embodiment and Dementia**	Martin, P. Coveney, C. Morrison, M. Kerr, A.	**Engaging with Pornography**	**Cities, Interaction, Mobilities, Space Group Relaunch**	**New Directions in Moral Panic Studies**	**Engaging Economics**
13:30-14:30									
14:30-16:00									
16:00-16:30									
16:30-18:00 Paper Session 3	Axner, M. Schnabel, A. Lövheim, M. Morrison, I.	Faircloth, C. Edwards, R. Pilcher, J. Duncan, S.	**Sociology Outside Academia**	Henwood, F. Shirani, F. Kirkman, A.	Allgaier, J. Balmer, A. Meloni, M.	**Politics of Neoliberal Memory**	Mah, A. Weber-Newth, F. Jones, P. Iossifova, D.	**Engaging Tactics Presents Revealing Secrets [Social Life Off-Stage]**	**Engaging with the community**
18:15-19:15									
19:15									

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Conference Programme Grid - Thursday 4 April 2013

		Grand Connaught Rooms							
	Crown & Cornwall	**Grand Hall**	**Edinburgh**	**Balmoral**	**Cambria**	**Ampthill**	**Devon**	**Stafford**	**Dorset**
	(refreshments, posters, exhibitions)	**Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption**	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Sociology of Education**	**Social Divisions / Social Identities**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Rights, Violence and Crime**	**Theory**
08:30									
09:30-10:30		**Stream Plenary - Engaging the Future of Higher education**	**Stream Plenary - Theory**	**Stream Plenary - Rights, Violence and Crime**	**Stream Plenary - Sociology of Religion**	**Stream Plenary - Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption**			
10:30-11:00	**Tea & Coffee**								
11:00-12:30 Paper Session 4		Stanley, L.	Powell, C.	Sanders-McDonagh, E.	Ward, M.	Winter, A.	Cieslik, M.J.	Short, D.	Susen, S.
		Booker, M.	Seymour, J.D.	Drabble, D.	Tkacz, D.	Thomas, P.	Hyman, L.	Moon, C.	Ivkovic, M.
		Lybeck, E.	White, P.	Butler, C.	McCormack, M.	Wykes, E.	Knight, L.		Norrie, S.
		Tansel, B.	Hirsh Durrett, E.	Siebert, S.		Andrews, K.	Heinemann, T.		Voela, A.
12:30-13:30	**Lunch**								
13:30-15:00 Paper Session 5		Powers, J.	Edgley, A.	Read, H.	**Critical Pedagogy, Author/Student as producer, Humanising Pedagogies**	Akdemir, A.	Holliday, R.	Sigona, N.	Ingram, N.
		Dicks, B.C.	MacGill, F.	Einarsdottir, A.		Huynh, J.	Lewis, L.M.	Hammond, K.	Gregory, S.
		Segalla, S.	Zagel, H.	Bourkel, T.		Byrne, B.	Spiegelhalter, K.	Redhead, R.	Jordan, J.
		Purini Belem, M.		Bone, J.			Wright, K.	Sa'di, A.	Cooper, L.
15:00-15:30	**Tea & Coffee Poster Presentations**								
15:30-17:00 Paper Session 6		Griffin, B.	Formby, E.	Simms, M.	Boliver, V.	Sanchez Taylor, J.	Robinson, J.	Ray, L.	McGovern, P.
		De Boise, S.	Moreno, A	Geelan, T.	Waller, R.	Bennett, C.	Tubaro, P.	Walby, S.	Krause, M.
		Williams, B.	Wright, H.	Nissim, G.	Wakeling, P.	Thomas, M.	Porter, T.	Radu, C.	Melldahl, A.
		Crawford, G.	Temple-Malt, E.	Salatova, A.		Charles, N.	Jarvie, R.	Dona, G.	Romero Reche, A.
17:15-18:45		**Plenary - Elijah Anderson**							
18:45	**Wine Reception & Conference Dinner**								

	Essex	Ulster	Empire	Cambridge	Oxford	Holborn	Durham	Derby	Denbigh
	Grand Connaught Rooms								
	Sociology of Religion	**Open 2**	**Sociology of Education 2**	**Social Divisions / Social Identities 2**	**Science and Technology Studies**	**Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption 2**	**Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space**	**Open 1**	**Open – Publishing Special Events**
		Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2	**Methodological Innovations**		**Theory 2**		**Open 2**		
08:30									
09:30-10:30									
10:30-11:00									
11:00-12:30 Paper Session 4	Rush, S. Strhan, A. Snowdon, R. Collins-Mayo, S.	**New Directions in the Sociology of Ageing**	Muddiman, E. Bourne, M. Sullivan, A.	Friedman, S. Waller, R. Mountford, V. Waller, R.	Faulkner, A. Reubi, D. Davis, C. Hogarth, S.	Hearn, J.S. Donoghue, J.	Moles, K. Mettenberger, T. Taylor, Y.	Foster, J.A. Woodiwiss, J. Vdovichenko, L.	**Journal Publishing: Tips & Pitfalls**
12:30-13:30									
13:30-15:00 Paper Session 5		Elliott, J. O'Reilly, K. Amini, E. Meersohn Schmidt, C.	**Archival Research in Sociological Inquiries and Beyond**	Morrin, K. Phillips, I. Olanditi, A. Gardner, M.	Ozieranski, P. Pavone, V. Lee, W. Moore, G.	Scott, A. Appleford, K. Visanich, V. Savitri, D.	Moore, N. Alden, S. Stiewe, M. Belton-Chevallier, L.	**The Unhappy Divorce of Psychoanalysis and US Sociology**	**Peer Reviewing: Tips & Pitfalls**
15:00-15:30									
15:30-17:00 Paper Session 6	Feder, S. Rountree, K. Roman, R. Khimani, Z.	Knight, A. Palmer, V. Brown, S. Lin, T-Y.	Hammersley, M. Na, J.N. Dean, J. Mahony, N.	De Lima, P.J.F. Lumsden, K. Kustatscher, M.	Brock, T. Bouzanis, C. Shuker, L. Cruickshank, J.	Rees, T. Macbeth, J. Yalcin, C.	**Social Class in Later Life**	Peacock, M. Richards, B. Beedell, P.	**Sociology Journal SAGE Prize 2012** Yeomans, H. Smart, C.
17:15-18:45									
18:45-20:15									

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Conference Programme Grid - Friday 5 April 2013

		Grand Connaught Rooms							
	Crown & Cornwall	**Grand Hall**	**Edinburgh**	**Balmoral**	**Cambria**	**Ampthill**	**Devon**	**Stafford**	**Dorset**
		Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption	**Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Work, Employment and Economic Life**	**Sociology of Education**	**Social Divisions / Social Identities**	**Medicine, Health and Illness**	**Rights, Violence and Crime**	**Theory**
08:30	**Registration**								
09:00-10:30		**Roundtable Sessions**							
10:30-11:00	**Tea & Coffee**								
11:00-12:30 Paper Session 7			Johnson, P.	Ressia, S.	Burke, C.	Scott, S.	Kuti, B.	Wilson, A.	Abrahams, J.
			Markowiiz, M.	Bloch, A.	Delay, C.	Chen, M-H.	Almeida, J.	Karamanidou, L.	Blood, K.
			Sarre, S.	Porter, J.	Snee, H.	Hammond, N.	Stevenson, F.A.	White, L.	Ingram, N.
				Dutt, M.		Pilcher, K.		Atile, J.	Garratt, L.
12:30-13:30	**Lunch**								
13:30 – 15:00		**Plenary - Polly Toynbee**							
15:00-15:15	**Tea & Coffee**								
15:15-16:45 Paper Session 8		Hand, M.	Viry, G.	Daguerre, A.	Addison, M.	Roth, S.	Aranda, K.	Bratu, R.	Varriale, S.
		Brienza, C.	Latifi, T.	Joynes, V.	Papapolydorou, M.	Karepova, M.	Lian, O.	Nelson, A.	Palme, M.
		Nikoghosyan, N.	Pustulka, P.	Cohen, R.		Hutchinson, E.	Matthews, C.	Audu, A.	Law, A.
		Shin, V.		Wu, P.		Jackson, S.	Hiadzi, R.A.	Ernst, F.A.	Burton, S.
16:45-17:00									
17:00-18:00		**Stream Plenary - Theory**	**Stream Plenary - Families, Relationships, Lifecourse**	**Stream Plenary - Risk, Globalisation, Climate Change and Beyond**	**Stream Plenary - Sociology of Education**				
18:00-19:00	**Drinks Reception**								

				Grand Connaught Rooms					
	Essex	**Ulster**	**Empire**	**Cambridge**	**Oxford**	**Holborn**	**Durham**	**Derby**	**Denbigh**
	Sociology of Religion	Families, Relationships, Lifecourse 2	Methodological Innovations	Risk, Globalisation, Climate Change and Beyond	Theory 2	Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption 2	Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption 3	Open 1	Open - Sociological Engagements
							Medicine, Health and Illness 2		Open - Publishing Special Event
08:30									
09:00-10:30									
10:30-11:00									
11:00-12:30 Paper Session 7	Magout, M.	McCarthy, J.	Wills, W.	Skillington, T.	Demir, I.	Kadar Satat, G.	Goodheart, C.	**Scenes, Interaction Forms and Complex Wholes**	**Engaging Quantitative Methods**
	Kettell, S.	Kerr, J.	Murtell, J.	Zhang, J.	Bhambra, G.K.	Thurnell-Read, T.	Mandroane, I.D.		
	Kaden, T.	Mitchell, G.	Robinson, N.	Morley, J.	Mayblin, L.	Nelson, A.			
			Garrett, D.	Paddock, J.	Dinerstein, A.C.				
			Sibanda, F.						
12:30-13:30									
13:30-15:00									
15:00-15:15									
15:15-16:45 Paper Session 8	Arat. A.	Harding, S.	Blackwell, L.	Butler, C.	Kemp, S.	Corvo, P.	**When I close my eyes… Presenting a different mode of attention to the urban space through the senses**	Bondi, L.	**Open Access Q & A**
	Lewicki, G.	Bennett, M.	Katz, A.	Spurling, N.	Poutanen, S.	Brombin, A.		Carabine, J.	
	Ulker, O.	Datoo, A.	Bask, M.	Yates, L.	Booth, J.	Androulaki, M.		Walsh, J	
			Crow, G.	Markusson, N.	Bassani, J.C.	Rek-Wozniak, M.			
16:45-17:00									
17:00-18:00									
18:00-19:00									

PLENARY

Wednesday 3 April 2013, 14:30
Grand Hall

Professor John Holmwood

Sociology's 'Moments':
Democracy, Expertise and the Market

In this address, I reflect on the possible consequences of a neo-liberal knowledge regime for the organisation and future(s) of sociology as a discipline. I do so by considering different 'moments' in the development of sociology, with the present moment constituting a particular threat to the discipline. I shall suggest that sociology takes its character from moments of *democratisation* and their consolidation. In this context, I argue that there are three moments with particular significance for the development of sociology and its 'self-understanding'. These are the emergence of the idea of the social self and its association with the development of 'publics' from the late 19th century through to the 1920s; the institutionalisation of reform through the development of the welfare state and the rise of professional sociology especially in the post-1945 period; and the disavowal of professionalism and the articulation of critical sociologies aligned with new social movements in the 1960s and 1970s. Finally, I shall suggest that the dominance of neo-liberal public policy since the late 1970s has sought to replace 'publics' with 'markets'. This has created significant problems for sociology as a discipline, problems that are likely to become yet more acute now that public policy is applied systematically to the core site of the production of sociological knowledge, namely, the university itself.

Professor John Holmwood joined the School of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Nottingham as Professor in Sociology in October 2009 from the University of Birmingham where he was Professor of Sociology and Head of Department.

John was an undergraduate in Social and Political Sciences at the University of Cambridge and was a Teaching Assistant in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles, before returning to study for a PhD at the University of Cambridge. His first post was in the newly-formed Department of Sociology at the University of Tasmania in Australia (1978-80), before joining the Department of Sociology at the University of Edinburgh where he was Director of the Graduate School in Social Sciences and Professor of Sociological Theory. In January 2000 he joined the University of Sussex where he was Professor of Sociology and Dean of the School of Social Sciences and Cultural Studies. John is President of the British Sociological Association and a fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences.

John is a co-founder of the Campaign for the Public University. He is editor of *A Manifesto for the Public University* (Bloomsbury 2011) and blogs regularly on higher education issues for the Campaign for the Public University Research Blogs, Open Democracy, Sociology and the Cuts, and Universities in Crisis.

Chair: Rose Barbour, The Open University

Professor Elijah Anderson

The Iconic Ghetto: A Reference Point for the New American Colour Line

The black ghetto has become a major icon in American society and culture, and as such, it has also become an important source of stereotype, prejudice, and discrimination. From the days of slavery through the Civil Rights period, black people have occupied a caste-like status in American society. Today, despite the progressive changes wrought by the racial incorporation process of the 1960s and 1970s, the colour line persists—albeit in a new, emergent form—in everyday life. Many blacks now reside in exclusive neighbourhoods formerly off-limits to them, and their children attend formerly white schools. These black people work in a wider range of occupations than ever—not simply in menial positions, but in professional positions in which black people have rarely appeared before, including as doctors, lawyers, professors, corporate executives and major elected officials. But as black people have become increasingly more visible throughout society, dilemmas and contradictions of status have also become more common. The institutional black ghetto is persistent, and it conditions many Americans to think that the black person's "place" is most often in the ghetto, not in middle-class society. Thus, whites and others often associate black individuals with the iconic ghetto, burdening them with a deficit of credibility that on occasion manifests in acts of acute disrespect reminiscent of America's racial past. Among themselves black people call such incidents "nigger moments," and generally interpret them as deeply racist attempts to put them back in their place. These moments of acute disrespect based on race and the black ghetto as a concrete point of reference constitute the present-day American colour line.

Professor Elijah Anderson is the William K. Lanman, Jr. Professor of Sociology at Yale University. He is one of the leading urban ethnographers in the United States. His publications include *Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and the Moral Life of the Inner City* (1999), winner of the Komarovsky Award from the Eastern Sociological Society; *Streetwise: Race, Class, and Change in an Urban Community* (1990), winner of the American Sociological Association's Robert E. Park Award for the best published book in the area of urban sociology; and the classic sociological work, *A Place on the Corner: A Study of Black Street Corner Men* (1978; 2nd ed. 2003). Dr. Anderson's most recent ethnographic work, *The Cosmopolitan Canopy: Race and Civility in Everyday Life*, was published by W.W. Norton in 2011. His

honours include, most recently, the Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award from the American Sociological Association.

Chair: Professor John Holmwood, University of Nottingham

British Sociological Association
Philip Abrams Memorial Prize

Nominees 2013

Leah Bassel
Refugee Women: Beyond Gender Versus Culture
Routledge
978-0-415-60360-7

Sam Frankel
Children, Morality and Society
Palgrave Macmillan
978-0-230-28426-5

Alice Mah
Industrial Ruination, Community and Place: Landscapes and Legacies of Urban Decline
University of Toronto Press
978-1-4426-1357-7

Christina Scharff
Repudiating Feminism: Young Women in a Neoliberal World
Ashgate Publishing
978-1-4094-1030-0

Claire Blencowe
Biopolitical Experience: Foucault, Power and Positive Critique
Palgrave Macmillan
978-0-230-30329-4

Suzanne Hall
City, Street and Citizen: The measure of the ordinary
Routledge
978-0-415-68865-9

Noortje Marres
Material Participation: Technology, the Environment and Everyday Publics
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Jenny Byrne
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BSA Auto/Biography Study Group
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Niall Hanlon
Masculinities, Care and Equality: Identity and Nurture in Men's Lives
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Mark McCormack
The Declining Significance of Homophobia: How Teenage Boys are Redefining Masculinity and Heterosexuality
Oxford University Press
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Darren Thiel
Builders: Class, gender and ethnicity in the construction industry
Routledge
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Simon Darnell
Sport for Development and Peace: A Critical Sociology
Bloomsbury Academic
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Simon Harding
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Theresa McShane
Blades, Blood and Bandages: The Experiences of People Who Self-Injure
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Kathryn Wheeler
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Marian Duggan
Queering Conflict: Examining Lesbian and Gay Experiences of Homophobia in Northern Ireland
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Everyday Spirituality: Social and Spatial Worlds of Enchantment
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Sally Sales
Adoption, Family and the Paradox of Origins: A Foucauldian History
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The Cosmopolitanization of Science: Stem Cell Governance in China
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British Sociological Association
Philip Abrams Memorial Prize

Shortlist 2013
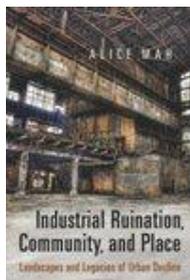
Alice Mah

Industrial Ruination, Community & Place: Landscapes and Legacies of Urban Decline

University of Toronto Press ~ 978-1-4426-1357-7
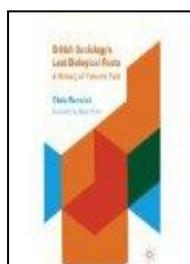
Chris Renwick

**British Sociology's Lost Biological Roots: A History of Futures Past**

Palgrave Macmillan ~ 978-0-230-35616-0

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Repudiating Feminism: Young Women in a Neoliberal World

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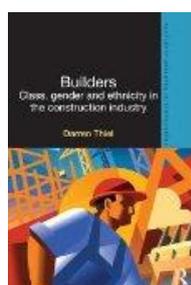
Darren Thiel

Builders: Class, gender and ethnicity in the construction industry

Routledge ~ 978-0-415-68864-2

PLENARY

Friday 5 April 2013, 13:30
Grand Hall

Polly Toynbee

Hard Times

Polly Toynbee is a columnist for *The Guardian*. She was formerly BBC social affairs editor, columnist and associate editor of *The Independent*, co-editor of *The Washington Monthly* and a reporter and feature writer for *The Observer*.

Chair: Laurie Taylor, *Thinking Allowed,* BBC Radio 4

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 3 April 2013, 18:15 - 19:15
Grand Hall

Social Divisions / Social Identities Stream

Social Class

Speakers:
Professor Mike Savage (London School of Economics)
Professor Fiona Devine (University of Manchester)
Professor Mark Taylor (University of York)

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 3 April 2013, 18:15 - 19:15
Edinburgh Suite

Science and Technology Studies Stream

Engaging in Public Engagement in Science

Many STS scholars and medical sociologists are actively involved in public engagement (PE) activities while at the same time offering insightful critique of the place of PE in the contemporary practices of both science and social science. This plenary will consider what spaces are created by and for sociologists in this heterogeneous set of practices that comprise public engagement and examine what this means for how PE events and activities are shaped, enacted and interpreted. It will draw reflexively on a range of experience with diverse PE projects relating to biobanks, stem cell research and e-health data to examine the ambivalent position of sociologists and sociological inquiry within these. A key concern will be the extent to which sociologists working in PE can maintain critical approaches and challenge contemporary science-public relations.

This fits with key conference theme of engaging sociology, exploring key practices and experiences of public engagement and their implications for the discipline as well as the public sphere.

Sarah Cunningham-Burley is Professor of Medical and Family Sociology in the Division of Community Health Sciences at the University of Edinburgh. She is Co-Director, Centre for Research on Families and Relationships and is Co-ordinator of Postgraduate teaching on Qualitative Methods and the Sociology of Health and Illness.

Sarah is a member of the Human Genetics Commission, the UK Government's advisory body on new developments in human genetics and their impacts. She chairs the Database Monitoring Group and is also an HGC representative on the National DNA Database Strategy Board.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 3 April 2013, 18:15 - 19:15
Balmoral Suite

Work, Employment and Economic Life Stream

Youth in Crisis

Unemployed, in debt and no end in sight of recession, the picture looks bleak for those leaving school, college or university today. In Britain, the removal of EMA and the introduction of student fees means

the potential of education to provide a route to a satisfactory future has fallen away, state support is shrinking and the few jobs that are available in the triple dip recession - short term service work, temping and interning - do little to generate a sense of comfort, certainty and belonging. Meanwhile, in the Eurocrisis zone, the young Spanish and Greek precariat march and protest and with youth unemployment at 55% in Spain and 53% in Greece, the generational differences are stark. And in the colleges and universities of East Asia, Chinese, Indian and Malaysian students learn high-tech skills they apply to low-wage work: a new kind of proletariat servicing global software corporations. Who'd be the young in Europe now? In this plenary we have invited a panel of speakers from academia, policy and the 3rd sector to discuss how young people are confronting and finding a place in the world.

Dr Melanie Simms (Warwick Business School) is an Associate Professor at Industrial Relations at Warwick. Her recent work has focused on the challenge of youth unemployment and the quality of work available to young people. Melanie has coordinated an ESRC series seminar on precarious employment and is currently working with colleagues on a UnionLearn funded research project looking at youth unemployment in the UK that will submit a final report in Spring 2013.

Ms Charlotte Hill (Chief Executive of UKYouth Charity) UK Youth is a charity dedicated to supporting young people. The charity was founded in February 1911 and has over 100 years experience of delivering innovative non-formal learning to young people, reaching over 750,000 young people through regional associations each year. Charlotte has joined UKYouth in 2008 and became Chief Executive in 2010. She has previously worked as Parliamentary Advisor for the national UK charity the NSPCC.

Dr Martin Allen (NUT) has been a school teacher and NUT official/activist for 30 years and taught economics in sixth form until July 2012 He is currently a part-time lecturer at Greenwich University School of Education.

Professor Patrick Ainley (Greenwich University) is a professor of Professor of Training and Education at Greenwich University and has recently published two books related to youth training and employment. (2011) Lost Generation? New strategies for youth and education. Continuum Publishing; and Ainley, P., and Allen, M. (2013) The Great Reversal. Young People, Education and Employment in a Declining Economy. Radicaled Press. http://www.radicaled.wordpress.com

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 3 April 2013, 18:15 - 19:15
Cambria Suite

Rights, Violence and Crime Stream

Gender, Violence and the Sociological Imagination

This VAWSG stream-plenary session will examine and discuss how we can best engage others with our sociological messages, to most effectively tackle the social problem of gendered violence. There has been a recent focus in the media on celebrity cases and on teen dating violence. What impact does this have on the public imagination? And -as befitting the conference theme - how best can we engage sociology in addressing these and other issues relating to our changing world, such as internet-based violence, so that in turn we can engage the public in sociological research? This stream will analyse how, and whether, sociology has responded to the challenge and what we can do in the future to maximise and measure the impact of violence against women research, in the light also of the way VAW research is being considered in the ref as case studies. In particular, papers will examine policy, media and public representations and discourses of the impact of gendered violence research and the potentially antagonistic interdependence among four types of sociological knowledge: professional, critical, policy, and public, that may affect these.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Wednesday 3 April 2013, 18:15 - 19:15
Ampthill Suite

Medicine, Health and Illness Stream

The Sick Role in a Consumer Society

One of Talcott Parsons's greatest contributions to sociology was his recognition that medicine was a system for the social control of deviance. This was expressed in his concept of the 'sick role', which is one of the bedrock ideas of medical sociology. Through this, he explores the mutual obligations of doctor and patient, where patients are subjected to a 'soft' mode of social control in exchange for demonstrating their compliance with the medical regimen. Such a mode of understanding sits uncomfortably alongside the consumerist models of health care that have become increasingly influential since the 1960s. These present medicine as just another marketable service, to be chosen by users to sustain their personal goals without reference to the collectivity. As such, the case for collective provision of health care is fatally weakened. This presentation will consider the fate of the sick role and its implications for the policy confusion that surrounds contemporary health care. Should we be providing health care – or other social benefits – and asking nothing in return?

Professor Robert Dingwall is a consulting sociologist and part-time professor at Nottingham Trent University. He has written widely in the sociologies of medicine, law and science, particularly on issues around professions, work and organizations. He has also contributed to the literature on qualitative research methods and research ethics.

Chair: Chris Yuill

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 4 April 2013, 09:30 - 10:30
Grand Hall

The Open Stream Plenary

Engaging the Future of Higher Education

A Roundtable with **Dame Janet Finch (Chair, Main Panel C, REF 2014)**, **Andrew McGettigan (author of The Great University Gamble, freelance researcher and blogger at Critical Education (andrewmcgettigan.org)** and **Adrian Alsop (Director of Research, Partnerships and International Directorate, ESRC)**

The higher education environment is in the process of significant change – the shift from public funding to student fees, the entry of for-profit providers, the accentuation of the impact agenda. This session will discuss the implications for sociology and the wider social sciences.

Chair: John Holmwood

STREM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 4 April 2013, 09:30 - 10:30
Edinburgh Suite

Theory Stream

Fractured Globalisation: Historic Empires and Contemporary Nation-States

Globalization has been steadily increasing over the last few centuries but it has never been a singular, transnational process. It has always been fractured. Modern empires spanned the globe but segmentally, each with a distinct imperial sphere of interest partially separated from the others and often in conflict. The first half of the 20th century saw a notably fractured and violent phase of global expansion through two world wars and the Great Depression. The second half saw the decline of empires but as the nation-state became globalized, fracturing was now by (mostly peaceful) nation-states. This represents an enduring tension between political power relations which take inherently authoritative and territorially-confined forms versus economic (and to some extent ideological) power relations which are more diffuse, unbounded, and transnational. Anyone studying globalization must treat it as an expanding but fractured process.

Professor Michael Mann is Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles

Discussants: Gurminder K. Bhambra and Jonathan Hearn

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 4 April 2013, 09:30 - 10:30
Balmoral Suite

Rights, Violence and Crime Stream

Activist Academia

The theme 'Engaging Sociology' is one that strongly reflects much of the work undertaken by the Rights Study Group. With an international membership in various activist and practitioner fields working on broad spectrums of human rights and wider rights related issues, the group has been at the forefront of engaging Sociology and continues to expand. Importantly, the Group has been forthcoming in developing publications and conferences aimed at Engaging Sociology from rights based perspectives. These have included a special edition (edited by the Group's convenors and with contributions from members) on the Sociology of Rights in the International Journal of Human Rights, published also as an edited collection which focussed specifically on new engagements in the field, and notably a further special edition in the BSA's journal Sociology.

Reflecting the conference theme, this plenary will expand on rights based perspectives to consider a number of topical issues affecting contemporary society, namely in the areas of asylum, violence, marginalisation and rights of children and indigenous peoples. The plenary aims also to encourage critical reflection on the challenges to these in terms of implementation of policy and practice, particularly under the current national and international political climate. It aims to open debate and engagement on the benefits and limitations of Sociological research in rights based areas.

Specifically it will discuss and encourage learning from the field of Anthropology in relation to rights based approaches, as well as activism more generally. This will develop these focuses by inviting researchers from wider critical areas related to Social Science:

Chair: Dr. Damien Short, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 4 April 2013, 09:30 - 10:30
Cambria Suite

Sociology of Religion Stream

Sociological Engagement with Religion in a Contemporary Society

Professor Barker will give an illuminating talk on the role of sociology of religion in engaging public debates about minority religions and religion in contemporary society in general, using examples from her own wealth of experience. This will be followed by a question-and-answer session. The stream-plenary will showcase an internationally-respected scholar and ensure that religion is at the forefront of discussions on 'engaging sociology'.

Professor Emerita Eileen Barker of the London School of Economics has a wealth of experience in the field of Sociology of Religion. Her main research interest is 'cults', 'sects' and new religious movements, and the social reactions to which they give rise; but since 1989 she has also been investigating changes in the religious situation in post-communist countries. She has over 300 publications (translated into 27 different languages), which include the award-winning *The Making of a Moonie: Brainwashing or Choice?* and *New Religious Movements: A Practical Introduction*. In the late 1980s, with the support of the British Government and mainstream Churches, she founded INFORM, a charity based at the LSE which provides information about minority religions that is as accurate, objective and up-to-date as possible. She is a frequent advisor to governments, other official bodies and law-enforcement agencies around the world; and is the only non-American to have been elected President of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. In 2000 she was the recipient of the American Academy of Religion's Martin E. Marty Award for the Public Understanding of Religion.

Chair: Dr Abby Day, Chair, BSA Sociology of Religion Study Group

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Thursday 4 April 2013, 09:30 - 10:30
Ampthill Suite

Culture, Media, Sport and Consumption Stream

Sport for All and the Life Course

Concern has been expressed in recent writings that sport sociologists have a low profile in public debates and thereby little influence in the world of sport. There is a rich tradition of sporting events and feats of athletic excellence drawing the attention of writers and film-makers. There are several aspects of sport which sport sociologists can address to raise the profile of their discipline and influence debates or sport practices. One such area is sport participation – how it comes about in individual biographies but also across social groups, the cultural and social meanings of doing it, its deeper discursive underpinnings, how these intersect with political and economic projects and, lastly, its potential as a vector of social change and social mobility.

The London Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012 subscribed to the 'Sport for All' ideal. Yet the claim and belief that such sporting events, designed to showcase elite performance, can also increase sport participation among the wider population must be examined. Considerable resources are expended setting up initiatives designed to inspire people to take up some form of physical activity, and the belief that sport can inspire people to reorganize their lives to make space for exercise programmes is undimmed, despite the evidence that practicing sport remains the preserve of a minority.

Sport participation is not a precise act. It is a process, therefore time-bound, which involves a range of transformations – *inter alia* psychological and physical – which carry greater or lesser legitimacy

depending on one's position in the life course and on one's social location. It is not necessarily a continuous or linear process and it is not a question of individual motivation. What do you call what you're doing? Is it sport or is it physical activity or exercise? Does it matter or does the category itself reflect social location? What methodologies do we have at our disposal to capture the time-bound, life course, nature of sport participation? What theoretical tools do we have to connect sport participation, changing orientations to the body and its functioning, social change and wider political projects?

Emmanuelle Tulle (Glasgow Caledonian University)
Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour - Reconstructing the Whole Life Course

Physical activity recommendations and the prevention of sedentary behaviour represent the new weaponry in the fight against ill-health throughout the life course and more recently in later life. Rest is no longer an option at any point in the life course. This paper will interrogate the discursive tensions to which the turn to exercise in later life is giving rise by bringing together theoretical insights from the sociologies of the body, sport and ageing. Three key questions will frame the presentation: 1. Is categorical precision (between sport and physical activity, or between physical activity and sedentary behaviour) significant? 2. Are older bodies endowed with physical capital and, if so, of what kind? And 3. What are the conditions that enable the lifelong incorporation of the disposition to exercise?

Cassandra Phoenix & Noreen Orr (University of Exeter Medical School)
Responding to Stories of Ageing and Physical Activity: A Life Course Approach

The theoretical possibilities and limitations of understanding ageing as a biographical event have gained increasing attention in recent years. Examples of this work occupy fertile space at the intersection between sport sociology and social gerontology. This presentation will extend this analytical interest by moving beyond narrative accounts of physical activity in older age, to focus instead on what stories might do to and for the people who listen to them. To examine this, focus group data from different age groups will be critically discussed. The discussion will highlight the varied responses to the stories told by physically active older adults and the implications this can have for lay perspectives of the time-bound, life course, nature of sport participation.
This presentation forms part of the Moving Stories project, funded by the ESRC (RES-061-30-000551)
www.ecehh.org/publication/moving-stories

Chair: John Horne

STREM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 5 April 2013, 17:00 - 18:00
Grand Hall

Theory Stream

Sociology Engaging with European Democracy

Can we talk meaningfully about democracy at the European level? This talk examines the failure of sociology, and British sociology in particular, to engage until recently with the process of European integration, moving on to discuss the very substantial work in this area in the past ten years or so and focussing in particular on the question of European democracy.

Professor William Outhwaite is Professor of Sociology at Newcastle University, having recently moved from the University of Sussex where he was Professor of Sociology in the School of Social Sciences and Cultural Studies at Sussex, and where he taught and supervised postgraduates since 1973. He has been Deputy editor of Sociology, Editor of Current Sociology and is on various editorial boards, including the European Journal of Social Theory. He has published very widely, and supervised many research students, in the philosophy of social science, social theory, political sociology and the sociology of knowledge. Among his many influential books are New Philosophies of Social Science, Habermas. A Critical Introduction, and European Society; he recently co-edited The Sage Handbook of Social Science Methodology. He is currently working on social change in Europe since 1989, supported by a Leverhulme major research fellowship.

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 5 April 2013, 17:00-18:00
Edinburgh Suite

Families, Relationships, Lifecourse Stream

Family Relationships and the Making of Emotional Capitalism

This stream-plenary offers an opportunity to explore shifting intersections between public and private and the ways in which capitalism has transformed intimacy and emotional patterns. Contemporary preoccupations with social and emotional skills, and evaluative approaches towards personal relationships (happiness indexes, couple counselling and the burgeoning self help industry).

Chair: Yvette Taylor

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 5 April 2013, 17:00 - 18:00
Balmoral Suite

Risk, Globalisation, Climate Change and Beyond Stream

Sustainable Consumption Without "Behaviour Change": shifting the social organisation, coordination and patterns of everyday practices.

Changing 'consumer behaviour' has become increasingly popular shorthand for the challenge of tackling the resource-intensity of consumption in the context of concerns over climate change and environmental sustainability. This paper challenges this emergent orthodoxy, arguing that 'behaviour change' significantly narrows understandings of consumption and diverts analytically attention away from the key mechanisms that shape patterns of consumption. Instead, and drawing on insights from the ESRC co-funded Sustainable Practices Research Group, it is argued that if we are to tackle 'consumption' attention needs to be paid to the social organisation, forms of coordination and patterning of everyday practices.

Professor Dale Southerton is Professor of Sociology at the University of Manchester. He is also Director of the Sustainable Practices Research Group (SPRG) funded by ESRC, DEFRA & The Scottish Government and Research Director for The Sustainable Consumption Institute.

Chair: Chris Shaw

STREAM PLENARY EVENTS

Friday 5 April 2013, 17:00 - 18:00
Cambria Suite

Sociology of Education Stream

Three Generations of Racism: Black Middle Class Children and Schooling

Speaker: Professor Stephen Ball, Institute of Education, London.

Chair: Richard Waller

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

Wednesday 3 April 2013
13:30 - 14:30
Edinburgh Suite, Grand Connaught Rooms

Chairperson: Dr Judith Burnett, Chair of the BSA Council

The Annual Members' Meeting is the principal mechanism by which members can register their views on services and strategy within the British Sociological Association (BSA). It is also an opportunity to discuss matters concerning the state of the discipline more widely.

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

All members are welcome

Journal Publishing: Tips and Pitfalls

Thursday 4 April 11:00-12:30   *Denbigh Suite*

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

Peer Reviewing: Tips and Pitfalls

Thursday 4 April 13:30-15:00   *Denbigh Suite*

The peer review process lies at the heart of academic activity – playing a key role in the allocation and evaluation of research grants and the dissemination of research findings. Learning how to review is therefore an important element of becoming an academic. In this session we explore the process of peer reviewing articles submitted for publication in journals.

Sociology Journal SAGE Prize Winners 2012: An Audience with Henry Yeomans and Carol Smart

Thursday 4 April 15:30-17:00   *Denbigh Suite*

The SAGE Prize for Innovation and/or Excellence is awarded annually to one paper selected from each of the four BSA journals published by SAGE. In 2012, the *Sociology* prize was awarded to joint winners for their exceptional contributions to the journal, Henry Yeomans and Carol Smart.

Sociology is hosting this special event to celebrate the outstanding success in being awarded this prestigious prize and to celebrate the achievements of all who have contributed to the journal in 2012. The session will begin with papers from the 2012 Prize Winners:

Henry Yeomans, *University of Leeds*
What did the British Temperance Movement Accomplish? Attitudes to Alcohol, the Law and Moral Regulation

Carol Smart, *University of Manchester*
Families, Secrets and Memories

The paper presentations will be followed by refreshments and an opportunity to meet the Editors and to talk to the prize winning authors in more detail in a relaxed setting.

The session will also include an announcement of the 2013 prize winner.

Open Access Publishing: Q & A

Friday 5 April 15:15-16:45   *Denbigh Suite*

Open Access publishing has been the subject of much discussion of late. The Government has a stated aim to increase access to research and new policies from Research Councils UK mandating Open Access publication come into force as of 1 April 2013. We do not yet know all the ways in which these policies will affect research publication, journals, BSA members and the BSA. However, we are doing our best to stay informed of the developments and to track the effects.

As these policies come into force from 1 April 2013, authors with RCUK funding will have to consider their publication methods. This will mean new conversations within departments, with publishers and with co-authors. Do you have to publish Open Access – do you want to? Will you pay an article processing charge (Gold model) or will you opt for the Green model? How does the Article Processing Charge (APC) get made and who pays it? Does it change the submission/peer review process? What licensing are you comfortable with? These and many more questions will become important for researchers over the next 12 months as articles are accepted.

We cannot promise to have all the answers, but our panel will do its best to answer your questions and to listen to your concerns, suggestions and experiences. This session will contribute to the information the BSA will provide for its' members and authors in future.

All Queries Welcome

Consult the Editors

Throughout Conference   *Crown Suite*

The Editors of the 4 BSA journals will be available to speak to delegates throughout the conference. Maybe you have an idea for a paper you are developing, or maybe you would like more detail about the aims and scope of one of the journals. You may wish to browse some previous issues of the journals and see what has been recently published. If so, come along to the BSA journals exhibition to have a chat in the Crown Room on the 2nd floor. Specific times when the editors are available will be posted at the BSA exhibition stand and on the notice board at the registration desk.

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

Throughout Conference   *Crown Suite*

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

PUBLISHERS' RECEPTION

Wednesday 3 April 2013 19:15 - 20:15
Crown and Cornwall Suites

Everyone welcome

Exhibitors

The publishers' exhibition is located in the Crown and Cornwall Suites. Stand staff will be available to speak to delegates for the duration of the conference.

Exhibitors include:

- British Sociological Association
- SAGE (Main Conference Sponsor)
- The Higher Education Academy
- The British Library
- Authors Licensing & Collecting Society (ALCS)
- Ashgate Publishing
- Berghahn Books
- Combined Academic Publishers
- Cambridge University Press
- Edward Elgar Publishing
- Palgrave Macmillan
- Routledge/ Taylor and Francis
- The Policy Press
- Wiley Blackwell

Poster Presentations

Posters will be displayed in the **Crown & Cornwall Suites** for the duration of the conference. Presenters will be available during the scheduled timeslot on **Thursday 4 April at 15:00-15:30** to discuss their work. Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.

Poster Presentation Prize

A prize will be awarded for the poster which best communicates its aims, methods, findings and conclusions. All delegates are encouraged to cast a vote during the Thursday poster session. Voting slips can be found with the delegate name badges.
The winners will be announced on Thursday evening at the drinks reception before the conference dinner.

POSTER 1

Abrahams, J., Ingram, N.   *University of Bristol*

Using Self-representational Model-making to Engage Working-class Young People in Reflections on Identity and Education

This poster presents the findings of two research projects focused on social-class, education and identity. One was a study of young working-class men in two schools in Belfast and the other a study of working-class local students in Bristol. Both projects used an innovative visual method to explore issues of identity in a sensitive way. Participants were asked to create plasticine models that represented their identity in relation to their home and educational contexts. They were then interviewed about their models and given the opportunity to talk about themselves. This particular method promoted a reflective engagement with the topic and the results highlight the sophisticated and nuanced ways in which working-class young people negotiate their identity in relation to their home and educational contexts. Some reported an almost switching of dispositions as they moved between the different contexts while others described a process of transformation as the educational context began to exert more influence on their lives. Others had difficulties in managing the conflicting expectations of the two contexts. A Bourdieusian analytical approach was employed in both projects. Through viewing the contexts as fields that structure dispositions, we consider the development and transformation of the young peoples' dispositions in relation to multiple fields promoting a dynamic conceptualisation of habitus. Such depth of analysis was enabled due to the particular method employed. Identity is complex and participants often find it hard to discuss. Thus this poster also serves to illustrate the benefits of such a fun, unique and useful method.

POSTER 2

Adams, M.   *University of Brighton*

Denying Responsibility for Environmental Problems: Visualising the Social and Psychological Dimensions

Government departments, non-governmental organizations, media outlets, pressure groups, celebrities and publicly prominent individuals are increasingly involved in attempting to persuade us why and how environmental crises, such as climate change, deforestation and peak oil, are a collective consequence of our everyday practices and related (in)activity. Yet there is growing awareness that, even though psychological knowledge has been embraced enthusiastically by policy makers in recent years, we are no closer to finding collective solutions to the range of ecological threats we now face. The application of psychology in this area is still based largely on cognitive behaviourism. Subsequently there is now a turn to other areas, in both psychology and sociology, in attempt to deepen and widen our understanding of the dynamics involved in complex responses to awareness of human-induced ecological degradation. Psychoanalysis, as a primary example of a 'depth psychology', is arguably well positioned to offer insights regarding the affective, irrational and hidden dimension of motivations to act (or not) in particular ways, missed by those approaches dominating the applied field. Yet sociology is needed to frame the ways in which denial and defence mechanisms are narratively framed, socially organized, validated or contested. This poster attempts to map both the psychological and sociological dimensions of denial as it is being increasingly understood in an emerging literature.

POSTER 3

Ahmadi, D.   *University of Laval*

Cockerham's Healthy Life Style Theory as a Sociological Model for Food Choice

Cockerham's healthy life style theory is a new one in the medical sociology and sociology of food and nutrition. He also ignores the paradigms and theories which focus on individual or collectivity in explaining the sociological facts. So, Cockerham combine the structure and agency to introduce the new vision to explaining healthy and unhealthy behaviors.

The main thinkers who mentions are Weber, Bourdieu and Giddens. For example, to the Weber's life chance and choice concept, Giddens structuration and Bourdieu's habitus concepts are mentioned.

Food and nutrition are the new concepts in sociology which sociologists seek to formulate a comprehensive model for the eating behaviors of people. Prior to sociology, psychologists, economists, health scientist describe and explain the food with their paradigms and orientations. But, food sociology as a new branch wants to theorize about it.

In this article, I will focus on the mechanism of Cockerham's theory. This article is based on a survey and with using the questionnaire the necessary data collected. The results show that the above theory is a suitable in explaining the mechanism of eating behavior.

POSTER 4

Awad, M., Venkatesan, S., Roberts, H., Keating, N., Myles, P.   *University of Nottingham*

Developing & Evaluating an E-Learning Package for Medical Students on Genocide & Public Health

Objective: There is little coverage of the role of public health in preventing genocide in undergraduate health courses. The aim of this study was to develop an e-learning package providing an overview of the topic to undergraduate medical students and evaluate its pedagogical value as a learning tool.

Methods: An e-learning package was designed based on pedagogical models. The package was evaluated in a sample of 96 second-year medical students. Questionnaires integrated within the package were used to compare pre- and post-intervention knowledge/attitudes. A control group (89 first-year medical students) was used to compare baseline knowledge/attitudes. Results are presented as percentages and p-values calculated using the Fisher's exact test.

Results: Among the intervention group 45% gave a 9/10 score for the e-learning package design, 97% preferred it as a learning mode over traditional lecture based teaching and 94.79% agreed that the package increased understanding of the topic. Post-intervention 93.75% of second-years agreed that genocide is a public health issue as opposed to 23.96% at baseline. The intervention group showed statistically significant positive changes in knowledge/attitudes ($p<0.001$) post-intervention as compared to the control group with 32.29% acknowledging they have a role in genocide prevention as opposed to only 13.48% of control students.

Conclusions: The e-learning package was found to be an effective learning tool in terms of usability, learner engagement and showed a statistically significant positive change in knowledge and attitudes relating to genocide prevention and the role of public health.

POSTER 5

Bajrami, A.

Culture as a Dynamic System: A Theoretical Approach to Evolved Cultural Mechanism

Culture is a dynamical process involving cultural evolved mechanisms. These mechanisms are constantly evolving and this process take shape due to cultural selection. Evolved cultural mechanism are shaped by information pool presented in a population. The sum of informational units are in fact in cultural evolved mechanisms. In this context, the framework of a sociological analysis need to be based in the study of the variations of cultural expressions in a human population. Cultural variations, on their side, are evolved cultural evolved mechanism which are formed as informational unit presented in human population. Culture is thus defined as units of information or as a set of evolved cultural mechanism.

POSTER 6

Beedell, P.   *University of Bristol/University of the West of England*

Fish in Water, Fish out of Water: Contrasting Experiences of Students from Different Social Backgrounds at Two Different Universities in England

This presentation illustrates the complex interim findings from the three-year (2010 – 2013) Leverhulme Trust-funded Paired Peers project that is tracing the experiences of working class and middle class undergraduate students through their studies at the University of Bristol (an elite Russell Group institution) and the University of the West of England (a large post-1992 university with a strong local focus).

While there is increasing social and policy concern about the barriers to social mobility in contemporary Britain and the obstinate persistence of inequalities of social class, the expansion and diversification of HE over the last three decades is closely linked to increasing differentiation and stratification.

Previous research has shown how some students may explicitly or instinctively seek a higher education institution where they feel that they will fit in - where in Bourdieu's terms, they are a 'fish in water'. Very little research has

examined the contrasting experiences of those who find themselves as 'fish out of water': middle-class students attending lower-ranking institutions and working class students at elite universities.

Our research findings are beginning to reveal the survival strategies that these different students engage in and how different forms of capital (economic, social and cultural) are valued, accumulated, and deployed. The results demonstrate the impact social class on student performance and subsequent preparation for entry to the labour market and extend our understanding of how attending university may either contribute to increased social mobility or reinforce existing patterns of class reproduction.

POSTER 7

Brierley-Jones, L., Crosland, A., Ling, J., Smith, K.   *University of Sunderland*

Patterns of Middle Class Alcohol Use: Habituses of 'Home' and 'Traditional' Drinking Among Professional, Managerial and Clerical Workers

Evidence suggests that alcohol consumption among the middle classes consistently exceeds safe levels. However, little work has investigated why this might be the case. This paper explores the patterns of drinking and the meanings associated with alcohol use among professional, managerial and clerical workers. Using a qualitative approach data were collected from five focus groups comprising both male and female employees spanning an age range of 21-55 years (N=49: 32 male, 17 female) from medium to large public and private sector organisation. Using Bourdieu's concepts of 'habitus', 'cultural capital' and 'symbolic power' we found that, among these middle class occupational groups, alcohol use was associated with two distinct habituses: a 'home drinking' habitus where alcohol, especially wine, was embedded in family and domestic life, and a 'traditional drinking' habitus associated with drinking lager, beer or spirits at the weekends and in social gatherings. In particular, those of the home drinking habitus used wine as a source of cultural capital and a means of distinction, rendering its regular, sometimes daily, consumption acceptable. Such differentiated drinking patterns between the two habituses suggest that existing public health initiatives designed to reduce alcohol consumption may require modification to accommodate both drinking cultures.

POSTER 8

Farooq, G.   *University of Manchester*

Community Cohesion and Healthcare: A Study of Overseas Trained South Asian Doctors

In the last decade or so, community cohesion in Britain has been an issue of concern in which the role of migrants in the UK has been scrutinized in the context of their sense of belonging and contribution.

This paper presents findings of an empirical study of overseas trained South Asian doctors in the UK who have made a substantial contribution in the National Health Service. A mixed method and a case study approach that includes a secondary data analysis of the UK General Practitioners workforce statistics and in-depth interviews with 27 overseas trained South Asian doctors in three case study areas to capture the diversity of experiences is employed to examine the nature and extent of the contributions of this highly skilled group of people, the social roles that they have played in the wider society and how they have dealt with the challenges as migrant professionals and utilised opportunities. The key themes covered were community cohesion, migration experiences, identities and mobilisation patterns of doctors in the National Health Service.

The driving force behind the migration of overseas trained south Asian doctors was their motivation to come to UK for post graduation qualifications; however, upon arrival to the UK, they experienced marginalisation due to institutional racism that erected structural barriers at a societal level. Their accounts provide evidence of being channelled into temporary and low speciality jobs with little or no prospect of career progression. Their accounts reveal that they used structure and own agency to overcome blocked social mobility and entered into general practice. The findings show that the entrepreneurial behaviour of these highly skilled migrants had resulted in a parallel process to that of their low skilled counterparts.

POSTER 9

Fitton, T.   *University of York*

Intersectoral Dependence: The 'Quiet Gift Economy' of the Contemporary Charity Shop

Charity shops have previously been theorised as self-sufficient establishments relying almost entirely upon free labour and donated goods in order to make money (Horne & Maddrell, 2002). In recent years this has been changing, with charities forging links with the private sector to enhance the service they provide, whilst also using their position as recipients of mandatory tax relief to capitalise upon the benefits they receive from these commercial ties. In other words, charity shops have now become part of a symbiotic relationship with legislative governance and corporate profiteering. The balance between governmental and commercial imperatives will be examined using two specific examples from case studies: Gift Aid, and Gift in Kind. These are already recognized

elements of third sector fundraising, but within the shop space they represent what this research terms the 'Quiet Gift Economy' of charity retail – covert, and sometimes controversial links with the private and public sectors. This holds a certain significance within the charity shop as indicative of the crossover between policy, philanthropy, and capitalism.

In light of the recent changes to the third sector as a result of austerity cuts, an expansion is required on traditional understandings of the charity shop as emblematic of the democracy, accountability and notions of 'public interest' valued by the sector (Goodall, 2000: 106). This research intends to show how, by examining the progress of charity through the microscopic lens of charity shop operations, we can further understand the transformations that are taking place.

POSTER 10

Grivins, M.   *Advanced Social and Political Research Institute (ASPRI), University of Latvia*

Classroom Identity of Pupils who are Teacher's Relatives

This presentation concerns classroom identity of pupils who are teacher's relatives. In order to approach analysis of this group I have described characteristics of teachers' relatives through cultural and social capital, and showed how this group can be interpreted as a specific label. This theoretical description illustrates that not only these pupils have a status within the school that differs from other pupils, but their out-of-school experience differs significantly as well.

Analysis of in-depth interviews with pupils, teachers and teachers' children suggest that we should distinct three separate interpretations how to approach this group. Although the interpretation of teachers' children's classroom status is connected with power and control, there are significant differences from group to group interpreting, which can use both: power and control.

I conclude this presentation by suggesting that a teachers' child is a specific pupil group that can be used to gain better understanding of classroom relations.

POSTER 11

Hadley, R.   *Keele University*

The Experiences of Involuntarily Childless Men as They Age

Research in the field of older men who are involuntarily childless is important, not only because of actual and projected demographic change (Office for National Statistics, 2009), but also because of the scarcity of material relating to the effects of involuntary childlessness on men as they age (Dykstra and Keizer, 2009). Involuntary childlessness can result in multiple losses (Adler, 1991) whilst distress levels in both men and women in this population have been found to be as high those with grave medical conditions (Domar et al. 1992; Domar et al. 1993; Fisher et al. 2010). Against the background of an increasing ageing population, and a decline of family support in later life, this study aimed to address the gap in evidence by

interviewing 14 men, aged between 50 and 85, about their experience of involuntary childlessness, its effects on their day-to-day lives, and their plans for the future. In addition, the impact of involuntary childlessness on the men's social interactions, and quality of life, over the life course were explored, alongside the attitudes and behaviours of childless men aged over 50, the impacts of this upon their health, identity, wellbeing, relationships, and social interactions. The initial findings from the study are presented here while on going development of the material is under taken.

POSTER 12

Hayes, S.   *Aston University*

The Intellectual Properties of Use and Re-Use in the OER Superstore

The paper examines persistent UK policy discourse urging university lecturers to engage with Open Educational Resources (OER), where functional aspects of 'reuse', rather than fundamental questions about 'use', dominate. First the Teaching and Learning Technology Programme (TLTP, 1992-1996) aimed to 'make teaching and learning more productive and efficient by harnessing modern technology' to track use of ready made courseware. Then the JISC Repositories Programme (2006-2009) designed systems to store and preserve 'learning objects'. Finding repositories little used and costly to maintain, focus switched in 2009, to the collective project of OER (JISC, HEA, 2009-2012).

Rhetoric suggests OER is a model of reuse to which Higher Education must adapt, within 'a neo-liberal globalisation paradigm' (Clegg, 2003). This paper examines these grand generalisations (Lyotard, 1984) through Critical Discourse Analysis to ask why OER presents a single objective solution, to a problem that has yet to be

adequately defined (Weller, 2010). A case is argued to look at OER in reverse, and understand tutor positioning as subjective, through which multiple definitions might emerge.

Definitions develop from forms of life. Learning and teaching are systems of making meanings, and materials are forms through which those meanings might be expressed (Halliday, 2010). In the plurality of open practice we find meaning is use (Wittgenstein, 1953), not ready-made resources delivered from a superstore, but dialectical (Fairclough, 2003), with fragments of language, materials, systems, and ideas mutually constitutive (Wacjman, 2002). This allows us to re-engage with the fundamental, rather than the functional side alone, of OER.

POSTER 13

Horsley, N. *London South Bank University*

Why Don't People Riot?

The question of 'why don't (some) people riot?' was addressed from a number of perspectives at the Collisions, Coalitions and Riotous Subjects conference (28th September 2012). Les Back cited a You Tube clip of young people making 'a calculation about what they had to lose' as evidence of a tangible metric that governed those who opted out of riotous behaviour. This point was later taken up by Owen Jones in his comment that rioters' diffuse individual motivations were brought together by having 'no secure future to risk'. My interest in the conference stemmed from my research into pupils' experiences of 'manufactured choice' in school, which often neglects the broader contexts of young people's lives. Teddy Nygh's connection of frayed police relations after the deaths of local youths in custody, which he claimed 'build up to a boiling point', also spoke to this theme. Ojeaku Nwabuzo suggested high and low profile injustices were inextricably linked in a collective consciousness and that Mark Duggan's death had "triggered" memories of injustice, just as individual incidences of stop-and-search cannot be separated from the wider discourse of which they are part. Clifford Stott urged that 'the riots' should also be properly identified, rather than rendered 'mindless' and Gillian Slovo agreed the riots were diffuse in nature. Tottenham's events were said to stem from a "traditional race riot" that "turned into an anti-police riot that turned into a consumer riot". Nevertheless, media coverage galvanised rioters elsewhere, with various targets chosen by those 'with not enough to lose'.

POSTER 14

Juhnke, S. *University of Manchester*

The Celebration of Ethnic Diversity and its Contribution to the Persistence of Racial Inequalities

Following waves of immigration from the second half of the 19th century onwards, many European metropolises are becoming more and more multicultural. Social inequalities along the lines of race and ethnicity foster discussions and conflicts about segregation and integration, which in turn result in the emergence of populist right-wing parties and groups. The end of multiculturalism has been proclaimed both in the academic and political spheres.

Sociological research increasingly engages with questions of ethnic communities, discrimination and racism. However, it is also important to scrutinize the celebration of ethnic diversity, as this phenomenon can contribute to the reproduction of stereotypes, the drawing of boundaries, and eventually the manifestation of inequality and discrimination.

My doctoral research therefore investigates how people that articulate a preference for ethnic diversity make sense of the ethnic 'other' - and in turn, how members of ethnic minorities experience this popularity. My comparative case study is based in Bethnal Green in East London and Berlin-Neukölln. Both areas are characterised by the visible presence of ethnic minorities and processes of gentrification. They are increasingly popular destinations both for residents and visitors such as partygoers and tourists. However, the celebration of multiculturalism, as emblemised by 'ethnic' restaurants, markets and everyday life, is at the risk of merely being social wallpaper for certain parts of the middle classes. The poster presentation aims at critically introducing this concept of celebrating ethnic diversity.

POSTER 15

Kettle, J. *University of Sheffield*

'Women's Work': Exploring Household Work with Two Generations of Mothers

Since Ann Oakley's 'The Sociology of Housework', the role of their mothers in women's household work practices is highlighted by both participants and authors. It is not a straightforward relationship; women interviewed on various aspects of household work praise and criticise, aim to emulate and aim to avoid. In other research, women reflect on the values and behaviour they hope to instil in their children, and show concern about the lifestyles they are demonstrating to their daughters. Women across these studies are influenced by structural constraints, opposing

discourses and the views of others (or at least their perceptions of these views) and thus their construction of themselves as mothers and daughters can be seen as complex and multi-dimensional.

My research explores mother/daughter relationships in relation to household work with two generations of mothers, in order to understand the ways in which these relationships reinforce or undermine normative understandings of gender, heterosexuality and family, and how these interrelate in regard to their experiences of household work. My poster will map out themes emerging from my ongoing data analysis, including development of expectations regarding household work; reflections, experiences and emotional responses; ideas of normative household work and the use of comparison referents, and; construction of selves in relation to household work. Conceptualising these across multiple social dimensions, and with regard to the interrelation of gender, heterosexuality, family and other intersecting factors, I will develop a more nuanced understanding of this relationship that takes account of both women's perspectives.

POSTER 16

Koivunen, E-R., Yeandle, S.   *Centre for International Research on Care, Labour and Equalities (CIRCLE),*
University of Leeds

Narratives of Domesticating Telecare into the Everyday Life of Older People

Britain is ageing, with increasing numbers of older people living in their homes while suffering from conditions such as dementia or a susceptibility to falls. 'Telecare' (assistive living technologies such as fall detectors, GPS trackers and pendant alarms) can support them in daily living at home, but is in a state of continuous development and affected by local authority commissioning practices and financial resources.

This paper introduces initial findings from the AKTIVE (Advancing Knowledge of Telecare for Independence and Vitality in Later Life) project, which is studying telecare use in the households of older people in Leeds and Oxford using 'Everyday Life Analysis', a multi-method ethnographic approach.

Changes in life situations, health and abilities impact on the personal identity of an older person and on their social networks. Telecare is often introduced as part of (or a first step in) a 'package' of care, and becomes an element in a complex, changing situation. This paper presents early findings from the study of households with telecare in place, where researchers have observed and investigated different approaches to the incorporation of these technologies into the realities of daily life by older people and those caring for them. Examples include an older man with early stage dementia, who uses a GPS device to continue to walk in the local park. This also provides peace of mind for his wife who knows she can find him easily if he gets lost. This couple have appropriated the technology in their everyday life successfully.

POSTER 17

Kouchakpour, K.   *University of Sussex*

An Investigation into the Internal Effectiveness Evaluation of the ICT Undergraduate Curriculum from the viewpoint of Malek-Ashtar University Students

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the internal effectiveness of the ICT undergraduate curriculum from the viewpoint of Malek-Ashtar university students. This study has applied descriptive method. The statistical population consisted of all of the ICT undergraduate students. The selected sample consisted of 73 students were chosen by purposive sampling method. A questionnaire was developed and its validity and reliability was tested and verified. The collected data was analyzed via ANOVA repeated measure and t-test procedures. The following results were concluded:

1. It was observed that the effectiveness of ICT undergraduate curriculum was less than the 3rd quarter scale.
2. A meaningful difference was observed between the dimensions of aims, content, teacher, method, schedule time and teaching location.
3. It was observed that the most effective domain of the curriculum was the 'teacher effectiveness' and the least effective domain was the curriculum scheduling.

POSTER 18

Lau, P.Y.F.   *Hong Kong Shue Yan University*

Coping with the Sudden Death of a Singleton: Implications for China's One-child Policy

Discussion of China's one-child policy generally centres on its demographic effects, e.g., the ratio between males and females and that between adult children and dependent elderly parents (Festini and de Martino 2004; Hesketh et al. 2005). The psychosocial and identity issues surrounding the policy remain unexplored.

This presentation focuses specifically on the effects on women of the one-child policy in China, particularly its effects on mothers who lost their only children during the Sichuan earthquake in 2008. The basic question is this:

what is the impact on a woman's life chances and how does she reconstruct her identity when her singleton child dies suddenly? Three types of women were identified on the basis of eight case studies of bereaved mothers in 2010 and 2011: Type 1 (T1) refers to those who have given up their identity as mothers and are reconstructing a positive self-image by redefining their life goals; Type 2 (T2) refers to those who have regained their identity as mothers by getting pregnant again via bio-medical technology; and those in Type 3 (T3) have suffered a longstanding identity crisis because of the additional loss of the spousal relationship and their physical health. The findings of these case studies have implications for complementary support in other policy areas, such as healthcare, social services and bereavement counseling, if the one-child policy persists.

References

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Hesketh, T., Li, L. and Zhu, W.X. (2005) 'The Effect of China's One-Child Family Policy after 25 Years', New England Journal of Medicine 353: 1171-6.

POSTER 19

Lewis, D.M.   *Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University*

What are Little Girls Made of? Challenging the Theoretical Notions of Gender Neutral Risk-taking

The belief that most young offenders grow out of crime if left alone is based upon the assumptions that risk-taking is an extension of normal adolescent masculinity. This is partly because risk and risk-taking behaviour has been largely situated within schools of thought around risk-taking as a male experience. Most academic literature that discusses the subject of risk and risk-taking tends to situate the relationship between women and risk within risk avoidance, positioning females as vulnerable as a direct result of their gender. Gendered notions of risk and risk-taking reinforces stereotyped images of women, failing to recognise the different types of risks that women assume, manifesting in the assumption that women have a tendency to avoid risks more than men do. The consequence today is that our inherited understanding of offending and risk-taking behaviour amongst young people are arguably derived from a highly gendered conceptualisation of crime that fails to recognise characteristics that pertain to the risk-taking activities of both women and men. This research study explored, to what extent the risk-taking and offending behaviour of male young offenders was similar or different to the risk-taking behaviour of female young offenders. Whilst inquiring, how useful are current understandings of risk-taking when addressing and managing the rehabilitative potential of young female and young male offenders. The study concludes by suggesting an alternative approach to understanding risk-taking that neither universalises male experiences, nor overlooks female experiences, but instead draws from a more fluid and diverse approach to framing risk and risk-taking.

POSTER 20

Lichtwardt, B.   *UK Data Archive, University of Essex*

Introducing the UK Data Service

This poster will give an overview of the data and support services available via the UK Data Service. Established on 1 October 2012, the UK Data Service is a new national data service for social and economic data structured to support researchers in academia, business, third sector and all levels of government.

The service provides a unified point of access to the extensive range of high quality economic and social data (more than 5000 at present), including valuable census data. It is designed to provide seamless access and support to meet current and future research demands of both academic and non-academic users, and to help them maximise the impact of their work. The service integrates several long-established data services including the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS), the Census Programme, the Secure Data Service (SDS) along with other elements of the data service infrastructure currently provided by the ESRC.

ESRC funded research data must be made available for re-use or archiving with the ESRC data service providers within three months of the end of a grant. The UK Data Service acts as a trusted national digital repository. Besides open data access the service provides controlled access to sensitive and/or disclosive data through secure settings and helps the social science community to develop the skills necessary to use the data available. It also develops and promotes common standards for data preparation, processing, documentation and preservation to promote data sharing and re-use from the project planning stage.

POSTER 21

Lombard, N.   *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Young People's Temporal and Spatial Accounts of Gendered Violence

This poster is based upon qualitative research that took place with 89 eleven and twelve year olds in Glasgow to find out their understandings of men's violence against women. It uses direct quotes and their own drawings. The research found that young people's position within childhood directly impacts upon how they conceive of, construct and understand violence. These positions within childhood are constituted and experienced differently. Therefore young people's understandings of men's violence were theorised within a framework that illuminated the gendered, temporal and spatial elements of their accounts. This was achieved by developing a transitory framework to illustrate what young people define and name as 'real' and 'unreal' violence. Young people use gender but also space, childhood, temporality and age to frame their understandings of violence. The poster will specifically focus upon the themes of 'real' and 'unreal' and how young people conceptualised this both in their narratives and their drawings.

POSTER 22

Maguire, K., Britten, N., Gibson, A.   *Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter*

Stories, Games and Theoretical Models: Towards a Public Sociology of Involvement

Words matter in discussions of involvement in health care and research. Discourses may describe patients and members of the public, service-users, clients, consumers, survivors or people with lived experience. Predominant discourses may depend on setting, background, culture, experiences or theoretical frameworks but are likely to be contested. The same terms may have different meanings within the different discourses. 'Service-user' may indicate: any actual or potential patients and carers; specific people using services extensively or frequently; a claim of legitimacy, in juxtaposition with someone not using a service; or a power imbalance, compared with 'service-provider'. Words may make identity claims. 'Survivor' often indicates people with impairments following serious illness who reject the role of 'victim'; a more political use indicates having survived mental health systems. These different discourses echo the tangled historical, social, political and theoretical roots of involvement. From the mutual societies formed by working people in the mid 19th century to avoid the work houses through the disability rights movement ('nothing about us without us') and the Patients' Charter, we have reached the more individualistic coalition government version 'no decision about me without me'.

This project is about using sociological theories to help untangle some of these words. Narratives from participants involved in health and social care research are reflected back to them through stories, games and physically tangible theoretical models. This has the dual purpose of making analytic tools more accessible to participants and providing a 'reality check' for the researchers' analysis of the narrative data.

POSTER 23

Markowski, M.   *Middlesex University*

Teletalker: An Online Window Connecting Generations

Current popular Web 2.0 social interaction tools such as Facebook or Skype have not been designed with inclusivity in mind. My initial research suggests that this is as much to do with the 'image' that such tools present, as with practical issues such as usability and accessibility and perceived benefits for using it. Using constructive design research as my method I developed the 'Teletalker' to make online Face-to-Face communication easier for older people. For the purpose of my PhD research I define 'old' as a person being 65 years and older. The Teletalker can be seen like a window connecting two places using a live video link with two large monitors. People can choose to ignore it or look through and e.g. smile or wave to each other. Otherwise they can walk up to it and place their hand on a sensor, activating the volume, so that one can hear the sound from the other place, and if interested have a conversation with another person in the other location. The Teletalker aims to be intuitive, evoke curiosity around technology in a playful manner and enable people of all ages without computer literacy to interact live online. Part of my research method is to initiate a discourse about the role of online social interaction technology in older people's lives and which forms it may take. The poster will describe the Teletalker prototype and the first trial of the technology between Age UK day Centre Hendon and Middlesex University atrium.

POSTER 24

Mckenzie, L.   *University of Nottingham*

The Unintended Consequences of the Global University onto the Local Community

This paper, based on a literature review and qualitative research, provides a clarification of the relationship between sexuality and Alzheimer's disease. More specifically, we are interested in representations of sexuality,

focusing on people who define the sexuality of people with Alzheimer's disease as a problem, especially caregivers. The project is based on the conceptual field of medicalization of sexuality.

A critical analysis of the scientific and professional literature (considered as a representation) and six preliminary semi-structured interviews with caregivers have been used in this research.

The preliminary results of this study which will be presented at the meeting are organized around the theme of the occurrence of 'inappropriate sexual behavior' on the part of individuals labelled as Alzheimer, such as ' hypersexuality', ' disinhibition ' or ' erotomania '. These behaviors become a source of discomfort and stress for health professionals who face ethical dilemmas and find themselves helpless to cope and respond. However, descriptive studies indicate that these phenomena are rare. Drug solutions and cognitive-behavioral therapies are developed by the medical system to control or eradicate these behaviors. Restoring sexual function is not addressed, contrary to other chronic diseases such as cancer. The development of a negative representation of sexuality in relation to Alzheimer's disease is becoming emblematic of aging as pathology. Finally, these results show the psycho-social function of medicalization of sexuality in the area of Alzheimer's disease.

POSTER 25

Ory, L., Giami, A.   *INSERM- CESP U 1018, University of Paris-Sud*

<u>**Medicalization of Sexuality and Alzheimer's Disease**</u>

This paper, based on a literature review and qualitative research, provides a clarification of the relationship between sexuality and Alzheimer's disease. More specifically, we are interested in representations of sexuality, focusing on people who define the sexuality of people with Alzheimer's disease as a problem, especially caregivers. The project is based on the conceptual field of medicalization of sexuality.

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POSTER 26

Potts, V.   *Durham University*

<u>**Exploring Mental Health Stigma and Discrimination in Supported Volunteering Schemes**</u>

Through semi-structured interviews with a small sample of eight participants, this study explores how stigma and discrimination is experienced by volunteers with a mental health condition in the supported volunteering environment. Link and Phelan's (2001) conceptualization of stigma, Sayce's (2003) structural framework of discrimination and interactionist concepts (Jones et al, 1984; Goffman, 1963; Davis, 1961) provide the theoretical context for this study. This paper concludes that participants in the schemes do not identify 'obvious' instances of stigma and discrimination and I suggest this is due to the 'allowances' made which constitute support. Nevertheless, potentially stigmatising 'setting apart' does occur where 'allowances' or stereotypes negatively impact upon social interaction between the volunteers and co-ordinators. Thus, the support environment for people with a mental health condition is less stigmatising when the stigma process is disrupted. The findings provide a basis to reconsider recent welfare reforms, suggest training ideas for mental health professionals and make recommendations for future mental health support policy frameworks.

POSTER 27

Ross, J.   *University of Exeter / PenCLAHRC*

<u>**The Role of the Natural Environment During Late Life Transitions: Narrating the Retirement Process Over Time**</u>

Late life transitions can initiate changes that influence our health and well-being. Considering how transitions are experienced may help to better understand health and well-being in late life, especially given the increasing diversity of ageing. Experiences of transitions can be diverse, yet expectations of late life transitions are currently informed by lifecourse models based on generalised ideals and institutionalised ageing. Arguably, if models guiding expectations reflect the diversity of ageing by incorporating context, a fresh understanding of health and

well-being during late life transitions can be developed. To date, research has neglected the role of the natural environment within this context, despite a body of evidence indicating that our engagement with the natural environment positively influences our health and well-being. My PhD research specifically focuses on retirement as a series of late life transitions. It considers the role of the natural environment throughout these transitions and implications for health and well-being. Methodologically, my research takes a pluralistic approach and follows a longitudinal design. Informed by a narrative perspective, it captures the development of experience in relation to individual and socio-cultural contexts, over time. This presentation will discuss initial findings, including strong role that the natural environment can play in relation to levels of physical activity and body-self relationships during late life transitions. Key themes include: The Natural Environment and Health Consciousness in Late Life, and The Role of the Natural Environment in the Third Age.

POSTER 28

Sakai, W.   *Institute for Art Education, Zurich University of the Arts*

Music Education and the Digital Divide: Risks and Chances in the Network Society

The next generation grows up in an era of music-'mediatization' and media-'musicalization'. In adequate and responsible response to this development would be an ICT-orientated music educational approach that includes digital social networking. Instead, the learning of a conventional or classical music instrument is promoted in different countries in the course of more or less public-private projects. By this, the reproduction of social inequality in general school is benefited twice. First, pupils growing up under bourgeois conditions would more easily achieve the corresponding music educational requirements in the general school system than pupils of families that are more orientated to popular culture and/or consumerism. Secondly, the increasing digital divide in the network society suggests rather an overarching concept of media education in almost every school subject than the conservation of historical practices. Music media education could and should play an important role by promoting creative digital music acoustic design and composition accessible for every pupil despite its cultural and socioeconomic background. A chance that might be missed with the retrospective view to archaic conventions of many current music pedagogical concepts.

POSTER 29

Spiegelhalter, K.   *University of Sussex*

Creative Approaches to Mental Health: A Critical Analysis of the Mindfulness Agenda in Sussex

Mindfulness is a packaged intervention with current popularity, was recommended by NICE in their guidelines in 2004, and has been specifically adapted for psychosis. Sussex Partnership Trust (SPT) recently started an RCT; Mindfulness-based therapy groups for distressing voices (M4V). My research is on the interaction between mindfulness as an innovative therapy, a marginalised group of people who experience psychosis, and the currently popular behavioural economics ('nudge') agenda. Nudge is being promoted on the basis of its cost-effectiveness, ideology, and widening evidence base. These forms of interventions are what has been termed 'choice architecture' by its advocates, describing the way that decisions and behaviour are influenced by how the choices are presented or designed.

Much of the costs of mental health problems is at the acute end, and could potentially be saved by further investment in preventative treatment. It has been argued too that mindfulness therapies should be available on the NHS by right. My research is on the interaction between mindfulness as an innovative therapy, a marginalised group of people who experience psychosis, and the currently popular behavioural economics (nudge) agenda, identifying applicable behavioural interventions ('nudges') in order to increase take-up rates, evaluative mechanisms and follow-up support, based on patients' perspectives.

This study hopes to identify wider benefits of the study contributing to the evidence base for cost-effective interventions in therapy for psychosis, and increase in levels of mindfulness and well-being. The methodology used is triangulated qualitative research methods: combining participant-observation, semi-structured interviews, focus groups and textual analysis.

POSTER 30

Stephens Griffin, N.   *Durham University*

Living in Infamy: Examining the Biographies of Animal Rights 'Extremists' Using Visual/Biographical Methods

Animal Rights activists are often depicted in a negative light by the UK media. Terms such as 'terrorist' and 'extremist' are often used to describe those who take part in direct action in defence of animals. This is interesting when we consider the relative non-violence of animal rights activists in comparison to other groups subject to those same terms (e.g. Islamic Fundamentalists, Neo-Nazis, the IRA). My research seeks to explore the biographies of

animal advocates with a sensitivity to this hostile discursive context and its impact. I conduct biographical interviews with activists, covering areas such as upbringing, education, work and relationships. I also encourage participants to create and submit their own autobiographical 'comics' to the project. This gives participants an opportunity to express themselves visually, outside of the interview context. As a vegan myself, I too contribute comics to the project. These provide autoethnographic accounts of the research process from my situated vegan perspective. This way I hope to ensure researcher reflexivity and to highlight my presence in the research narrative. This poster describes my project and offers some sample 'data'. In doing so it offers a visual and reflexive exploration of the biographies of so-called 'extremists'.

POSTER 31

Tawil, B.   *Glyndŵr University*

An Investigation of the Role of Play in the Lives of the Community

The UK and much of the developed West are seeing the demise of the 'public child' (James et al., 1998), a reduction of agency and decision making for children in their 'free' play time (Thomas and Hocking, 2003; Rasmusen, 2004) and a concern for children's peer and community attachments (Gill, 2007). Makett and Paskins (2004) report a growth of childhood and adolescent depression and increased obesity together with a decline in physical activity and play. Unicef (2007) report within the UK a reduction in family and peer relationships, an increase in risk associated behaviours and of children's low subjective sense of well – being.

Community play projects, developed as a response to the Welsh Government's Play Policy (2002), aim to improve the play opportunities of children in Wales in recognition of the health and well-being benefits to children and communities.

Play's most beneficial facet may be its contribution to resilience and subjective well-being through mediation or modulation within seven key adaptive areas, sometimes referred to as assets for health: emotion regulation, pleasure and enjoyment, stress response systems, uncertainty and risk, creativity and learning, peer play culture and environmental interaction (Masten and Obradovic, 2006).

This research study presents a unique opportunity to establish how people perceive and experience play within their own communities during a play intervention and as such providesan opportunity to develop knowledge about the value and role of play in individual and community life, with the potential to contribute to the assets for health agenda outlined in the Welsh Government's 'Fairer Health Outcomes for All' (WG. Health Improvement Division, 2011).

POSTER 32

Tinati, R., Halford, S., Pope, C., Carr, L.   *University of Southampton*

Engaging with Twitter

The recent emergence of 'big data' poses a range of opportunities and challenges for sociology. On the one hand, these data offer information on 'action in the wild' – the things that people actually do and say beyond the interview or survey context – and they do so at a scale rarely approached by conventional sociological research methods. On the other hand, these data pose some methodological and theoretical challenges for sociologists: how to access and interpret these data in a way that makes the most of their affordances? This poster presents our response to this challenge, grounded in a theoretical understanding of technology and emphasising the value of multiple theoretical engagements from the sociology of identity to political sociology and the sociology of the mass media.

We work our argument through an analysis of data from Twitter - the online social networking and micro blogging service that records the activities of some 500 million users who type or 'tweet' 200 million, 140-character messages each day. This abundance of data has provoked interest from across the computational and social sciences but many of the analyses to date are problematic - open to criticisms of 'context stripping'; naïve network description; inadequate representation and failure to capture meaning. To address some of these concerns, we present rigorous methodological approach that allows us to visualise Twitter data in a way that captures the networks at scale and over time as relations between users emerge –enabling us to analyse the 'big data' properties of these networks – and to 'dig down' into the qualitative content of these networks. Using the data generated from the #nov9 hashtag, which recorded information flows around the student fees' protest in 2011, we argue for the piecing together of 'wide data' – linking tweets to blogs and other web-sites and linking on-line traces to offline activities and artefacts.

POSTER 33

Tremlett, A.   *University of Portsmouth*

The Dilemmas of Using Photo Elicitation with Heavily Visually Stereotyped Minorities

This poster is concerned with how to research marginalised groups through visual methodologies when it is through the visual that they are so heavily exoticised. A contradiction I have faced in my research, both in Hungary and the UK, is the dilemma of rejecting 'Roma' or 'Gypsy/Traveller' minorities as a singular, homogenous people, whilst still keeping some kind of a subject for study. This has been especially problematic as my research has coincided with broader popular images of Roma depicted in shows such as My Big Fat Gypsy Wedding in the UK and the reality show Gyozike based on a Roma popstar and his family in Hungary. This paper reflects on the processes of working with and on such groups. The poster draws on photo elicitation research carried out in Hungary with the same cohort of children in 2004/5 and then as young adults in 2012/2013. The young people come from, broadly speaking, both Magyarcigány ('Hungarian Gypsy') and Magyar ('Hungarian') backgrounds. The poster, through displaying images taken by the children alongside more stereotypical images of these groups, examines the interface (and dilemmas) between visual methodologies (i.e. when trying to capture perceptions of the 'everyday') and broader popular images of Roma (or Gypsy/Traveller) minorities.

POSTER 34

Twumasi-Ankrah, Y.   *Institute of Education*

A Sense of Belonging: Second Generation Ghanaians in England and Ghana

My research will explore how different second-generation Ghanaian socio-economic groups construct and maintain (if they do at all) their ethnic identity. Overall, I aim to address issues relating to identity formation being and belonging. The empirical research will focus on people born of Ghanaian parentage who have been raised in England.

Using a transnational lens I want to see how theories about ethnic identity and class, as explored by scholars such Gans and Waters, translate to the second-generation Ghanaian cohort raised in London. My work will also form a bridge between the two bodies of literature on second generation in general and second-generation returnees, as it will look at the intersections between socio-economic status, ethnic identity and the role both have to play in return migration. Using a semi structured interview method I am speaking, to and intend to speak to, London born second generation Ghanaians aged 25-45 residing in London and Ghana.

In this presentation I will provide an introduction to the Ghanaian community in the UK and my connection to this subject. I will outline key theories in second generation research and state where my research will be positioned.

POSTER 35

Wagner, K.   *Glyndŵr University*

Perceptions of Children's Enjoyment in Their Early Years and Primary Education

To begin to understand children's enjoyment of learning in the early years requires consideration of two questions: 'What is enjoyment?' and 'What is it that an individual enjoys?' Measurements of enjoyment are based upon intangible perceptions of children's enjoyment, thus, how can the intangible be quantified and to what purpose?

Studies have examined children's experiences of enjoyment of learning, however, none of these studies have encompassed the early years. This study enquires into children's, practitioners and parental perceptions of children's enjoyment of learning and the significance of listening to children's voices in their learning process. Definitions of enjoyment are considered in government education policy and through the comparative pillars of philosophical, pyschological and sociological understandings including discussion of dominant and alternative paradigms and constructions of the child and childhood embedded and embodied in policy and society. Initial pilot case studies indicate that gaps exist in the perceptions of children the Mosaic Approach to listen to the 'lived experience' of the children and to develop a new scale for measurement.

POSTER 36

Wilkinson, H.   *University of York*

Educational Interventions and Young Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers

Research title: The effectiveness of educational interventions on the integration of young unaccompanied asylum seekers and refugees into the UK labour market

Goal: This study seeks to establish the role of education in supporting meaningful integration of young unaccompanied asylum seekers and refugees into society through employment

Main objective: What educational interventions work best, for whom, in what conditions and why in planning and delivering policy-oriented educational interventions for young unaccompanied asylum seekers and refugees in the UK.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2014

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The theme for the 2014 Annual Conference is: **Changing Society**.

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

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E-mail: events@britsoc.org.uk

Wednesday 3 April 2013 at 09:30 - 11:30
Paper Session 1

Pieri, E.   *University of Manchester*

Emergent Policing Practices: Urban Space Securitisation in the Aftermath of the Manchester Riots

This paper looks at the emergent policing practices deployed in the recent UK riots in Manchester. As various forms of urban unrest spread from London to other UK cities in August 2011, police officials, journalists and politicians hotly debated and hastily condemned rioters' use of social media and mobile technologies, which they claimed were pivotal in co-ordinating the disturbances.

The paper critically discusses the police's own use of social media for identification and apprehension of suspects. It problematises the increased police reliance on a set of technologies, databases and networked analytics – from CCTV and forensic DNA technologies to Automatic Number Plate Recognition systems used to deploy real time urban exclusion zones. The paper highlights some of the key complexities and ambiguities generated by the integration of such technologies and practices, and reflects on the resulting embedding of specific constructions of suspicion and riskiness in the prevention of crime and disorder.

The paper theorises a connection between emergent police practices - including their role in police branding and image management - and the mobilisation of discourses of responsible citizenry and moral disdain towards disorder. The implications of these emergent practices, including the enrolment of certain publics in surveillance and intelligence sharing, are discussed. The paper also highlights how many of these emergent ₌exceptional measures' may be likely to consolidate into routine policing practices.

Olcese, C.   *London School of Economics and Political Science*

London Occupy: When Diagnosis is Prognosis

This paper explores the paradox of London Occupy which simultaneously attempted to shape the public discourse on contemporary capitalism while refusing to present clear demands fas they are (still) work in progress. This apparently contradictory situation both contributed to the rapid and successful mobilisation of people and coverage by mainstream media, as well as to the quick public disappearance of the movement once the protest camps were evacuated. In time of live streaming and social media—widely used by Occupy—Occupy mostly relied on the creation and maintenance of a physical, public and safe space available to participants for 'sperimentation'. The openness showed by Occupy supporters made it attractive also to people who never got involved in political activism before. Terms used when describing Occupy by participants were: 'research project', 'open discourse', and 'transformative adventure'. Theoretically, the paper contributes to and challenges framing analysis by showing how Occupy has marked a qualitative shift in framing processes by collapsing the diagnostic and prognostic framing in one moment. The evocative and ambiguous call for action—starting from the name of the movement itself–and the strategic need of a public space in order to understand and define problems, call for re-thinking framing processes and therefore the modus of operandi of contemporary social movements. Methodologically, the study is based on participant observation at the protest camp, thirty in-depth interviews with Occupy supporters, and a survey of participants (N=202) within the framework of the European collaborative project Caught in the Act of Protest.

Roth, S.   *University of Southampton*

Occupy as a Free Space

Liminality and biographical availability played a crucial role for the involvement in Occupy. In particular those staying at Occupy London for an extended period of time, the camp provides a safe or free space for prefigurative politics.

While calling Occupy a 'free space' might sound like a contradiction in terms, it appears a useful concept to theorise this movement. Drawing on Polletta (1999), I argue that transmovement, indigenous and prefigurative structures play a role for Occupy which shares characteristics of earlier 'occupations' such as the squatter movement and various camps (Greenham Common, Climate Camps) typical for alter-activism (Juris and Pleyers 2009). The paper is based on qualitative interviews conducted in London in November 2011.

Garbin, D., Millington, G.   *University of Kent*

Constructing Counter-Publics: Diaspora, Difference and the 'Right to the City'

The notion of the 'right to the city' has recently come the fore with the 'occupy' movements in metropolises of the Global North (Harvey 2012) and dramatic urban uprisings in the Middle East and elsewhere. In this paper we

discuss the relevance of the right to the city paradigm in contemporary multicultural context by exploring the interplay of space, difference and diasporic politics. We locate the right to the city within a contingent and continually renegotiated nexus of visibility/invisibility and centre-periphery dialectics, which we argue is closer to Lefebvre's formulation than the insouciant manner in which the term is often implied. Drawing on ethnography of diasporic protests in postcolonial London, we account for the making of urban counter-publics that may, or may not, fit into narrowly conceived 'right to the city' movements. We also consider to what extent there may be an over-spatialisation of the right to the city and an underplaying of difference. Moreover it is crucial to understand how translocal and transnational dynamics shape attempts to reclaim and appropriate public space beyond locally grounded territorial practices.

Myatt, J.   *University of Wolverhampton*

Discursive Practices of Gender, Sexuality and Sport: A Discourse Analysis of Masculinities in Quad Rugby

This paper explores the discursive practices surrounding men's quad rugby, a wheelchair sport which is played internationally by people who have physical impairments, predominately having sustained spinal cord injuries. Extant literature highlights the extensive practice of rehabilitation through sport, however it has been suggested that the able-centric normalcy of sport marginalises the disabled athlete through the socially constructed discourses of both sport and disability. Whilst significant influence, epitomised from medicalised ideals, has subsequently provided societal perceptions of the 'disabled' body. Through the conceptualisation of social constructionist notions, it is argued that within this sporting milieu the disabled man is challenged by constructions of gender, sexuality and disability. Therefore the exploration of this paper provides a critical discourse analysis examining the paradoxical dichotomy these athletes face through the hyper-masculine ideals of gendered sports, such as rugby and the opposing discourses surrounding disability and the disabled identity. Whilst the rehabilitative potential in sport is recognised, it is argued that through an analysis of language, such athletes reify patriarchal notions of gender ideals through validating dominant ableist notions of masculinity that are compliant within sports socially constructed ideals.

Doidge, M., de Almeida, B.   *University of Brighton*

From Goalscorer to Politician: Romário and Football Politics in Brazil

Romário is one of the most famous footballers to have played the sport. In addition to winning the World Cup, and playing around the world, he also is one of the few players to have scored one thousand career goals. In 2010 Romário built on this success by being elected to the Brazilian national parliament. Yet the striker is not the only famous Brazilian footballer to be politically active. Zico and Pelé have both acted as ministers for sport and during the same election that saw Romário elected, his former striking partner Bebeto was elected to the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro. Through an analysis of the wider political economy of Brazil, and the institutional development of the Brazilian football, this paper will address the role of football in Brazilian society and how this contributes to the elevation of footballers to national and global celebrities. Whilst the transformation of media and the central position of football in Brazilian social life undoubtedly help football politicians like Romário, a deeper understanding of the social processes operating in Brazil help reinforce football politicians and provide popular support. Romário has built strong popular support through questioning corrupt practises in the sport, especially as the country will be hosting the World Cup and Olympics. Football becomes a metaphor for the wider political system in Brazil; by challenging the corruption in football, Romário is also alluding to the wider problems of Brazilian politics and this allows him to reflect the opinions of his electorate.

Tamari, T.   *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Body Image and Prosthetic Aesthetics in Paralympic Culture

It is evident that the Paralympic London 2012 was a great success in terms of public attention and in stimulating a more intensive discussion of the relationship between elite paralympians and sport technology. Paralympic stars, such as Oscar Pistorius, dubbed 'Blade Runner' (cf. Ridley Scott's science fiction film) who is a double amputee with carbon fiber prosthetic limbs, in particular became conceptualized as 'the paralympian cyborg'. The sophistication of sport technology and design has made the body a pivotal entity for transformation in terms of both 'hard technologies' which directly modify the form and function of the body and 'soft technologies' which reshape identities and representations. This paper explores how the modern discourse of prosthesis has shifted from the functional and camouflaged body to the empowered and exhibited body which creates a new cultural sensitivity – prosthetic aesthetics. Prosthetic aesthetics generates two contradictory sensitivities (attractiveness/'coolness' and abjection/uncanny/disgust) which derive from the image of a perfect human-machine synthetic body and the actual materiality of the lived body which incorporates a substitute body part. To examine this assumption, the paper explores two approaches: firstly, the biology of human body recognition in the field of psychology and robotics; secondly the media discourses of cyborgification in commercialized Olympic sport culture. To conclude, the paper reveals how the idea of 'technofetishism' which has been nurtured in neoliberal society results in the emergence of prosthetic aesthetics as a new cultural sensitivity.

Channon, A., Matthews, C.   *University of Greenwich*

Inclusive Masculinity in an 'Orthodox' Setting: Mixed Martial Arts, Homosexuality, and Discourses of Inclusion

This paper offers an exploratory application of Eric Anderson's 'Inclusive Masculinity Theory' to the relatively new, highly 'masculinised' combat sport of professional mixed martial arts (MMA). Adopting a case study approach, the paper explores the reactions among a number of prominent MMA news, discussion and 'community' websites towards the public 'outing' of aspiring performer Dakota Cochrane. In early 2012, while a contestant on The Ultimate Fighter tournament/'reality' show, Cochrane's history of performing in gay pornography became public knowledge. Subsequent online reporting and discussion of the story foregrounded important issues relating to the status of male homosexuality within the sport. In this regard, the websites' accounts tended to criticise anticipated homophobic reactions, accepting Cochrane, and by extension other 'gay' fighters within the sport, often citing highly publicised anti-homophobic comments by key figures within the MMA world. Simultaneously, they also re-authorised Cochrane's supposedly threatened masculinity in various ways, suggesting that homosexual activity did not preclude his possession of other, highly valued masculine characteristics, which remained important in constituting the identity of the sport and of its practitioners. Given this example, the paper argues that Anderson's thesis on the changing relationship between masculinity and homophobia is an appropriate theoretical tool for the examination of men's participation in combat sports, calling for its wider application and interrogation in future endeavours at understanding such contemporary cultural forms.

Wozniak, W.   *University of Lodz*

Catch-Up Modernization, Sport and Socio-Economic (Ir)Rationality: The First Eastern European Sport Mega Event and its Aftermath in Polish Sport, Politics and Economy

Even though restricted to participants from one continent in terms of its scale and scope European Football Championships are truly global event, perceived as the third largest Sport Mega Event (hereafter: SME) after Olympic Games and World Cup in football. From the macro-political perspective the case of European Championships in Football in year 2012 (hereafter: Euro2012) is unique in at least twofold terms. Firstly, it was the first among large SME organized in Europe during the economic and social turmoil caused by credit crunch and following economic crises. Secondly, for the first time since the 1989, the event of this scale has been awarded to countries formerly belonging to the Soviet bloc. For Poland which has never hosted similar event, organization of Euro2012 which had been awarded in year 2007 created a new momentum in domestic politics. Perceived as an unequivocal opportunity by all political parties, in political and media discourse it has become another challenge for the country replacing two main goals of the first 15 years of Poland's transition which were already achieved, meaning the participation in NATO and European Union. The paper will point at the main multidimensional consequences of the first Euro2012 in fields of politics, sport and economy, in reference to the public discourse surrounding the event, taking into account ex-ante prognosis of the cost/benefits of the tournament and the real outcomes. The attempt will be made to make comparisons with well researched cases of previous SMEs.

Petersen-Wagner, R.   *Durham University*

Reflexive Modernisation and Reflexive Modernities: A Critique on Beck's Methodological Cosmopolitanism through a Comparative Study of Two Professional Football Leagues

Arguably globalisation reshaped most of the human social experiences, where some sociologists claim that it lays foundation to a different reflexive modern era. For instance, Ulrich Beck regards cosmopolitanism as the defining feature of it. The cosmopolitan turn in the social sciences yielded a renewed interest on methodological issues, where one of recurrent central critiques is on methodological nationalism, a feature commonly associated to first modern sociological thought. Methodological nationalism is the sociology based on a naturalisation of nation-state, equating it to society. As football was once characterised as one of the most dynamic, sociologically illuminating domains of globalisation, and thus of reflexive modernisation, I utilise it as the context to argument in favour of a cosmopolitan sociology. Through a comparative analysis of the reflexive modernisation of two national professional leagues (English Premier League and Brazilian Football League), which focused on aspects of mobility of players and fans, commercialisation and mediatisation, and individualisation of fandom, I sought to show the possibility of different reflexive modernities. A critique on the naturalisation of nationalism (methodological nationalism with national intent) and of cosmopolitanism (Beck's methodological nationalism with cosmopolitan intent) is thus constructed. I demonstrate that what is needed is not a simple either/or replacement of methodological nationalism for cosmopolitanism, but a methodology which both transcends and reconstructs this national-cosmopolitan duality. In conclusion I call for a greater theorisation on methodological cosmopolitanism with cosmopolitan intent, and in particular to a re-appraisal of football fan theorisations developed so far.

Wednesday 3 April 2013 at 09:30 - 11:30

CULTURE, MEDIA, SPORT AND CONSUMPTION 2   HOLBORN SUITE

Warde, A., Evans, D., Panzone, L., Southerton D., Yates L.   *University of Manchester*

Eating in the UK, 2012: Results of a New Survey

The major distinctive contribution of sociology to the study of food has concerned the social organization of meals – issues like format, content, sequence, ritual, companionship, social interaction, etc.. Recent public and academic controversy revolves around the de-structuration of meal patterns, a process variously attributed to informalisation, individualisation and de-institutionalisation. A survey of individuals in households in the UK, in the form of a time diary, recorded what was eaten, where, when and with whom, for one weekday and one weekend day in September 2012 (N=2784). We present the results to give a snapshot, otherwise unavailable, of contemporary meal habits. Issues addressed include the scheduling of meals, routinisation, the prevalence of 'family meals', eating alone, patterns of eating out and 'snacking'. Information was also collected about food provisioning, preparation and storage, waste, attitudes towards the environment and socio-demographic characteristics. In this paper we focus particularly on issues of time-space organization and the social coordination of eating events. Theoretically located in terms of institutionalisation and practices, the relationship between temporal ordering (the duration, sequence and synchronisation of eating events), commensality and food content will be explored. The data comprises an up-to-date and definitive description of current British eating patterns.

O'Connell, R., Simon, A.   *Institute of Education*

A Mixed Methods Approach to Meals in Working Families: Addressing Lazy Assumptions and Methodological Difficulties

Common sense assumptions about the benefits of family meals for children are reinforced by frequent media reports of the findings from large-scale surveys. A number of recent and well-publicised studies find positive associations between frequency of family meals and desirable health and behavioural outcomes for children. these studies suggest negative associations between the frequency of family meals and long hours of maternal employment, supporting public discourses which (independently) blame working mothers for negative child outcomes. There are a number of problems with these data and with operationalising the concept of 'family meals', however. In this presentation the authors give an account of what these issues are and how they have tried to unpick and address them quantitatively and qualitatively in an ongoing mixed-methods study of food practices in employed families with younger children. Framing the discussion within a consideration of the place of research data in the reproduction of ideology (Bloch, 1989), the paper suggests the importance of adopting a critical and careful approach when placing children's outcomes at the centre of research, not least because the findings have real consequences for those ('working mothers') who are held accountable.

Stamer, N.   *University of Copenhagen*

Rhythms in the Shopping Basket? Routines Across Time in Supermarket Food Shopping

The aim of this study is to detect rhythms and regularities in the social practice of food shopping across time. Our daily lives consist of practices that combine different material and symbolic elements with know-how, habits and routines across time and space. These practices are regulated by the social rhythms of day and night, work, sleep and leisure. Food shopping is an important and necessary practice intertwined with and supportive of these social rhythms. In addition, food shopping is interdependent on other social constructs such as personal values, social institutions, laws and family concerns. Previous studies, such as time use studies, show that people often confine food shopping to specific times of the day and week, but how this relates to what people actually buy has not been studied in detail. In this study we analyze data on supermarket shopping from a large Danish consumer panel of more than 3000 households. The data contains detailed information on the type, number and characteristics of goods bought at individual shopping trips. By using actual purchase data registered at each shopping trip we avoid typical methodological problems with biased self- reported and recalled behavior. The suggestion is that shopping undertaken at specific times has different characteristics, which reveal routinized rhythms in the everyday social practice of shopping. Hence, this detailed analyses of supermarket shopping provides a better understanding of how people's lives are structured across time in routines that repeat themselves to different degrees.

Darmon, I., Warde, A.   *University of Manchester*

The Practice of Eating in Britain and France: Household Formation, Re-Location and Changing Habits Among Anglo-French Couples

In this paper we examine the setting up of eating routines in new partnerships with a view to improving our understanding of processes of change in eating habits. We do this by reporting on a study of the eating habits of Anglo-French couples, some living in France and some in Britain: processes of mutual adjustment, identity reshuffling and symbolic negotiation prove to be more revealing than in same-nationality couples. We examine the 'commensal pacts' of partners - sometimes implicit, sometimes explicit - and their evolution over their first few years together. This suggests that some habits are easily changed, at least at first, e.g. the dishes eaten, while other areas of change are loaded with difficulties, e.g. the conventions of meals with extended families. We link this to the way in which corporeal sensations, as well as feelings spurred by changes of diet and settings, are framed by alternative rationales governing food consumption. An aesthetic drive for experience makes changes in diet at first acceptable, but interviewees were less prepared for difference in the social settings of eating and became increasingly concerned with health-related aspects of sensation and feeling, especially with parenthood. We draw conclusions about how habits and practices change, about how people think about ‚foreign' food, and about fundamental differences between culinary cultures and arrangements for eating in the French and British environments.

Falconer, E.   *Manchester Metropolitan University*

Travelling Tastes: Conflicting Emotions of the Backpacking Food Tourist

This paper address the conflicting emotions surrounding food, taste, digestion and eating practices whilst embarking on a backpacking journey. There has been a growing interest in food tourism within the social sciences which moves beyond regarding food as simply an attraction but also as an impediment to the tourist experience (Cohen and Avieli 2004). However there is little focus on the heightened and often problematic emotions associated with food and eating for backpacking travellers.

Drawing on my doctoral research with women travellers and their embodied an emotional experiences of food and eating, I will describe some of the strong emotions associated with the everyday practice of consumption whilst travelling. Largely perceived as a key determinant of their experience, many of the participants invested significant amounts of energy into seeking new tastes and culinary experiences to compliment their journey, often resulting in feelings of elation, pleasure, frustration, anxiety and disappointment. Furthermore, due to the changing geographies of culinary globalisation and the increasing number of establishments catering for western travellers, this paper will discuss how guilt, shame and embarrassment are very prominent emotions in the participants who appreciated the accessibility of more 'familiar' food and customs, as this often conflicted with their wider perceptions of themselves as robust, cosmopolitan travellers. I will argue that the realm of the backpacking journey intensifies both positive and negative emotions relating to food and consumption, and discuss how this fits into wider theories of embodiment in backpacking tourism.

NARRATIVES, REPRESENTATIONS AND IDENTITIES

Ibrahim, R.   *Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia*

<u>**Neither a Wife Nor a Mother: Contested Identity of Never Married Malay Muslim Women**</u>

This paper discusses gender identity of never married Malay Muslim women who have past normal marriageable age or better known as andartu in Malay language. The understanding of gender identity is very much influenced by socio-religious factors relating to the notion of womanhood within a particular society. In the case of the Malay Muslim society, in line with the Islamic teachings and Malay cultural norms, a woman is expected to fulfil their roles as a wife and a mother upon reaching certain age. As sex outside marriage is prohibited, an unmarried woman cannot be a biological mother. This resulted in the perceived deficit identity of single women, as they are neither wives nor mothers. Hence, how do never married women gain respectable identity despite being regarded as deficit? This paper discusses the findings from 30 in-depth interviews with never married Malay Muslim women over 30 years old. These women shared their experiences of singlehood and how they gain respectable identities by playing the roles of successful career women, devoted daughters and dutiful Muslimah.

Morgan, K.   *University of Bristol*

<u>**Under the Knife: Representations of Women and Other Animals**</u>

Explorations of the connections between the oppression of women and of other animals have been explored over the last twenty years or so by the likes of Carol Adams, Greta Gaard and Marti Kheel amongst others. Such debates have convincingly highlighted the linked oppressions of women and other animals and are comparatively well known in the disciplines of critical animal and human-animal studies. Less well recognised however are the origins of many of these debates in the Victorian anti-vivisection movement. In some of her work, Frances Power Cobbe utilised a concept of 'heteropathy' which she used to refer to the language and trappings of abuse – the lack of compassion; the intimations of cruelty and the pleasure taken from the witnessing of pain. Such a mindset, she alleged, occurred in those who performed acts of violence against women and also in those who participated in the vivisection of animals. Others saw parallels between the vivisection of animals, the gynaecological abuse of women in medical settings and pornography (see Lansbury, 1985).

This paper explores the links between the debates within the Victorian anti-vivisection movement and those campaigning against the multi-faceted oppression of women and seeks to examine whether such parallels might still be viable today.

Reference: Lansbury, C. (1985) 'Gynaecology, Pornography, and the Antivivisection Movement' in Victorian Studies, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 413-43.

Ylänne, V.   *Cardiff University*

<u>**Representations of First Time Older Parents in the British Press**</u>

Changing lifespan trajectories in relation to educational and vocational goals and opportunities, together with advances in reproductive technologies have resulted in many adults considering parenting at a later age than previously, and parenting is now an option for a more heterogeneous adult population than before in terms of age, gender and/or sexuality. This paper presents results of an initial investigation of a corpus of c.90 articles in the UK press on older first time parents and parenting, published over a 27 month period (2008-2010). By employing Media Framing Analysis (e.g. Shaw and Giles, 2009) and Discourse Analysis, the focus is primarily on the representation of gender and age in these texts. In particular, I aim to highlight what aspects of parenting at an older age are the most salient in these representations and what differences there are in texts that constitute news as opposed to opinions/features. The frames of the texts offer a range of scripts for readers in their conceptualisations of the desirability (or otherwise) of attempting parenting at an 'older' age. They also offer ideological positionings of adults in relation to their age and body against more traditional expectations of normative lifespan development and middle-aged lifestyles.

Reference: Shaw, R. L. and Giles, D. C. 'Motherhood on ice? A media framing analysis of older mothers in the UK news'. Psychology and Health, 24(2), 221-236.

Nordqvist, P.S., Smart, C.   *University of Manchester*

Negotiating Donor Conception in Family Relationalities

The development of medical technologies in the area of assisted conception continually pushes the limits of our understandings of what it means to be and become a family, making it an intensely topical issue. Having a child through donated egg, sperm or embryos, in particular, opens up new and unfamiliar territories and raises challenging questions for individuals and families, as well as for cultures and societies. It used to be that donor conception, particularly sperm donation, was perceived as such a contentious issue that it was managed through almost complete secrecy. However, this has now begun to shift and disclosure of the 'true' genetic origins of a child conceived in this way is increasingly seen as important. However, it remains unclear how parents, as well as their family members, themselves negotiate this shift towards openness. Our research shows that being open might be a rather daunting prospect, for parents as well as grandparents, and that contemplating openness within family networks might not be a straightforward process. In this paper we draw on original data from an ESRC funded study exploring parents' as well as grandparents' accounts of sharing (or deciding not to share) information about donor conception. We suggest that decisions about openness are situated within kin relationalities and we explore how openness and donor conception link in with how a complex set of issues play out in family life, including those of intimacy, sexuality, pride, grief, emotionality, privacy, desire and jealousy.

Roll Bennet, P., Bergström, H.   *Department of Education, Stockholm University*

Construction of Continuity in Relationships when Someone Close is Transsexual

The categorization of people into men and women are a predominant idea in contemporary society. When gender identities are radically changed, as sex change due to Transsexuality, close relationships might be changed and revisited. The over-all aim of this study is to explore how parents, partners, brothers and sisters and children of transsexual persons make sense of the relationship. Based on interviews with 15 close relatives to transsexuals living in the Stockholm area, the analysis reveals how the change of sex was regarded as a catastrophe, a breakthrough development, or both. The close relatives relate to the 'new' gender identity in line with the previous particular relationship, as partner, child etc. and because of cultural images of kinship, gender and health. The relatives either describe the sex change as central for the relationships or that the sex is unimportant. A common denominator identified is the relatives' construction of continuity in describing the past and present gender. Continuity is created in different ways; as recognizable physical signs, familiar behavior, own persistence feelings and as accounts of authenticity; both in their own and in the transsexuals identity. This authenticity is framed in ideas of a 'true self' and individuality. Different strategies were identified to be used in the process of constructing continuity. These findings are discussed as continuity in time and between inside and outside. Relatives alter these constructions to maintain a close relationship.

Stocker, R., McKeown, E., Hardy, S.   *City University London*

Figments of Family and Fatherhood in the Life Narratives of Men in Civil Partnerships – New Homonormativities?

Historically marriage and parenthood were complementary and the exclusive realm of heterosexuals. However as societies become more tolerant of homosexuality and as new legal provisions (e.g. adoption and partnership rights) become available same-sex couples are obliged to decide whether to, and how to, formalise their unions and/or construct families. Yet same-sex parenting remains controversial and is often criticised by social/moral conservatives and seen as undesirably 'heteronormative' by queer scholars and factions of the gay community. For gay men, in particular, bringing children into their lives presents unique challenges, requires creative planning, effort and tenacity. As a result they are far less likely to be raising children than their lesbian or heterosexual counterparts. Drawing on personal narratives elicited through qualitative interviews with 28 men in civil partnerships in the UK this paper explores how these men and their partners reflexively consider, jointly negotiate, and choose, postpone, or reject fatherhood. It is concluded that the institutionalised context/framework of civil partnership has implications for male couples who imagine parenthood and serves as a potential platform to bring children into their lives through various means. This paper joins the growing body of empirical research engaging with theories of modernity and individualisation to argue that while the meanings and practices of marriage and family are indeed fluid they are still pervasive ideals that shape expectations and guide action in personal lives, including those of same-sex couples who are increasingly re-configuring their life scripts to include marriage and parenthood, thereby establishing new 'homonormativities'.

LOVE, INTIMACY AND EMOTION

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

It Just Works! Making Sense of Enduring Love and the 'Relationship Work' that Couples Do in Long Term Relationships

The sociology of families and personal relationships has a rich and dynamic history. Analysis has shifted from function to form to everyday practices, developing multidimensional methodological and analytical lenses to interrogate the complexity of these public-private domains. Attention has been directed onto the interiority of personal life. Practices of intimacy connect us; memories and a deep sense of knowing consolidate who we are and our relational networks with others. In this paper we want to reorient the analytical lens. We argue that the concept of 'relationship work' can shed new light on understandings of personal relationships.

Like Kipnis (1998) our analysis takes a long view, drawing upon 19th century theories of labour and capital, 20th century feminist critiques of domestic labour, emotion work and reproductive labour as well as more recent therapeutic arguments that good marriages take work. However our focus is upon the everyday practices that couples do to sustain their relationships and the material conditions which shape these personal lives. It inculcates ideas of work, capital, the social and culture in analyses of intimacy while simultaneously keeping a keen eye on the intensity of emotions. Thus, rather than erase feelings and affect from the psycho-social lens, it situates relationships in context.

Discussion in this paper will draw on data from an ESRC-funded project (RES-062-23-3056) Enduring Love? Couple relationships in the 21st century. The project includes a survey and sixty qualitative mixed methods interviews with heterosexual and same sex couples, spanning three generations.

Charles, N.   *University of Warwick*

Written and Spoken Words: Representations of Animals and Intimacy

As a sociologist, I have generally relied on in-depth interviews to elicit accounts of families and the relationships and practices through which they are constituted. In a recent study of families and social change a significant number of interviewees counted animals as 'family' (Charles and Davies, 2008). In order to investigate how it is that animals become family members, I draw on two sets of data: a Mass Observation directive which I commissioned and which was sent out in the summer of 2009; and in-depth interviews with 20 people who share their domestic space with animals. In this paper I explore the differences in the ways people write and talk about their relationships with animals, focussing on those they regard as kin and with whom they live. I shall suggest that writing about relationships with animals produces a particularly intimate account which is almost confessional, while talking to another person about similar relationships renders the intimacy less obvious and represents human-animal relations in a different way. I conjecture that this is because the written accounts are composed with a particular audience in mind; panellists aim to provide an accurate record for posterity and do not shy away from recording the intimate details of their daily lives – the information divulged is not mediated by another human being although there may be a particular audience in mind. Interview data, in contrast, are co-constructed in conversation with another person, there is the possibility of judgment during the course of the interview, and because of this the ways in which human-animal intimacy are represented take a different form. I reflect on the benefits of drawing on both sets of data to develop an understanding of the significance of non-human animals to personal and family life.

Jacobs, J.   *City Unversity of New York*

Descriptions of 'Love' in the Life History Narratives of Adults at Fifty

This study analyzed the persons, activities and objects which participants described as loving or having once loved. 220 individuals gathered by the Centre of Longitudinal Analysis provided a life history narrative shortly after their fiftieth birthday. When participants used the word love, 58% of the time it was in reference to an activity, 26% to a person and 16% to an object. Men's use of the word 'love' to describe either a current person or activity was correlated to weak social supports, minimal work and family obligations, and alcohol consumption. Women's use of the word in terms of persons and activities was positively correlated to having a well-developed social network but negatively correlated to being overweight and experiencing physical pain. Men's use of the word 'love' in relation to objects was associated with a positive assessment of their financial situation but also a decline in physical functioning. For women, love of objects was predicted by financial status but also the death of friends and family, social isolation, and physical difficulties with having intercourse. Descriptions of love were related to relationship satisfaction for males, but were a considerable less predictor for females. The study also analyzed the specific

activities, persons and objects loved and discussed the outcome of the data analysis in relation to gender roles, social capital and aspirations and expectations at mid-life.

Temple-Malt, E.   *University of Manchester*

'Walking a Fine-Line': Balancing Ethical Demands with Participant's Difficult Memories

My PhD project invited participants to narrate the significance that entering a civil partnership has had for their relationship which meant asking participants to talk about potentially sensitive topics. This paper explores how balancing the moral and ethical responsibilities of the researcher and maintaining a safe space to share relational histories sometimes felt like 'walking a fine line'. A particular dilemma that needed to be negotiated in a number of interviews was where participants became upset when they talked about topics such as bereavement, a partner's deteriorating health, separation from children or a partner. In addressing these incidences, negotiations were reached between me and the participant as to whether it was my place to terminate the interview. I took the view that specific moments in a person's story might be painful, might produce silences, stoicism or tears but these experiences were, and are part of people's relational journeys that people had come to make sense of, or were developing strategies to deal with and deserved to be included. The narration of difficult memories were managed by the development of tools (relational time-line and a selection of participant's photographs) which meant the participant controlled what and how much depth they gave to certain moments in their relational history. Also, participants were creative in their management of difficult memories; e.g. the other member of the couple picking up the story when it became too difficult for their partner, or pausing the interview to make more tea which enabled time for composure.

Parsons, J.   *Plymouth University*

'Longing' within the Heroic Middle Ground: Lipoliteracy and the Emotional Appetite for the Thin Ideal

This paper draws on research completed for a doctoral study exploring food choice and identity using an auto/biographical approach. Seventy-five respondents participated in a series of in depth asynchronous online interviews between November 2010 and June 2011. Many of the seventy-five respondents presented their food auto/biographies as a type of transformation narrative or journey; these expressed a shift in consciousness from unknowing child to all knowing adult with the memories of childhood explored through a modern day lens. So, whilst the respondents considered their narratives as highly individualized, they were also articulating socio-cultural norms and values regarding 'good' and 'bad' food. Four narrative food journeys have emerged from the data, the foodie, the healthy, the family and the body. This paper will examine the body narrative food journey. The respondents in this category whilst exploring their subjectivities were engaged in a heightened form of lipoliteracy, the reading of fat (and thin) bodies, both their own and others. They expressed difficulty in patrolling corporeal boundaries and were engaged in an emotional battle with their past and present selves. The thin ideal was a source of longing, occasionally achieved but never maintained. For some, they had grown to accept that they would never achieve the body shape that they desired, but this had not lead to bodily love. Instead individuals, whose bodies transgressed an imaginary middle ground of acceptability, by becoming too fat or too thin, were not considered heroic' either.

Seehra, H., Gabb, J., Featherstone, B.   *University of Bristol*

Post Separation Fathering: Negotiating Intimacy and Risk in Parenting Practice

This paper provides initial insights from a research project exploring how post separation fathers respond to and engage with ideas of risk in their day-to-day parenting. 'Risk' has been documented as an emergent theme in discussions of fatherhood. Technological and social developments mean that fathers are considered 'at risk' -'the fragility of men's relationships with their children has become more pressing' (Collier & Sheldon 2006:11). Conversely, men doing 'intimate fatherhood' (Dermott 2008), especially without the presence of a female parent, are at times considered 'risky' because social prejudices which associate men with sexual desire remain (Doucet 2008). The paper argues that the idea of fatherhood as under threat and increasingly fragile needs to also take account of the importance of resilience that is present in fathers' accounts (interview and diary data). Second, and linked to this, how risk is understood needs to take account of the dynamic and negotiated nature of fathers post-separation relationships - both with children and significant others. This, in turn, has broader implications for our conceptualisation of intimacy and personal relationships.

Seymour, J., Brown, J.   *University of Nottingham*

Therapeutic Sedation in End of Life Care for Cancer Patients: The Reported Practices of Physicians and Nurses in Three European Countries

Background: the rapeutic sedation in end of life care is a widely employed but contested therapy in the care of dying patients with refractory distress.

Aim: to understand what intentions and practices are reported by physicians and nurses involved in therapeutic sedation in end of life care for cancer patients in the UK, Belgium and the Netherlands .

Methods: Qualitative case studies in hospitals, hospices and community settings, comprising interviews with nurses and physicians involved with the care of patients who had died of cancer and received continuous sedation.

Findings: We studied 82 cases (22 UK; 35 NL; 25 BE) involving 54 physicians (17 UK; 22 NL; 15 BE) and 59 nurses (25 UK; 27 NL; 7 BE). UK respondents described sedation as a 'side effect' of their intent to control symptoms. They perceived a continuum to exist from the 'normal practice' involving low doses of sedatives given commonly for terminal restlessness, to rare situations where it was exceptionally challenging to bring suffering under control. In contrast, respondents in Belgium and the Netherlands described how they sought to respond to a patient's request for sleep or to enable patient's 'choice' of sedation. Reported practice in the Netherlands was framed by recommendations in a national guideline, and similar to the UK. In contrast in Belgium practice was usually reported as targeted at achieving and sustaining deep sedation and some respondents reported a life shortening intent.

Conclusions: we will set out implications for the development of practice and international policy in end-of-life care.

Eborall, H. C.   *University of Leicester*

Managing to Self-Manage

For chronic conditions such as type 2 diabetes, there has a move towards people self-managing their condition. Aligning with the move initiated from a paternalistic professional-patient relationship towards patient-centred practice and concordance in healthcare a few decades ago, and a current focus on cost-effective healthcare, training people to self-manage their condition makes sense.

The case study for this paper is DESMOND (Diabetes Education and Self Management for Ongoing and Newly Diagnosed), an award-winning structured education programme for self-management of type 2 diabetes, approaching its 10th anniversary, and commissioned by PCTs across the UK. We draw upon data from several qualitative sub-studies embedded within trials of different variants of DESMOND to explore and unpick the meaning and relevance of self-management to those involved – including patient-participants, educators (programme deliverers) and other relevant healthcare professionals. In doing so, we borrow from literatures of surveillance and governmentality, along with previous sociological scrutiny of professional-patient communication and the notion of the expert-patient. We examine whether and how tensions between responsibilisation and empowerment are played out in people's accounts of managing their condition and the associated relationships with healthcare professionals.

Griffiths, D.   *University of Manchester*

Techniques to Prevent Mitochondrial Disease: A Cultural Reaction

Mitochondria are energy-generating structures in our cells and are passed on by mothers. Problems with mitochondria can cause early infant death, or lead to a range of possible diseases in those who survive. It is estimated that one in 200 people carry some form of mitochondrial mutation.

New techniques aim to replace the mother's mitochondria with healthy versions from a donor in order to prevent the transmission of such disorders. There are only 37 genes in mitochondria, about 0.2% of our total genetic makeup. The intended result of such techniques is a child who inherits healthy mitochondria from the donor, and all other DNA from their parents. If the resulting child is female, then their healthy mtDNA (inherited from the donor) will in turn be inherited by anyone the child goes on to conceive later in life. However a change in the law is needed, before such techniques can be used either in a clinical trial or in treatment within the UK. The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) launched a consultation in September 2012 in order seek the public's views on the issue; the launch created a great media interest and panic over 'three parent families'.

This paper will explore the possible implications of such techniques for a child's sense of identity and in how we define a ‗parent'. The cultural reaction to such techniques will also be analysed. Reactions to such new techniques in genetics reveal how traditional notions of genetic relatedness are being reproduced in new but familiar ways.

Ekberg, M.   *University of Northampton*

Factors Influencing an Individual's Decision to Participate in the NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme

Cancer is the most feared disease in modern society. According to NHS data, one in three people in England will develop cancer at some stage during their lifetime, and one in three people will die from cancer (NHS 2000). A combination of early detection, accurate diagnosis and effective treatment is the best defence against cancer morbidity, therefore, promoting cancer awareness and encouraging cancer screening is a priority in any comprehensive cancer control policy. To increase the number of people that participate in cancer screening, it is useful to identify the reasons why people choose to participate or not. Hence, with a focus on bowel cancer screening, the aim of this study was to identify, understand and explain the factors that influence an individual's decision to participate in the NHS bowel cancer screening programme. A series of focus groups with members of the public was conducted to identify the factors that encourage or discourage participation. The findings reveal that the decision is a complex interplay between the unique characteristics of the individual agent, the design and delivery of the screening programme and the norms and values of contemporary society.

After identifying and understanding the factors that influence an individual's decision to participate in bowel cancer screening (both the drivers and the barriers to participation), the paper concludes with some recommendations for improving the design and delivery of the programme. Over time, this will improve the participation rate and ultimately improve the cancer detection and diagnosis rate.

Kazimierczak, K., Skea, Z.   *University of Aberdeen*

'I've Used the Word Cancer but it's Actually Good News': Discourse of 'Good Cancer' and the Identity of Urological Cancer Services

Drawing on the data from an ethnographic study of urological cancer services, this paper explores the ways in which 'urological cancers' are performed in the professional discourse of urology doctors and nurses. It focuses in particular on the reframing of a diagnosis of certain urological cancers from 'bad news' to 'good news', and the recurring image of these cancers as common and curable, and therefore 'good'. While the immediate function of these discursive practices in managing patients' emotional reactions to a diagnosis of cancer is clear, we are interested in examining the ways in which it is also productive for a particular professional and institutional identity.

In this paper we consider some themes constituting the discourse of 'good cancer', and contrast them with the opposing notion of a 'bad cancer', before moving on to discuss the performative nature of this discourse in achieving a successful (from the professional point of view) interaction with urological cancer patients, but also in enacting and supporting professional identity of urology healthcare professionals, the inter-speciality differences between urologists and oncologists treating patients with urological cancers, and the local organisation of specialist services aimed specifically at this group of patients. Throughout this analysis we draw on the work of Foucault and material semiotic approaches to science and medicine to highlight the links between discursive and material practices as they are enlisted in the conduct of everyday medical work.

Lindsey, R., Bulloch, S.L.   *Third Sector Research Centre, University of Southampton*

What the Public Think of the 'Big Society': Mass Observers' Views on Individual and Community Capacity for Civic Engagement

Much emphasis is being placed on the role of the volunteer in British society. The Coalition government's policies envisage that more needs can be met through community initiative, relying on voluntary effort. The Government's 'Big Society' policies give expression to this idea; the Big Society can be thought of as a framework of initiatives and legislation, such as the 2011 Localism Act, that will give neighbourhood groups new rights and powers to act on behalf of their community. The assumption is that individuals have the capacities and willingness to volunteer on behalf of their communities to provide the things the community needs.

Based on 200 written responses to a Mass Observation Archive directive commissioned by the Third Sector Research Centre, this paper explores individuals' awareness of, and feelings around, the concept of 'Big Society'. People writing for Mass Observation can be thought of as a sample of engaged individuals from across different geographic and socio-economic backgrounds. We report on these individuals' perceptions of their own, and their community's capacity for more civic engagement. The paper provides insights into respondent's views regarding the roles of the voluntary sector, 'civil society', the private sector and the state with regards to public service provision. The project's substantive focus is relevant to Coalition policy and its implications in the context of cut backs in public expenditure.

Tchilingirian, J.   *University of Cambridge*

Being a Broker: Self-Positioning and the Reconciliation of Conflicting Occupational Rhetoric by Centre Left Think-Tank Workers.

Brokers are actors situated between distinct communities that would otherwise be disconnected. Sociological discussions of brokers and brokerage started with Simmel's elaboration of 'the third', commenting on contemporary developments Stovel and Shaw (2012) note two issues. First, brokers are peripheral in much sociological theory and sustained investigation of these actors has come from quantitative social network analysis. This has tended to privilege a structural understanding of brokers and has focused on the associated benefits which this position seemingly affords rather than the micro-sociological and psychological processes associated with brokerage. Secondly, the brokers studied by sociologists are rarely brokers 'by occupation'.

This paper offers a different approach focused on individual brokers. I report on initial findings from my on-going, mixed method, study into the networks and intellectual interventions of a distinct type of broker – the knowledge brokers of British think-tanks. The findings presented are from qualitative data derived from semi-structured interviews with think-tank workers, actors who explicitly locate themselves between the worlds of science/academia, politics, bureaucratic policy making, journalism and business (Medvetz 2012; Stone, 2001). I highlight how being between distinct communities within a largely undefined space of intellectual labour is far from static and how this location raises tensions for individual's self-understanding. Using insights from Baert's (2012) application of Positioning Theory I suggest that unlike explanations of intellectuals which assume the outworking of a preordained 'role' think-tank professionals are actively reconciling the contradictory narratives, symbols and activities which constitute their social (and personal) world to perform a stable professional identity.

Atkinson, W., Roberts, S., Savage, M.   *University of Bristol*

The Barriers to Engaging Sociology

Taking up the theme of the conference and aiming to encourage debate on 'what is to be done', this paper reflects on several barriers to successful exportation of sociological knowledge out of its disciplinary field and into the public domain, including the state of academic publishing, the dominance of think tanks in public debate, the media as the primary consecrator of 'public intellectuals' and the increasing attacks on the autonomy of social scientific research. The reflections are grounded in the concrete experience of co-editing and trying to promulgate the message of a book examining the impact of the economic crisis and political austerity on class inequalities, the concern being that few outside of academia would hear what we had to say and that this was symptomatic of the relatively muted voice sociology has in accessible public debate.

Rooke, A.   *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Creating Sociological Publics: A Dialogical Response to the Riots

The unrest and riots of Summer 2011 in English cities has been subject to numerous readings from police, journalists, politicians, academics, and other 'experts'. Some of these have condensed into familiar arguments about deprivation, deviance, anti-social behaviour, hyper-consumerism, alienation, disenfranchisement, and so on. Simultaneously, social policy has focussed on the governance of 'feral' youth and 'problem families'. Heeding Burawoy's (2007) call for public sociology, sociologists at Goldsmiths, University of London instigated sociological reflection on 'the riots', inviting local young people into the university to engage in dialogue. Drawing on the methods employed of socially engaged art, this dialogical workshop asked: How can we make sense of the competing readings and representations of the riots/uprisings? How have young Londoners themselves understood the events and their consequences? . Inverting the common academic hierarchy, the young participants' knowledge and experience served as a point of departure for understanding the riots/uprisings from which critical responses developed. The discussion focused on different understandings of the summer's events, both the responses that have already appeared in the media and those produced by critical engagement with the interplay of social, economic, political, and cultural issues that surround the events. This paper will draw out some of the themes that emerged in these discussions and the event's methodology to consider how we can go about making today's university more permeable to our immediate neighbours, creating diverse sociological publics in the context of the rising cost of higher education and the governmentality surrounding contemporary academic life.

Hensby, A.   *University of Edinburgh*

Seeking Empowerment, Making a Difference? Exploring Participation and Non-Participation Trends in the 2010/11 Student Protests Against Fees and Cuts

This paper uses the 2010/11 student protests in the UK as a case study for understanding the relationship between political engagement and political participation, and how certain sociological factors might enable or inhibit conversion from the former to the latter. In the context of the Liberals Democrats' u-turn on its 2010 election tuition fees pledge, one can argue that the student protests reflected the dissatisfaction many young people felt with formal political participation processes. Protest, therefore, represented participation by alternative means: one that was exciting and empowering, but was also felt to have greater potential for enacting real political change. For students who opposed to the government's HE policy but remained inactive, however, doubts remained over the efficacy and meaningfulness of protest participation.

This paper uses original survey data of students from 22 UK universities to identify sociological factors (including primary socialisation, class background and network access) that make participating in particular forms of political action more or less likely. In addition, these patterns of participation will be analysed in conjunction to students' perceptions of the value of different forms of participation (from petition-writing to direct action). From this, one can develop an understanding of students' conception of the 'participatory ideal', and the extent to which they are able or willing to live up to it.

Mohan, J.F., Bulloch, S.L.   *Third Sector Research Centre, University of Southampton*

Exploring the 'Civic Core': What are the Overlaps Between and Determinants of Formal and Informal Contributions to Civic Life in England and Wales?

This paper explores the shares of formal and informal contributions to civic life accounted for by different sections of the population in England and Wales. We draw upon a Canadian study (Reed and Selbee 2001) of the 'civic core' - those groups in the population that account for the largest share of three dimensions of formal civic engagement, namely charitable giving, volunteering, and participation in civic associations. We extend this focus to include informal contribution in the form of unpaid help to others. The paper uses the Citizenship Survey 2009-10. Respondents' relative contribution to the total of effort on each of these dimensions is identified and individuals are characterised as members of the 'civic core' if their contribution exceeds a threshold above which they collectively provide two-thirds of the national total of formal and informal contribution to civic life.

Findings indicate that members of both the formal and informal civic core provide a contribution to civic life which is clearly disproportionate to their share of the population. Regarding the social and spatial distribution of core groups, members of the formal civic core are drawn overwhelmingly from prosperous, middle-aged and highly educated sections of the population, and that they are likely to live in the least deprived areas. The pattern is somewhat different, however, for the informal core. Consideration is given to the normative meaning of this disproportionality, and to the implications of the analysis for policies aiming to increase the level of pro-social behaviour in the population.

Boudeau, C.   *University of Reading*

The Work of Architectural Design: Planning the World of Everyday Life

This paper is a study of some procedures by which architectural work is done. This work is normally seen as framed by clients' requirements about buildings; buildings must provide a physically satisfying response to clients' needs and expectations. The work of architectural design analysed here was witnessed in the course of the design of a new NHS hospital in the South of England and in a range of settings: in senior managers' meetings; in 3D, immersive technologies; through architectural plans and representations; and so on. All these settings manifested a pervasive feature of the work of architectural design, namely that it plans, whilst simultaneously resting on, the world of the natural attitude. That is to say, architects worked out the most suitable design of the hospital in question not only in relation to the client's requirements but also, and essentially, through their knowledge of hospitals' everyday life. Accordingly, architects' work consisted to a large extent of physically organising the routine and mundane character of healthcare activities. This paper relates to the conference's themes in that it focuses on reasoning procedures as well as on the use of technologies in architectural design.

Bradley, K., Sanghera, B., Robinson, E.   *University of Kent*

Social Justice Philanthropy: An Investigation into Philanthropic Foundations and Grant-Makers in the UK

This paper offers a critical appreciation of social change or justice philanthropy, examining how philanthropy relates to social justice as practised by social change and community-based foundations and social justice and progressive grant-makers in the UK. We will argue that foundations and grant-makers are liberal institutions that use their resources to assist the most disadvantaged groups in society, pursuing liberal egalitarianism. In addition, they are protective of their liberal reputation in order to maintain their legitimacy and authority in the philanthropic field. While this means that foundations and grant-makers project an image of being evidence-based, independent and neutral institutions, they also recognise that values and beliefs shape their activities. Their conception of social justice is shaped by the nature of their social and institutional embeddedness (e.g., their endowments are often invested in stocks and shares, their trustees usually come from privileged and conservative backgrounds, and they face pressure from right-wing media).

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into philanthropy that involved 34 semi-structured interviews with executive directors or senior project managers of social change and community-based foundations and grant-makers, many of them were either well known or large. Each interview lasted on average 1.5 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to describe the history of their institutions, outlining their strategic themes and priorities, and in the second part, they explained the use or the lack of the concept 'social justice' in their organisation.

Sanghera, B.   *University of Kent*

Charitable Giving and Everyday Morality: An Investigation into Moral Concerns, Visions and Reflexivity in the UK

This paper examines how individuals are morally evaluative beings, who interpret the social world in relation to things that matter to them, and how charitable acts are embedded in their lives with different degrees of meaning and importance. The paper offers some criticisms of the Bourdieusian theory on giving, which depict individuals lacking reflexivity, emotions and disinterestedness. Drawing upon various literature that view individuals as evaluative beings, I will suggest that there are three modes of moral reflexivity that have various implications for charitable giving, moral obligations and civil society. First, moral conventionalists, who value familial and social networks, use charity events as an opportunity to socialise and to have fun. Second, moral individualists, who are strongly committed to work and career, view charitable practices as performative acts that demonstrate their knowledge and skills. Third, moral critics are deeply committed to charitable causes, motivated by strongly held values and beliefs, which offer alternative visions for society.

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into charitable giving that involved 41 semi-structured interviews with men and women of working and middle class social backgrounds, mostly white interviewees. Each interview lasted on average 2.25 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to recount their life history, describing the twists and turns in their lives, their personal goals and their everyday practices, and in the second part, they recalled significant acts of giving and volunteering, describing their feelings and motivations.

Li, Y.

University of Manchester

The Flow of Soul: Formal/Informal Volunteering and Charitable Giving in Britain (2000-2010)

There has been much policy discussion on community building in Britain in the last ten years, with the current Government's emphasis being on 'Big Society'. This is usually taken as referring to formal civic engagement, informal voluntary and unpaid help to non-kin, and free and generous giving to charitable causes. Yet how the three domains of generosity manifest themselves and what socio-economic-cultural determinants underlie the domains have not been systematic researched. In this paper, we investigate the trends in the three domains as well as the socio-economic-cultural underpinnings in contemporary Britain. Using the Home Office Citizenship Survey (2001 – 2010), we find that the three domains of generosity are closely linked, that there are clear class, income and ethno-religious differences in the three respects, and that there is a clear difference between the absolute and the relative giving. Even though people in top class positions enjoying the highest incomes make the greatest amount of contributions in charitable giving in absolute terms, they give much less in relative terms than do working-class people with poorest incomes. And the gaps in the relative giving are enlarging over the decade. Given the voluntary nature of altruism, how to get those at the top of the social hierarchy to contribute more is thus a challenge if our Society can be made Big.

O'Mahoney, H.

Cardiff University

Environmental Volunteering: Ephemeral communities and the Generation of Values

Gap-year and extended travel is a contemporary global trend, and volunteering is increasingly seen to be part of this phenomenon, either as a means of CV enhancement in a competitive labour market, a chance to ‚do something different' and ‚broaden horizons', or a reaction to concerns about environmental and social issues. There is a wealth of literature concerning social and environmental volunteering, both local and far afield. However the majority of this literature follows a quantitative methodology measuring factors such as the age, race, gender and class of volunteers rather than adopting qualitative or participatory methods to understand the subjective experiences of volunteers.

In seeking to address this gap, this paper reports upon an ethnographic study conducted within an ephemeral and fluid community of environmental volunteers, working for ARCHELON, the Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece. Whilst issues such as who volunteers, and why, are addressed, the main aim of this research is to contribute to a small but growing corpus of work which approaches volunteerism from a qualitative perspective, using in-depth interviews and extended participant observation to gain a more nuanced understanding of how ephemeral volunteer communities generate alternative values and practices to those experienced in ‚everyday' life (MacIntyre, 1981; Fevre, 2000) in an age of moral ambiguity (Bauman, 1995, 1997; Szerszynski, 1996).

AGEING BODY AND SOCIETY
LESBIAN, GAY AND BISEXUAL AGEING: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN INTIMACY AND CARING

There is a growing corpus of research concerning the lived experiences of lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) people across the life course. This includes research which suggests that non-heterosexual ageing poses significant challenges and benefits to individuals and social institutions. The aim of this symposium is to present new research exploring issues of intimacy and care amongst LGB people who are in mid or later life, shedding light on debates about care and care practices beyond the heterosexual nuclear family and pointing to new transformations in intimacy. The papers presented in this symposium address these issues using qualitative research and draw on a broad range of theoretical perspectives, including intersectionality, feminism and Bourdieu. The complexities and complications faced by ageing LGB people in different spatial contexts are considered, including those as apparently diverse as residential care homes and the virtual gay scene. Meanwhile, there are a number of gaps in contemporary LGB research and three papers in this session directly address this, discussing: lesbians over the age of sixty; single, older gay men; and bisexual people's care practices. Finally, the complex inter-relationship between intimacy and care is considered, illustrating how an analysis of LGB ageing has implications for the sociological analysis of ageing, relationships and the life course more broadly.

Almack, K., King, A.   *University of Nottingham*

The Complexity of Care Practices in LGB Communities

The paper seeks to explore informal care practices within the lives of older LGB people. The framing of informal care within policy most often assumes that these forms of care take place either within assumed familial relationships and/or within a dyadic relationship, with one person the 'carer' and one the 'cared for'. Care covers a broad spectrum of tasks, relationships, contexts and identities; we seek to define and explore 'care practices', akin to Morgan's concept of family practices. We develop 'case stories' which draw upon data from research projects with older LGB respondents, undertaken by the authors. These cases are selected to represent wider issues within LGB communities, illustrative of a range of care practices, including care provided by friends and strangers, reciprocal care and other expressions of care within LGB communities. These case stories are analysed adopting a framework of intersectionality and a feminist ethics of care. In doing so, we develop a more nuanced analysis of older LGB people's experiences of giving and receiving care which reveals how a more simplistic heteronormative framing of care fails to capture the complex dynamics between care, sexual identities and intimacy. This approach raises new questions to contribute to on-going debates about the extent and nature of change within personal networks and family lives and the relational dynamics and complexities of care.

Simpson, P.   *University of Manchester*

Differentiating the Middle-Aged Gay Self in Less Public 'Homospaces'

Research into gay sociality pivots around interaction on the more visible, commercial bar 'scene'/'gay villages' (see Binnie and Skeggs (2004). This paper examines interview narratives co-produced with 27 midlife gay men (aged 39 - 61) in Manchester concerning relations in lesser explored 'homospaces': the sexualised spaces of the 'virtual gay scene' and gay saunas; and gay social/support groups. Here middle-aged men differentiate themselves from younger gay men through various forms of claims-making. First, informants differentiate themselves morally from the 'superficial,' depleted and dangerous ways of relating associated with younger gay men. This involved capitulation to ageist constraints within gay culture on expression of midlife identity/relating and expression of ageism towards younger gay men. Second, responses to gay ageism could involve ambivalent claims to differentiation, which also reinforce conservative discourse that restricts display of the midlife body for socio-sexual purposes. Third, differentiation could involve stories of adventure, suggestive of 'ageing capital', that constitute attempts to make sexualised space more habitable. These practices are indicative of an 'ethics of casual sex' (Seidman 1991) that contest the view of 'recreational sex' as decadent. The paper also complicates the binary view that gay groups are more inclusive whilst sexualised spaces of the gay scene' are the opposite. Gay groups could be policed in moral terms as non-sexual alternatives to the bar scene and the hierarchy of value/bodies (concerning age, class and ethnicity) associated with the latter could be reproduced within them.

Traies, J.   *University of Surrey*

Invisible Intimacies: Sexuality in the Lives of Older Lesbians

Older lesbians are 'triply invisible' (Kehoe, 1988); culturally obscured by the combined forces of sexism, ageism and hetero-normativity. Although there has recently been a small but steady growth of interest in non-heterosexual

old age, gay men are still better represented than lesbians in such research (Heaphy et al., 2003; Guasp, 2011) and there has until now been no large-scale systematic enquiry into the particular experiences of older lesbians in the UK. My work aims to redress that balance, using data from some 400 women over 60 to produce an ethnographic account of older lesbian life in the 21st century.

In this discussion of the intimate and sexual lives of my participants, I attempt to steer a discursive path between the over-sexualised identity 'lesbian' and the asexual stereotype of the older woman, in order to challenge the cultural assumptions which inhibit the discussion of older people's sexuality.

Westwood, S. *Keele University*

Bathed in (Heteronormative) Light: Older Lesbians in Residential and Nursing Care

A central feature of care in the fourth age is the medicalisation of ageing bodies, the emphasis on collective bodily care and the power dynamics involved in that care. An aspect of these dynamics that has not yet been explored is the intersection of age, gender and sexuality in the provision of personal care in residential settings for older people. Single, childless, older women are most likely to populate these settings. These women are also more likely to be lesbians, both because older lesbians and gay men are earlier and disproportionate users of formal social care, and because older lesbians are more likely than older heterosexual women to be single and childless. Lesbians have often found the processes of self-disclosure in health contexts a treacherous terrain to navigate in earlier life, many avoiding screening/treatment and/or choosing not to disclose their sexual identities to medical professionals, particularly during intimate physical examinations. Some younger(er) lesbians also report feeling vulnerable to the heteronormative gaze in those g   ay commercial contexts frequented by heterosexual women. This paper explores the overlap between these two sites of vulnerability, considering how older lesbians experience the heteronormative gaze in residential care contexts, focussing in particular on the experience of being bathed. It considers how sexuality impacts the dynamics of care work and how the physical frailties and cognitive/communicative impairments associated with the fourth age may impinge upon the capacity of older lesbians to resist heteronormativity in care contexts, thus complicating the gender politics of personal care in older age.

Wednesday 3 April 2013 at 09:30 - 11:30

OPEN - SOCIOLOGICAL ENGAGEMENTS   **DENBIGH SUITE**

WORKSHOP CONDUCTED BY ELIJAH ANDERSON FOR DOCTORAL AND EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Brooks, A.   *University of California, Berkeley*

'California Dreamin': Gender, Violence and Heteronormativity in Immigration Narratives for Migrants into California

This paper provides original research on Hispanic migration into California, specifically the San Francisco Bay Area undertaken in 2011-12. The research focuses on migrant communities in the San Francisco Bay Area particularly focusing on Hispanic asylum seekers who have migrated to the area from Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The research particularly focuses on women asylum seekers who have experienced abuse, persecution and violence and examines three categories of violence: (i) migrants who have experienced domestic violence; (ii) LGBT migrants who have experienced persecution as a result of their sexuality; (iii) UVisa applicants who have experienced violence since their arrival into the United States. All three categories have been the subject of violence before, during or after the process of migration. The case study involves analysis of declarations by asylum seekers, interviews with lawyers, advocates, and others involved in the management of the process of asylum in a specific case study of NGOs in the San Fransisco Bay Area. It also investigates the experiences of Hispanic migrants through the declarations they have made in seeking asylum into the United States. They are frequently fleeing violence, despair and constant threat to their own and their family's lives. The paper provides original research on how asylum seekers from Mexico and Central America are responded to by the policy, practices and procedures surrounding a heteronormative immigration structure in the U.S. The research is amplified in the book Emotions in Transmigration: Transformation, Movement and Identity (Ann Brooks and Ruth Simpson) (Palgrave 2012).

Alcantara, M.   *Medicine Faculty, University of São Paulo*

The Violence Against Indigenous Women at Dourados' Reservation, Brazil

Indigenous Women face multiples forms of discrimination associated especially with their indigenous identity, their gender, culture, religion and language. This is a significant obstacle to the capacity and potential of indigenous women to exercise their rights to participate fully society. It also limits their participation in socio-economc, cultural and political decision-making and capacity building processes. As a result, many indigenous women live in precarious conditions and they are exposed to diverse forms of physical, psychological and sexual violence.

The most widely used definition of violence against women and girls is provide in the United Nations General Assembly Declaration of Elimination of Violence against women.

Our work will be based in that declaration and present a case study from Dorados' Reservation, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

In this paper we will analyze the violence against women which occurs between the indigenous population of this reserve.

Dourados' Reservation has about 15,000 inhabitants in 3.560 hectares, and is located less than 10 km from the town of Dourados.

Half that population are women and they, today, are occupying a social place that challenges the male role within the traditional patterns.

Within this context the male response against this 'new role of' women, such as health agents, teachers, is extremely violent.

How do they react? How to negotiate such a social place? Whom seek?

Is within this context that we will analyze the violence against indigenous women.

Bowstead, J.   *London Metropolitan University*

Force and Agency: Understanding Women's Journeys to Escape Domestic Violence

Tens of thousands of women – often with children – take action to escape domestic violence in the UK every year. Many make journeys, whether relatively short relocation journeys within local authorities as they attempt to maintain continuity in aspects of their lives, or longer journeys that involve changes in work, study, housing tenure, children's education and connections with friends and family. Whilst it is domestic violence which forces women and children to relocate for safety, there are also elements of choice and agency in the journeys women make.

This paper presents findings of a PhD research project, quantifying, mapping and conceptualising the journeys women make to escape domestic violence. Using large administrative datasets the research enables the identification and visualisation of these previously under-recognised and under-theorised journeys (over 18,000 journeys to services in England per year). This national analysis also contextualises qualitative interpretations from interviews and photography groupwork with over 20 women in different areas of the Midlands and Southern England about their experiences in seeking safety. This paper will focus on women's accounts and understandings of force and agency within the journeys they have made, drawing on interviews and groupwork whilst they were in temporary accommodation in women's refuges, and from follow-up interviews. This research therefore brings together evidence from the national, local and individual scales to increase understanding of the extent, nature and implications of women's journeys to escape domestic violence.

Wajcman, J.   *London School of Economics*

The Acceleration of Work and Life in the Digital Age

This talk is intended as a contribution to understanding the role that technology plays in the times of our lives. How much time we have is both a crucial aspect of freedom and individual autonomy, and a measure of equality. Feeling short of time for work, parenting, friendship, leisure and civic participation, we turn to machines to relieve the pressure. But technologies in themselves cannot provide the solution. They do not lead to either speeding up or slowing down. To help us understand our current concern with the acceleration of the pace of life, I will explore both the continuities with earlier periods of rapid technological change and the specificities of our own digital technologies and times. Rather than ICTs pushing us inexorably into a life in the fast lane, they may be harnessed and reconfigured as an ally in our quest for time control.

Morris, N.   *University College London*

Medical Research Involving Humans as a Site of Public Engagement with Science

The extensive literature on issues around medical research involving humans pays little or no attention to research participation as a form of public engagement with science. Some recent empirical studies on how research participants describe their role do however suggest that, for them at least, elements of engagement and dialogue are a significant presence in this enforced companionship.

Two dominant understandings of who and what constitutes a participant in this field contribute to scepticism about whether actual participants (erstwhile 'research subjects') can qualify as a 'public' ready to be engaged.   The ethical regulatory system remains based on traditional doctor-patient relationships, in which research participants are passive 'subjects' rather than partners or engaged citizens. Secondly formal, publicly-funded UK public engagement programmes in medical research (Public and Patient Involvement (PPI)) typically promote patient involvement in advisory or management committees, and overlook study participants' involvement. The context may thus appear unpropitious to knowledge-sharing between science and public.

The presentation will argue, citing empirical data, that this situation does not deter at least some participants from tentative engagement both with the research enterprise and their role in it, and their experience of the material culture of science. The engagement here is unusual in being public-led rather than scientist-led, and taking place in a real-life situation rather than as a structured exercise. With reciprocal efforts by research teams and some amendments to protocol design it has potential to constitute a mutually useful platform for public engagement.

Marres, N.   *Goldsmiths, University of London*

Doing Sociology with Twitter? Testing Methods of Bias Detection Online

This presentation explores some of the problems and promises of Twitter as an apparatus of sociological research, through a discussion of recent research on issue dynamics using Twitter data on climate change. This research sought to deploy medium-specific features of Twitter, in particular hashtags, to study processes of issue formation online. We approached hashtags as a heuristic for analysing the 'bias' of issues with Twitter and asked: can an analysis of hashtags be used to study the dynamics of climate change controversies? More specifically, the research aimed to test the usefulness of a technique developed in social computing, the polarization of online data (Weber and Borra, 2012), for the study of bias and partisanship. Applying this technique to a set of climate change tweets collected during a three month interval, we explore the analytic and normative implications of deploying these methods of polarization for sociological research. The presentation concludes with some more general reflections aboutt medium-specific sociology. To what extend can medium-specific features of online content, like hashtags, be usefully deployed to study more substantive social dynamics? I propose that sociological and media research may best be understood as two ends of a spectrum, with medium-specificity forming one pole and social specificity the other.

Markowski, M., Rivoal, D.   *Middlesex University*

Teletalker: An Online Window to Connect Generations

In this event I will be demonstrating the aims of my Teletalker research by having a conversation (through the Teletalker) with our technician Dominique Rivoal at the other location (either Middlesex university or another place tbc). This conversation will involve an explanation on why I built the Teletalker employing constructive design research as my method. I developed the Teletalker to make Face-to-Face communication online easier for older

people. The Teletalker system is an installation of two 'kiosks' connecting two places using Skype, appearing to work like an online window. The appearance of the kiosks, which house the screens, computers, speakers, cameras and microphones, has been chosen in style of 1930 Television sets. It doesn't appear to be overtly technical and can easily be used by groups on each side. Underneath the screen is a hand sensor, which is used to activate the volume (which is 'off' by default), so that one can hear the sound from the other place and, if interested, have a conversation. The Teletalker does not record the video transmission. The Teletalker aims to be intuitive, evoke curiosity around technology in a playful manner and enable people of all ages, even those who are not computer literate, to interact live online. Choosing where to place the two Teletalker kiosks is integral to my research as well as its ability to generate a discussion around the forms of online social interaction technology for older people. After the demonstration people are invited to try the Teletalker out and feedback.

Pearce, W., Nerlich, B.   *University of Nottingham*

The New Scepticisms: Frictioning Science and Politics

Leverhulme Project on Science and Politics: Making Science Public

Scepticism has been central to the development of scientific knowledge over the last 2000 years or so. Within climate science, understandings of scepticism have evolved since climate change emerged as a political and public issue in 1988, with the term becoming both increasingly prevalent and contested and pitted against older meanings of scepticism prevalent in modern science and in popular culture.

This presents three key questions:

1. How has the tradition of scepticism changed within the context of climate change debates?
2. How do these changes relate to the friction between scientific knowledge and social and political response?
3. What do these changes say about the role of scientific evidence in public life?

This paper addresses these questions through a review of scepticism in climate science, identifying its participants, practices and locations. In particular, it seeks to investigate the space between rational-scientific knowledge and its interpretation within the social-political world.

The review provides the foundations for empirical studies into the production of knowledge around the issue of climate change, and how that knowledge – whether coming via 'traditional' scientific routes or contributions to more recent online fora – shapes in public understanding and, ultimately, political action.

Tsouvalis, J., Raman, S.   *University of Nottingham*

Pro-Science Activism: Mapping Changes in the Theory and Practice of Scientific Governance

This paper considers findings from a research project conducted under the 'Making Science Public' Program (2012-2016; funded by the Leverhulme Trust and directed by Nottingham University). The paper aims to map shifts in meanings and practices that have emerged in recent years in the field of scientific governance. It considers key theoretical texts in this area and looks at more unconventional and potentially new ways in which science is being made public and political in practice. Whilst protest against certain forms of research such as GM crops continues (for example, the 'Take back the Flour' campaign in Rothamsted in May 2012), voices are emerging that the context of activism is changing. 'Pro-science' activism such as scientists, in 2012, taking direct action over research council policies (the EPSRC 'death of British science' protest) or, in 2006, the marching of scientists in support of animal research at Oxford have prompted the Guardian's editor to suggest that there is now a science-friendly army (originally formed in support of Simon Singh in his fight against the British Chiropractic Associations' libel action) ready to mobilize in the face of attacks on science. Considering whether these war-like metaphors and the kinds of actions that they have inspired are indicative of a shift in science-politics boundaries and a broader shift in the political interface between science and society will be a second objective of this paper.

RACE AND ETHNICITY SUB-STREAM: MIGRATION AND MINORITY COMMUNITITES 1

Chowbey, P., Salway, S.   *Sheffield Hallam University*

Alone in a Crowd: Barriers in Social Capital Activation, a Case Study of UK Ghanaians

This paper examines the influences on activation or mobilization of social capital to access support to cope better with illness, in a study of Ghanaians in London. The study is based on 24 in-depth interviews with people with long-term ill health and their family members; and a range of participatory mapping/ranking exercises and Key Informant interviews involving 66 respondents. Interpretations are theoretically located within Bourdieu's distinction between activation and possession of social capital. Although some sociologists have problematized this distinction in studies of education and employment, debate is lacking in areas of health. In this study, Ghanaians' vulnerable socio-economic location seemed to inter-play with cultural factors such as concealment of illness and preservation of identity to create a situation where they were particularly reluctant to activate their social capital. Factors influencing activation included: a) prominent norms of concealing of illness stemming from religious beliefs, fear of harmful gossip and cultural norms; b) lack of trust and vulnerability leading to a desire to stay out of trouble; and c) aspirations to live a normal life by preserving working identity and holding on to employment. The paper argues that what appear to be strong networks are not necessarily productive, and possession of social capital does not always lead to activation of it. Policy makers need to pay more attention to the processes which are crucial in utilising the benefits that may accrue from social capital; and in particular address factors that impact on the mobilization of social capital.

Howard, K.   *Buckinghamshire New University*

Welfare As Control: Contradiction, Dilemma and Compromise in the Everyday Welfare Support of Asylum Seekers in the UK

The UK 'welfare' system initiated to support destitute asylum seekers with the 1999 Immigration & Asylum Act and subsequent legislation was also explicitly designed as a method of internal and external immigration control. These contradictory policies have implications for those implementing them and their recipients. Drawing on an ethnographic case study of one voluntary sector 'Reception Assistant' agency, conducted over 8 months in 2002-3, this paper explores the lived experiences of workers in their various roles and people seeking asylum who were their clients. The Reception Assistant Agency was one of five British NGOs contracted by the government to implement 'Reception,' a key role in this welfare 'support' system, involving screening newly arrived asylum seekers for destitution, housing them in Emergency Accommodation and facilitating their dispersal. Such 'support' could be punitive, such as dispersal being a form of forced migration within the UK. This paper explores the perceptions & experiences of workers and clients who lived the contradictions, dilemmas & compromises of 'welfare as control' at this point in the journey of asylum seeking. Forced migrants experienced 'anormalised' lives, loss of autonomy, and the feeling of 'hanging' out of control in multiple uncertainties. Workers found their 'hands tied' in their attempts to increase the 'informal gain' of their clients social rights in practice, by central government's bureaucratic dominance and imperative to control and restrict access to welfare, intrinsic to this system of 'welfare as control'. This has potential implications for those involved in implementing similarly contradictory current asylum policy.

Cederberg, M.   *Oxford Brookes University*

Employment Experiences and Processes of Social Integration Amongst Female Migrants in Sweden

Part of the debate about migrant integration in Europe in recent years has focused on the high level of labour market exclusion displayed by migrants, regarded as a central obstacle for migrants' integration into receiving societies. Such a focus provides an important balance in relation to the other key aspect of the 'integration' debate, centred on differences in cultural values and ways of life, and the question of whether those should be endorsed or limited. Here, we have seen a gradual convergence of different European countries, towards an approach that problematizes cultural differences and demands a certain level of cultural adaptation from newcomers. Focusing on the issue of employment exclusion/integration to some extent provides an opportunity to go beyond a sole focus on cultural differences or 'otherness', and to consider the extent to which migrants' socio-economic position conditions the wider process of social integration. However, the policy measures that have been used to counteract labour market exclusion have tended to employ particular job-creation strategies (such as de-regulation and the creation of casual employment opportunities) that do little to address and may even exacerbate existing labour market divisions and inequalities. This paper considers the relationship between migrants' labour market position, on the one hand, and the wider process of social integration, on the other. Drawing on biographical interviews with female

migrants in Sweden, it explores different employment experiences and the factors that either facilitate or hinder the social integration process, with a focus on issues relating to gender and ethnic divisions.

Pande, A.   *University of Cape Town*

From 'Balcony Talk' and 'Practical Prayers' to Illegal Collectives: Migrant Domestic Workers and Meso-Level Resistances in Lebanon

In this study of migrant domestic workers (MDW) in Lebanon, I highlight the spatial exclusions that migrant women experience in Lebanon. I argue that MDWs constantly challenge such spatial exclusions by using the exact spaces that they are excluded to as the bases for a meso-level of resistances – strategic acts that cannot be classified as either private and individual or as organized collective action. I highlight three kinds of such resistive activities: the strategic dyads forged across balconies by the most restricted live in workers, the small collectives formed outside ethnic churches by other live-in workers and finally much larger worker collectives (that often cross national borders) in rental apartments occupied by illegal freelancers and runaways. By analyzing these spaces as strategic instances of workers' collectives, I question the portrayal of MDW in the Arab world as an ultimate and defeated victim of abuse. But the continuum of resistive activities undertaken by MDW in Lebanon also challenges the dichotomies often constructed between public (overt and organized) and private (individual and symbolic) forms of organization and resistances. This meso-level of resistance becomes particularly significant in a country like Lebanon where MDW are forbidden from forming or joining formal unions, and becomes critical for workers from many countries in Africa and South Asia who, unlike the larger Filipina community, have little recourse to formal support systems like consulates and embassies.

Galandini, S.   *University of Manchester*

Residential Concentration, Ethnic Organisations and Political Participation: A Mixed-Method Study of Black Africans in Britain

In recent years, the political and scholarly debate about how to integrate new immigrants as well as long-established ethnic minority groups in the country's political mainstream has significantly intensified. This paper aims to investigate, firstly, the marginalising and mobilising effects of co-ethnic concentration on non-electoral and electoral political participation and, secondly, the mediating role played by ethnic voluntary organisations in this relationship. By concentrating on the Black African community in Britain, the study seeks to shed new light on its notable internal heterogeneity, which primarily stems from the divergent socio-cultural backgrounds, immigration histories and integration experiences (i.e. immigration-related factors) of the numerous national groups that compose it. Consequently, the relationships between co-ethnic residential concentration, ethnic organisations and political participation are addressed in view of this diversity.

The study adopts a mixed-method approach by combining quantitative evidence based on the 2010 Ethnic Minority British Electoral Survey with primary data collected through the qualitative fieldwork amongst Ghanaians and Somalis in London. The preliminary findings suggest that the relationship between residential concentration, ethnic organisations and political participation of Black Africans considerably varies on the basis of the type of political engagement addressed (i.e. electoral, non-electoral), as well as across national groups characterised by divergent immigration-related factors.

Jeannet, A-M.   *University of Oxford*

Immigration and Public Opinion after the 'Big Bang' European Enlargement: A Multi-Level Analysis

This research aims to answer the following question: Did migration from the Eastern EU countries after the 2004 enlargement alter public attitudes towards immigration in the Western EU-15 host societies ? This study examines the case of the European Union's 2004 accession, in particular the opening up the free movement of labour to the Eastern (E-8) accession countries, and how this might have impacted public attitudes towards immigration in the existing EU-15 member states. This study uses data from the European Social Survey from 2002 to 2010 to build a multi-level cross-sectional time series model that estimates how changes in labour mobility impact public attitudes regarding both the economic and cultural aspects of immigration. The multi-level aspect of the model allows for the interaction between individual and institutional factors that are thought to simultaneously shape public opinion. The results help us understand if pubic opinion is responsive to changes in immigration patterns in Europe.

Abbas, A., Ashwin, P., McLean, M.   *University of Lincoln*

Students' Gendered Engagement with Sociological Knowledge wnd University Pedagogies: A Bernsteinian Analysis

The findings of our three-year mixed method ESRC project, 'Pedagogic quality and inequality in university first degrees', suggested that students who successfully study in four differently ranked sociology-related social science departments undergo similar and positive transformations. They gain access to knowledge and experiences which change them personally, socially and politically. In Basil Bernstein's terms pedagogy and curricula in all four institutions offer access to 'pedagogic rights'. However, an analysis of: video-recordings of seminar classes in the four departments over three years; students' biographical and interview data; and their assessed work also reveals that students engage with sociological knowledge and pedagogic processes in gendered ways. For example, gender shapes the elements of their lives they use to understand sociological theory and the topics they use to develop their knowledge through doing assignments. It also affects how students' envisage using their hard-earned sociological knowledge in their future careers and wider lives. The data sets which inform this analysis were openly and thematically coded before being interpreted using a theoretical approach adapted from Basil Bernstein's work by feminist researchers such as Madeleine Arnot. We comment on the adequacy of this theoretical approach for understanding these gendered transformations and inequalities in university settings.

Taylor, C.   *Sheffield Hallam University*

Autoethnographic Intra-Actions in the Dynamics of Knowledge Making: An Exploration and Critique

This paper discusses insights from two recent pedagogic innovations which used autoethnography as an academic knowledge-making practice. In the first, Level 6 Education Studies and Sociology students wrote an original, autoethnographic article, drew on social theory to situate their article in the disciplinary field, and published their article in a web-journal. In the second, Level 6 Education Studies students wrote autoethnographic articles of their experiences of educational spaces during their learning careers, used theories of space and spatiality to frame and critique their articles, and published them in a web-journal. The discussion summarizes the possibilities and problems of using autoethnography as a research approach and appraises autoethnography as a form of sociological knowledge production.

The discussion then turns to an analysis of three sets of embedded relations. First, it explores relations between higher education pedagogy and assessment and the student as producer of knowledge. Second, it considers relations between students' use of disciplinary knowledge and autoethnographic authorial practices; and third, relations between human agents (students, lecturer, other staff) and non-human agents (such as the texts we normally designate as data, stories, poems, interviews, as well as the virtual environment within which some of the module and assessment 'happened'). The discussion is framed by theoretical approaches from Badley (2009), Deleuze (1994) and Barad (2004; 2007) which provide a set of concepts to rethink higher education pedagogic practices through the lens of a diffractive, post-human methodology, in which intra-action and entanglement are key to the constitution of bodies, objects and knowledge.

Ravaioli, P.   *University of Bologna*

Global Educational Restructuring and National Ideology in Italy: A Case Study in 'Vernacular Globalisation'

The presentation discusses the reception in Italy of the global neoliberal reform agenda in education as a case study of 'local recontextualization' within the framework of national ideology (Ball 1998). It focuses on how the interpretation in the country of the global trends in education policy has been mediated by the pre-existing national political and educational culture. This process of interpretative mediation and recontextualization is explored through a discourse analysis of selected recent policy texts.

From the mid-1990s a series of education reforms have been introduced in Italy, all bearing the influence of the language and common themes of the neoliberal agenda in education: school autonomy, decentralization, managerialism, accountability, personalisation of learning. However, the meaning of those global themes has been significantly recontextualized within an interpretative framework coherent with the country's political and educational culture and the relative construction of the role of the state in education, all of which are crucially shaped by Catholic social teaching and its central notion of subsidiarity.

The presentation argues that, rather than being reinterpreted according to a neoliberal rationale, Italy's Catholic-inspired national ideology on education has worked as an interpretative filter of the neoliberal discourse, selecting only the elements and meanings resonating with it. In particular, the discourse analysis of policy texts suggests that

the Italian 'vernacularisation' (Appadurai 1996) of the global neoliberal reform agenda in education has consisted in the full reception of the ideology of 'parentocracy' (Brown 1990) and in the obliteration of the economistic discourse and rationale for education reform.

Chawla-Duggan, R., Milner, S.   *University of Bath*

Father Involvement in Young Children's Care and Education: Exploring Boundaries and Starting Conversations

The paper presents data analysing the impact of a set of small-scale, local initiatives to involve fathers more closely in their children's early years care and education, in line with government policy, which took place in 2012 in twenty early years settings (children's centres and private nurseries) and primary schools as part of a broader, local authority-led programme to celebrate the Year of the Father. Theoretically the paper explores how the theme of boundary may be used in examining the relationship between dimensions of paternal involvement- engagement, responsibility and availability - in order to further an understanding of father involvement in children's education. Bernstein's notion of boundary provides a heuristic framework for thinking about positioning. The paper also draws on activity theory in order to examine how 'subjects' shift in positions and their voices become transformed so that they have a different relationship with the object (what settings are 'working on'). Our analysis is located at the level of policy oriented documentation alongside initiatives in settings with the perspectives of the institution and individual fathers and children. The study involved a range of methods: event film making, video diaries, questionnaires, semi-structured interviews and field note observations. The paper identifies policy driven questions about the nature of fathers' involvement, its impact on child development, and the role of care and educational settings in promoting greater father involvement in children's education from different perspectives.

Bennett, M.   *University of Oxford*

Religiosity, Volunteering and Charitable Giving: A Multilevel Study of England and Wales

This paper uses multilevel modeling techniques to test individual-level, contextual-level and cross-level hypotheses predicting volunteering and charitable giving across local authorities in England and Wales using the British Social Attitudes Surveys. I test hypotheses that focus on individual-level religiosity, the religious context, and the interplay between these levels while controlling for other known individual and contextual-level predictors of volunteering and charitable giving.

The literature suggests that the religious volunteer more than the non-religious, however, I only find that Anglicans and members of other protestant denominations volunteer more than the secular. There are no differences between Catholics and minority religious groups compared

to secular respondents. Service attendance accounts for a significant degree of this finding, as any initial differences in voluntarism and charitable giving disappear when I include this in a subsequent model. The self-reported importance of religion also increases the likelihood of volunteering and giving. A more diverse religious context at the local authority level does increase the likelihood of volunteering (but not for giving), supporting the idea of an indirect link between religious competition and commitment (Borgonovi 2008). Contrary to network theories, a devout context does not have an additional positive effect on volunteering (Ruiter and De Graaf 2006), however, I do find this effect for giving. Similarly, being a member of a minority religion in a local authority is not associated with volunteering or giving. I also fail to find a cross-level interaction between service attendance at the individual-level and devoutness at the local authority level: secular people do not have an increased likelihood of volunteering or giving when they live in a more devout local authority.

Ahmet, A., Victor, C   *School of Health Sciences and Social Care, Brunel University*

Understanding Religion and Ethnicity in the Definitions of Care and Caring in Older Black African and South Asian Communities

'In Islam looking after family is very important, so it help to keep me wanting to care for family because I also rewarded for it' (Somali Male participant, 48)

The 2001 Census reported that Muslim communities specifically from Pakistani (42.5%), Bangladeshi (16.8%) and Indian (8.5%) had higher rates of informal care than the general population (15%). In part this reflects the high rates of chronic illness among this populations but it is hypothesised that this also reflects cultural and religious about caring for older people. Using data from a mixed methods study, 1200 quantitative interviews and 60 qualitative in-depth interviews, undertaken with two age groups: 40-64 year olds and 64+ and six ethnic groups: black African, black Caribbean, Chinese, Pakistani, Indian and Bangladeshi this paper explores the influence of religion and ethnicity in the provision and receipt of care. Our paper has three sections, we first differentiate between ethnicity and religion. Second we consider the differences amongst Muslim communities between Black African and South Asian communities and thirdly the experiences of Hindu older people and their care and caring experiences. We conclude by conceptualising the meanings of care and caring in relation to ethnicity and religion and how this impacts on how formal care is perceived and accessed.

Jawad, R.   *University of Bath*

Islamic Social Movements in the Arab World and Social Welafre Provision: A Viable Form of Social Action?

This paper is based on extensive ESRC-funded research on the role of religion in social welfare provision in the Middle East region. It focuses in particular on the long-standing and well-organised provision of social welfare services by well-known Islamic political and social movements. The paper proposes that such work represents more than the mere politicisation of welfare. Rather, it is a potential example of effective grassroots mobilisation and social action which is critical for the formation of social policy in the region of the Middle East. Based on research conducted by the author in Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt, the paper reports back on first-hand empirical research with welfare organisations affiliated to Hezbollah and the Muslim Brotherhood to argue that the experience of such movements in social welfare provision needs to be taken seriously if the social problems of the region are to be effectively resolved. Parallels are drawn with the broader academic literature on how religiously inspired social mobilisation has a long history of struggle against poverty and political oppression. The empirical research on which the paper is based supports the argument that viewed from a local, populist perspective, Islamic social movements potentially play a key welfare function which is viable in its own right.

UNDERSTANDING FINANCIALISATION: SOCIOLOGY, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HETERODOX ECONOMICS

Originally stemming from heterodox economics, the concept of 'financialisation' is a broad term to capture in an encompassing way the dramatic rise of finance within economy, society and culture. The study of financialisation is an inherently inter-disciplinary (or trans-disciplinary) one within which sociologists, political economists and heterodox economists have much to learn from one another. In the wake of the financial crisis and the great recession it is all the more pressing that such study takes place to counter the narrow celebration of the free market that still pervades mainstream economics orthodoxy and underlies the policies of austerity that have swept the Western world. This session aims to reveal some fruits of, and to further promote collaboration between, sociology, political economy and heterodox economics, not in abstract terms, but in terms of concrete research that draws these approaches together. Sociology, social studies of finance, political economy, and heterodox economics are all drawn upon to analyse different processes within financialisation from the nature of derivative markets to the nature of the exchange rate; from processes of financialisation as they affect firms to those processes as they affect the relation between nation states (assessing the 'varieties of capitalism'' literature). The session will enrich not only our understanding of financialisation but will help our appreciation of the commonalities across sociology, political economy and heterodox economics in terms of method (e.g. stress on mixed methods) and vision (of social structures, processes, groups and agents, not of isolated individuals as in methodological individualism).

Kaltenbrunner, A. *Leeds University Business School*

Exchange Rate Expectations and Social Structure: A Qualitative Study of Foreign Exchange Market Behaviour

One of the major puzzles in mainstream economics is the apparent disconnect of the exchange rate from its fundamentals. Although mainstream exchange rate theory has evolved continuously over recent years, at its core remains the homogenous rational agent which aligns the exchange rate with its underlying fundamentals. Heterodox economics in the tradition of Keynes, in turn, stresses that agents' expectations are formed under fundamental uncertainty. As a result, the expectations formation process is shaped by social conventions and the social and financial structures agents are operating in. In the context of the foreign exchange market, this means that foreign exchange operators will not have a uniform vision of the exchange rate determination process, with important implications for price dynamics themselves. This paper presents a qualitative study of foreign exchange trader behaviour in emerging market currencies. It probes into heterogeneous foreign exchange markets' expectations formation process, in particular their perception, understanding, and importance of exchange rate fundamentals. The study shows that the notion of whether exchange rate fundamentals exist and if so what they are depends fundamentally on the institution and environment foreign exchange traders operate in. In particular, it shows the importance of distinguishing between operators which are based in domestic markets and those which trade currencies outside the country. These results do not only question the assumption of the homogenous rational agent and the view of exchange rate determination in mainstream economics, but could potentially have important implications for the regulation of international foreign exchange markets.

Lindo, D.

Understanding Financialisation: Sociology, Political Economy and Heterodox Economics

Banks as dealers are central to derivative markets, most evidently by acting as one counterpart to every over-the-counter derivative transaction. Dealer banks make markets in two senses: by standing ready to buy and sell, and by providing the infrastructure of the markets. The first step to understanding derivative markets therefore, to make these markets in theory as banks make them in practice, is to understand why it is specifically banks that are central to these markets. Marxist political economy provides the basis for a theory of banks which addresses their process of development, their emergence as specialists and their adoption of new business lines, most importantly here derivatives dealing. Such a theory can tell us 'why banks?' and addresses their source of profit in standing ready to buy and sell. More importantly for this paper this economic motivation also informs the second aspect of their market making: their provision of the infrastructure of the market. Thus, for example, investigation of the use of derivative valuation models, of bank regulation, of the creation of the trading instrument itself, is enhanced by understanding first, that it is banks that 'make' these elements of the market, and second, their specific motivations in doing so.

Millo, Y., Mennicken, A.   *University of Leicester*

Testing Values: Financialization, Organization and the Emergence of Impairment Rules

This paper uses the case of impairment testing to draw out a specific historical episode of the ways in which the boundaries between markets and organizations, and between external and internal reporting, are being blurred and new accounting categories are being constructed. Tracing the history of impairment testing rules in the UK, based on archival research and interviews, we argue that standardized impairment tests are an important vehicle in the financialization of organizations. Combining managerial and market-based valuation approaches, impairment tests put accounting at the interface between markets and organizations. Managers are being made aware of the importance of markets through the implication of market-based information in organizational impairment valuations. At the same time, market-based information becomes more managerialized. In tracing the intertwinement of managerial knowledge and market-based information in impairment tests, we nuance arguments about financialization and fair value. Financialization is not a one-way process, where finance and financial markets capture and colonize organizations. In impairment tests, market-generated numbers are combined and hybridized with organizationally generated managerial estimates. We highlight the eclectic nature of impairment valuations and the relevance of accounting technologies for bringing market-oriented valuation about. In so doing, the paper adds not only to our understanding of the dynamics underlying the emergence and change of accounting categories. It also contributes more broadly to the sociology of economic valuation, by shedding light on the different forms of calculability engrained in the establishment of market-economic loss and value.

Gabor, D.   *University of the West of England*

Forays into Varieties of Capitalism: A Macroeconomist's Perspective

The varieties of capitalism literature offers interesting macroeconomic insights. The macroeconomist will find there a persuasive explanation of the role that institutional complementarities play for distinctive national responses to economic shocks. Recent contributions are even more ambitious, suggesting that macroeconomic preferences have cross-national consequences that contain the seeds of financial instability. Varieties scholars have proposed an institutional account of how global imbalances grew before the crisis, why policy makers failed to address these, why risky financial instruments were developed in liberal economies and finally, why crisis responses have converged to the macroeconomic (austerity) regime of the coordinated (German) model. But the heterodox macroeconomist will note several crucial omissions. The varieties scholarship continues to rely on micro-founded DSGE models and their real business cycles foundations. Second, it neglects banks' balance sheets, assuming that where it matters, that is in the in the domestic economic realm, banks remain patient, traditional intermediaries of surplus savings into loans. The methodological nationalism thus airbrushes global banks, and their dependence on internal capital markets or cross-border funding, out of the story. Finally, the regulatory implications are inevitably too optimistic. This view of financial instability implies that post-crisis regulatory efforts would contain the cross-varieties funding of risky innovations and somehow return finance to behaving according to the predictions of varieties of capitalism. The paper considers the consequences of these omissions and how finance-based macroeconomics can help bridge the gap.

GENDER AT WORK AND THE WORK OF GENDER

Ray, K.   *University of Westminster*

Career Aspirations and Strategies Among Low-Skilled Lone Parents

This paper examines career aspirations and strategies among a group of low-skilled lone parents enrolled in a government programme to encourage 'retention and advancement at work'. It identifies a range of responses to the programme intention to encourage 'strategic' career planning. This ranged from those who were self-consciously planning future career moves, to those who were 'getting by', responding to day to day pressures and taking a short-term perspective. It shows how responses were shaped by access to resources and dispositions, including background, education and upbringing, ways of coping with financial insecurity and gendered orientations towards care. In particular, the paper draws out the way in which different financial coping strategies shaped people's orientations towards career progression. The paper contributes to debates about the role of gendered career trajectories and social mobility in the context of chronic labour market insecurity and 'active' labour market policies promoting individual responsibility for employability.

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

Education, Employment and the Labour Market Experiences of Second Generation Graduate Minority Ethnic Women in France and Britain

This paper explores how employability and educational attainment intersect to produce labour market (in)equalities for French and British graduate minority ethnic women. It examines the professional experiences of second generation Muslim Pakistani and Moroccan women in multicultural Britain and republican France. It investigates how these graduate women develop strategies as they attempt to achieve stable positions in the labour market.

In post-industrial European countries, the importance of high levels of qualification for the workforce is perceived as a fundamental means to enhance national competitiveness and to guarantee individual economic success. However, there is increasing evidence that this knowledge-driven economy does not meet graduates' expectations of their work conditions, especially for second generation children of Maghrebi and South Asian immigrants in France and Britain respectively. Indeed, well-educated French Moroccan and British Pakistani women experience high unemployment rates despite achieving high educational levels.

Drawing on Floya Anthias's concept of 'translocational positionality', these issues will be explored in a qualitative, small-scale and short-term longitudinal study involving twelve Muslim Pakistani and twelve Moroccan women (six of each in France and Britain). A key point is to investigate how these women's sense of personal identity influences their labour market positioning in increasingly competitive market. It will consider how various factors (e.g. gender, ethnicity, social class, education, religion and nation) interrelate to produce their positioning. The cross-country analysis will provide insights into the specificity of each country's labour market context in relation to the women's professional positions, living in England and Paris and its 'banlieues'.

Chilcott, S.   *Lancaster University*

Explaining the Uneven Gender Distribution of Workers Across Architecture, Town Planning, Electrical Work And Plumbing

This paper asks 'why are there more women in the highly skilled professions of architecture and town planning than the lesser skilled trades of electrical work and plumbing?' These occupations are interesting because they deviate from the general pattern in the UK labour market, which is for women to be disproportionately represented in occupations deemed to be low skilled and low paid and for men to predominate in high skilled, well paid occupations. In these four occupations this trend is reversed.

To investigate this counter finding a comparative analysis of the four occupations was undertaken with reference to two theoretical frameworks, which have been mobilised to explain gendered labour market inequalities. One is human capital, which proposes that men make more of an investment in education, training and work experience than women. The other is partial closure, which suggests that women's access to certain occupations is restricted.

My research revealed that in electrical work and plumbing the prerequisites attached to accessing and completing specialist training, act as mechanisms of partial closure which impede women's entry, and restrict women's progression. I also found that the female electricians and plumbers I interviewed experienced partial closure on site, in the form of the chilly climate, and this had consequences for the type of work undertaken.

Rafnsdottir, G.L.   *University of Iceland*

Lack of Gender Diversity in Economic Decision Making

The European Parliament's report on women in business leadership from the 9th of June 2011 states that the present lack of women in managerial positions in business in general is unacceptable. That is the tone in many European countries today. After the economic crisis in Europe today more light is put on lack of gender diversity in business. In many European countries (UK included) there are debate about mandatory legal framework vs. voluntary regulatory framework as a method to increase the number of women in boards of corporations. The main argument given for this requisite change is sometimes based on fairness, but also on the, business case' for diversity and better talent management.

In this presentation I will;

- consider how governments in different EU countries (mainly in Iceland and UK) deal with lack of gender diversity in business leadership.

- dwell with the implementation of gender quotas in business boards as Iceland is the 2nd country in Europe and in the world – after Norway - to implement such quotas.

- discuss potential hindrances for women on the way to business leadership

Method. The lecture is based on results from new quantitative and qualitative data about gender quotas and women in economic decision making. The data is partly comparable with data that has recently been collected in Norway and the Check Republic.

Koslowski, N.   *University College Cork*

Colonisation: How Work Takes Over Family Life When People Work from Home

This paper builds on discussion of the colonisation of the home domain by the world of work (Hancock & Tyler, 2004; Runté & Mills, 2004; Russell et al., 2009), using home-work as the research site. When people work from home, they bring the concerns of their working lives into their home, in physical and psychological ways. This has an effect on all members of the household. Family members gain an insight into work norms, work relationships and the work content itself, and in doing so begin to participate in the home-worker's world of work. In this paper, the colonisation of home by work is investigated through a practice approach (Wenger, 1998), which means that the process by which family members come to be members in the home-worker's work practice is examined, as is the extent of their membership in it, and their positioning in this practice. This paper draws on a combination of written data (in the form of newspaper columns, online forum discussions, and a reflective diary kept by the author) and semi-structured interview data, based on home-workers and family members, which were analysed using a discourse analytic approach, to explore how family members participate in the home-worker's work domain. This paper discusses the implications of the family's participation on our understanding of the concept of colonisation.

Gregory, S., Gilding, M., Cosson, B.   *Swinburne University of Technology*

Choice and Entitlement: The Impact of Individual Autonomy and Democratization on Family Business Succession Planning in Australia

Australian advisors to family businesses, like those of many other industrialized nations are frequently frustrated by the lack of early and orderly succession planning. They emphasize the need to create economic certainty for families at a time when a large number of business transfers are likely to take place as baby boomers retire. This paper argues that the trend towards individual autonomy and democratization in families actually fosters a reluctance to undertake formal succession planning because it may unleash latent family 'issues'. A qualitative Australia–wide study with family business owners, their spouses and diverse family members reveals that founders of family businesses – and also the 'stewards' who succeed them – overwhelmingly subscribe to the view that children have a choice as to whether they join the business or not. At the same time, they are adamant that children do not have an entitlement to succeed in the management of their businesses. Many participants also express a preference for children 'working outside the business for a while', before they join it. These dynamics together generate uncertainty around succession planning; partly because it is not clear whether children want to join the business, and partly because it is not clear that they have what it takes.

Wednesday 3 April 2013 at 12:00 - 13:30
Paper Session 2

CITIES, INTERACTION, MOBILITIES, SPACE GROUP RE-LAUNCH EVENT

McGhee, D., Heath, S., Trevena, P.   *University of Southampton*

'We Stick to Ourselves': The Interaction Between Social and Human Capitals Amongst Post-Accession Poles in Southampton

In our fieldwork and in other studies, for example, Glasgow (Pietka 20110) London (Eade et al 2006, Ryan et al 2008) in Lancashire (Gill & Bialski 2011) and in the Netherlands (Torunczyk-Ruiz 2008); we have identified a preference in post-accession Polish migrants for close-knit kin-ship networks. In this paper we focus on some of the rhetoric and practices that are associated with these network preferences in terms of what Pietka calls post-accession Poles' dichotomous perceptions of other migrant Poles and their tendency to migrate with or meet up with close friends and family members in the UK. It is the combination of these transplanted intimate networks and post-accession Poles' mutual suspicion and a lack of trust of other co-ethnics Polish migrants that is the focus of this paper. We shall also examine post-accession Poles' tendency in our study (as also observed by Gill in Lancashire) of avoiding the established Polish institutions set up by post war Poles and their descendants. In the paper we will examine the social capital implications their social network preferences and practices in the context of their limited human capital, in terms of linguistic competence in the UK. Most of our participants are limited in their ability of speaking English and they tell us they have few opportunities to improve their English because: 'they live with Poles, work with Poles, buy food in Polish shops and even watch Polish TV'.

Hall, S., Burdett, R.   *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Scaling the City: A 'Trans-Methodology' for Transnational Urbanism

This paper takes up the challenge advanced by Glick Schiller (2005): to explore the relationship between city scale and transnational urbanism. By developing a 'trans-methodology' oriented around distinctive but connected urban localities, the paper pursues transnational migrations through ways in which the city is organised and lived within and across space, as well as with the divergent ways of knowing the city as part and as whole. The notion of a 'methodological domain' is developed to engage across: the different means of accessing knowledge about urban migration (mode); the different truths and representations of migration that emerge from these epistemological pursuits (form); and with the distinct but related localities through which changing urban practises surface or remain invisible (scale). To activate the trans-methodological exploration of mode, form and scale, the paper turns to a multi ethnic street in south London, Peckham Rye Lane. Three methodological domains are analysed: the emblematic domain (a device for representing a 'whole'); the middleground (a recognisable set of practices refined within an area); and the idiosyncratic domain (a microcosmic and/or momentary part).

Jensen, O. B.   *Aalborg University*

Situated Mobilities: Exploring the Staging of Mobility in the Contemporary City

This paper reports on more than a decade of research into urban mobilities which is published in the forthcoming book; Jensen, O.B (2013) 'Staging Mobilities' London: Routledge. The paper takes point of departure in the so-called 'mobilities turn' (Adey 2010; Cresswell 2010; Sheller 2011, Urry 2007; Vannini 2010) but takes the analysis further towards a new understanding of the relationship between movement, interaction and their environments. The paper focuses on the mobile situation' as it recognize that mobilities do not just happen' or simply take place'. Mobilities are carefully and meticulously designed, planned, and staged' (from above). However, they are equally importantly acted out, performed and lived as people are 'staging themselves' (from below). Staging Mobilities is a dynamic process between 'being staged' (as for example when traffic lights commands us to stop, or when timetables organise your route and itineraries) and the 'mobile staging' of interacting individuals (as for example when we negotiate a passage on the sidewalk, or when we choose a particular mode of transport in accordance with our self-perception). Along the road concepts such as 'mobile withs', 'negotiation in motion' and 'temporary congregations' are articulated in order to bring about new understandings of the contemporary city as a complex socio-technical network facilitating certain forms of mobility whilst preventing others with fundamental repercussions to notions of self, other and the built environment.

Horne, J.   *University of Central Lancashire*

What was that All About? Critical Reflections on London 2012, the Media and the Mega-Event

The apparent discrepancy between the successful outcomes of the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games staged in London in 2012 (hereafter the London Games) and the critical commentary from many scholars in the build up to them is the focus of this presentation.

It will be argued that the media contribute to the creation of a games time 'bubble' during which critical commentary is considerably sidelined as those with greater prestige and credibility are prioritized as primary definers of the 'reality' of the event. This contributes to the formation of a great contrast between the euphoria of the games time coverage and the skeptical tone adopted by most, although not all, scholarly studies of the mega-event.

In particular the presentation will analyze the kind of coverage the U.K. national, regional and local media – both print and broadcast - produced about Olympic legacy, sustainability and community at different stages of the build up to the London Games and during the sports mega-event itself.

The presentation will outline four challenges - consumption, construction, containment and communication - related to sports mega-events that future hosts need to address: the role this kind of mega-event plays in the spreading of capitalist consumer cultures; the costs and social appropriation of large facilities; the measures of surveillance and security; and the risks related to media coverage and exposure.

Leflay, K.   *University of Wolverhampton*

Tweeting London 2012

Although a relatively new development in media terms, it is increasingly recognised that Twitter and other social networking sites are having profound effects on sporting cultures (Pegario, 2008). As Wark (1994) would suggest, it is not simply a shift in technology but a changing contextual landscape opening up the bandwidth of experience. Of particular significance is how social media has impacted on channels of communication, shifting journalistic practises and increasing possibilities for 'direct' interaction between athletes and fans (Leonard, 2009). Such shifts have stimulated debates about the democratisation of new media, as the control of content becomes less centralised (Rowe, 1999). Conversely however, it has become apparent that social networks are becoming increasingly managed spaces and subject to surveillance of sports organisations and other agencies with an interest in safeguarding commercial interests (Sanderson, 2009). London 2012 has been coined the Twitter Olympics signifying the role social media played during the games. Consequently, this paper aimed to explore representation of the games as played out through Twitter. Given the location of the games, the focus was on Team GB athletes as well as the official Team GB twitter feed. Moreover, in recognition of the interconnected nature of 'old' and 'new' media (Jenkins, 2007), it also explored how twitter feeds were used to inform mainstream news.

Bellotti, E., Mora, E.   *University of Manchester*

Networks of Practices in Sustainable Consumption

The challenge of sustainability has been addressed by focusing on the interdependence of production and consumption, where the latter is recognized as one of the most complicate tasks to address. Many scholars have pointed out the ineffectiveness of policies which intervene by simply informing consumers who are previously clustered according to their opinions and attitudes, and have therefore shifted the object of attention from the cognitive aspects of consumption to the habits and routines in which the practices of consumption take places. Although the shift in the theoretical perspective and consequently in the research objects have already produced many interesting and valuable results in unpacking the elements that constitute a singular 'practice', a further step that needs to be taken entails the understanding of how different sets of practices combine together.

This paper aims to address this point. We do not focus on how a single practice unfolds in the performances of their carriers, but we observe how differently distributed practices interconnect together. In specific, we are interested in exploring how consumption practices which are generally considered sustainable relate to other forms of practices, like cultural and entertaining activities, political and voluntary activism, media consumption, patterns of resources provisioning (food, clothing, cultural objects), self and body care, and the like. We also want to observe how these practices relate to stated attitudes toward ethical and social responsibility in general, political views, and institutional trust. Finally, we are interested in connecting them to more classic socio-demographic and socio-economic indicators. We do this by analyzing a survey carried on a representative sample of the Italian population

in 2005, using network analysis as a descriptive and exploratory tool that allows mapping and measuring the interconnections between different variables.

By using network techniques, we take a different analytical approach from inferential statistics, as we are not so much interested in measuring the distribution and the predictive power of some variables over others, but in observing how a large number of variables correlate to each other, what kind of clusters they create at different levels of correlations, and what kind of variables lie at the interconnections of different clusters. In doing so, we are able to produce a new set of interpretations which point in the direction of how certain (groups) of practices, but also the places where they are performed, and in some cases the constellations of values and attitudes that surround them, might be able to connect supposedly environmentally friendly forms of consumption to other less green options. By doing so, we hope to be able to identify useful anchor points where policies can be implemented and consumers' behaviors shifted.

ENGAGING WITH PORNOGRAPHY

As Henry Jenkins has argued, we know less about the audiences of pornography than 'probably any other genre of popular entertainment' (2004:2). People who engage with porn tend to be represented as 'deviant, slightly suspect and probably addicted' (McKee, Albury & Lumby, 2008: 25). It has been claimed that porn is America's number one addiction, that men now routinely access images of extreme sexual violence, and that pornography is responsible for depression, anxiety, loneliness, low self-esteem and relationship breakdown. This panel draws on a research project carried out online at http://pornresearch.org/, and aimed at examining people's everyday engagements with pornography. The picture that emerges from this research is seriously at odds with the representation of pornography audiences that we are familiar with.

We will use the panel to outline the key findings of the project, focusing particularly on what our research suggests about the ways that people engage with porn to learn about sex and about themselves and to think through, figure out or express sexual orientations and identities. We will consider some of the ways in which porn consumption is related to age and the place of pornography in its audiences' lives, imaginations and relationships. We will discuss the implications of this kind of research for the study of pornography and more generally for research on sex, sexuality and the media, and consider the lessons that can be learnt for policy and public debates about pornography.

Attwood, F.   *Middlesex University*

Pornography, Sex, Relationships and Fantasy

This section of the panel examines the types of engagement with pornography that porn consumers report in terms of its importance, significance and place in their lives. It considers what this suggests about the notion of pornographic 'effects' and about porn 'addiction'. It also examines what the research demonstrates about the way that porn consumption is related to relationships, both with the self and with others.

The panel section is further developed through a discussion of the different ways in which people talk about their views of sex, how pornography becomes part of their sex lives, and how it is related to particular types and conceptions of sexual practice. In particular it explores the roles of imagination and fantasy in porn engagement and asks how these might be further researched as a way of developing our understanding of the relation between sexuality and media consumption, and more widely the relation of fantasy and imagination in relation to sex and in relation to media engagement.

Smith, C.   *University of Sunderland*

Young People and Pornography: Desire, Identity and Sexual Orientation

This section of the panel outlines the role that porn may play in the way that people learn about sex and how porn is associated with sexual discovery. It considers how people engage with porn to think through, figure out or express a range of sexual identities, how porn becomes part of people's coming to understand themselves as sexual beings and how consumers look to porn for affirmation of their desires and sexual orientations. It further considers how porn consumption is related to age and what our project suggests about how both are related to sexual desire, identity and practice. It examines particular age groups who consume pornography most frequently or consider it most important. It also focuses on young people's engagement with pornography as a space of experimentation, learning, self-exploration and reflection.

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONAL POWER

Lucas, S. *University of Salford*

<u>**Children that Intepret: A Small Tragedy in a Large Social Work Space?**</u>

Child Language Brokering (CLB) refers to children that provide linguistic mediation with various official bodies, for their non-English speaking parent(s). CLB is a significant topic of inquiry given the status of English as a global language, the context of continued migration patterns and the diversification of the linguistic landscape. The paper shares findings from PhD research which explored social workers' and children's experiences of CLB in a social welfare context. Discourse analysis was employed to recognise the discursive construction of CLB and childhood. The paper shares key findings, which include: i) recognition of the crucial role children play to enable non-English speaking parents to access social welfare services ii) conflicting viewpoints about the appropriateness of CLB and iii) deficits in social welfare providers' capacity to meet the needs of non-English speaking families. These findings illuminate the complexities of the social work task to provide equal opportunities for multilingual service users and protect children. The research also highlights the insidious relationship between English language faculty and access to resources.

Anderson, R. *University of Aberdeen*

<u>**Finding Families: A Sociological Examination of the Reintegration of Former Child Soldiers in Sierra Leone**</u>

Since the late 1980s Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes have been an integral part of post-conflict reconstruction. This was especially true of Sierra Leone's post-conflict reconstruction which has frequently been hailed a 'multilateral success story' by the international community. Nevertheless, within Western-authored DDR literature there is a widespread but little interrogated assertion that, in post-conflict contexts, reuniting former child soldiers with their families is always the best option for social reintegration. Family members, it is argued, are most able to provide the psychosocial support that former child soldiers require in order to successfully make the transition to civilian life in the aftermath of war.

Drawing on recent empirical research undertaken in Sierra Leone and taking sociological understandings of 'family' and 'childhood' as a theoretical base, this paper will question the universality of this assumption. Using a multi-method qualitative approach, the paper will analyse issues relating to family reintegration in child soldier DDR and seek to determine whether the current approach is indeed always 'in the best interests of the child'. The findings suggest that whilst this approach has a number of benefits, it may also lay the foundations for future conflict by reifying certain contentious pre-war power structures.

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

<u>**Exploring the Importance of and Conditions Required for Creativity in Relation to Looked After Young People's Belongings**</u>

Recent research has drawn on sensory insights to explore everyday domestic practices (Evans 2012), personal life (Smart 2007; Mason and Davies 2004) and home (Pink 2004; Mallett 2004; Hurdley 2006; Gabb 2008; Miller 2009). This paper discusses a project that employed visual and audial methods to explore the presence and absence of expected domestic practices in relation to the notion of belonging (Yuval-Davis 2011; May 2011), and, in particular, that of 'looked after' children. A particular concern of the project was to examine the role of sensory experiences in the participants' sense of (not) belonging or ambivalent belongings in relation to particular relationships and places conventionally associated with family. This paper draws on Yuval-Davis' notion of 'projects of belonging' as requiring a degree of hope for the future (2011) in relation to the young people's creative use of sensory resources and technologies to interrogate and explore their identities and experiences, and to feel 'at home' in particular environments. However, the paper will also highlight the fragile, shifting and contingent resources on which these young people rely to access the spaces and technologies that support such creativity, particularly at the point of moving to independent living.

Moran-Ellis, J., Suenker, H. *University of Surrey*

<u>**The Role of Trust in Research with Children**</u>

For more than two decades childhood studies has engaged sociologically with children's lives partly through research which takes children's subjectivities as axiomatic, and positions children as social actors and agentic beings both within society and within the research process itself. Paradoxically, over the same period of time, there

has been an increase in the governance of research with children, reflecting an increased concern with their vulnerability to exploitation by adults. In this paper I argue that the form and shape of this paradox bears sociological consideration, in particular with respect to how the concepts of 'trust' and 'confidence' figure in the governance of childhood research. The rise of the bureaucratic regulation of research with 'vulnerable' participants, a category automatically assumed to apply to children, is built on notions of participant rights but in essence reflects the trust and confidence processes which have emerged within systems of unequal power. An analysis of how research with children is governed and the, at times, paradoxical relationship this holds with children's rights reveals that trust operates in adult-child relationships in the context of not only current inter-generational power relations, but also in the context of an ideological web of what could be characterised as pre-modern relations between children and adults. A critical challenge to this web of relations is crucial for the optimisation of the research relationship between adults and children and hence ultimately for how sociology engages with children's lives but that such a challenge requires a re-thinking of rights and power.

CONCEPTUALISING DEATH AND BEREAVEMENT

Harper, S., O'Brien, T., Perkins, L., Gambles, M., Ellershaw, J.   *Marie Curie Palliative Care Institute Liverpool, University of Liverpool*

Cups of Tea and Chocolate Mouthwash: Social Aspects of Care at the Very End of Life

This paper presents emerging findings from the NIHR-funded research project 'Impact of the Liverpool Care Pathway (LCP) on Care at the End of Life'. The LCP has been identified as a 'best practice' model of care for dying patients (Higginson et al., 2006) and is being disseminated nationally as part of the End of Life Care Initiative to improve care for dying patients in the UK (DH, 2004). There is, however, little empirical work exploring how the LCP is used in practice and the impact it has on the care of people who are imminently dying. This study draws on observations of patients in the last hours of life, interviews with staff and bereaved relatives, and patients' medical files to focus specifically on the experiences of participants involved in a person's last hours of life.

In this paper we discuss the paucity of data collected from patients' medical files when considered alongside observational data of dying patients. In particular, we argue that the professionalised and bureaucratised nature of medical record-keeping has led to key aspects of end of life care – those identified as "psychological, social, spiritual and practical" (NCPC, 2007) – not being recorded in any formal or consistent way. However, despite the adage 'if it's not written down it didn't happen', non-clinical aspects of care are often delivered to patients and their visitors. Through interviews with staff and relatives following each observation, these social elements of care are identified as particularly meaningful for both service users and providers.

Woodthorpe, K.   *University of Bath*

Who Will Be Responsible for Your Funeral? How Death is Managed by Families in Contemporary Society

Drawing on data generated from a qualitative research project examining poverty in relation to funeral expenditure, this paper shows how identifying who is responsible for organising and paying for a funeral both illuminates and exacerbates complex family relationships. As the shape of the family changes, so too do expectations about who will pay for the deceased family member to have a 'good send off', which in turn is typically regarded as a reflection of the strength and quality of familial relationships.

Often overlooked within literature on families and the lifecourse, the paper uses data from the project to argue that family patterns and responsibility at the end of life need to be considered in much greater detail by sociologists, policy makers and practitioners, particularly in light of an ageing UK population. It concludes that the heteronormative concept of 'family' implicitly associated with care, support and unanimity is outdated when it comes to identifying who is responsible for organising and paying for a funeral.

Brownlie, J., Chandler, A., Wylie, C.   *University of Stirling*

Thinking Sociologically about the Most Private of Troubles: Sociology, Samaritans and the Problem of Male Midlife Suicide

In 2012 as part of the Men, Sucide and Society project (see http://www.samaritans.org/media-centre/our-campaigns/were-your-corner/were-your-corner-research), Samaritans UK commissioned 5 academics from different disciplines across the UK and Ireland to explore why men in their mid-years in disadvantaged socio-economic positions are at greater risk of ending their lives by suicide. As contributors to this project (Brownlie, 2012; Chalmers, 2012), we drew on sociological work on masculinities; generational and cohort identities; the shifting nature of personal relationships and emotional culture. This sociological engagement, we suggest, helps address a current impasse in research, policy and practice in suicidology which has, since Durkheim, become increasingly dominated by psychiatric or epidemiological research focused on individual risk factors. In this paper we discuss some of the findings from this conceptual engagement, highlighting the significance of the changing nature of personal relationships and the complex interplay between gender, generation and class in making sense of the vulnerabilities these men face, particularly in the current recession. We also reflect on the experience of engagement itself from the perspective of Samaritans and as sociologists.

Letherby, G., Davidson, D.   *Plymouth University*

'We Know How They Feel': Researching Disenfranchised Grief, Perinatal Loss and Griefwork

Perinatal loss (miscarriage, stillbirth and neonatal loss) causes profound grief, which is often minimized or ignored. Research indicates that support is often most valued when it comes from individuals who also have experience of

such loss. Online social support networks for bereavement are now, more than ever, available and there is a plethora of such networks dedicated to perinatal loss. The goals of our research are to determine: the extent these networks offer support, and how the benefits of these communities might be accessed or deployed more broadly. Through an exploration of said sites we seek to characterize the social rules followed, social practices adopted, and social roles occupied within these online communities, as participants collectively undertake the 'griefwork'. Here we focus on some methodological issues. There are personal and intellectual auto/biographical elements to our work and in that we have each suffered perinatal loss and between us have almost 40 years experience of working in related areas. Insider status can be problematic if researchers do not constantly reflect on the significance of this for data collection and analysis. Furthermore, research such as this can be emotionally taxing for researchers, whether or not they have experience of the issue under consideration. As we are observing and reviewing sites, rather than engaging in them, other methodological dilemmas include the ethics of our 'covert' approach and decisions on how to report on what we observe in a way that protects and values site participants and yet makes useful contributions.

Hillman, A.   *Cardiff University*

Why Can't I Remember? The Implications of Uncertainty in the Accomplishment of a Dementia Diagnosis

Current UK policy (DoH 2010) is focused on achieving early detection in the care of those with dementia while at the same time there are no tests that can definitively diagnose it. This paper draws on an ethnographic study of a UK memory clinic where patients with memory problems are assessed and diagnosed. Observations of clinical consultations and interviews with memory clinic staff are presented to explore how diagnoses are accomplished. Drawing on an emergent body of work in the sociology of diagnosis, the study examines the implications of uncertainty in the diagnostic process. In particular, the study highlights the fuzzy boundaries that define conditions such as mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease and shows how gaps between symptoms and disease are experienced and communicated in the assessment process. The negotiation between clinical knowledge, diagnostic technologies and the views and experiences of patients and families in the reaching of a diagnosis is explored in the context of these uncertainties, illustrating how decisions about what is the underlying cause of a patient's memory problems are collectively made. This paper suggests that the current policy agenda assumes greater certainty of diagnostic categories in dementia care and fails to recognise the socially mediated nature of diagnosis and the interests of those involved in its accomplishment.

Alo, O., Babatunde, G.   *Joseph Ayo Babalola University*

The Health Implications of Old Age in Nigeria: Empirical Evidence from Ondo State, Southwest Nigeria

The population of elderly people in Nigeria like any other developing country is growing very fast. Life expectancy has increased in recent time due to advancement in sciences, technology and medicine. As human grow older, physical conditions decline which often lead to many ailments. Some of these ailments are peculiar to locations, demographic and socioeconomic variables. This study investigated the effects of old age on the health of aged people in Ondo State Nigeria. The sample consists of 300 systematically and randomly selected people across the 18 local government areas in the state that are age 70 years and above. Sample consists of male and female who are selected on equal representation. Result indicated that eye diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and bones and joints diseases are the most common. There is a direct relationship between these diseases and advancement in age. Males are more susceptible than females and the diseases are more pronounced among those who led an active and a very busy life while they were younger. Negligence, poor feeding habit, last occupation and ignorance were important determinants of health status at old age. The study concluded by calling for the introduction of compulsory health education into the country's education curriculum beginning from Junior Secondary School, increase in the number of doctors who specializes in the treatment of old age diseases and provision of old age benefits in the country.

Phellas, C.   *University of Nicosia*

Quality of Life & Older People: The Case of Cyprus

Background: This paper provides a critical approach to the conceptualisation and measurement of quality of life in social gerontology, and health and social care research. By drawing data from a two year research study among elderly people in Cyprus (funded by the Cyprus Research Council during the period 2008-2010) it describes the experiences of older people through their own personal accounts.

Methods: The data are collected by employing the Biographical/Life History approach (through a series of in-depth interviews). The participants are selected by non-probability means of sampling (Quota/Purposive) and would cover both urban and rural areas in Cyprus. Around 100 people (aged 55 and above-living at home and at elderly peoples' institutions) would be interviewed on the following domains relevant to the quality of life of older people: (a) Subjective satisfaction, (b) Physical environment factors, (c) Social environmental factors, (d) Socio-economic factors, (e) Cultural factors, (f) Health status factors, (g) Personality factors, (h) Personal autonomy factors

Results & Conclusions: The quality of life for elderly people in the 21st century will depend on a number of fundamental changes in the way that societies perceive and respond to human ageing. However, it would be difficult to change attitudes without making some inroad into the government's policies. The findings from this research project would hopefully (i) help to improve interventions by advising the policy makers on a national level, and (ii) provide a platform where knowledge from cross-cultural research on elderly could be exchanged and shared.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN MORAL PANIC STUDIES
Chair: Sean Hier

Moral panic studies is growing in popularity. Once restricted to a set of theoretical, conceptual, methodological, and empirical problems in the sociologies of deviance, social reaction, and social control, the analytical value of moral panic is currently being tested across a wide range of sociological sites. This invited panel addresses new directions in moral panic studies and explores innovative ways to advance conceptualization and research.

Smoczynski, R.
Polish Academy of Sciences

Moral Panic and Post-Foundational Approach

The proposed contribution explores selected aspects of the post-foundational turn in social sciences, in particular as elaborated in Laclau and Mouffe scholarship, for studying moral panics. From the theoretical perspective informed mainly by post-structuralist linguistics, psychoanalysis and political philosophy which pursue a constant interrogation of classic western themes of foundation (e.g. universality, essence, totality) new possible lines of theoretical and empirical inquiry into sociology of moral panic are considered.

Waiton, S.
University of Abertay Dundee

From Moral to Amoral Panics

This paper argues that we have moved from a state of moral to amoral panics. Indeed the term 'moral panic' is more confusing that clarifying today because it is historically predicated on two 'traditional' competing belief systems of left and right, traditions that today have little purchase or meaning in society. Today in fact we have a decline of both the moral right and equally importantly the radical left – and it is the decline of both of these traditions which explains why we panic more. But these are no longer moral, but rather amoral panics - amoral panics that have emerged not through an assertion of moral or political meaning – but because of the collapse of meaning and beliefs - in society.

Lett, D.
University of Victoria

Remembering To Panic: Moral Panics As Moral Praxis

An explanatory reliance on vague and somewhat reified concepts such as 'moral order' and 'societal values' severely limits the analytical utility of the concept of moral panic. Rejecting the orthodox conception of moral panic as a form of societal reaction to a (perceived) breach of norms, I reimagine moral panic as a particular mode of moral praxis. I proceed by outlining a conception of morality as the objectivation of positive moral ideas via the articulation of social phenomena within a diachronically evolving hegemonic moral language. Drawing on Fentress and Wickham' theory of 'social memory' and Berger and Luckmann's version of social constructionism, I describe how the iterative re-articulation of positive moral ideas is essential to maintaining the integrated systems of common-sense (a.k.a. 'symbolic universes') that render complex social life negotiable. Ultimately, I argue that moral panics develop as emergency articulatory processes to sustain faltering symbolic universes when interpretations of particular events, actions, or other social phenomena, invoke positive moral ideas whose articulation to contemporaneous hegemonic moral language is problematic or no longer possible.

COMPLEX POST-HUMAN CHOREOGRAPHIES: NEW MATERIALISM, DIFFRACTIVE METHODOLOGIES AND FEMINIST RESEARCH

This symposium addresses contemporary questions in new materialist research and research methodologies. Drawing on a range of empirical studies and genealogical analysis it:

• Provides an overview of key features of new materialisms in terms of bringing matter out of the margins and to the centre of debate, and

• Critically questions the salience of new materialisms in generating radical forms of feminist research practice and theorising

Materialism is inflected through the four papers by: paying greater attention to corporeality; through the intra-relations and complexities across social, cultural and technological concerns; and through focusing on materialization as a configuration of contingent, multiple and open processes. The far-reaching potential of recasting ontology and epistemology as a necessarily entangled, post-anthropocentric, ethical concern draws attention to the capacities and potencies of post-human theorising. While proposing that materialism provides generative conceptual resources for rethinking agency, causation and power dynamics in more complex ways, the papers contend that post-human possibilities and materializations require nuanced, critical attention.

Quinn's paper demonstrates how young adults' 'environments' and 'bodies' are intra-actively constituted within post-human possibilities. Taylor's paper focuses on data as matter, raising questions about how data's material entanglements recasts research practice. Ivinson and Renold juxtapose space-time compressions of place, narrative, film and landscape to explore girls' agentic vitality. Hughes and Lury interrogate feminist materialism as an ecological epistemology with the potential to revivify feminist praxis. Together, the papers ponder post-Cartesian, post-humanist research approaches that are initiating new disciplinary constellations.

Quinn, J.   *Plymouth University*

Theorising Learning and Nature: Post-Human Possibilities and Problems

This paper develops a theoretical account of learning and nature, focusing on the everyday lives of young people and building on arguments developed in Quinn (2013).

It draws on data from two studies: a study of young people in jobs without training in south west England (Quinn, Lawy and Diment, 2008) involving interviews with 142 young people working in low-waged, low-status occupations and an ongoing study (Waite, Quinn and Merchant, 2012) with diverse young people living on or near Exmoor National Park involving questionnaires, focus groups and photo diaries.

Macnaghten and Urry (1998) influentially argue for 'multiple natures' embedded in and produced by different socio-cultural practices and processes. Barad challenges this cultural perspective arguing that the 'matter' of nature must be grappled with if we are to understand the meanings generated by human/nature intra-actions. 'Matter is agentive and intra-active… in the sense of bringing forth new worlds' (Barad, 2007, p170).The paper employs this perspective, plus Bennett's (2010) theory of 'vital materiality.'

The research data suggests that nature offers young people an opportunity to escape learning as defined in humanist terms as the perfection of the individual through engagement with words, pointing instead to the vitality of things and what can be learned with and through them. However it also reveals that complex relationships of class, gender and race shape this learning, even though in themselves they cannot fully account for it. Thus post-humanism offers both possibilities and problems in theorising learning and nature and requires a critical socio-cultural response.

Taylor, C.   *Sheffield Hallam University*

Empirical Entanglements in New Materialist Feminist Research: When Data is Matter how Might We Think of The Mattering of Data?

Taking a cue from Koro-Ljungberg's (2012) question 'what do data want?' this paper puts to work key elements of Barad's (2007) diffractive methodology. Characterized as a means of attending to entanglements' via reading important insights and approaches through one another' (Barad, 2007: 30) diffractive methodology propels us to explore data as matter and the mattering of data.

The paper discusses a number of detailed empirical examples from two recent research projects in further and higher education which focused, respectively, on relations between the A Level curriculum, student identities and practices of knowledge production, and on students' variegated paths of transition to higher education. The

examples aim to give data as matter its due in order to elaborate the salience for sociology of Barad's concepts of intra-action, phenomena, apparatus and cut.

By focusing on diffractive methodology within new materialist feminist thinking (Coole and Frost, 2010; Mazzei, 2012) the paper puts forward some new conceptualizations of data, and raises questions about the multiplicity of data, of data's intra-activity, and of how data is entangled with(-in) the embodied senses of the researcher. Through a focus on the materiality of data the paper foregrounds the post-humanist dimensions of research practice and considers the methodological opportunities and concerns such a conceptual reorientation opens. In making a case for data's transcorporeality (Lenz-Taguchi, 2012) the paper explores some of the ways in which a post-human diffractive methodology generates radical implications for social science epistemology, ethics and reflexivity.

Ivinson, G. *Cardiff University*

Diffraction, Film-Making and Girls' Embodied Subjectivities in a Post-Industrial Place

While undertaking longitudinal ethnographic work with young teens in a post-industrial town in the ex coalmining valley of south Wales (UK), we returned to our fieldsite with a camera and a film-maker to produce short participant generated movies on place and space, the near-silent girls started to reveal hidden identities that cast new light on earlier interviews. We use the diffractive method (Barad, 2007; Haraway, 2000) to explore how the camera, opens up new time-space dimensions bringing us back to ourselves in a new frame and how this can be used to provide girls with potential emancipatory resources.   Initial data comprised 60 interviews about perceptions and feelings of places with young people aged 14. Films were made in some of the places mentioned in interviews including forests, trails, skate-parks, garages, bedrooms, streets and schools spaces. The apparatus/camera created cuts that brought phenomena into view and was ontologically inseparable from intra-acting agencies. Cameras allowed dynamic, embodied, material reconfigurations of interview ‗talk' that had been gathered in earlier stages of the project.

When looking at themselves on camera girls saw themselves first as bodies (Deleuze,1986) which they were highly critical of and initially refused to be filmed in the flesh (Merleau-Ponty, 1968) as it were. As we moved into forests, hillsides and glades and as the light changed they started to see themselves emplaced (Foucault, 1986) differently. The apparatus/camera created a ‗cut' in the flow of movement-time that resonated back to them creating new meanings, insights and possibilities.

Hughes, C.,Lury, C. *University of Warwick*

Renewing Feminist Methodologies: From a Social to an Ecological Epistemology

How does accepting that we live in a more-than-human world reconfigure the concept of being socially situated as a core element of feminist epistemology? Situatedness in such a constitution takes account of how ‖the human" is no less a subject of ongoing co-fabrication than any other socio-material assemblage' (Whatmore, 2006: 603). This paper explores the significance of a situatedness in respect of the vectors of debate that are challenging the repertoire within which it has been conventionally understood. This includes refocusing agency within practices, including methodological practices (Lury and Wakeford 2012), rather than discourses; returning to the politics of knowledge rather than that of identity; introducing recent understandings of relationality and change; and reordering the hierarchy of socio-material relationships in ways which dislodge the human from its apex. Overall, this paper argues that these shifts are not so much a redirection of the central concerns of feminism to produce transformative knowledge (Hughes, 2012) as they are a renewal of a vital praxis. Nevertheless the altered grounds of debate create challenges because they hold the potential to multiply the frames of reference in ways that have yet to be fully explored but which we begin to identify here by proposing a shift from a social to an ecological epistemology.

AGEING, BODY AND SOCIETY
EMBODIMENT AND DEMENTIA: APPEARANCE, IDENTITY AND BODYWORK SYMPOSIUM

This symposium explores the 'lived bodies' of people with dementia (Williams and Bendelow 1998), and their location within relationships and spaces of care, as well as embodied practices of design. Despite a growing body of sociological research addressing the embodied experiences of older people, the embodiment of people with dementia has received little attention, with some notable exceptions (e.g. Kontos 2003, 2006; Phinney and Chelsea 2003). In light of this, this symposium examines the methodological and conceptual issues arising from researching embodiment and dementia, through four papers addressing the following areas:

• hairdressing services in dementia care settings

• everyday practices of dress among people with dementia and their carers

• design for people with dementia

• bodywork in dementia care

These studies utilise a range of innovative methodologies- including ethnographic, visual and sensory approaches- in order to access the experiences of people with dementia, their families, careworkers and designers. While addressing different aspects of embodiment, significant themes occurring across these papers include identity, personhood, and the management and disciplining of the body in care settings. The findings of these studies have potential for expanding current sociological understandings of embodiment and ageing, through drawing them together with research in the areas of dementia studies and design. Findings are also pertinent to the growing recognition of the personhood of people with dementia, and for preserving identity and dignity in dementia care.

Ward, R., Campbell, S.   *University of Stirling*

Unspeakable Practices in Unimaginable Places: Exploring the Care-Based Hair Salon

The Hair and Care project is an ethnographic investigation into the provision of hairdressing services to people with dementia in different types of care setting. In the absence of existing research on this topic our aim has been to capture in detail the processes and practices that characterise these environments and the meanings attached to them by those who use and work in them. We have found that care-based salons are often temporarily staged 'events' that rely for their character and qualities upon the contributions of participants as much as the material spaces and objects of which they are comprised. Hairdressing itself is a distinctive form of body work that is set apart from the routines and practices of dementia care, not least in how workers understand and approach the bodies of those they work upon. Indeed, hairdressing rarely figures in the imaginary of dementia care – where bodies are seen to be failing and in decline. This may explain why hairdressers are positioned at the margins of caring environments and rarely thought of as contributing to the therapeutic objectives of health and social care. Yet, our research shows that the salon is a meaningful and valued gendered space, carved out against the medicalised routines of care. In this paper we explore the question of what makes a salon a salon. Drawing on an understanding of place as a ‗spatio-temporal event' we consider the broader implications of the salon-event to an on-going agenda to enhance and transform the landscape of dementia care.

Buse, C., Twigg, J.   *University of Kent*

Dementia and Dress: Everyday Practices of Clothing and Embodied Identity

This paper explores the role of clothing in the everyday lives of people with dementia and their carers, and the implications of dress for identity, embodiment and personhood. There is long history of sociological research exploring the significance of clothing for identity (Entwistle, 2000; Breward, 2000), including the construction of class, gender, and age identities (Bourdieu, 1984; Davis 1992: Simmel, 1904). There is also a growing body of sociological and interdisciplinary research exploring experiences of embodiment among older age groups, addressing a previously neglected area (Twigg 2004; Hurd-Clarke 2012). However, the implications of clothing for the identities and embodied personhood of people with dementia has remained largely absent in previous research. This paper explores these issues, drawing on preliminary data from an ESRC funded research project. Data were gathered using ethnographic research in three UK care homes and fifteen domestic settings. Methods of data collection included: informal interviews; observations; and creative visual and sensory methods, including 'wardrobe interviews'. The research aimed to foreground the voices of people with dementia, as well exploring the experiences of carers and care-workers. The implications of findings for sociological theories of embodiment, clothing and age will be explored, alongside policy implications for developing the personhood agenda in dementia care.

Iltanen-Tähkävuori, S. *School of Arts, Design and Architecture, Aalto University*

Design and Dementia: Clothes Designed to Prevent Disrobing

The design of clothing is an embodied practice. However, designers' work is not based upon direct contact with the users' bodies, but rather images, norms, assumptions and statistics about bodies. It is the end-results of design – the garments – that actually interact with the peoples' bodies.

Although people with dementia mostly wear clothing designed for the mainstream market, there are garments that are specifically designed for them. These garments often include restrictive elements, preventing people with dementia from socially unacceptable behaviour and harming themselves or others.

The presentation is based on analysis of interviews conducted with concrete pieces of clothing, and visual analysis of dress. I discuss herein one type of garment designed for people with dementia: overalls. This garment is found in brochures which market clothes for care environments in Finland, Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, France, the USA, Australia, Canada and the UK.

A common feature of overalls is that they have a zipper in the back to prevent disrobing and removal of incontinence pads. When assessed by designers, care workers, relatives of people with dementia, and people with experience of being a patient, the overalls received heavy critique for their child-like aesthetics and their restrictive elements. The overalls were also justified for their helping people with dementia to maintain their dignity, and for their assisting nurses in their care work. (Iltanen-Tähkävuori et al. 2012.)

The design of garments targeted at people with dementia raises noteworthy ethical issues that need to be discussed, and better solutions need to be sought.

Kelly, F. *University of Stirling*

Embodiment and Dementia: Appearance, Identity and Bodywork

Increasing numbers of frail people with dementia are being cared for in care homes and hospitals. Their frailty along with cognitive impairment makes them more vulnerable to neglectful or abusive practices than people who are stronger and without cognitive impairment and is counter to health and social care aspirations of a human rights-based approach to practice. This paper examines bodywork in dementia care, particularly bodywork arising from frailty and loss of function, that might be distasteful to careworkers and it explores some of the underlying factors that contribute to neglectful or abusive bodywork practices in dementia care. Using research data and analysis of video footage of abusive practices it explores the extent to which careworkers' non-recognition of the selfhood of those in their care influenced their practice and it illustrates the repercussions of this on the well-being of those in receipt of such practices. This paper suggests that sometimes a person-centred approach, in which patients' or residents' preferences, biographies and wishes are known by careworkers, might just not be possible in settings where staff are unfamiliar with their patients and, due to cognitive impairment, their patients are unable to state these. Instead, it suggests taking a reflective approach to empathically recognise commonalities of selfhood: aspects of our identity that we share in common, to facilitate recognition of the person with dementia as more than a frail body to be done to and to promote practice that dignifies both recipient and careworker.

ENGAGING ECONOMICS

The theme of the session is the relation between, and possibilities for bringing closer together, sociology and economics in the wake of the financial crisis and great recession. This is a pressing topic but it is striking that there has been very little attempt to look at critically at how sociology and economics came into being in the first place, when considering their current and future relationship.

The session addresses alternative visions of the proper relationship between sociology and economics, and the alternative economic and social policy agenda that such a relationship would support.

Ben Fine *SOAS, University of London*

Inter-Relations Between Economics and Sociology in the Age of Finance?

This paper will begin by exploring the hypothesis that the relations between economics and sociology have been increasingly being dominated by economics. The origins of this will be traced through a three-period history in which: first, sociology dominated as the disciplines went through the processes of being established as separate; second, as the disciplines developed in parallel; and third, in which the renewal of interdisciplinarity has been characterised by the rise of economics imperialism". New institutional economics, NIE, is one major area of application of economics imperialism to institutions. Sociology's reaction against NIE is seen by some to be the basis for a renewal of economic sociology. The limitations of this and NIE will be subject to close scrutiny in view of the current economic crisis and mutual failings in addressing it, with a different transdisciplinary approach to economic phenomena proposed in the form of a political economy of capitalist institutions. This account, supplemented by specification of broad developments within the disciplines, such as the rise and aftermath of postmodernism and the rise and aftermath of Keynesianism, will be used to explore how (economic) sociology might respond more broadly to the current crisis, given economics has so signally failed. The conclusion will be drawn that sociology needs to address the political economy of capitalism, as it did at its origins, paying specific attention to the processes of financialisation in the age of neo-liberalism, thereby restoring social and historical elements in marrying the two disciplines albeit across mutual subject matter.

Bob Jessop *University of Lancaster*

Pre-Disciplinary Classical Political Economy through Mutual Malign Neglect of Two Disciplines to Defective Efforts at Integration

The precursor of economics was classical political economy, a pre-disciplinary approach that integrated economics, politics, linguistics, moral economy, history, anthropology, jurisprudence, and many other themes that subsequently gained independent disciplinary standing. Sometime in the 19th century classical political economy was replaced by vulgar political economy and later neo-classical economics; sociology developed its own disciplinary position and, in many cases, was defined in opposition, rivalry, or separate-but-equal" standing vis-à-vis economics. While there were some counter-traditions (e.g., German Historical School), the stand-off between economics and sociology has survived efforts at synthesis for decades. From the 1980s, however, efforts at synthesis have occurred with more prospects for success. These are reflected in such sub- or trans-disciplines as economic sociology, historical institutionalism, the regulation approach, the new institutionalisms, and so-called ideational institutionalism. After surveying these developments, the presentation concludes with a post-disciplinary research agenda.

John Holmwood *University of Nottingham*

Sociology and Economics as Mutually Constituted Disciplines

Commentators have argued recently that economics and sociology alike have failed to engage innovatively with the recent financial crisis. In this paper, the failure is traced to problems integral to disciplinary formation in the social sciences. In particular, it is argued that sociology and economics are mutually constituted, and mutually problematic, in the way in which they respond to ˌdeviant' observations, or ˌanomalies', that, in principle, call their conceptual foundations and frameworks into question. As a result, what is held to be ˌprogress' in both disciplines is inherently conservative of established frameworks. For example, economics typically proceeds by ˌpurifying' and allowing deviations from rationality to be the domain of sociology, while the latter proceeds by ˌmultiplying' and accepting deviations as context-specific rationalities to be accounted for in their own terms. The consequence when each addresses the same problem is various problematic forms of ˌpseudo-interdisciplinarity'. The paper looks beyond these forms of interdisciplinarity to ask what a genuinely post-disciplinary approach might look like.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Morgan, K., Williamson, E., Abrahams, H., Cameron, A., Henry, L.   *University of Bristol*

The TARA Project: Homeless Women, Identifying Need in Gendered Spaces

Both men and women experience multiple forms of exclusion and disadvantage when they become homeless. Research has shown, however, that there are two factors which bear more heavily on women. The first is the gendered violence which may well have caused them to become homeless in the first place and which they are overwhelmingly likely to continue to experience while they remain in this situation. The second factor is the central importance of home to women's gendered sense of identity and purpose. The impact of 'masculine' urban spaces, and women's homeless status as a challenge to feminine roles, has been discussed in the literature but predominately without the consideration of the meanings attached to these experiences by homeless women themselves.

Recent studies of the needs of homeless women in Bristol have revealed that homeless women continued to suffer gendered abuse while homeless. They required help with a wide range of complex needs, but when asked what they saw as their most important need, women wanted 'someone to talk to'. This suggests that women want safe spaces where they can explore their experiences and how they have impacted on their gendered notions of self.

The research team are currently conducting a longitudinal study, following homeless women over a period of two years, examining the barriers they face in obtaining housing and their needs with regard to housing related support. Preliminary findings continue to reflect the primacy of safe, affordable housing, but that in order to maintain their tenancy and move forward in their lives, women also need the space and opportunity to understand the gendered experiences of their lives.

Chen, P. W., Tang, W-H. A., Wang, H-Z.   *National Sun Yat-sen University*

The Classing Gaze and its Gendering Effects: (Dis)-Respectability, Emotional (In)-Competency, and the Counseling Experiences of Domestically Violent Taiwanese Men

Existing literature on domestically violent men tends to adopt gender as its primary explanatory model. Scholars have addressed the significance of class in making sense of the experiences of domestically violent men- yet class and gender have often been treated as separate entities that do not relationally interconnect. Drawing upon group observations and in-depth interviews, this paper identifies how intersections of class and gender manifest in the counseling experiences of domestically violent Taiwanese men. From a Bourdieusian feminist analysis, the authors analyze (1) how class distinctions serve to (re)produce gendered hierarchy; (2) how contrasting experiences of gender reveal a relational understanding of class; and (3) how the gendered nature of domestic violence is inscribed with a meaning of (working) class specificity for maintaining middle-class 'purity'' and privilege. In analyzing men's experiences in multiple and conflicting terms, this paper contributes to research on domestically violent men by showing how class and gender are actively constructed and not produced in a monolithic/invariant way.

Langley, J.   *University of Huddersfield*

Young Mothers' Narratives of Relationship Abuse

This paper will present the findings of a narrative research study exploring young mothers' experiences of relationship abuse.

Applying a feminist perspective and through the use of narrative interviews, this research asked young mothers who had experienced abuse from a partner to tell their stories. Participants were young women who became pregnant before their eighteenth birthday and had a child under two. Narrative analysis of the data explored the ways in which the young mothers constructed their experiences of abuse and tried to make sense of their relationships. Particular attention was paid to the role that dominant discourses and publicly available narratives play in shaping respondents' own stories. Data analysis was aided by the 'Listening Guide' (Mauthner and Doucet, 1998) which preserves the structure of the original narratives, whilst enabling the different voices within them to be revealed.

Two main narratives emerged from young mothers' stories. Firstly, stories were told that helped them to make sense of their relationship and the abuse occurring within it and justify the decisions they made. Secondly, stories were used to actively construct their identity as a good mother, despite their age and the challenges they faced. The participants' stories were all unique, but offer an insight into how young mothers' negotiate their relationships,

understand abuse and respond to the challenges of mothering within an abusive relationship. These findings have importance for both the prevention of violence against women and also when providing support for younger women experiencing relationship abuse.

Phipps, A., Young, I.   *University of Sussex*

'Lad Culture' in HE: Moving Beyond 'Sexual Revolution' Versus 'Sexualization' in a Neoliberal Context

This paper reports on a research project, funded by the National Union of Students, which sought to explore women students' experiences of lad culture' in educational, social and personal spheres. The project consisted of two parts: (1) a thematic literature review covering areas such as gender and education, cultural studies and policy sociology; and (2) in-depth qualitative research using focus groups and semi-structured interviews with a sample of 40 female students, focusing on their experiences of teaching and learning, extra-curricular activities, social life, and sex and relationships. The findings of this research show that although laddism' is only one of a variety of potential masculinities, there exists at least a significant minority of women students who find lad cultures' problematic, citing issues such as misogynist banter', objectification of women and sexual pressure and harassment. This challenges recent ideas about the sexual revolution' among young people and simplistic celebrations of young women's sexual agency, especially given the potential of such laddish hook up' cultures to scaffold violence. However, this paper also raises issues with the opposing sexualization of culture' thesis, arguing that it is not sex itself which is the problem, but rather the gendered and neoliberal frameworks in which student sexual cultures are positioned, which may only be exacerbated by the rapidly advancing privatization of HE.

Martin, P. *University of Sheffield*

Enhancement Technology, Bioethics and the Construction of Future Humans

There has been a long-running debate within both bioethics and public policy about the possibilities, prospects, and perils of human biological enhancement. This debate is largely normative and concerns the circumstances under which it may or may not be acceptable to augment human physical and cognitive abilities using biotechnology. This paper will draw on insights from the sociology of socio-technical expectations to analyse the way in which particular future societies and future humans are being constructed and mobilised to justify the contemporary development and use of a range of enhancement technologies. In particular, it will be argued that these discourses share a number of features: Firstly, the creation of dystopian futures marked by environmental catastrophe, global conflict and possible human extinction; Secondly, the widespread application of technologies that enhance not just physical and cognitive abilities, but also improve the moral and pro-social behaviour of individuals; Thirdly, consumer demand for such technologies to improve individual performance in an increasingly competitive world. Taken together they construct a future society of disaster, conflict and competition in which there is a technological imperative to ameliorate the inadequacies of the body and 'human nature'. In conclusion, some reflections will be offered about the performative role of such future making and the relationship of these tropes to those found in early science fiction and post-war reform eugenics.

Coveney, C., Williams, S.J., Gabe, J. *University of Warwick*

Cognitive Enhancement, Sleep and Drugs

An assortment of pharmaceutical compounds are currently being manufactured or in development that, reportedly have the potential to be used to enhance the cognitive abilities of the elderly, the workforce, school children, and anyone else for that matter. It has been claimed by neuroethicists that such cognition enhancing products are gaining cultural acceptance. An exemplar here is modafinil, a wakefulness promoting drug that not only overcomes the need for sleep, but additionally provides a variety of other cognitive benefits, including improved alertness, concentration, and memory.

Sleep quality and quantity are closely related to neurocognitive performance. Many sleep disorders are linked to a decline in cognitive functioning and people with clinically defined sleep disorders are typical users of so-called cognition enhancing drugs, such as modafinil, deriving therapeutic benefit from drug consumption. Links between sleep deprivation and mistakes in the work place, medical errors and road traffic accidents have also been well documented, positioning 'sleep' as a low cost non-pharmacological route to enhancing cognition.

In this paper we aim to begin to map out current perceptions of and attitudes towards cognitive enhancement that exist in Britain today. We will present a preliminary analysis of focus group data collected from a wide range of different stakeholders including those with sleep disorders, students, shift workers and elderly people in order to assess how each domain might possess specific obligations, responsibilities, purposes for and objections towards pharmaceutical cognitive enhancement.

Morrison, M. *University of Exeter*

STS-Informed Approaches to Enhancement

Since its emergence in the 1970s as a tool to gain ethical purchase on issues of genetic engineering , the concept of human enhancement has become associated with a much broader range of technologies and practices and indeed has 'spilled over' from (bio)ethical debates to be taken up in discourses on futurology, socio-technical innovation and speculative investment. This presents a number of challenges for social scientists wishing to engage critically with debates on enhancement. In this talk, I will highlight two such issues: a tendency towards technological determinism in many current accounts of enhancement and the development of 'enhancement' as an umbrella term for a range of current and imagined technological practices that often raise quite distinct social issues. I suggest that these difficulties can be somewhat ameliorated, firstly by developing a basic typology of enhancement technologies and secondly by adopting a more STS-informed perspective to the empirical investigation of particular case studies of enhancement. Such an approach understands that technologies, including 'enhancement technologies' do not simply appear fully formed to present ethical dilemmas about their use. Rather, they are shaped by a range of factors during their development through particular socio-technical networks. 'Following the technology' through these processes can illuminate the dynamic construction of technology, disease concepts and patient identities that affects how certain applications of technology come to fall within the boundaries of legitimate medical use, while some are excluded and yet others become contested as instances of human enhancement.

Kerr, A. *University of Leeds*

The Sociology of Human Enhancement: Coming Down to Earth

Human enhancement has long been a topic of interest for philosophers, bioscientists and engineers. The transhumanist movement advocates the development of emergent technologies to improve a range of human capabilities, within a framework of consumer capitalism. This includes support for pre-implantation genetic diagnosis, antenatal testing and screening for abnormalities, gene therapy, cognitive enhancement and anti-ageing technologies. Critics have pointed to the risks and dangers of these technologies, with particular reference to eugenics, often in fictional or populist philosophical writing. Sociological analysis of human enhancement is much less prominent in the public sphere. In this paper I will explore why this is the case, and consider how sociologists might make a more sustained and meaningful contribution to this important discussion. I will focus, in particular, on the importance of empirically grounded analysis of the development, advocacy and use of 'enhancement technologies,' drawing on the history of assisted conception and reproductive screening, and reflecting on my own recent public encounters with transhumanists and what I have learned from this experience.

RACE AND ETHNICITY SUB-STREAM: RACE, ETHNICITY AND RESEARCH

Murji, K., Solomos, J.   *The Open University / City University London*

Continuing and Changing Themes in Researching Race, Racism and Ethnicity

The considerable expansion of research and scholarship on race and racism in recent decades has led to worries about the fragmentation of the field. Sociological theorising and research has, according to some commentators, become detached from the core conceptual and methodological tools of the discipline. At the same time, developments in social and cultural theories have challenged what was for a while the leading role of sociological theories and approaches. Following from the debate between Les Back, Michael Banton and Satnam Virdee debate at the 2012 BSA conference, this presentation sets out some of the main continuities and changes in the scope and context of contemporary theorising on race, racism and ethnicity. We aim to highlight a number of key debates in the contemporary environment – particularly the relationship between the natural and social, post-race theorising, and race and politics - and to set out a range of perspectives that can inform and set the agenda for researching race and racism in the coming years.

Tremlett, A.   *University of Portsmouth*

Visual Methods and Marginal Voices: Seeing and Hearing the Experiences of Post-EU Accession Migrant Carers in the UK

This paper focuses on research carried out on Hungarian carers in the UK, a rising group which, up until now, has not been included in discussions on the movements and experiences of migrant carers (the 'global care chain'). The methodology requires research participants to photograph their everyday lives, followed by in-depth interviews on the basis of the images, allowing people the autonomy to show how they perceive their worlds ('photo elicitation'). This paper can both contribute to developing a methodology appropriate to working with marginalised groups, along with adding to broader discussions on the changing shape of the care industry in the UK, allowing a deeper understanding of the key issues from the migrant carers' perspectives.

Halvorsrud, K.   *University of Nottingham*

Towards the Methodological Design and Application of an Intersectional Approach: White South Africans in the UK and the Complexity of 'Racial'/Ethnic Boundaries

This paper considers a qualitative interview study on white South African migrants in the UK. It is noteworthy that 90% of South Africans who reside in the UK are white, whereas white South Africans make up only 10% of the population in South Africa itself. In this context, it will be argued that an intra-categorical approach to intersectionality provides an opportunity to focus specifically on the 'racial'/ethnic boundary-(re)constructions amongst white South Africans in the UK (McCall 2005). Hence, the paper shows that the feminist insights of intersectionality – usually applied to more disadvantaged groups in society – provides a valuable tool also in the study of more privileged groups such as white South Africans. 'Intersectionality' can help us expose how white South Africans position themselves in relation to more disadvantaged groups in British society, including gender and class differences involved in such 'racial'/ethnic boundary-negotiations.

Other approaches to intersectionality will then be considered in order to address the concern that many scholars proceed without giving attention to the methodological decisions of 'intersectional research'. It will be argued that the anti-categorical approach suffers from being too deconstructive, insofar as reluctance to employ the term 'race' renders under-explored the ways in which notions of 'race' foster racial inequalities. Inter-categorical attempts to include an indefinite number of categories, on the other hand, result in a too broadly defined research project to the extent that other categories take the attention away from the importance of accounting fully for the meanings and boundaries of 'race'/ethnicity.

Vickers, T.   *Northumbria University*

Using Participatory Video Methods to Understand the Lived Experience of Migrants in North East England

This paper explores 'everyday' issues facing recent international migrants in North East England. Drawing on a small-scale study in partnership with third sector organisations conducted in 2012, it makes a novel methodological and empirical contribution. An extensive literature documents the exclusion and discrimination experienced by some migrants to Britain, with race and ethnicity interacting with political and economic relationships to shape the experiences of individuals as part of groups. Recently, new patterns of migration have developed, increasing

variation in countries of origin, settlement patterns and legal classifications. This includes areas previously experiencing little ethnic diversity, of which North-East England is one example, with significant in-migration since 2000 including migrant workers from Eastern and Central Europe and refugees from Africa and Central Asia. These rapid changes have now combined with conditions of 'austerity' including cuts to 'universal' and specialist provision. This paper argues that migrants' perspectives, which have often been missing from discussions of migration, are an essential part of understanding the outcomes of this complex combination of factors. Using a participatory video research methodology, which involved migrants themselves producing short films about issues they prioritised, using a 'no editing required' approach, the paper speaks to debates within sociology on visual methods, migration, super-diversity and 'austerity'. Furthermore, it demonstrates the utility of participatory video methods to facilitate a process of collective reflection, in which marginalised populations engage as conscious subjects in the co-production of knowledge.

CLASSED AND GENDERED IDENTITIES AND BEHAVIOURS IN HE: MIDDLE-CLASS MALE PERFORMANCES, FRACTURED FEMININITIES, AND STRATEGIZING POTENTIAL PARENTS

This symposium reports interim findings from the three-year Leverhulme Trust funded Paired Peers study. The project follows a cohort of 80 young people's experiences whilst studying ten degree programmes at Bristol's two universities, one an older, 'elite', research intensive institution, and the other a research focussed 'newer' one. The sample consisted of four middle-class and four working-class young people on each course (e.g. Law), two of each per university.

There are three papers in this symposium. The first, from Ingram and Waller, uses data from one-to-one interviews and focus groups to explore the construction and performance of masculine identities amongst middle-class students. It also discusses examples of gender-specific capital accumulation and mobilisation in pursuing career and personal objectives. It concludes by contrasting this sample's general 'taken-for-granted' sense of entitlement with their female and working-class male peers.

Bradley's paper also draws upon individual interview and focus group data to consider contemporary constructions of femininity, and individual negotiations of emergent gendered identities. It reveals the surprisingly 'traditional' views of a significant number of participants, but also a clear dis-identification with such femininities by others.

The final paper by Beedell explores the gender divide by examining the discourses of male and female participants around the topics of future careers and anticipated parenthood, and the interplay of these two aspirations. Noting a significant but nuanced difference between the attitudes of male and female participants, the paper questions not whether men and/or women 'can have it al', but rather whether they 'can have it equally'.

Waller, R., Ingram, N.

Classed and Gendered Identities and Behaviours in HE: Middle-Class Male Performances, Fractured Femininities, and Strategizing Potential Parents

Britain's universities, particularly those elite institutions with the most selective admissions' policies, have traditionally been a site for the development and reinforcement of middle-class identities, and a location for reproducing the advantages enjoyed by dominant social groups.

Using focus group and one-to-one interview data from a Leverhulme Trust-funded longitudinal study of working- and middle-class undergraduates at Bristol's two universities (the Paired Peers study), we examine processes of gender specific capital acquisition and mobilisation by male middle-class students, and the social and personal strategising such processes entail.

We examine how young men from various fractions of the middle-classes 'perform' masculinity differently at the two universities, and how this varies from their working-class counterparts. We also explore their anticipated future personal lives and careers, comparing and contrasting them with those of both female and working-class male peers, many of whom lack the 'taken for granted' sense of entitlement displayed by the young middle-class men.

Abrahams, J., Bradley, H.   *University of Bristol*

The Fracturing of Femininities: Female Undergraduates' Attitudes to Gender Roles

In Gender Transformations Sylvia Walby discussed the move away since the 1970s from what she termed the 'domestic gender regime': an era in which it appeared 'natural' that women and men had separate roles and that women's primary social roles were wife and mother. The onset of feminism challenged these assumptions and brought an era in which women demanded the right to jobs and careers outside the home, popularly referred to as 'having it all'. However, increasingly the difficulties of balancing a career with intensified ideals of motherhood have emerged. It can be argued that this has produced a 'crisis of femininity' comparable to the much discussed 'crisis of masculinity'. What are the appropriate models of womanhood in the twenty-first century? Angela McRobbie's compelling Aftermath of Feminism has explored a number of possible tropes promoted by the media, including the 'well-educated working girl' and the 'phallic girl'. How do young woman themselves negotiate these emergent feminine identities?

This paper explores these issues using data from the Leverhulme Trust funded Paired Peers study of HE students in Bristol's two universities, who might be prime material for well-educated working girls. Material is drawn from two focus groups exploring femininity, one from each university, and also from interview material with young women in the study. The research reveals surprisingly traditional attitudes held by some participants, but also sharp differentiation in their views of gender roles and attributes.

Beedell, P. *University of Bristol*

Students' Discourses on Career and Family: Unequal Egalitarianism Revisited

Concern with gender equity in education and in the workplace has produced significant changes in traditionally male dominated sectors of HE and in employment rights.

Using qualitative data from the Paired Peers study, a Leverhulme Trust-funded research project involving undergraduates at two universities, and drawing comparisons with similar data published by Wetherell et al in 1987, I examine the subtle but marked shifts, and development, of young peoples attitudes towards career and parenthood.

Wetherell et al., using discourse analysis, found a distinct conflict between students' endorsement of equal opportunities and their emphasis on practical considerations limiting such opportunities, an 'unequal egalitarianism' still evident in the contemporary data.

The current study provides a more nuanced understanding of the gendered discourses of undergraduates and finds young women's' career aspirations deeply circumscribed by individualised strategizing together with assumptions about the workplace. Meanwhile, the attitude of the young men appears to be that family life and involvement in child-care is a recently acquired and desirable add-on entitlement that will have little effect upon their career achievements.

Given the persistence of these female-limiting, gendered assumptions the question is perhaps not whether it is possible for women and men to 'have it all' that is, a fulfilling career and family life, but whether it is possible to all have it equally.

Wednesday 3 April 2013 at 12:00 - 13:30

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION   ESSEX SUITE

Bonney, N.   *Edinburgh Napier University*

The Sacred State: Religion, Ritual and Power in the United Kingdom

Ceremonial and ritual surrounding the UK monarchy, at its most explicit in the coronation, but routinely reinforced by the monarch, symbolise the continuing official Protestant and Christian character of the UK state. Recent political leaders have re-emphasised the Anglican basis of the state in England but sought to redefine it, in conjunction with multi-faith initiatives by the Church of England, as being hospitable with some other Christian and non-Christian expressions of religious belief, so long as they accept a subaltern role in public ceremonial. In the process the Church has been involved in constructing official definitions of acceptable 'world religions' and Christian denominations for recognition by the state. Extensive atheist and non-religious attitudes mean that multi-faithism is less inclusive than the rival narrative of multi-culturalism which potentially has a more universal application but which has come under increasing official criticism. The end of the current reign will pose a challenge for the UK state to decide whether it is to continue as a religious entity and with which characteristics or whether it is to become secular.

Gilfillan, P.   *Queen Maragret University*

The Role of Religion in the Scottish Independence Referendum

The 2014 Referendum on Scottish Independence will be an historic event. This presentation will be based upon original data gathered principally via ethnography and interviewing in central-belt Scotland that seeks to discover whether religious belief has any impact upon the question of independence and how it is perceived (either negatively or positively). Research indicates that Catholics - both in leadership positions and among the laity - are increasingly comfortable with and in favour of Scottish independence (a reversal of previous findings) while the Protestant Church of Scotland has traditionally been seen as predominantly unionist and Conservative. In light of recent changes since 2005 where there are now more Scots attending Catholic church services than the established Church of Scotland services, there seems to be a prima facie case that explaining why political unionism has declined and nationalism has increased since the 1960s means invoking purely sociological processes whereby Scottish Protetantism has been less successful in resisting secularisation than Scottish Catholicism, and that this has more or less directly impacted upon the fortunes of unionism and nationalism. This presentation then will seek to articulate the changing make-up of how social change directly impacts upon the religious imagining of Britain / Scotland and the political implications using thr 2014 Independence referendum as a focus for discussion.

Diotallevi, L.   *Roma Tre University*

Religion and State in the 21st Century: The Alternative between Laicité and Religious Freedom

'L'Europe est laïque': the first goal of the paper is to discuss this selfrepresentation of the European identity, a very widespread one within the Continental-European public space. Therefore I would like to show some main differencies between the religious freedom and the laïcité models, both deeply rooted in the present and in the past of Europe.

The second aim of the paper is to read these differencies also as tensions generated by the different impact of the globalisazion – assumed in terms of primacy of the society's functional differentiation – respectively on state and on stateless societies.

The future of European society is tehrefore to be seen as something also dependig on the reconfiguration of the relationships between religion and politics. This reconfiguration has to deal with the alternative between religious freedom and laïcité and is going to happen as choice regarding this alternative. Within the space of this alternative the laïcité model could appear as the conservative solution.

Hjelm, T.   *University College London*

One Volk, One Church? A Critique of the 'Folk' Church Ideology in Finland

This paper traces the genealogy of the idea that the Finnish state church has changed into a 'folk' church and that the state's relation to the church is characterised by neutrality. The paper analyses academic/theological arguments about the postulated change and how these arguments are reflected in a contemporary (2005) parliamentary debate about church-state relations in Finland. The paper argues that the idea of 'folk church' works

ideologically by equating the chirch with national identity and suppressing alternative interpretations of church-state relations.

Gane, N.   *University of York*

The Emergence of Neoliberal Thought: From Max Weber to Ludwig von Mises

There is currently widespread academic and public interest in the politics and economics of neoliberalism, but the sociological roots of neoliberal thought are little known. Existing accounts tend to focus on methodological disputes that framed the emergence of Austrian economics through the 1880s, or, following the work of Michel Foucault, on the development of neoliberalism post-1945 through Freiburg School economics and think-tanks such as the Mont Pelerin Society. This paper will contribute to an historical understanding of neoliberalism by looking at what happened between the 1880s and 1930s, and will focus, in particular, on the little-known reading of Max Weber's methodological writings by Ludwig von Mises that frames the epistemological basis of neoliberal thought at its outset, and which, in turn, informs the work of later thinkers such as Friedrich von Hayek. Through a consideration of the writings of Mises and Hayek, the argument of this paper is twofold: first, that in order to understand the present crisis it is necessary to think historically about the roots of neoliberal thought; and second, that neoliberal reason emerged out of an engagement with classical social theory, and that because of this such theory offers a point of critique by way of return.

Masquelier, C.   *University of Exeter*

Critical Theory and Contemporary Social Movements: Conceptualising Resistance in the Neoliberal Age

The advent of an unregulated and financial form of capitalism, combined with a sharp rise of income inequalities and economic insecurity since the 1970s, appears to pose, at first glance, a significant challenge for the relevance of first generation critical theorists' works, often confined to an historically specific 'artistic' critique of the bureaucratic stage of capitalist development. Through an analysis of the various concerns and demands expressed by members of the alter-globalisation and Occupy movements, the author nevertheless aims to demonstrate that contemporary forms of resistance call for a re-conceptualisation of the link between critique and the practice of resistance for which some key elements comprised within the critical theories of first generation Frankfurt School thinkers provide a highly adequate basis. As such it will be shown how their works can continue to play a significant role in a) capturing the social malaise engendered by neoliberal capitalism, and b) informing the practice of resistance in contemporary capitalist societies.

Hillyard, S., Uprichard, E.   *Durham University*

Sticky Space: An Analysis of Thrift's Argument for an Expressive Infrastructure

This paper engages with Thrift's argument for the existence of an 'expressive infrastructure'. At the core of 'expressive infrastructure' is a 'knowing capitalism' – a capitalism that uses new social media to influence lives and actions. In addition, Thrift's work has been flagged by Savage and Burrows in their call for sociologists to empirically engage with this new social media and digital transactional data. The key contribution of the paper is an attempt to explore how an empirical agenda can be folded into the concept of the 'expressive infrastructure'. In sum, we problematize Thrift's concept of 'expressive infrastructure' and argue that it is too locale-bound and question, therefore, how else we might empirically explore it. To this, we turn our attention to 'space' and a series of case studies vignettes, drawn from our own research in villages and urban regions, to see the expressive infrastructure at work. This is not just within city-based capitalism, but across everyday encounters.

Misztal, B.   *University of Leicester*

Public Intellectuals and Think-Tanks: A Free Market in Ideas?

The paper critically evaluates the thesis of the interchangeability between the think-tank public intellectual and the academic public intellectual. It suggests that this thesis, while endorsing the rise of the think-tank public intellectual, pronounces the salience of the intellectual-social critic and undermines the authority of academic public intellectuals. It is argued that the think-tank expert doubling as the public intellectuals could limit the political relevance of the academic public intellectual and that the think-tank expert's monopolization of the public forum could present a threat to the quality of public debates. While recognizing that there are many contradictions inherent in the role of intellectual and that there are now numerous factors that hinder the abilities of academics to act as public intellectuals, the paper emphasizes public academic intellectuals' contribution to the dynamics of public opinion and the quality of democratic standards. In today's context, with the omnipresent of media, the new conditions of knowledge production, the neo-liberal ethos and the social prominence of think-tank experts, the sources of the academic public intellectual authority are in a continuous need for reinvestment.

THEORISING 21ST CENTURY WORK

Devadason, R., Fenton, S.   *Bath Spa University*

<u>**Power, Reflexivity and Difference in a Multinational Corporation**</u>

The rationale for multinational corporations is the creation and sustenance of global networks that enable market expansion. Since corporate executives facilitate the transfer of knowledge, processes and practices across borders, they effectively embody the globalizing project. Yet do these people, who are employed to make globalization work, engage in everyday practices that denote distinctly 'global' modes of being? The process of transcending national differences to facilitate capital mobility in global organizations is far from complete. Centre-periphery relationships persist in shaping power relations within corporations. Moreover, these hierarchies tend to reflect power inequities between nation-states in the global economy. This paper comprises analysis of the ways in which executives reflect on their identities and interactions in light of globalizing processes in a multinational corporation. It draws on biographical interviews – with executives in London, Dubai and Johannesburg – and online survey data in order to illustrate that geographical 'outsiders' in the corporation exhibit self-conscious 'identity work' to a greater degree than their British counterparts. The analysis identifies three distinct modes of appropriating a global corporate identity that are borne out in these executives' reflexive deliberations about their jobs.

Flemmen, M.   *Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo*

<u>**Politics of the Service Class: The Homology of Positions and Position-Takings**</u>

Debates on the 'new class' revolved around whether it would constitute a source of radicalism or conservatism. John Goldthorpe's concept of the service class proved to be the most lasting contribution to these debates, arguably constituting the most consistent and convincing conceptualization, firmly grounded in sociological class analysis. The service class, held Goldthorpe, would constitute an essentially conservative force: since its members were privileged and advantaged through the class relations of contemporary capitalism, they would have little incentive to opt for radical reform of these relations. Deviations from this expected conservatism was deemed intermittent and a transitory phenomenon, devoid of structural basis and explicable only with reference to idiosyncrasies of particular service-class people. However, other positions in class analysis led to different views: the service class would be systematically heterogeneous in ways which connect to their political sympathies. In this paper, I investigate this claim of systematic heterogeneity in the case of the Norwegian service class by drawing on core concepts from Bourdieu's sociology. By constructing two separate spaces – one of political position-takings and one of social positions – by means of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA), I find that the political and social divisions within the service class are structurally homologous. These findings expand upon, but are in line with earlier studies. The paper argues that this points to deeper issues and a need to revise the concept of the service class – and, arguably, class theory more generally.

Koessl, G.   *Goldsmiths, University of London*

<u>**The Way We Think About Work: Individualisation of Attitudes Towards Work in Career Portraits in Contemporary British and Austrian Newspapers**</u>

This paper sets out to explore the relation between the attitudes towards work conveyed in career portraits and the possibility for individuals to actually hold these attitudes towards their working lives, in particular in terms of individual futurities. Career portraits aim to capture individual working lives by describing a person's past and present career and are often published in weekend editions of newspapers or in separate sections on work, careers or jobs. Historically speaking, career portraits are a relatively new genre of text and many newspapers did not start publishing them until a few years ago. From a sociological point of view, career portraits are interesting insofar as they do not merely tell and represent people's working lives but, as I will demonstrate empirically, rather act as role models and thus have an instructive side in terms of conveying certain attitudes and values about work and career.

By drawing on Bourdieu's writings on practice and time, which underline the habitual and hence temporal nature of individual practices, this article will analyse 180 career portraits in British and Austrian newspapers from a temporal perspective. Specifically, my discussion will critique de-temporalised, de-socialised and thus over-individualistic notions of individual agency, predominant in popular depictions of careers in newspapers. This paper will suggest that whilst promoting an individualistic habitus, including individualised attitudes and behaviours towards one's future working life, career portraits further middle-class ways of individualisation and selfhood that do not take into account the historical and economic preconditions of these attitudes and behaviours.

Pitts, F.H. *University of Bath*

'A Science to it': Flexible Time and Flexible Subjectivity in the Digital Workplace

This paper details a research project exploring how work time is structured in the digital industries in the UK, drawing upon a case study a Bristol web enterprise situated in the 'Silicon Gorge' high-tech hub. The long and non-standard working hours found in the ICT industry are well-documented, with workplaces described where the veneer of fun-loving flexibility is sustained upon an undertow of eighty hour weeks, unpaid overtime and the destruction of the boundary between home life and work. A culture of flexibility abounds that harnesses the subjectivities and selves of individual employees to a cycle of 'project time' centred around specific tasks and deadlines and completely divorced from recognition of one's contribution based upon traditional measures of time. Thus, an 'objective work schedule' is replaced by a 'subjective demand for commitment'. In this way, greater flexibility and variability of the working day actually erodes worker control over their own time, subordinated to the ebb and flow of the project cycle. The boundary between work time engaged in 'immaterial labour' and spare time away from paid employment becomes increasingly indistinct, as the activities of work take on the characteristics of those of leisure and of everyday life, and those of leisure and everyday life assume the characteristics of work. As the Silicon Valley model spreads, the impact of such temporal structures beyond the immediate geographical locale must be ascertained. The UK's 'Silicon Gorge' presents an example of where the import of such practices can be assessed.

Wednesday 3 April 2013 at 16:30 - 18:00
Paper Session 3

Mah, A.   *University of Warwick*

Chasing the Edge: Representing, Imagining, and Researching the Port City

In 2008, the port cities of Liverpool, Marseilles, Istanbul, Bremen, Gdansk, and Naples self-identified collectively as 'Cities on the Edge', creating a collective urban narrative as peripheral ports with common problems and strengths. Many self-reflexive writings about port cities echo this narrative of cities on the edge: of looking outwards to distant shores, existing outside of dominant notions of time, space, work and nation. Major port cities tend to be iconic cities within the popular imagination, stigmatized through association with crime and disorder, but also romanticized through images of conviviality, diversity, and vibrant cultures. The imagination plays an important role in shaping urban politics and futures. This paper uses the perspective of the researcher as an 'outside' as a methodological and ethical starting point for analysing how imaginaries contribute to the unequal reproduction of urban knowledge, life, and politics. The paper argues that through seeking to glean 'authenticity', 'experience', and on-the-ground social information, the act of researching people and places as an outsider' has parallels with the mass consumer culture tourism and entertainment industries. Moreover, many claims to 'authenticity' and 'experience' of 'real' cities reproduce uncritical narratives of imagined-- or 'Othered'-- cities. Through analysis of literature, film, urban policy documents, blogs, websites, and scholarly articles, this paper aims to critically unravel different 'sides' of the port city in representations, imaginaries, and social research, focusing in particular on three port cities with histories of economic decline, urban renewal, and legacies of colonialism: Liverpool, Marseilles, and New Orleans.

Weber-Newth, F.   *University of Aberdeen*

Hackney Wick, the Forgotten Corner of the London 2012 Experience?

The London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games seemingly ran a smooth course -the public and International press applauded the staging and delivery of the event. Whilst the official assessments focus largely on operational aspects, they do not take into account the initial promises of 'legacy' and benefits for the surrounding areas, which were key to London winning the bid.

Hackney Wick Fish Island, part of the so-called 'Olympic Fringe' and adjacent to the Olympic site, has only been partially part of the Olympic fervour during the sporting events. Although the area is a focal point of the 'Regeneration Games' and already shows signs of infrastructure and public realm improvement, it remained largely isolated from Olympic commercial activity, with serious consequences for businesses, which invested additional funds for this period. This has implications for judging the Games as an inclusive event and East London regeneration success story.

This paper takes Hackney Wick as a case study and offers an alternative reading of official depictions of the London Olympics. It is based on observations and over 120 interviews collected before, during, and after the London 2012 Games. This paper takes the work of Henri Lefebvre as theoretical inspiration, suggesting that Hackney Wick represents a social space, interpreted as a process of on-going dynamic interactions between different actors. This paper contributes to a growing body of interdisciplinary work that focuses on the social and spatial aspects of 'regeneration'.

Jones, P.   *University of Liverpool*

Architecturing Futures? Modelling Urban Development and Making Social Claims

This paper develops Thomas Gieryn's concept of 'truth-spots' - those sites that are mobilised to add authority to knowledge claims - to interrogate the contribution made by architectural visions to one project of capitalist urban development. Focusing on Liverpool Waters, the centrepiece of a planned £5.5bn development of Liverpool's waterfront over the next thirty five years, analysis centres on the ambiguous vision of the 'local' being assembled in the publicly-available architectural models representing the scheme. Assessing the ways in which these resources are assembled and mobilised, architecture is here understood as a key way in which this development is situated socially, in particular through embedding the development within frames meaningful to a variety of publics, both proximate and distant. Analysis positions these architectural representations as an organising component of a wider repertoire of knowledge claims designed to 'smooth out' contingencies and frictions associated with a transformative, highly speculative urban development.

Iossifova, D.   *University of Manchester*

The Notion of Scarcity: Lessons to be Learned from a 'Deprived' East London Ward

This paper presents insights from the collaborative research project Scarcity and Creativity in the Built Environment (SCIBE), funded by the HERA Joint Research Programme, which explores how sociomaterial scarcity in London can be addressed creatively. One aim of this paper is to deconstruct the notion of scarcity and to position it within a wider socio-political context, especially in relation to the concepts of deprivation and poverty. Based on structured and in-depth photo-elicitation interviews in one of UK's most 'deprived' wards, Bromley-by-Bow in east London, this paper traces how various scarcities have been historically conditioned, and how they have been and are reproduced in different guise across time and space. Furthermore, it examines built-environment-related indicators of deprivation, used in the English Indices of Deprivation, and their capacity to indicate or reflect the real needs of 'deprived' communities, and questions notions of urban regeneration – especially in the context of the London Olympic Games 2012 and their Legacy. Lastly, the paper suggests that creativity can be a useful catalyst for urban resilience and resourcefulness and that relatively 'deprived' neighbourhoods may hold some lessons to be learned in times of scarcity.

TRANSPARENT SUBJECTS: PERSONAL INFORMATION POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE IN THE SURVEILLANCE AGE

This panel considers from contrasting sociological perspectives several implications associated with emerging cultures of visibility and subject transparency. The session will explore the various social effects and impacts resulting from the general suffusion and naturalisation of data capturing technologies into everyday life. Surveillance systems routinely expose, illuminate and circulate in every finer detail previously subterranean aspects of social relations and the life course. These may include: a subject's daily rituals, consumption preferences, occupational and leisure activities, health condition, affective feeling-states, location and movement, genetic code, friendship networks, sexual conduct and behavioural transgressions. Such processes are stimulated and legitimized by organisational demands for an intensification in information accumulation and enhanced communication rapidity, and by cultural pressures for authentic entertainment and pleasurable performativity. A sharpening focus on everyday intimacies, however, creates an assemblage of biopolitical outcomes. Seduced by cultural ideals fetishizing revelation, subjects become relatively complicit in their own self-exposure. Moreover, the categorical ‚lines of sight' imposed by organisational systems upon personal information flows induces a complex informatic politics. Each paper investigates a divergent, but thematically interconnected, dimension associated with recurrent surveillance-subject interplays. Empirical examples will be drawn from the health sector, from law enforcement and from social media, to illustrate the sociological significance, both epistemologically and politically, of the new transparency. The panel will also foreground the value – and difficulties – of research on the corresponding power struggles, a concomitant irony being that as some social relations become more visible/permanent others tend to become increasingly latent/transitory.

Rogers, P.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Macquarie University*

Transparency & Visible (Dis)Order: Surveillance and the Riots

This paper engages with the disorder in the UK (August 2011) to redraw narratives of citizens and citizenship through the lens of the 'new transparency'. It suggests that the rhetoric of responsibilisation and observational techniques/tactics in response to the riots reveal a moral ordering of the 'legitimate' citizen/subject. This prescriptive ordering designifies political protest by conflating protest with disorder, destruction and criminality. The visibility of the disorderly citizen was realigned with the rhetoric of rioting to further obfuscate social inequalities. Such inequalities are embedded in neoliberalization, but were represented not as societal reactions to the negative impacts of neoliberalization; rather as wanton criminality inherent to the 'worst 100,000 families' in Britain. This paper situates the thinking, doing and acting of disorderly and disruptive citizens within a critical reflection on law, order and surveillance. It offers a critical sociological analysis of the prescriptive 'normative responsibilisation' embedded in recurrent and cyclical surveillance-subject interplays. It is argued that these complex interplays form tendential links between the negative reconfiguration of neoliberalization and the growth of social control in reconfigurations of social order.

Smith, G.J.D.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Australian National University*

The Cunning of Confessional Cultures: On the Poetics and Politics of Interiority Voluntarism

A salient development in the governance of social life has been the establishment of surveillance circuitries as key everyday structures. It is well-nigh impossible to conduct one's daily activities in privileged regions of the world without encountering an increasingly diverse set of capturing, measurement and identification-verification tools. RFID microchips and GPS transmitters are, for instance, now routinely embedded in all manner of mundane objects; credit cards, mobile phones and 'smart' passports being obvious examples. Although surveillance systems can operate according to bureaucratic principles, documenting, categorizing and disposing the activities of social groups, they can also provide a means for subjects to recount personal experiences, to enact performative displays of identity and to reflect existentially on the biography historically assembled. This paper reviews several cultural practices which have helped foster surveillance naturalisation. It is argued that surveillance apparatuses have become a ‚companion species' on the subject's individualized life-journey, providing a means to archive episodic social action and to connect with an omnipresent, but often vicarious, audience. Surveillance platforms can provide their users with pleasurable amusement and can be appropriated artfully to combat feelings of social isolation, to construct social status and to encounter the interiorities and behavioural expressions deposited by external others. Yet this situation is not without attendant harms. The mass availability of recording devices, and a celebrity-obsessed culture that celebrates visibility, have helped foster a 'surveillance mentality': a sensibility orientated to recurrent 'confession' and voluntary exposure of the intimate. The paper reflects critically upon ensuing social and political implications.

French, M.   *New York University*

Governing Health Information in the Surveillance Age: Operationalizing Health Information Privacy in the United States

In the United States (US), Health Information Exchanges (HIEs) are emergent initiatives designed to pool the personal health information of individual patients for diverse secondary uses (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, biomedical research, etc.). A key challenge that HIEs are presently aiming to overcome is the development of innovative classificatory schemes (ontologies, rules, standards), as well as policies and practices designed to ensure privacy and security in ways that also permit ubiquitous exchanges of sensitive information between organizations, health systems and jurisdictions. Using documentary evidence (and informed by debates in content- and discourse-analysis), this paper considers the articulation of context-specific informational norms presently taking shape in the United States around health information flows. This discourse is especially salient given the massive transformation in the US healthcare system initiated by 'Obamacare', and the concomitant effort to achieve more prescient (and efficient) medical gaze in the surveillance age.

POLITICS OF NEOLIBERAL MEMORY

Fernández Romero, R., Kiss, C.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of St Andrews*

Manufacturing an Old New: Hungary and Spain Compared

This paper offers a comparative study of Hungary and Spain in the use of history and the memory of the past in service of political goals. In the 21st century both countries had socialist governments which, however, ended up economically rightist, and witnessed the rise of belligerent neoliberal/neoconservative parties with a nationalist and conservative agenda (Fidesz and Partido Popular) with the common goal of reshaping identity and memory in their fight for values. In both countries these parties utilize the past (Horthy's and Franco's regimes) in order to provide ideological and cultural foundations for their rule, longing for a social system in which the ideal is order (in the social sphere), well-established values and liberal economic policies, and the main enemy is social-democracy in Spain, and what is called by a blanket denomination "the left" in Hungary.

By analyzing these similarities and differences, we offer an explanation for them and thus show how history and memory are being used for political goals, by examining current political narratives, the establishment of memorials, and various symbolic political acts. Hungarian examples include the wording of the new constitution's preamble plus numerous new statues commemorating Regent Horthy, or the renaming of public places. Spanish evidence comprises the study of the very active neo-liberal internet journalistic outlets, like Libertad Digital, and Periodista Digital and, especially, papers from the most important right-wing think-tank FAES, whose president is Spain's former Prime Minister.

Jones, B., Cento-Bull, A., Diamond, H., Neve, B.　　　　　　　　　　*University of Bath*

Constructing Neo-Liberal Political Memories

Neo-liberal dominance of political cultural stems from contemporary memories of its predecessor regimes. Starting from the electoral hegemony of Thatcher and Reagan, the ascendancy of Berlusconi in Italy and the post-Mitterand decline of the left in France, the political economy and social dynamics of the 'Long Sixties' (Hobsbawm) has been recast as responsible for a near-apocalyptic crisis in the late 1970s. In countries where mass media have neo-liberal sympathies, construction of this memory derives mainly from political rhetoric. But literature, cinema and drama have also played significant parts. In the anglophone world, more elliptical social policy discourse manages to castigate the sixties 'baby boomer' generation for irresponsible financial acquisitiveness causing deprivation for younger generations.

In this framework paper for a politics of memory panel, we set out an agenda for identifying the dominant tropes of the neo-liberal memory of the crisis years of the 1970s, comparing Italy and the UK, with observations on differences in the USA and France. We examine the significance of the themes of: destructive labour conflicts, uneconomic consumerism, subversion and disorder, and collectivist constraints on individual freedoms. Biographical literature, popular histories and drama, consumed through mass media, support, complement and illustrate themes from the explicitly political paradigms of contemporary neo-liberalism. The question addressed is how these memories were formed so that they can now provide symbolic boundaries and consensual legitimation of contemporary neo-liberal policy as unchallengable axioms.

O'Donnell, M.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of Westminster*

Journeys through Liberal and Radical Thought: The United States and Britain

In the nineteen sixties in the United States, the burgeoning New Left consciously used the term 'radical' to distinguish itself from both the liberal and Marxist political traditions. The open-ended and exploratory nature of nineteen sixties' radicalism in the United States attracted many, including me, more than the more Marxist focus of the British New Left. In 'left' politics 'radical' still frequently indicates a non-Marxist identification which typically emphasises institutional democracy and personal participation.

These personal and collective memories bear on the current hegemony of post- nineteen eighties' neo-liberalism and the diffuse radical responses to it. They make the similar ideological clashes of the earlier period highly relevant. Sixties radicals' suspicion that supposedly progressive liberals like Daniel Bell and Seymour Martin Lipset were apologists for, rather than critics of Amercian capitalism and foreign policy is echoed in many contemporary social movement radicals' rejection of both liberalism's progressive and neo-liberal strands.

Persistent radical mistrust of progressive liberalism prevents joint campaigns against neo-liberal capitalism. Many radicals reject cosmopolitan liberals, whose notion of progress is based on human rights, as plausible allies. In

Britain radicals equate the 'third way' liberal social democracy of Giddens and Blair with neo-liberal economic policies and support for American imperialism. Recovering memories of sixties' radicalism this paper examines whether neo-liberalism's domination will continue unless a coalition, based on principles of institutional democracy, human rights and social control of the economy, can challenge it.

Mills, T. *University of Bath*

The BBC's Contribution to the Political Memory of the British 'Crisis' of Social Democracy

The BBC in the 1970s was thoroughly committed to the post-war consensus of social democracy. Nevertheless, its treatment of major industrial disputes during this period, culminating in the so-called 'Winter of Discontent', differed little in substance from the right-wing press which was simultaneously moulding public understanding and the subsequent public memory of this period. This paper examines the way that underlying inequalities in wealth and power, which propelled industrial disputes, remained all but invisible in mainstream news and current affairs. This invisibility, linked to a deference to elite interests and values, left an explanatory vacuum which the New Right were able to skilfully exploit. This had devastating consequences for the enduringly popular social democratic consensus and for the BBC itself. Consequently the BBC, despite its commitment to the post-war consensus, was nevertheless complicit it its demise and in the subsequent triumph of neoliberalism

MAKING FAMILIES ACROSS ETHNICITIES AND BORDERS

Hu, Y.   *University of Cambridge*

Rethinking 'Exchange Theory': Chinese-British Inter-Ethnic Marriages in the UK

In recent decades, inter-ethnic marriage between Mainland Chinese and (white) British in the UK has witnessed a dramatic increase as a result of booming international immigration. Exchange theory (i.e. migrants would marry the native of lower socioeconomic status in exchange of racial and cultural statuses) has been used as a well-established model for the analysis of inter-ethnic marriage. However, the empirical evidences of my research challenge this classical model. With a focus on Chinese-British inter-ethnic marriages in the UK, I utilized the secondary data from ONS reports, the Longitudinal Study, SARs, etc. in order to delineate the pattern of Chinese-British intermarriages in the UK. The results suggest that, contrary to the exchange theory, Chinese immigrants are likely to 'marry upward' to native (white) British with higher socioeconomic status. Furthermore, it is implied in the general pattern of Chinese-British families in the UK: first, Chinese-British families manifest different conjugal relations from black-white intermarriages out of which the exchange theory was initially raised; second, there's an underlying mechanism of cultural exchange codified in internal family values, which is beyond economic relations; third, empirical evidence reflects (the changes in) the highly selective and tightening immigration policies throughout the past few years and their impacts on the formation of inter-ethnic families in the UK. Notably, I argue the importance of transcending the economic models and focusing on the internal cultural and ethnic values in inter-ethnic marriages – particularly when the line between developed and developing worlds is less defined in economic terms.

Barn, R.   *Royal Holloway, University of London*

Mosaic Families?: Social Capital Across Racial Boundaries

The formation of multi-ethnic families through the process of adoption has become increasingly prevalent in contemporary American society. For a country which less than a hundred years ago practiced formal and legal racial segregation, this is a highly interesting and important development. In the field of adoption and child welfare however, there is ongoing debate and discussion about the plight of adopted children in such newly formed multi-ethnic families. Identity development and a sense of belonging of the adopted child remain the ultimate and overarching concerns among child welfare clinicians, academics and policy makers. This paper contributes to this literature by exploring the sociological concept of social capital to understand how families forge links across racial and ethnic lines when they become multi-ethnic families. By drawing upon a qualitative study involving white adoptive mothers in New York, the paper explores their understanding and negotiation of personal and social relationships and social networks across racialised boundaries. Significantly, the adopted child represents an important gateway in accessing and acquiring different forms of social capital. Thus, the child's racial/ethnic difference acts as a lever in a number of different domains to forge relationships that are deemed to be beneficial. Our study demonstrates the ways in which families identify, construct and maintain their support networks, and the factors that enable or hinder such activity. Such understandings can assist adoption agencies and support groups who have an important role to play in helping families to make useful connections with racially homogenous and heterogeneous groups.

Skinner, T., Lim, J.   *University of Bath*

Disability, Migration, Religion and Motherhood: Intersectionality in Lived Experience

Whilst there is a small but growing body of research on disability and motherhood (for example, Malacrida, 2009, 2012; Skinner, 2011, 2012; Thomas, 1997), very little has been said in academic literature about the experiences of ethnic and religious minority women who have a disability. In this paper we draw on highly detailed life story research to explore the experiences and fears of 'Gill', a disabled working mother with two small children. Gill is of British-Yemeni origin, born in England. She was diagnosed with dyslexia as an adult. In her story, part of the reason for her late diagnosis was that she migrated with her father to Yemen as a child. On return to England her poor reading and writing were seen as a product of her migration rather than an underlying disability. Now, as a working mother, she tells of her isolation from the help and support of her parents in part because of her non-conformity to her father's religion. Through Gill's story we start to develop a theoretical framework based on the work of Crenshaw (1991), Collins (1986), Skinner (2011, 2012) and Lim (2012) to help us understand what may happen to an individual's identity when migration, religion, ethnicity, class, disability and motherhood intersect in lived experience.

POLICY, POLITICS AND GENDER

Faircloth, C.   *University of Kent*

Gender, Intimacy and Equality in Parenting

Whilst both 'parenting' and 'intimacy' have been explored extensively in recent sociological work, their intersections in the context of family life remain curiously absent. Based on research with couples in London, this paper presents early findings from a 3-year project which investigates how the care of children, and particularly the feeding of infants, affects the parental couple's intimate relationship.

As a means of countering perceived gender inequalities in parenting, British culture has seen a turn towards the 'involved father', both at the level of policy and of public discourse. At the same time, mothers are advised to breastfeed their babies 'exclusively for six months', and are those who typically take extended periods of time away from work or reduce their hours (even in societies where shared 'parental' leave is offered, as in the UK).

The project aims to address the contradiction between styles of parenting which argue for mother-child attachment and calls for gender equality and paternal engagement. Who does the caring, why, and with what implications for gendered 'identity-work'? What pleasures, tensions and/or feelings of inequality does this cause between mothers and fathers? How, in particular, does embodied care on the part of the mother (perhaps with the child sharing the couple's bed in the early stages of breastfeeding) affect the intimate or sexual life of the couple?

This paper will introduce a discussion of some of the challenges families may face in maintaining their philosophical choices, thereby discussing the relationship between choice and accountability, a novel theoretical area.

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

Brain Science and Early Intervention

The last decade has witnessed the quality of nurturing received in the first three years of a child's life accorded increasing significance in determining individual outcomes in the future as well as the wellbeing of society as a whole. Accounts of the biological mechanisms thought to underlie personal and societal dysfunction have focused on the detrimental effects of sub-optimal parenting; it is suggested that 'brain architecture' is formed during the first years and that the wrong type of parenting and other adverse experiences can have a profound effect on how children are emotionally wired' (Allen Report, 2011: xiii).

The concept of brain science is occupying a central justification in policy reviews and legislative rationalities in relation to infant development, cited as providing a solid evidence base. This appropriation of 'neuroscience' has underpinned 'early intervention' programmes, with the promise of better mental health, educational achievement, levels of social mobility and lower levels of crime, drug abuse and teenage pregnancy.

This paper will consider how biologised accounts of the formative impact of early experiences on brain development have come to shape politics, policy legislation and early intervention initiatives, as well as the consequences for everyday practice among early years practitioners. It will draw on a research project involving interviews with prominent advocates of neuroscience as an evidence base in child and family policy and practice, and with health and early years practitioners working in Children's Centres and Family Nurse Partnerships in areas of multiple deprivation.

Pilcher, J.   *University of Leicester*

Clothing Altercations: Girls' 'Troublesome Bodies' and the Politics of Children's Fashion

In this paper, I explore aspects of the contemporary politics of children's fashion. I use examples of controversies, campaigns, official reports and policy outcomes from several countries, including, in the UK, the Bailey Review (2011) and Mumsnet's 'Let Girls Be Girls' campaign. Drawing from a UK study, I also present data on children's views on fashion trends, on the negotiations that take place between parents and children as to what gets bought and where its worn, and on the perspectives of some key personnel working in the UK children's fashion industry. I show that whilst concern about the 'sexualisation of childhood' is core to the contemporary politics of children's fashion, young girls themselves give a range of contingent and contradictory meanings for their interest in 'contested' clothing, and they also disclose anxieties about and disapproval of 'showing the body' through the wearing of 'revealing' clothing. It is necessary, then, to differentiate carefully between adults' views as to the 'sexualization' of children's bodies through clothing fashions, and the experiences and understandings of children themselves. Finally, I argue that, revealing as it is about dominant conceptualizations of childhood, sexuality and

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intergenerational relations, the recent politics of children's fashion also needs to be recognised as fundamentally gendered. Within the politics of children's fashion, as in other areas of social and cultural life, both historically and contemporaneously, it is girls and their 'troublesome bodies' (Smart 1995) that are constructed as especially problematic.

Duncan, S., Carter, J., Phillips, M., Roseneil, S., Stoilova, M.   *University of Bradford*

Legal Rights for People Who Live Apart Together

About 10% of adults in Britain have a living apart together (LAT) relationship; they are nearly always administratively and legally defined as single but in fact they have a partner who lives elsewhere. The question then arises, should LAT couples have access to legal rights and protection in the same way as proposed (in Britain) or achieved (in other jurisdictions) for unmarried cohabitants? Using both a national survey and in-depth interviews, we find that a significant proportion of LAT partners extend substantial levels of care and support both to each other and, if relevant, to their partners' dependent children. For other LAT partners levels of support are lower, or even absent. Similarly, about a third of our interviewees thought LAT relationships should have given legal rights, a third thought these should depend on circumstances, while the final third were opposed to any extension of legal rights or thought this unnecessary. A number of overarching themes surrounded this issue in interviewees' narratives - the presence of children, the existence of commitment, the longevity of the relationship, the logistics of organising a legal system, and the possibility that some might take advantage. We suggest that 'opt-in' legal provisions could provide a model for any extension of legal rights to LAT relationships in the UK.

Spencer, I. H.   *Durham University*

Towards a Marxist Critique of Health Equality

The work of Michael Marmot, Richard Wilkinson, Kate Picket and others has been enormously influential in recent years. Medical sociologists now have a wealth of empirical evidence, not only that low social class has a disastrous effect on one's health, but that inequality produces not only sicker people but sicker societies.

However, all of this work, like most sociology, is linked to a reformist political project. Furthermore, many of its theoretical assumptions are tied to a strategy that has proved unsuccessful in the past and is likely to fail in the future. It presupposes that the state can act as an impartial agent for the whole of society rather than ruling class interests. The agent of change is posited as an undifferentiated, heterogeneous social movement. Any political movement that fails to take account of the class structure is unlikely understand its political objectives, let alone achieve them.

Under capitalism, poverty is a necessary condition for the existence of wealth; Marx understood this. This paper argues that sociology needs to reappraise classic Marxist literature in order to better understand the present. The first step is to begin a debate about whether reforms aimed at reducing health inequalities can be successful in an era of capitalist decline? This not only questions some of the most important research of the last thirty years but also the future of sociology.

Anderssen, J., Gjernes, T.   *University of Tromsø*

The Modern Treatment Society

In 1971 a Norwegian sociologist Yngvar Løchen published a book called 'The treatment society'. He suggested that health values and health institutions has got a prominent place in society; therefore it would not be misleading to suggest that the society today is a treatment society. Løchen also presupposed health as a concern for the public health care sector. Since that time there has been a tremendous growth in a health market outside the public health sector, where different kinds of therapists offer their services. Even though these therapists are marketed as health workers, they are not professional educated health workers. These therapists offer different treatment for existing health problems, for potential health problems, and to improve our well-being.

Sociologists have for many years warned that there is a growing medicalization in our society. The questions that could be asked are; is the modern treatment society a medicalized society? What is the difference between health problems as a concern for professional health workers, and health problems as a concern for other therapists? In the present paper we suggest that there is a need to reconsider the medicalization critique in order to include new health understandings, and discuss new ways of analyzing the health concept in a modern society.

Baumann, P. M.   *University of Salzburg*

Health Inequality: The Influence of Socioeconomic Status in a Cross-Country Multilevel Analysis

What is the impact of socioeconomic status on health in different European countries when individual and national factors are modeled simultaneously by applying (Bayesian) multilevel techniques?

Health and illness are not distributed evenly among the population. In fact, there is a great deal of evidence that people from lower social strata experience mortality at a younger age and an increased morbidity. Socioeconomic status (SES) has repeatedly been found to be the strongest predictor of inequalities in health. But health inequalities do not only exist within a given society only, but also between different societies. For example, the influence of SES on health outcomes may be different for people living in a country where public health care is regulated, than for those living in a country where it is unregulated. This research aims to simultaneously model the differences, or rather inequalities, between social groups and different countries, using a multilevel approach. Data will stem from the Generations & Gender Programme (GGP) alongside macro variables from other sources (e.g. OECD Data). Because of the small number of countries for which GGP data are available, conventional multilevel regression must not be used, because standard errors will be estimated too small. To account for this, a Bayesian approach in the form of an MCMC estimator is used. This yields results of both the influence of individual level factors and country level factors on health, adjusted and controlled for each other. Hence, the impact of SES on health can be evaluated more rigorously and realistically.

Ellis, C. *University College Dublin*

The Perspective of the Doctor of the Doctor-Patient Relationship: An Analysis of Communication, Expectations, Stress Levels, and Responsibilities

This paper is a pilot qualitative study of the perspective of the doctor on the doctor-patient relationship. A specific focus of this study is communication, analysing perspectives within the medical school, the hospital environment and with fellow colleagues. The pilot study is based on seven semi-structured interviews with four junior doctors and three medical students to ascertain their perspectives on communication, responsibilities, stress levels, and their expectations within the doctor-patient relationship.

The research identified an acceptance of patient empowerment, with homologised relationships, but time limitations hindered addressing the psycho-social issues of the patient. Notably emotional detachment and depersonalisation was favoured by the interviewees as the best mechanism to handle stress.

The study identifies that even in the early stages of the life of the doctor the hospital environment causes stress and exhaustion, highlighting the need for alleviation of time pressures within the medical framework and that modern, integrated support and guidance is made available to doctors in order that stress does not impinge on the doctor-patient relationship.

Wednesday 3 April 2013 at 16:30 - 18:00

OPEN 1   **DERBY SUITE**

ENGAGING TACTICS PRESENTS REVEALING SECRETS [SOCIAL LIFE OFF-STAGE]

Engaging Tactics seeks to explore the boundaries between sociology and real life, through multi-sensory, multi-site engagement with publics and participants inside and outside of sociology and academia. Following the success of the Engaging Tactics interdisciplinary conference and BSA postgraduate event at Goldsmiths College in April-May 2012, we are reconvening for a one day stream inside the BSA conference 2013 plus a series of outside fringe acts on:

Revealing Secrets [social life off-stage]

The venue for the 2013 BSA conference is the grandly mysterious Connaught Rooms in Covent Garden, owned by the Freemasons, complete with masonic stars on door handles and secret entrances into the Masonic Lodge next door. The convenors of Engaging Tactics therefore propose a theme of 'revealing secrets': finding ways to talk about and engage with those bodies and lives that are kept away from the public. Participants will take their own research areas and adapt them to the space and the theme, raising questions around engagement, inclusion and exclusion.

This one-day stream will include conventional and unconventional papers: a session on 'curating sociology'; tactics of engagement which use the venue and the local area to raise or explore questions on engagement; and will conclude with a roundtable discussion on 'Live Sociology' with Nirmal Puwar, Alison Rooke and Les Back.

http://engagingtactics.wordpress.com/

SOCIOLOGY OUTSIDE ACADEMIA: REFLECTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF WORKING IN THE PUBLIC, VCFS AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Not all sociologists work in university departments. Sociologists Outside Academia (SOA) does exactly what it says on the tin: we are a group of sociologists who work outside of the academy and SOA provides a ‚virtual institution' to support its members and strengthen the idea that we are first and foremost sociologists regardless of our circumstances.

As a result of carrying out sociological work in a variety of organisations our members have a wealth of experience of the public, private, and VCFS sectors. It is this experience that we wish to share with our colleagues and fellow sociologists working in university departments.

This symposium will take the format of short presentations from four SOA members about their research interests and careers, followed by a question and answer session where there will be opportunity to ask about the presentations, the nature of working outside academia, and the SOA network.

This symposium will be an opportunity for sociologists to develop relationships and exchange knowledge regardless of their institution or background.

SOA Panel

Mark Carrigan

Mark is an NVivo trainer and consultant and has previously worked as a social media trainer for the University Library, Research Exchange and Digital Change GPP at the University of Warwick as well as the University of Nottingham Graduate School. He has also worked as a researcher for the Digital Change GPP, recently completing a detailed analysis of the academic publishing landscape and a feasibility study for the establishment of a Warwick ePress. He is currently managing editor of the LSE's British Politics and Policy website and researcher at the LSE Public Policy Group. He is also the founding editor of the Sociological Imagination, one of the world's most popular Sociology websites, as well as former managing editor of Sociology@Warwick and Asexuality Studies. He has extensive experience of working with the media, with his research having been featured in the Observer, the Times, the Atlantic, BBC News Magazine, BBC 3, Radio 4, Newstalk Ireland, RTL Belgium, Glamour, Foreplay Magazine, the Straits Times and many others internationally. His reflections on scholarly publishing have been featured in Wired and the Guardian Higher Education Network. He has also lectured on scholarly publishing at the Birmingham Institute of Art and Design and written regularly about research technology for the LSE Impact Blog and the Sociological Imagination.

Geraldine Mason

Psychoanalysis was my route into sociology in the early 1990s. During an earlier research fellowship at the Medical Architecture Research Unit exploring the implications of closing large psychiatric hospitals, my interest had moved from the buildings to the people. After working in mental health day centres, I worked in Hammersmith MIND researching people's experience of services for Riverside Mental Health Trust. I undertook a consumer evaluation at The Cassel Hospital, where the treatment regime combined a nurse-led therapeutic community with individual psychoanalytic psychotherapy practiced by junior doctors. The hospital welcomed visitors by getting them to take part in the life of the community. I grasped the opportunity for an ethnographic study and entered the sociology doctoral programme at Essex in 1992, supervised by Joan Busfield. Here I met Ian Craib, a group psychotherapist who turned a sociological eye on newer therapies such as bereavement counselling, which he saw as prioritising ‚results' over understanding patients. Ian was interested in the psychoanalytic concept of ambivalence and challenged the illusion of being able to ‚have it all'. Enthused by my Cassel experience I began training in group analytic psychotherapy, including two years as an honorary psychotherapist at The Maudsley. Ian's realism inspired me to work with caregivers (mostly family members, and unpaid). From 2007-2011 I was Carer Involvement Coordinator for the NIHR Mental Health Network. I co-facilitating regular carer reference groups with academic psychiatrists and got carers advising on research. I am currently setting up carers' support groups in GP surgeries.

Ceridwen Roberts

Ceridwen is a Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford where she focuses on the interplay of family law and policy as member of Oxford Family Law and Policy. Formerly director of the Family Policy Studies Centre for eight years until 2001, she led the centre's research work on a wide range of family policy issues and prior to that held research and management posts in government (Department of Employment) and academia as an industrial sociologist. From 1998-2004 she was the UK expert on the European Commission's Observatory on the Social Situation, Demography and Family. Her work has consistently explored

the interface between social science research and public policy and practice issues and has emphasised the importance of making social science intelligible to lay audiences.

A member of the British Sociological Association and the Social Research Association, she was on the SRA's executive in the 1980s and Chair from 2002-2006. She is currently on the SRA Board and the commissioning editor of the SRA quarterly, SRA Research Matters. She is an Academician of the Academy of Social Sciences, was on its Council from 2005–2011 and runs its seminar series "Myths and Realities" jointly with the British Library. She has been a member of a number of ESRC committees including the Strategic Research board, various Nuffield and Joseph Rowntree Foundations' and other research organisations' advisory groups. She has lectured, published and appeared on TV and radio on a wide range of social research issues.

Patsy Staddon

Patsy Staddon's field is sociological perspectives on women's alcohol use, based on both academic knowledge and personal experience. Her work addresses social injustice and bias in popular understandings and in treatment. She founded the BSA's Alcohol Study Group and co-chairs the Social Perspectives on Mental Health (SPN) Network. She is currently engaged in service user controlled research in Devon and Cornwall, funded by Folk.us. Her most recently published work is an edited collection, ‗Mental Health Service Users in Research: a Critical Sociological Perspective' (forthcoming June 2013) Staddon, P. (ed), Bristol: Policy Press, including her own chapter, ―Theorising a social model of 'alcoholism': service users who misbehave".

Phil Jones

Phil Jones is an independent social and market researcher and co-convenor of the Sociologists Outside Academia group. He has worked for organisations and clients in the public; private; voluntary, community and faith (VCFS); and the arts, cultural and heritage sectors. Phil was previously the Senior Research Officer for Lancashire County Council where he advised and carried out public consultations for health social care provision, and he currently specialises in research services for local non-profit, charitable and social enterprises.

Phil will be facilitating the symposium.

AGEING, BODY AND SOCIETY

Henwood, F., Barnes, M., Henwood, F., Raisborough, J., Ward, L.   *University of Brighton*

Mobilisations of 'Active Ageing' in Lifestyle Media and Public Health Policy: Identifying Symbolic Violence and the Material Realities of Cultural Harm

'Active ageing' has become a key plank of public health policy as people are living longer, often with chronic conditions, and as politicians debate the 'burden' of the ageing population and the cost of providing appropriate long-term care to such people. At the same time, lifestyle media (LSM) - such as TV make-over programmes- often aimed at mid-life and 'older' women, encourage active engagement in activities that are presented as slowing the process of ageing, often framing such engagements as 'healthy'. To date, academic critiques have tended to examine policy and LSM debates in isolation from each other, although both bodies of work draw attention to the links with prevailing neo-liberal political and economic agendas, often with mixed results for citizens and consumers seeking to engage is such 'projects of the self'. In this paper, we explore how 'active ageing' is mobilised both within and across policy and lifestyle media and, drawing on Judith Butler's notions of media 'framing' and of 'symbolic violence', we explore the potential harm that the active ageing discourse engenders as it creates dualistic categories of 'good' and 'bad' approaches to ageing and corresponding good and bad ageing citizen subjectivities and bodies.

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

Time to be Green? Exploring the Relationship Between Retirement and Sustainable Behaviour

The transition to retirement can be regarded as a significant lifecourse event, with subsequent implications for personal identity. One aspect of this lifestyle change is having more time to pursue activities of choice, engage in the community and form new social networks. This paper explores the experiences of retirees aged between 55 and 80 from two communities; a socially deprived inner-city estate and an affluent commuter village, to consider their different retirement experiences. For example, housing situations in the different communities gave rise to discussions about expected lifestyles in retirement as well as moral responsibilities to live in appropriately sized homes. The data for this paper come from the Energy Biographies research project, a qualitative longitudinal study which aims to explore how people use energy as part of their everyday lives in order to understand how reductions in energy demand might be achieved. In light of the study's aims, we consider the opportunities retirement provides to engage in more sustainable behaviour and, conversely, explore the occasions where sustainable practices may be undermined by retirement lifestyles. By drawing on this section of our data we highlight the importance of accounting for time in discussions of sustainability.

Kirkman, A.   *Victoria University of Wellington*

Leaving a Trace: Ageing and Cemeteries

Cemeteries are constant reminders of death however they also leave a trace of the life that was lived. They provide ways of memorialising the dead and also a means of disposing of the body. They tell us much about the community in which they are located. The connection with ageing is strong given the increasing mortality related to age. This paper analyses trends in body disposal and examine the functions (symbolic and material) that cemeteries perform. The paper explores body disposal and memorialisation using examples from fieldwork in Australia, New Zealand, North America, South America and England. A major debate within this field of sociology is the visibility or invisibility of dying and death. Options like prepaid funerals and burials now make it possible for people to discuss their wishes in much more detail than previously, and in some cases actually do all the planning in advance. With secularisation the religious reasons for burial may have started to disappear yet burials remain attractive in many societies. But the nature of burials is changing with the development of eco or natural burial grounds and as older people are getting increasingly connected the use of the web for memorialising has emerged as an option. The paper explores these changing trends in ageing using the cemetery as a site for analysis.

ENGAGING WITH THE COMMUNITY: COMMUNITY RESEARCH, A FIELD FULL OF METHODS

Distinguished Service Award Winner: Jennifer Platt, Professor Emeritus, University of Sussex

It is often assumed that there is a distinct genre of work which can be called 'community study', and that has been both warmly advocated and criticised for its perceived limitations. This paper considers the extent to which there has been such a genre empirically defined, explores this as an example of how genres are conceptualised and fitted to the complexities of social reality, and relates observed patterns to the wider social setting of the empirical research and to the changing social structures of the discipline.

Comments and discussion: Graham Crow (Director of the Scottish Graduate School of Social Science and Professor of Sociology and Methodology at the University of Edinburgh) and Mike Savage (Professor of Sociology, LSE).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Brooks, O.   *University of Abertay Dundee*

Violence Against Women Prevention Campaigns: Looking Back and Moving Forward?

In recent years a number of public campaigns have been developed with aim of preventing violence against women. While some campaigns have sought to challenge the social and cultural beliefs that perpetuate male violence, a number of campaigns have positioned male violence as beyond regulation; hence their emphasis how women can prevent violence. Concern about the increase in alcohol consumption amongst young women, drug-assisted sexual assault and the sexualised environment of bars and clubs have culminated in a particular focus on campaigns directed at young women as part of a broader strategy to prevent violence against women. This paper reviews such campaigns and examines young women's responses to these campaigns by drawing upon data from a qualitative study with 35 young women (18–25 years) in relation to their safety in the night time economy. The study findings reveal that young women's behaviours were complex and contradictory in that they resisted, adopted and transgressed recommended safety behaviours. This raises interesting questions about both the practical and the theoretical implications of such prevention campaigns, including the gendered discourse invoked by these campaigns. It is argued that violence against women prevention campaigns need to focus on the behaviour of abusive men and the cultural beliefs that sanction male violence as a normative aspect of male sexuality, rather than on the ‚risky' behaviour of women. This paper concludes by considering contemporary prevention campaigns and future directions for work in this area.

Duggan, M.   *Sheffield Hallam University*

Women's Issues? Identifying, Addressing and Overcoming Gendered Barriers to VAW Prevention

This paper draws on the findings of empirical research to uncover, evaluate and propose measures to circumvent gendered barriers to preventing violence against women (VAW). The research project sought to elicit the views of male and female members of the public about several facets of VAW prevention. These included methods of, and barriers to, engagement in prevention strategies, particularly those aimed at or reliant upon male involvement. The paper offers a critical evaluation of the findings relating specifically to the perceptions or realities of male involvement. In particular, the paper focuses on male participants' levels of awareness around: information concerning VAW prevention strategies; whether they felt included or excluded in these; knowledge of where to go for support and advice regarding VAW prevention; how and when to offer their input within this arena; and their perspectives regarding whose role/issue/responsibility VAW was portrayed as being. The paper synthesizes these findings with available academic literature concerning approaches to involving men in VAW prevention, using this to recommend ways in which some of the obstacles highlighted in the research can be overcome.

Rivas, C.   *Barts and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry,*
Queen Mary, University of London

Psychologically Abused Women's Gendered Emotion Work as a Mechanism for Coercive Control

Research into the management of the expression and feeling of emotions and their interconnection was popularized by Hochschild. My analysis is underpinned by an updated (constructivist) version of her model. Women tend to be responsible for the emotion work within families. This includes presenting to others an emotionally 'competent', authentic normative representation of their domestic relationships. My data show the physical, psychological and emotional costs to a sample of psychologically abused women of such emotion work. Analysis considers women who did not acknowledge the abuse and those who did, the former using emotion masking, blocking, distancing and depersonalization, the latter experiencing anger when they confronted the abuse but otherwise experiencing emotional confusion, inadequacy and guilt, often considering themselves to be colluding in the abuse. The value emotions may have in signalling power and the different emotions that are expressed depending on status may be relevant to the gendering of the emotion work within an abusive relationship. I will show how the women‛s gendered emotion work, in sustaining the relationship in keeping with social norms, expectations and pressures, regardless of whether or not they challenged the abuse, often also sustained a criticism-reward pattern of behaviours. This analysis therefore provides a mechanism for coercive control of the women by the men (a defining feature of domestic violence) and shows how social norms and expectations can be reinforced over time through emotion work, reinforcing the coercive control.

Pain, R., Sutherland, S.,Ozga, J. *Durham University*

Finding Security: Resistance and Resources in Everyday Terrorism

This paper builds upon recent voices in feminist international relations and the violence against women movement, which insist on the close connections between intimate and global violence. 'Security', understood as a set of practices aimed at avoiding current and anticipated future dangers that may be manifest at different levels from the state to the everyday, is most often applied to national and international political issues. Feminist researchers and activists have argued that global security can not be separated from gendered everyday security, particularly sexual and domestic abuse. In the UK, we would suggest that there is a clear hierarchy by which different securities are prioritised, given the recent brutal cuts to services for victims and survivors of domestic abuse, alongside increases in spending on counter-terrorism.

The paper explores how those who are suffering domestic abuse find security for themselves and their children. We draw on findings from an in-depth qualitative study where domestic abuse is framed as 'everyday terrorism'. We explore the emotional and social dimensions of the process of finding security, focusing on resistance and strength as well as fear. We consider the conditions that help women experiencing domestic abuse to find security. Finally, mindful of recent suggestions that it is 'necessary and more effective to respond to the security need articulated by individuals themselves, particularly those who are the least secure' (Hoogensen and Rottem 2004, 156), we return to the implications for policy and the relative resourcing of different forms of security.

Allgaier, J.   *Forschungszentrum Jülich*

Public Communication of Neuroscience: Researchers' Views about Interacting with the Mass Media and the Benefits and Downsides of Public Visibility

The neurosciences receive a lot of public attention and the results of neuroscientific research are noted and perceived also outside science. An important channel how neuroscientific knowledge reaches various audiences is coverage in the mass media. They affect and concern many areas of society and often they do have direct policy relevance (e.g. in education or criminal justice). We are interested in possible repercussions of media images on communication strategies and decisions on scientific research, and how they are possibly contributing to the governance of science. In the presented research the focus is on the perception of neuroscientists of the public communication and engagement of neuroscientific research and their own experiences about interacting with the media.

Based on about 50 semi-structured interviews with neuroscientists in the United States and Germany, we analyze neuroscientists' motivations to interact with journalists, their perception of problems with the media reporting of neuroscience and their media contacts, and the strategies neuroscientists adopt in order to gain some control over the coverage. The results show that most neuroscientists perceive media coverage to be beneficial and they are willing to cooperate with journalists and conform to their expectations, but only to a certain degree. Neuroscientists perceive problems regarding the quality and approach of media coverage of research, risks related to public visibility and detraction from research and scientific publication due to the time demand of interactions with the media. Several strategies are used by the interviewed neuroscientists to improve the cost-benefit balance of media interactions.

Balmer, A.   *University of Manchester*

Ageing Brains

New studies in 'social neuroscience' often make claims about our brains being the location of complex personal life phenomena, for example seeing love, deception, sexuality and even political persuasion (Farah, 2005) as circuits of neurons and chemicals or as being produced by specific regions of the brain. Sociologists of science and medicine have begun to take an interest in the emergence of social neuroscience and the dispersal of its findings into governance and everyday life.

Developing this nascent sociology of the brain and brain sciences must begin from the recognition that in order to investigate social and personal phenomena, neuroscience research has to correlate brain-based findings with observed social and personal behavioural changes. As such, the way in which personal life is brought into neuroscience research as particular categories or patterns is of the upmost importance for an investigation of how neuroscience may be re-shaping understandings of our lives.

This paper will report on early findings from a project being conducted in Manchester to investigate how neuroscientists make sense of changes in the personal lives of people diagnosed with dementia. It brings together insights from the Morgan Centre's work on personal life into dialogue with STS work on neuroscience. It will examine how, for example, phenomena such as aggression and the failure of personal relationships are interpreted by reference to the brain's changing physical structures. In this respect, it will contribute to understanding how the brain sciences are conceptualising social life.

Meloni, M.   *University of Nottingham*

Biology, Which Biology? From the Biological as a "Firmer Basis" to Biology as a System of Contingencies

As Steven Fuller has noted, "we have returned to a point in history like the one that the founders of sociology faced (..) a hundred years ago: namely, negotiating the boundary – if there is to be one – between something called 'biology' and 'sociology'". Without any ambitions of completeness (as the debate on the marriage/divorce between biology and sociology is now definitely out of reach of any single author) in this paper I will focus on one specific problem, namely the increasing importations in newborn disciplines like neurosociology, neuropolitics, and social neuroscience of a certain "foundationalist" vocabulary according to which biology would offer a "firmer ground" for phenomena like human sociality and morality. In this presentation I will: a) hint at some background conditions favouring the emergence of this narrative and map its importation in the writings of social-political theorists anxious to find new sources of inspiration (and legitimation) for their disciplines; b) show how the metaphorical apparatus of current research into the so-called "biological bases" of sociality/morality largely depends on a set of highly questionable epistemological assumptions, whose credibility is increasingly contested today by a large number of

epistemologists and theoretical biologists. In conclusion, I will explore the paradox whereby a certain narrative of the "biological" as "bedrock" (Oyama) of the social/moral seems to be more attractive today to the social-disciplines than it is to a large number of theoretically engaged life-scientists themselves.

RACE AND ETHNICITY SUB-STREAM: RACE / YOUTH / MEDIA

Bassel, L.   *University of Leicester*

Race, Media and the 2011 English Riots

This paper explores media coverage of the 2011 English riots. I draw on my report Media and the Riots: A Call for Action, written in collaboration with the Citizen Journalism Educational Trust and The-Latest.com. The report received press coverage in outlets including the Guardian by Roy Greenslade, who wrote a foreword to the report, the Voice, the Huffington Post UK. The report will also be included as part of the Leveson Inquiry.

The report shares the insights of a first-time opportunity: the Media and the Riots conference of November 2011. At this conference, the audience – young people from riot-affected areas, activists, journalists, students, members of the public, representatives of charities and academics – had the opportunity to discuss and air their grievances about media reporting of the riots and to engage with working journalists. The young people from riot-affected areas were able to come face to face with working journalists and media professionals, to enter into dialogue with them, and provide concrete recommendations on the ways their own stories can be told.

Stigmatising, racist coverage was identified as a key challenge reinforcing a media frame in which black people are only present in mainstream media spaces for 'Carnival and Crimewatch'. But at the same time participants identified possibilities for "big media," citizen journalists, social media and its enthusiasts to collaborate effectively, and for the voices of those affected by the riots to be heard in new ways.

Woods, N.   *University of Northampton*

Understanding Young Asian Peoples' Perceptions of Space and Place Regarding Racial Violence

This research is to conduct an empirical study of the meaning, perceptions and views of racist violence and harassment among young Asian and English people in Southampton; a city with a large Asian community. The research focuses on the relationship between 'place' and 'identity' before and after dark. Placing, in particular, young Asian (Hindus, Pakistani Muslims and Sikhs) peoples' perceptions of racist violence within the context of the community and the city. The research will also address whether or not perceptions connected with calling a place 'safe' have implications for the consideration of family, social relationships such as social integration and exclusion.

Empirically this research aims to provide a wider understanding of inter-racial tensions by establishing the ways in which these young Asian people perceive, and ascribe meaning to racist violence and exclusion as part of their negotiated ethnic identity; difference, and sense of belonging. Finally, how this, in turn, affects their experiences of racist incidents (as either perpetrator and/or victim).

The research used a mixed-method methodology to procure a 'holistic analysis' to allow 'for the relationships between victim, offender and statutory agents (police, voluntary groups etc.)' to be charted. These relationships will be set in the context of the family, 'community' and neighbourhood, race, class and age divisions (Bowling, 1993:244-246). A qualitative, ethnographic approach using in-depth, semi-structured interviews and overt participant observation as methods of data collection is deemed as the most appropriate to study young peoples' experiences of racist violence and harassment.

Mason, W.   *University of Sheffield*

'I'm Too Hood to Go Back to School': Exploring the Impact of Labeling on Processes of Identification Amongst Minority Youths

In the contemporary context of economic austerity and youth service cuts, sociopolitical discourses around 'youth' and 'risk' appear to have gained amplified significance. Particularly, minority youths are situated centrally within lay and political discourse surrounding 'failed multiculturalism', violence, drugs and 'postcode gangs'. This problematic conceptualization of minority youths contributes to negative categorizations of disadvantaged ethnically diverse collectivities as simultaneously 'at risk' and 'risky'. A process that has a profound impact on the opinions and lived experiences of young people inhabiting stigmatized communities. This paper explores the impacts of 'risk' labeling on the outlook of a predominantly Somali sample of young people. It does so by drawing on the findings of a 3-year ethnographic research project located within two economically disadvantaged areas in an Industrial Northern city. Within this, contemporary theoretical insights on collective identification are central to the exploration of these young peoples negotiations of, and responses to, negative racial categorization. Through its focus on the stigmatization and subsequent responses of this particular group, the paper contributes to sociological discussions

of 'youth' and 'community' in the context of labeling and 'risk'. In addition, the paper foregrounds the potential of employing classic ethnographic approaches for exploring contemporary social issues.

Alderson, P.   *Institute of Education, University of London*

Children and Cities

More people now live in urban than in rural areas. Policy makers generally promote migration into cities as the means of promoting economic growth and large-scale agriculture – when land is cleared of small villages and farms. Most policy documents say little about the effects on children of migration and urban living, although in the 23 poorest states it is estimated that almost half the people are aged 0-14 years. The youngest generation is affected in specific ways including: needs for play space, child care, schooling and training; increased vulnerability to malnutrition, infection, trafficking, and injuries from road traffic, armed conflict and other violence; and the extra problems facing child workers and child-headed households in an ‗adult‘ world.

Besides pressing present concerns, they will be most affected by the future impact on urban growth of global warming, and of reliance on dwindling oil, fresh water and other vital supplies to run cities and supply food for rising populations.

After setting out some background information, I hope this will be a discussion session among researchers working on the range of related concerns about this question. What are some of the main present and possible future advantages and disadvantages, for all generations, of promoting urban growth?

Brooks, R.   *University of Surrey*

The Social Construction of Young People within Education Policy: Evidence from the UK's Coalition Government

Since assuming power in May 2010, the UK's Coalition government has devoted considerable energy to formulating its policies with respect to young people. Evidence of this can be found in 'Positive for Youth: a new approach to cross-government policy for young people aged 13-19', a policy text that outlines a wide range of measures to be implemented across nine government departments. Nevertheless, we know little about the understandings of young people that underpin Coalition policy or the political ideology that informs them. This paper starts to redress this gap by exploring the ways in which young people have been constructed within education policy, specifically, and the extent to which such constructions constitute continuity or change with the understandings of previous governments. It argues that while some constructions of young people can be seen primarily as an extension of New Labour understandings, other constructions should be more accurately viewed as reconfigurations or, in some cases, as new understandings, initiated by the Coalition government.

Hughes, J., Bowl, M.   *The Open University*

Discourses of 'Fair Access' in English Higher Education: What do Institutional Statements Tell us about University Stratification and Market Positioning?

This paper explores English universities' responses to widening participation policy developments. It draws on an analysis of Access Agreements submitted to the Office for Fair Access (OFFA) - and publicly-available material produced by eight universities in one region. How universities from different mission groups present their commitment to widening participation and how this relates to their positioning in a stratified, marketised system is analysed. This analysis reveals that, in spite of government rhetoric, OFFA appears willing to accept a variety of arrangements for offsetting the impact of increased fees on students from under-represented backgrounds. It is suggested that a combination of government direction and institutional discretion enables universities to use financial incentives as marketing tools. The paper concludes that English universities, reflecting the uncertain policy climate and market concerns, are taking a cautious and ambivalent approach to fair access, signalling retreat from higher education as a vehicle for promoting social justice.

Axner, M.   *Uppsala Religion and Society Research Center, Uppsala University*

Renegotiating Public Religion: Perspectives on Secularization and the Post-Secular with a Media Example

During recent years, the concept of the post-secular, the resurgence of religion and Public Religion have frequently been used to describe a perceived increasing place for and interest in religion in the public domain in Europe. This paper discusses, with the results of a doctoral project studying the participation of religious actors in Swedish newspaper debates during the last decade, the usefulness and implications of these concepts. How do the religious actors participate, and how can these debates be understood in terms of public and private, authority, and secular or post-secular public sphere?

The doctoral study that this paper is based on is in its final stage, due to be completed in 2013. It is an empirical study of opinion pieces by religious actors published on the debate pages of three major national newspapers in Sweden 2001-2011. These have been analyzed using theoretical perspectives from secularization theory, mediatization and the discussion on the post-secular and return of religion to the public sphere.

In this presentation, I intend to focus the theoretical implications for the use of concepts like public religion and the post-secular in the wider discussion within sociology of religion based on my empirical results. The results point towards a need to renegotiate the use of some concepts, especially regarding the public, and problematize some claims regarding change and continuity in relation to secularization and the post-secular.

Schnabel, A., Grötsch, F.   *University of Wuppertal*

Religious Cleavages and Social Cohesion in European Civil Societies

In political and scientific debates, civil society is often portrayed as 'good society'. Despite the positive connotation, civic societies are neither homogeneous nor inclusive and that they are often shaped by profound cleavages. Religion is one of the significant dimensions that generate both, inclusion and cleavages.

In contrast to the mainstream of sociology of religion research, we refer to religion as a multilevel phenomenon not only comprising individual religiousness but also the institutional and cultural setting of countries which tend to influence people's actions and understandings. However, the ways by which religion includes some and excludes others work differently in different societies. Religion is integrated into national identity in some countries (Ireland or Greece) while religion is not as important for social cohesion in others (e.g. the Nordic Countries). During the last decades, especially the Christianity-Islam-divide has gained importance in order to mark group members, economic 'winners' and 'losers', and 'Europeans'.

The presentation examines religion as a multi-level constituent factor of social cohesion in Europe: on the basis of a MLA of EVS-data, EUROSTAT- and the Association of Religion Data, we examine if and how religion influences national identity (inclusion) and xenophobia (exclusion) in European countries. The MLA shows that not only individual religiosity and denomination, but also the state-church relationship and the religious homogeneity of the country influence inclusive and exclusive individual attitudes towards the imagined community of the nation.

Lövheim, M.   *Uppsala University*

Conceptualizing New Forms of Public Religion

In 1994 José Casanova published 'Public religions in the Modern World'. Following the debate on a 'resurgence of religion' during the last decade the term 'public religion' has gained significance for example in discussion on the 're-publicization of religion' (Herbert 2003, 2011) or of 'new forms of public religion' following from the UK religion and society program (Woodhead and Cato 2012). The new ways in which religion takes presence in the public sphere is not least visible in the media (Meyer & Moors 2006), where the complexity of the concepts 'public' and 'public sphere' is further actualized by new media arenas and their uses. Despite the new interest in this theme, a key issue remaining to be developed concerns how to define and identify 'public religion'. The usefulness of a Casanova's Habermasian understanding of the public sphere to understand new forms of public discourse has been questioned. As argued by Köhrsen (2012) the variety and vagueness of current uses of the term risk overstating the public presence and impact of religion. This paper will focus on understandings of the 'public' and 'public sphere' used in research on religion in the media in the last decade. What understandings of these concepts have been used, and how do they relate to current discussions within sociology about transformations in the public sphere? The paper will close with a typology of various ways of understanding religion in a mediated public sphere as a starting point for further discussions of these issues.

Religion, Democracy and the Challenge of the Arab Spring

The 'Arab Spring', while generally celebrated as an awakening of the Arab people, has also been greeted with anxiety and reservation. For many observers the revolutions in the Middle East and the potential for democratization are seen as fraught with danger, either because the democratic face of the revolutions may serve to hide its 'true' Islamist nature or because the masses, unable or unwilling to recognize the distinction between religious and political spheres, will hijack the fledgling democracies by electing Islamist governments. Trepidation in the face of this ostensible threat is particularly evident in the general absence of true politico-ethical engagement with the election (or potential election) of Islamist governments. The proposed paper first engages in a critique of the responses to the Arab Spring, arguing that most have involved either an invocation of the alibi of elections as democracy or an abdication of democracy in the face of what is deemed an exception. While the former concerns itself with judging the democratic nature of the revolution on the basis of the fairness of the elections, the later argues that the potential rise of Islamist government requires a temporary abandonment of democracy in order to protect the democratic revolutions. Second, the paper argues that the notion of 'the scandal of democracy', allows us to better contend with the singularity of the events that have come to be constitute the Arab Spring and their relationship to democracy.

Elder-Vass, D. *Loughborough University*

Kinds of Giving

Sociological discussions of giving have often been shaped by anthropological accounts of it as essentially a form of pre-market reciprocal exchange. Yet this exchangist mentality ignores other, widespread, forms of giving and obscures important categories of economic behaviour that do not conform to the 'rational' optimising model of conventional economic theory. This paper illustrates and categorises giving practices, identifying four main clusters: cyclical giving, sharing, species solidarity, and commercial giving. The implications are significant. The gift economy ceases to be a rare survival from a non-modern form of life and instead is recognised as a central element of the contemporary economy.

Blencowe, C. *University of Warwick*

Political Theology and Governmentality

Towards the end of his life Foucault's work on power took a decided turn towards the study of religion, more precisely Christian ethics, governance and 'pastoral power'. Recently this move has been extended by Giorgio Agamben and Jennifer Beard, amongst others, who emphasise the basis of biopolitical governmentality in Christian theology. This paper will review the reasons for this turn towards theology in the analysis of governmentality and consider the implications of the wider recent rise of Political Theology. In particular the paper asks does the rise of Political Theology constitute an embrace or an escape from history?

Pyyhtinen, O. *University of Turku*

Always Taking, Never Giving: On the Gift and the Parasite

The starting point typically taken for granted – as a 'given' – by the theories of the gift is that one has to start from giving, from the one-who-gives, not from receiving or from the one-who-receives, if one is to understand the gift. In my paper, I deliberately depart from this tradition, and suggest a new perspective by aligning the notion of the gift with that of the 'parasite' by Michel Serres. The parasite is a reverse of the gift and the communal munus. The parasite always takes, never gives. Nevertheless, the paper suggests that the gift is anything but annulled by the parasite. The parasite does not contradict the gift, but is at once a condition of possibility and impossibility of the gift, in a sense perhaps even the system of the gift itself, or the kula ring reversed. The discussion of the problem of the gift and the parasite is not a matter of theoretical hair-splitting, but it is crucial for the understanding of for instance the justification and erosion of the welfare society. In addition, many of the current governmental actions against personae non gratae, such as turning away asylum seekers, exiling refugees, and forbidding public begging by law, relate to the problems of the gift, hospitality, and the parasite. What is at stake in these issues is the question must we accept that the gift may be abused and taken advantaged of in order for there to be a gift.

Palmisano, S. *University of Turin*

The Paradox of Contemporary Monasticism and the Consumer Society

In this paper, I analyze the relationship between New Monasticism – conceived after Vatican Council II as a new form of monasticism – and contemporary consumer society. I argue that the processes of renewal in monasticism, especially New Monasticism, have been shaped by contemporary social and cultural changes, also driven by the all-pervasive influence of capitalistic market dynamics. I discuss particularly how and why New Monasticism stands in a paradoxical relationship with the contemporary social landscape: through a qualitative study of seven New Catholic Monastic Communities in Italy, I show that if, on one hand, they are an alternative to the accelerated, competitive, profit- and success-oriented demands of consumer capitalism, on the other, they affirm and internalize some aspects of the ambient culture. In the conclusion I argue that new monks are aware of the paradox between the ascetic lifestyle and consumer culture and strive to limit the impact of the market and prevailing cultural trends by conferring on their economic activities characteristics from the religious field.

WORKING IN ACADEMIA

Simbürger, E.   *Diego Portales University*

Let's Talk about Work: On the Discursive Shift from Academic Work to Academic Identity

increasing workloads but less stable modes of employment. More precarious working arrangements such as hourly paid work and fixed term contracts are on the rise globally and have almost become the standard form of employment for early career academics. Against this background, the study of academics and academic work turned into a research subject in its own right. Over the last fifteen years the concept of ‚academic identity' that particularly focuses on the subjectivity of academics has become particularly prominent in the field whereas categories such as academic work or academic labour seem to be on the decline.

Employing literature from sociology of knowledge, discourse theory and the sociology of work, this paper discusses the discursive move from the study of academic work to the study of academic identity. While the intellectual shift towards identity-research needs to be seen in the context of post-modernity since the 1980s, the impact of neoliberal discourse on the intellectual framing of academic work as a research theme also has to be considered. Drawing on current research on academic work and the production of neoliberal discourses in higher education in Chile, I argue for an analysis of academic work that engages with the discursive effects of economy, politics and history on the conceptualisation of academic work.

Hurdley, R.   *Cardiff University*

Big Beasts and Lesser Beasts: Etiquette, Space and Power on a University Campus

This paper asks: what are university campuses for? What do they do, and how does their design - green space, building layout and space allocation - work in organising academic cultures?

Drawing on early findings from a multi-site ethnography, Rethinking Openness, Space, Organisation, I focus on the everyday choreography of space, power and etiquette in one 'traditional' building. Housing various science disciplines (some wholly, some partly), it also hosts several eating/drinking venues and some administration. Here, what one participant called 'bigbeasts and lesser beasts' guard their territory, manage intruders and negotiate tricky courtships across and within disciplinary boundaries. Some cross continents rather than walk to the neighbouring building. Cultures change, as disciplines merge, grow and divide like the cells some might study. The complex dance of turning outward for new partners, of sharing new multi-disciplinary sites where power might flow through new channels, is a risky enterprise. Lesser beasts sacrifice proximity to the centre for more space and light in satellite buildings, while bigger beasts mourn the loss of tea-time chats.

Libraries or information resource centres? Books or the web? Sofas and coffee, or planes and email? Homely offices or hot-desking? Monastic cells or open-plan? Today, critical public attention is focusing on the role of universities and their workers, and relations between campus- and distance- learning. Therefore, everyday academic spaces, materials, journeys, interactions and rituals require our critical attention, if engagement, transformation and innovation are to be more than paper work.

Thatcher, J.   *University of East London*

Postgraduate Workers United: The Precarity of Teaching in the University

This paper will address the increasing casualisation of academic labour in higher education and its implications for postgraduate students who work in the university. The higher education sector is increasingly reliant upon casual staff, as fiscally constrained universities look for the most efficient and cost-effective way to run. A report by University and College Union estimated that there was a record-number of 77,000 hourly paid teachers in higher education in the UK for the period 2009-10. At research intensive universities, postgraduate students are subjected to growing pressure to engage in additional low-paid and sometimes unpaid teaching and marking work to enhance their CVs for future employment prospects. Whilst at post-1992 universities, postgraduate students are finding it more difficult to even obtain any type of teaching work as permanent staff encounter increased workloads and class sizes.

The paper will contextualise a recent campaign resulting in the formation of The Postgraduate Workers Association, established by a group of PhD students in an attempt to build a collective resistance to the growing exploitation of postgraduate students that teach in UK universities. It will show how sociological knowledge is being appropriated for the campaign with the recent BSA postgraduate teaching survey. It will be argued that sociology must recognise and engage in the political sphere, particularly in the era of 'third wave' marketisation. After all,

sociology from its very beginning embodied a radical reorganisation of social relations. A more engaged sociology is not really as new as we might think?

Thursday 4 April 2013 at 11:00 - 12:30
Paper Session 4

Moles, K., Saunders, A.   *Cardiff University*

Audio Walks in Media Res: Disorderly Narratives about a Place

Audio walks create, conceal and order the social and material landscapes they move their participants through. They produce a particular type of place, often through a smooth, linear narrative that ties things together neatly and presents a clear route with an accessible story. Informed by a public engagement project that developed two audio walks with a group of young men, we think about the way places were created through the walks. The narratives that made up these walks were disjointed and disorderly, messy and nonlinear. They took us down dead ends, made us double back on ourselves and often left us walking without direction. The world they introduced us to was far removed from what we could have predicted. The spatial imaginaries we began this project with were dispelled and we walked the routes and pathways the young men brought us down anew. These audio walks opened up the 'surprise of space' getting us, as researchers, and the participants on the project to engage with the spatial in a way that made us reassess and relearn the places we encountered.

Mettenberger, T.   *ILS – Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development*

'There is this Street Here in Town...': About the Usage of Spatial and Social Categories for Micro Level Boundary-Work

Even today, the bulk of neighborhood effects research treats urban spaces as given and fixed containers, influencing the living conditions of their inhabitants. Alternative approaches follow the idea of reconstructing lived spaces, asking how people constitute 'their' cities, towns or neighbourhoods through everyday discourses and practices and how multiple meanings are addressed to specific places and situations within those structures. Taking up such a perspective, phenomena of symbolic boundary work and their relatedness to urban contexts become crucial. Following Lamont and Molnar (2002), symbolic boundaries and the underlying categorizations of people, objects and practices are closely linked to the social boundaries of unequal resource access. Furthermore symbolic boundaries can refer to the existing patterns of residential segregation in a given urban environment (Elias/Scotson 1965). But how do people use and connect social and spatial categorizations by structuring their neighbourhood environment through symbolic boundary work?

Taking data from in-dept interviews and 'Go Along's' I did for my ongoing PhD project, the paper lays its focus on 14-16 years old youth, growing up in German rural medium-sized towns. It shows the multiple inter-linkages between different social and spatial categorizations, most of the youths refer to, constituting clear images of 'us' and 'them' within their local living contexts. Thereby I exemplify how, even in a on a first glance highly socially integrated and cohesive environment, (territorial) stigmata are constructed and reproduced in everyday life.

References: Elias, Norbert; Scotson, John L. (1965): The Established and the Outsiders: A Sociological Enquiry into Community Problems. Sage Publications: London.

Lamont, Michèle; Molnár, Virág (2000): The Study of Boundaries in the Social Sciences. Annual Review of Sociology 28, pp. 167-195.

Taylor, Y.   *London South Bank University*

Using Research, Measuring 'Publics', Impacting Place

Based on ESRC research Fitting Into Place? Class and Gender Geographies and Temporalities (Taylor, 2012, Ashgate), this paper raises questions about who becomes the proper subject for (non)academic attention. 'City publics' might be positioned as democratising and open or, conversely, as curtailed and shaped through specific and pre-determined economies of value and use. Based on fieldwork in the North East of England, regeneration policies are seen as bringing forward specific regenerative subjects, now deemed resilient and capacitated. Such rhetorics of inclusion and measurable-metric 'impact' are echoed within ideas of a 'public sociology', which the engaged researcher should practice as she re-engages differently located spaces and subjects. Here, questions are raised about the place of a 'public sociology' as part of a 'city publics', where understanding local disseminations and disparities is important in considering where different users, interviewees and indeed researchers are coming from. Ideas of 'public sociology' – as with an open 'city publics' – often (mis)position all users are interested, willing to hear and appearing as equal members of a 'community'. In contrast, the experience of engaging 'use' may involve dis-engaging the research-researcher-researched and here I provide disruptions to a straightforward 'travelling through' research space as we walk through our research methodologies. The paper

presents professional and personal reflections on research experience as well as interpretative accounts of navigating fieldwork and city space.

Stanley, L.   *University of Edinburgh*

South African Whites Writing Whiteness: Methodological Issues in Operationalising a Qualitative Longitudinal Research (QLR) Project on Social Change znd Whiteness from the 1770s to the 1970s

The Whites Writing Whiteness project is part of an ESRC Professorial Fellowship concerned with a sociological fundamental, how social change occurs. The project both follows Thomas & Znaniecki's The Polish Peasant... in using letter-writing and letter-exchanges as its source-data, and also rethinking aspects of its conceptual and methodological apparatus. WWW centres what Elias terms sociogenesis and works with a broad selection of 50-60 multi-generational South African archive collections regarding how whiteness was shaped and re/configured over time. Data-management and analytical assistance comes from a project-designed Virtual Research Environment developed on the ESRC Schreiner Letters Project (www.olive.schreiner.org). The research is longitudinal (its collections have continuous letter-exchanges over up to seven generations); it is prospective (the letter-writers did not have fore-knowledge of 'how it turned out); it is figurational (in these times and places significant numbers of domestic and other servants lived with family, with Elias' figuration concept helpful in recognising such linkages and hierarchies); it is interactional (with sociality and intersubjectivity at the core of correspondence); and representational (for letters like all verbal and written accounts have strong performative aspects and are never directly referential). Two examples of operationalizing the researh will be discussed, to explore the complex relationship between the sociogenesis of 'how it is happening' represented in people's letter-writing, and the 'key events' and 'big concepts' of sociological and other forms of historiography.

Booker, M.   *University of Edinburgh*

Quantifying Histories: State Formation and Corruption in 19th Century Britain and Germany

This aim of this presentation is to showcase new ways of historical data collection that have been made possible by newly established online newspaper archives, such as the British Library's 19th century newspaper database or the Bavarian state library's Bavarica archive. It particularly emphasises the numerical and statistical opportunities that have become available. While historical discourse analysis, for practical reasons connected to the nature of conventional archive work, has tended to focus on qualitative aspects of discourses, online archives allow the quantification of search words such as (in the example of this presentation) 'corruption', 'civil service' or 'public good'. This in turn, makes possible the statistical analysis of trends, patterns and correlations. The presenter will attempt to show how this has led to new insights in research on the interconnectivity of (a) modern state formation and (b) the development of anti-corruption norms, in Britain and Germany. It becomes apparent that quantitative data in this case does not just 'provide context' but contributes significantly to establishing cause-effect relationship.

Lybeck, E.   *University of Cambridge*

Within-Case Analysis of Global University Systems: A Theoretical and Methodological Framework for Comparative-Historical Analysis

Mahoney (2000) identifies three types of 'small-N' analysis: nominal, ordinal, and within-case, the last of which can be further broken down into pattern-matching, process-tracing, and causal narrative analysis. Though Mahoney emphasizes the nominal and ordinal approaches in his own line of macro-historical research, I suggest, with reference to Steinmetz (2004), a critical realist method of semi-autonomous theory development, small-N comparison, and detailed case analysis. Using the emergence of a global university system in the nineteenth century as an example, I demonstrate that the differentiated cases of Germany, Britain, and the United States each had particular, contextual dynamics driving national university development. These were nonetheless articulated within an increasingly 'global' system. From the global perspective, each case is 'within-case,' and breaks down further within-cases at the sub-national level. This theoretical and methodological orientation highlights the significance of analytic scale in the determination of macro-sociological comparative-historical research findings.

Tansel, B.   *University of Nottingham*

A World After its Own Image? Recovering the 'Non-West' in Marxist Historical Sociology of International Relations

Emerged as an acute response to the mainstream International Relations' (IR) ahistorical and provincial mode of theorising, Historical Sociology of International Relations (HSIR) comprises a burgeoning body of literature built on trans-disciplinary efforts that bridge IR and its long-separated nomothetic relatives. Despite its success in challenging the fundamental tenets of a number of IR theories, HSIR itself still struggles with the question of

Eurocentrism. The recent currents in HSIR have highlighted possible trajectories—such as the theory of uneven and combined development—to problematise the myopic and unipolar conceptions of the international system, however, the spectre of Eurocentrism still lingers on the developing research programmes. This paper interjects the ongoing historical materialist debate in HSIR by (I) conceptually and empirically challenging the rigid boundaries of the theories of capitalist development in widely applied frameworks of Political Marxism and world-systems theory via utilising the works of the 'late Marx' (including a series of letters written between 1877 and 1881, Ethnological Notebooks and notebooks on world history) as well as the flourishing global history and postcolonial literatures and (II) critically re-assessing the postulations of the recent theorising on 'the international', capitalist state-system/geopolitics and uneven and combined development. While the significance of the present contributions in HSIR should not be understated, it is argued that the 'Eurocentric cage' in HSIR still occupies a dominant ontological position which essentially silences 'connected histories' and conceals the role of inter-societal relations in the making of the modern state-system and capitalist geopolitics.

Hearn, J.S.   *University of Edinburgh*

The Competition Revolution: Rethinking the Formation of Modernity and Liberal Societies

Competition is pervasive in modern life. This paper presents a sociohistorical thesis about how and why this happened: The emergence of the self-governing demos in the 18th century, poses a permanent problem of how to establish authority and legitimacy in societies composed of plural beliefs, interests and opinions. In this context competition is elaborated, particularly in economics and politics, but also other domains, as a mechanism that can legitimately resolve differences and allocate goods, while remaining relatively agnostic about underlying values. From the 18th into the 19th century competition increasingly becomes a reflexive institution--i.e., conceptualised and theorised as something that can be cultivated and harnessed, to the general advantage of society. This development involves the extensive ritualisation of competition, as a core institution regulating and validating power relations. This harnessing of reflexive competition yields social evolutionary advantages for societies/states that follow this path, accelerating innovation, and channeling and diffusing social and political conflict, enabling these relatively flexible and open sociopolitical systems to continue evolving. In short, if social evolution involves competition between social forms, societies that internalise and institutionalise competition, will acquire an advantage. This thesis challenges the assumption that the pervasiveness of competition today is primarily a side effect of capitalist economic development, suggesting instead that a broad revolution in how we think about and institutionalise competition was a leading factor in the development of the capitalist economy.

Donoghue, J., Tranter, B.   *University of Tasmania*

The Anzacs: Military Heroes and National Identity

The traditions associated with the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps soldiers, the Anzacs, comprise an important element of Australian identity. Although Australian and New Zealand soldiers did not officially become 'Anzacs' until they joined forces on the Western Front, they are associated with the Gallipoli campaign in popular culture.

The Anzacs place in Australian history is enshrined through annual Anzac Day commemorations that legitimise idealised, heroic aspects of Australian identity. Drawing upon national survey data from 2012 we show that Anzacs have a strong influence on how Australians see themselves. Attitudes toward Anzacs vary according to social and political background, although are most important for younger, less educated, conservative political party identifiers, and citizens born in Australia, who are proud of their defence forces.

CARING ACROSS BOUNDARIES

Powell, C.   *University of Leeds*

Care for Older Dependant People in Multigenerational Families

As the population ages there is concern over how older dependant people might be cared for. Older people are embedded in family structures that have become increasingly diverse. One such possibility is a four generational family structure, in which there is a living great grandparent, grandparent, parent, and child generation. Drawing on a doctoral research project funded under the ESRC Timescapes study, I will explore how care is worked out for older dependent family members in multigenerational families. Based on a qualitative sample of five multigenerational families, I consider the values that different families, and the generations within them, have concerning support for older dependent family members, and how this support works in practice in their families. I explore the key rationales that underpin family practices, how dilemmas are resolved and how this links to inter-generational relationships. The evidence suggests a strong adherence to the values of family care. However in multigenerational families support may be organised through sharing care between family members and external sources of support.

Seymour, J.D., Whitfield, C., Plowman, J., O'Leary, N.   *University of Hull*

Home Telemonitoring through a Family Lens

The evaluation of telehealth has focused on medical and psychological factors with little attention paid to either the relationship context in which such technologies are carried out or the impact of telecare on existing relationships. One example of this is in the arena of home telemonitoring, where people take their own vital signs measurements in their homes and transmit the data remotely to medical personnel for evaluation and response. In this technology, family members and intimate others are viewed only as 'carers' and the impact of the technology is discussed in terms of either compliance, caring activities or stress levels which influence the health outcomes of the patient. Yet these technologies are embedded in existing social networks and relationships. A clearer understanding of this larger social context would make transparent the ways in which such dynamics serve to both contribute to and limit the effective use of telemonitoring. Previous research has shown that an understanding of the relationships in which health and welfare interventions are introduced allows for more person-centred care and this paper argues the case for a similar sociological and relationship-focused consideration of telemonitoring. More importantly, it would allow a consideration of the impact of such technologies on family practices, spaces and family lives.

White, P.   *Swansea University*

Everyday Occasions of Care: Encountering Age in Hospital

Drawing upon an ethnographic encounter with two older male intensive care patients, this paper explores the worlds in which those who inhabit a particular space are a/part. Being both apart from one another's worlds and paradoxically a part of one another's worlds, categories of distinction can be said to maintain a distance between worlds within a proximate space. In order to make explicit how these worlds not only bring other worlds with them, but cultivate new worlds I will draw upon analyses of the mundane, of distance, othering in the ways these older men were figured. This is contextualised in a space that is characterised by technology, of control and the ability to successfully forestall death and increasing managerial control over access. Here age can be figured in terms of seconds, minutes, hours if one followed the clinical realm of treatment times, one that demands the latest technologies, drugs and equipment.

Age is popularly represented as a problem; it is a political issue associated with a multitude of human and economic costs both; of value, or lack of value; it requires innovation and the determinism of forestalling death. Age and ageing is seen as the problem of the age, but arguably the 'problem' is its constitution as a 'problem'. Whilst there may be strong bonds between the public and the personal, the political and the experiential, here I trace two older gentlemen through their relations and provide an illustration of the occasions in which care may be seen to occur.

Hirsch Durrett, E., Voélin, S.

Eésp, Haute Ecole du Travail et de la Santé /
University of Applied Sciences Western Lausanne

First-Time Home Care Users, Agency and Self-Determination: A Sociological Exploration in the Swiss Context

Our qualitative study, (2011-2012), financed by the National Science Foundation and the Leenards Foundation, involves the analysis of two rounds of in-depth interviews with frail older people requesting home care from public agencies in Geneva and Lausanne. Our approach, founded upon grounded theory, starts from the standpoint of older service-users as actors; it explores the views, expectations and strategies of frail clients within a broadly predetermined field of intervention. We defined the first home care intervention as a locus for examining complex interactions involving autonomy, identity, profane and professional knowledge, and views of ageing and professional expertise. We have developed a typology of stances adopted by users to maintain some degree of mastery over their daily lives, and analyzed modes of negotiation with professionals who intervene in the private sphere of clients. Results show clusters of stances along axes such as a view of along axes such as a view of home care as preserving mastery and sel-determination versus a view of care as a marker of decline and impending dependency and death. Choice of provider is framed as less crucial than opportunity to influence the mode of delivery of care: clients' strategies for setting their own priorities are illustrated by creative mixes of public and private help, though marked differences exist in terms of gender and level of frailty. Yet reliance on care by family members is broadly rejected by interviewees as inappropriate and undesirable. Policy implications are crucial and require systematic debate.

BSA HAPPINESS STUDY GROUP SESSION   Chair: Alexandra Jugureanu

Cieslik, M. J.   *Northumbria University*

Sociology and Making Sense of happiness

The study of happiness has been neglected by mainstream sociology yet I argue that sociology has much to offer happiness studies and indeed researching happiness can offer sociologists new and interesting ways to study everyday life. I document some of the popular criticisms directed by sociologists at happiness research and counter these by illustrating how happiness, broadly defined, is connected with some of the key themes and debates in sociology. Long standing scepticism about happiness studies resides in sociologists understanding of happiness as positive, subjective experiences and emotions. However such narrow conceptions are odds with our everyday experiences of happiness as well as findings from research in other disciplines. A sociological analysis of happiness suggests a more complex conception of happiness as subjectively experienced yet also collective and also an emergent process that involves struggle and negotiation. I illustrate some of my arguments through reference to a small qualitative project undertaken to examine the everyday accounts of happiness experienced by a range of people from difference social backgrounds and different ages. The empirical data generates some insights into the diverse understandings of happiness for interviewees and the tensions between people's pursuit of a better life or self-development and the constraining effects of work, family and relationships. I conclude by suggesting that my interviewee's lives occupy a messy middle ground between traditional sociological emphases on the structuring process of wellbeing and the more voluntaristic, psychological approaches that inform popular accounts of self-help and personal flourishing.

Hyman, L.   *University of Portsmouth*

Happiness and Memory: Some Sociological Reflections

Sociological inquiry into happiness has evolved in recent years. Traditionally viewed as individual, personal and outside the remit of sociology, happiness is now starting to be regarded as an aspect of everyday life which is interpreted and articulated against a socio-cultural landscape. The sociology of memory has emerged in a similar way; once largely considered a psychological concern, it is now recognized by scholars as being fundamentally social. Memories are frequently shared with others, and reminiscing about the past can often be a collective experience.

This paper seeks to consider sociologically the relationship between happiness and memory. It draws upon data from qualitative interviews with twenty-six British adults that formed part of an empirical study of people's experiences and perceptions of happiness. In doing so, it suggests that they relate to one another in two ways. Firstly, people, in taking part in the interviews themselves, draw upon memories and aspects of their past in producing their accounts of happiness. For instance, what happy experiences have they had previously? Memory, then, plays a key role in the way in which people articulate their experiences of happiness, and can act as a tool with which their feelings are made sense of. Secondly, people identified their memories and reflections on the past as sources of happiness. Reminiscing about past events was acknowledged as something from which happiness or pleasure could be gained, and – for older people in particular – the 'good old days' were looked back upon as happier times relative to the present.

Knight, L.   *University of Essex*

Social Myths and Collective Imaginaries: A Discursive Approach to Understanding 'Happiness' in the UK

By exploring the ways in which a political identity of 'happiness' has been formed, and what social myths and collective imaginaries have been developed, this paper will explore the 'happiness agenda's effect on the construction of social identities and divisions within the UK, as well as its impact on social inequality. It will suggest that happiness as a policy objective simply provides another measure of difference amongst established social groups, as well as creating new group identities. Also that this is an approach incapable of addressing issues of social inequality because the central focus on difference serves only to reify it across different group identities; thus embedding rather than critiquing inequality.

This paper argues that the current concept of 'happiness' has come to be defined through processes of consumption and acquisition (that in turn are formed through the perpetuation of neo-liberal capitalist ideology). This ideology is centralised around specific needs; and whilst these needs vary slightly in different economic climates, they essentially consist of the need for a 'healthy', efficient, workforce who acquire and consume and

achieve satisfaction from doing so. Such an ideology is fundamentally unable to conceive and account for issues of fairness and social justice, as its priority is the maximisation of capital/profit and not a fair and just society.

Heinemann, T., Heinemann, L.   *Goethe University in Frankfurt*

Burn-Out: Emergence and Scientific Investigations of a Contested Diagnosis

Burn-out has received extensive coverage in the mass media in recent years, and there is widespread interest in the topic on the part of a broad audience. There have been numerous media reports about burned-out people who are overstretched by growing demands placed on them. Despite the societal importance of burn-out, very little research has been carried out on the subject. There is no consensus in the scientific community what burn-out actually is, which symptoms are associated with it, or if it is a distinct disease. This is also why it is not included in the medical classification systems. Burn-out oscillates between a genuine disease and a lifestyle diagnosis and it is precisely this indefinite status that makes burn-out so attractive. It seems to allow people to cope with increasing demands in the workplace and society without being stigmatised as mentally ill. At the same time, the individual is made responsible for dealing with stress and pressure. According to this logic, it is not society that makes people ill but their own inability to conform to external requirements.

In our talk, we will look at the ways, burn-out has been framed and studied in medical and psychological investigations during the last 35 years. We argue that instead of further clarifying the concept of burn-out, psychological research has actually contributed to the indefinite status of the burn-out syndrome. The argument is based on an extensive literature review and qualitative analysis of burn-out research in the last decades.

Foster, J.A.   *London School of Economics*

'Don't Let it Get into Your Head': How Homicide Detectives Manage their Emotions

This paper, based on extensive ethnographic research of a murder team, explores the emotional elements of homicide investigators work and how they manage their exposure to disturbing scenes, emotionally charged encounters and the indelible memories and images that certain scenes, tasks, and cases, leave.

The emotional elements of policing are rarely explored in the research literature, despite police officers being exposed to death and serious injuries from the outset of their careers. Indeed detectives in this study argued that murder investigation was simply 'business as usual' and that they were largely immune from its impact as result of their long exposure to violent death – a view firmly shaped by policing culture and dominant masculinities in which emotion is suppressed and there are strong expectations to conform to an emotionless state. However as I argue in this paper behind detectives' carefully honed _masks' their work was intrinsically emotional and - they employed a range of different coping strategies including avoidance, denial, distancing techniques and humour to manage and ameliorate the emotions their work provoked.

Woodiwiss, J.   *University of Huddersfield*

Performing the Self: Women, Child Sexual Abuse and Multiple Personalities

The late 20th and early 21st centuries have seen a turn to the self and a 'frantic search for identity' (Bauman 2001:152). This 21st century self is located within a therapeutic culture that is encroaching more and more into our everyday lives. We are encouraged to both work on and improve our selves and to search for, uncover and make contact with our authentic, true, 'inner selves', that will result in a self that is both happy and successful. Those unable or unwilling to do so are encouraged to identify the cause within their own personal histories, often seen to be childhood trauma/sexual abuse.

This paper draws on an ESRC funded research project looking at women who identified such a cause and their engagement with narratives of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). Much of the CSA recovery literature engages with both a 'static' and a 'makeable' self but also relies on a form of multiple-selves. Readers are encouraged to identify an inner personality or 'inner-child', but it is a relatively short step from identifying one inner-child to identifying a multiplicity of inner-children or personalities.

In this paper I argue that contemporary narrative frameworks of childhood trauma such as CSA allow for, and might even encourage, the creation of one or more inner-personalities (sometimes hundreds) who are thought to share a traumatic past. Whilst these personalities might offer women new ways to 'perform the self', it not only risks constructing them as psychologically unstable and/or damaged, but ultimately delimits their possibilities.

Vdovichenko, L.   *Russian State University for the Humanities*

Towards a Sociological Analysis of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games

This paper presents a sociological analysis of the political impact of Olympic Games. Olympic events change the context of political life and conditions in which conventionally local political decisions are considered and made. Strategic goals, Games Vision, the brand of concrete Olympic events, cultural program, and artifacts construct intellectual base of Olympic Games. The paper focuses on the intellectual background of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Sochi. The second problem of my research is the implementation of the theory of sustainable development in the preparation of the Sochi Olympic Games? Haw the Olympic project ensures the long-term sustainable development of Sochi, Krasnodar Region and Russia as a whole. In this context sustainability means creating long-term positive change in the social, economic and environmental spheres, based on effective use of resources. This analysis builds from media accounts, interviews with officials from the Sochi 2014 Organizing Committee and the International Olympic Committee. Taking a sociological monitoring of these materials, I investigate haw the 2014 Winter Olympic Games are framed and debated in different mass media. The British Olympic Association and the Russian Olympic Committee recently signed an agreement ensuring that the two organizations will cooperate on Olympic preparations. Learning of political impact of the 2012 Summer Olympic Games in London helps to formulate some recommendations for the 2014 Sochi Games. My paper gives the description of the intellectual preparation of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games, which provides support for an outlook necessary in an age of global Olympic Movement.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING

Over the last decade, there have been significant developments in our understandings and explorations about age and ageing, with new theorising, new methodologies and new topics evident. The aim of this symposium is to bring together an inter/national group of sociologists to debate, explore and critique new directions in the sociology of ageing. Twigg will explore the emergence of Cultural Gerontology, reflected by changes associated within the cultural turn, and the potential for recasting the ways in which we understand and analyse later years. Gilleard and Higgs will explore the emergence of the third age as a cultural field, seen as a major contributor to the dissolution of old age, with the separation of more abject elements of old age as decline into a fourth age, that becomes a social imaginary where all the fears of old age are now concentrated. Martin-Matthews explores the notion of binary oppositions as a frame around which contradictions of old age and ageing are focussed, for example, homogenization vs heterogeneity; diseases of old age vs ageing as common to disease; the 'rising tide' of dementia vs. representations of '70 as the new 60'. Martin and Pilcher reflect on the possibilities and limitations that the development of visual methods opens up for both new understandings and theorising within the Sociology of Ageing, as well as exploring creative approaches to research methodologies, dissemination and impact. New theoretical and methodological influences that have emerged in the field of the sociology of ageing will therefore be explored.

Gilleard, C., Higgs, P.F.   *University College London*

Old Age and the Social Imaginary

Most societies have a common understanding of the life cycle's division into periods of growth, stability and decline. While the delineation of this period of decline and its symbolic and institutional forms may vary, old age has always had a cultural and symbolic meaning. Drawing on Castoriades and Taylor, we argue that this 'network' of common symbols and institutional forms that have made up old age can be viewed as a 'social imaginary'. Over the last half century, however, the social and cultural network supporting these common understandings of old age no longer hold. Common understandings have been replaced by competing understandings. The emergence of the third age as a cultural field has been a major contributor to this dissolution of old age, or more specifically the separation of those more abject elements of old age as decline into a fourth age. While the consumerist habitus of later life may have expanded and while the new narratives of active, productive or successful ageing have 'colonised' later life in many 21st century societies, the darker and more distasteful aspects of old age are re-presented in a fourth age. This fourth age, we suggest, has acquired the status of a new social imaginary where all the fears of old age are concentrated but now without the balance of other positive values. We conclude that the boundaries of the fourth age are constructed out of abjection, frailty and the inability to resist the ascription into the new old communities of agedness.

Twigg, J.   *University of Kent*

Ageing and the Cultural Turn

One of the most fruitful developments in sociology recently has been the emergence of Age as a new focus for analysis. This has occurred, however, not within mainstream sociology, which despite some obeisance to its significance, still largely ignores the topic, regarding it as peripheral and uninteresting, but within cultural gerontology which has emerged as the key field within which these new discussions are expressed. Reflecting the wider cultural turn, cultural gerontology has drawn in a range of new theorising, new methodologies and new topics. The paper explores the impact of these developments, and their potential for recasting the ways in which we understand and analyse later years.

Martin-Matthews, A.   *University of British Columbia*

Representations of Aging: Values and Beliefs in 'Binary Opposition'

From 2004-2011, Anne Martin-Matthews was the Scientific Director of Canada's national Institute of Aging, one of 13 Institutes of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. She was the only social scientist amongst the CIHR Scientific Directors; a sociologist, she led an Institute for which 75% - 80% of funded projects were for biomedical and clinical research (with the remainder on health services and systems, and population health). With her return to her home Department of Sociology, she now applies a sociological lens to examine the ways in which aging – at individual and societal levels – is understood, characterized, researched and addressed (or not) in policy and practice. The analytical approach of this presentation is based on the notion of binary opposition as a frame around which to address the contradictions in beliefs and values about aging, with particular focus on the

implications of the predominance (in ＿mental models' and ＿cultural models' of beliefs and values) of one perspective over another. This presentation examines representations of aging within this ＿binary' frame, where aging is understood as homogenized vs heterogeneous, and as societal apocalypse vs. population achievement; health interventions framed as disease-focused vs person-focused, and involving high vs. low technology (personalized medicine vs. geriatrics); health status framed by the looming epidemic of dementia vs. an aged population healthier than ever;   and health services characterized by the 'know' / 'do' gap in the delivery of health and social care to older people.

Martin, W., Pilcher, K., Back, L.   *Brunel University*

Photographing Daily Lives: Exploring the Possibilities and Limitations of Visual Diaries

Visual Methods are increasingly being used within ageing research. The aim of this paper is to critically examine the possibilities and limitations of using visual diaries to explore the daily lives of people in mid to later life. The paper will draw on our experiences of an empirical study Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Bodies, Time and Space funded by the ESRC. The research study involved 60 women and men aged 50 years and over with different daily routines. Data collection methods included participant-led photography as a means to create visual diaries followed by in-depth interviews. The photographs enabled us to explore narratives and meanings of everyday life, and make visible the rhythms and patterns that underlie our habitual and routinised everyday worlds. In particular the paper will explore our experiences and reflections of using visual methods when researching daily lives, including: (1) to explore the extent to which photography facilitates an enjoyable and collaborative research process, as well as capturing the mundanity of daily routines; (2) the presentation of 'self' and identities by participants within their visual images and diaries; and (3) emotions and ethical considerations in the visualisation of daily routines. The paper will conclude by reflecting on the possibilities that the development of visual methods opens up for both new understandings and theorising within the Sociology of Ageing, as well as explore creative approaches to research dissemination and maximising research impact.

JOURNAL PUBLISHING: TIPS AND PITFALLS

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

SOCIOLOGY OF RIGHTS

Short, D., Lloyd-Davies, E.   *Human Rights Consortium, University of London*

Extreme Energy as a Human Rights Issue

Throughout human history we have targeted easy to extract energy resources first. Consequently the effort needed to obtain more energy will increase with time, as easier to extract resources are depleted. Energy extraction will therefore become progressively more 'extreme', increasing social and environmental impacts, both local and global. These impacts will be disproportionally experienced by the most marginalised communities in the world. Energy extraction is already a major driver of human rights abuses in many parts of the world and this is only likely to increase over time as extraction processes become more extreme. This paper will focus on a number of Extreme Energy initiatives which are already producing significant human rights violations and will call for more activist oriented sociological research into this growing threat to local (and ultimately global) ecosystems and the human rights of those affected.

Moon, C.   *London School of Economics*

Interpreters of the Dead: Forensic Knowledge, Human Remains and the Politics of the Past

This paper engages a set of problems that arise when science tries to settle questions of social and political significance. On a general level the paper addresses some of the ways in which the dead register in political life. More specifically, it evaluates the performance of forensic knowledge in settling contesting interpretations of past state violence. What the paper argues, against some of the humanitarian claims made by the field of forensic anthropology, is that forensic truths do not settle the past but take their place within social, political and historical interpretations by which past violence is renegotiated and reinterpreted, in ways that are both conflicted and unpredictable. In order to do this the paper charts the professionalization of forensic anthropology as coterminous, temporally, with a particular set of political and legal conditions within and due to which the field has flourished, and looks at how these conditions have framed the particular claims made by the profession. It identifies these 'faiths' of the field as scientific, probative, humanitarian, historical, political and deterrent, and shows these to be underpinned by a set of legal-scientific definitions, practices, technologies and materialities which impact upon how human rights and the politics of the past is thought, practiced and administered. Further, it analyses human remains as 'boundary objects' (Star and Greisemer, 1989) in order to argue that claims made by forensic anthropologists conceal a range of contests and conflicts around the social, political, legal and scientific significance of human remains in which multiple social agents are differently invested. It illustrates such conflicts with reference to the determination of the crime of genocide and to exhumations in Argentina. In summary, the paper examines some of the ways in which forensic work is embedded within a network of actors, artifacts and institutions that have different stakes in the interpretation of the past in order to demonstrate the indivisibility of scientific claims from the social and political contexts within science is operative, and upon which it claims to act with finality.

Faulkner, A.   *University of Sussex*

Standardising or Personalising? Commodification and its Conflicts in Regenerative Medicine Regulation

'Regenerative' medicine and 'personalised' medicine highlight possibilities for the individualisation of medical diagnosis and treatment through application of genetics and genomics and use of targeted therapies and technologies using bodies' cells and regenerative capability. In the European Union an attempt has been made to regulate the regenerative medicine field via legislation known as the Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMP) Regulation. A key measure of this Regulation is the so-called 'hospital exemption', which in the context of an EU-level centralised procedure for authorising products, in principle also allows for products or processes produced using 'non-industrial' and 'non-standardised' methods for one-off, patient-specific treatments prescribed by a medical practitioner to be allowed outside the centralised process. This means that national regulation will apply to proposals to produce and use such treatments. The paper considers the controversial history of the development of the hospital exemption and its significance for the development of innovation, producers, the market, the uptake and the governance of regenerative medicine in the EU context. Data drawn on includes extensive tracking of stakeholder debate of the development of the ATMP Regulation, industry and academia commentaries on the working of the exemption in different EU member states, and documents and observation of meetings of the implementing regulatory agency, the European Medicine Agency-Committee for Advanced Therapies, amongst others. Theoretically, the paper considers the case as an example of the 'regulatory ordering' of a biomedical sector and emerging domain of healthcare practice. The meaning of 'personalisation' in this regulatory domain will be considered.

Reubi, D.   *School of Global Studies, University of Sussex*

On the Economisation of Global Health: a Genealogy of Tobacco Taxes in International Health and Development

This article addresses the increasing influence of economic rationalities in global health over the last twenty-five years by examining the genealogy of one economic strategy – taxation – which has become central to current international initiatives to curb smoking in the Global South. By emphasising the role of health economics, the problematisation of tobacco in developing countries and the World Bank's dissemination efforts, this genealogy challenges the usual story about economics and global health. This story generally reduces the economisation of international health to the increasing predominance of neo-liberal doctrines advocating privatisation, deregulation and liberalisation and bemoans their detrimental effect on health. While not disputing the importance and often damaging impact of neo-liberalism on international health, the genealogy of tobacco taxes outlined in this article shows that: not all economic rationalities at work in global health partake in the neo-liberal project; not all economic policies now ubiquitous in international health are market-oriented; and the relation between economics and global health is not necessarily unidirectional and detrimental to the latter. By doing so, the article contributes to the critique of the inflationary use of neo-liberalism as explanation for change and calls for other stories about the economisation of global health to be told.

Davis, C., Abraham, J.   *King's College London*

Investigating Trends in Drug Safety Regulation in the US and the UK 1971 – 2004: Politics and Public Health

Since 1998 a spate of high profile drug safety withdrawals in the US and the EU have triggered debates over whether the performance of national and supranational regulatory agencies in safeguarding patient and public health has deteriorated and if so, why. Quantitative studies of the US Food and Drug Administration's regulatory actions have reached divergent conclusions as to whether legislative, procedural and cultural changes within the agency are having a positive or negative impact on public health. This paper presents findings from two ESRC-funded projects investigating the regulation of pharmaceutical risks in the US and the UK. Through systematic quantitative analysis of all drugs withdrawn from either market for reasons of safety between 1971 and 2008 we demonstrate that there have been marked changes in the comparative patterns of approval and withdrawal over time between the two countries, as well as historical shifts in both the absolute number, and in the rate, of drugs withdrawn from both markets. Combining both quantitative and qualitative methods, we go on to test a number of competing social scientific explanations for these trends and consider whether they provide evidence of deteriorating standards of public health protection in the US, the UK or both.

The Regulatory State, the Welfare State and the Competition State: Regulatory Capture and Corporate Bias in the Post-Genomic Era

The US Food and Drug Administration has become a champion of pharmacogenetics – the science of how inter-individual genetic variation affects drug response. One of their primary tools for promoting this new science has been adding pharmacogenetic data to drug labels, to encourage doctors to order pharmacogenetic tests to guide treatment decisions. However, healthcare payors have been reluctant to reimburse such testing, on the basis that there is insufficient evidence of benefit . This paper focuses on a pivotal episode in the history of pharmacogenetics - the FDA decision to relabel the drug warfarin, the ensuing public consultation undertaken by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on reimbursement of pharmacogenetic testing for warfarin and CMS's subsequent refusal to cover this testing.

This paper suggests that FDA's championing of pharmacogenetics demonstrates the capture of the regulatory state by the diverse interest groups promoting pursuit of national competitive advantage in the bioeconomy and asks what the failure to capture the welfare state (CMS) can tell us about the relationships between the regulatory state, the welfare state and the competition state. It suggests that the welfare state is extending/consolidating its power by adopting regulatory instruments in particular gatekeeping through health technology assessment.

RACE AND ETHNICITY SUB-STREAM: WHITENESS AND THE NATION

Winter, A.   *University of Abertay Dundee*

The Frontiers of Whiteness: White Settlers, Supremacists and Survivalists in Post-Civil Rights America

After decades of hooded klansmen burning crosses, bombing churches and lynching African-Americans in self-proclaimed defense of the south, nation and white supremacy against the forces of abolition, desegregation and civil rights, in the 1970s a new movement emerged. One which, far from attempting to defend or protect the south, nation or white supremacy, attempted to 'survive' in the post-civil rights context. What emerged was the survivalist movement and a more general survivalist philosophy, ideology and practice amongst the wider far right, particularly the patriot and white separatist movements. Such movements migrated from the south to the mountainous Pacific Northwest, set up compounds, engaged in paramilitary and preparedness training, stockpiled food supplies and weapons, wrote survival manuals, and waited.

Such movements were not alone and not limited to the far-right, but a popular, if fragmented, movement, ideology and language emerged in everything from recreational sport and corporate team-building to film and TV. While there is a good deal of literature on this, it is fragmented, dealing with a particular manifestation, theoretical approach and ‗explanatory' analysis, and fails to make links between fringe movements or subcultures and mainstream or popular culture. In this paper, I will examine far right survivalism and put it in the wider context. This has particular relevance as American is now experiencing a revival of both the far-right right and wider mainstream survivalism in the context of an economic crisis, an African-American President and a wider right-wing backlash, which the paper will also examine.

Thomas, P.   *University of Huddersfield*

The Less and Less Silent Majority? White People, Multiculturalism and the Challenge of 'Englishness'

The relationship between British policy approaches to multiculturalism and 'White' identity has been a complex and under-discussed one (Preston, 2007). Too often, 'White' identity in Britain has been portrayed as a homogenous norm needing no theorisation or exploration (Nayak, 1999), yet at the same time media and political discourses around the racialised fears and concerns of White people, especially the so-called 'White working class' (Sveinsson, 2009), have been influential on shifts in the content and priorities of state approaches to 'race relations', a process arguably mirrored by developments in other European states such as The Netherlands (Sniderman and Hagendoorn, 2009). This can be seen most clearly in the post-2001 shift towards cohesion and integration, a re-naming and re-balancing of multiculturalism to reflect White concerns rather than its outright rejection, yet post-2001 British policy enactment around cohesion/integration and the 'Prevent' counter-terrorism strategy continues to largely ignore engagement with White communities, or with their identifications and concerns. This paper explores this relationship between 'White' identity and changing British state approaches to multiculturalism, arguing that the inexorable growth of 'Englishness', currently taking an overtly racialised form for some White people and possibly to be hastened by a Scottish Independence vote in 2014, makes it all the more urgent that state multiculturalist policy and practice engages directly with White English identifications, perceptions and racialised fears.

Wykes, E.   *University of Nottingham*

The Embodied and Disembodied Racialisation of Name

This talk will discuss the findings of a chapter from my PhD thesis, which is due for submission in December 2012. My thesis uses data collected from over thirty semi-structured interviews with people who had changed their surname from one they perceived to be in tandem with their own embodied race to one which they felt was not, or vice versa. The chapter I will be discussing explores how according to my name-changers' experiences, (sur)names are understood in a racialised way. Whilst some surnames are generally perceived as invisible, normal, that is white British, Other names are seen as foreign and highly detectible. Indeed, according to the name-changers' experiences, one's (sur)name is used as a tool in order to racialise one in an embodied way. A perceived disjuncture between the name-changer's embodied racial identity (accent, skin colour) and the way in which their name is racialised lays such racialising processes open, by revealing the shock, confusion and intense interest my participants have encountered. This talk will also explore the way in which the name-changers' experiences suggest that there are racialised understandings of one's inner characteristics based upon one's (sur)name and that there is an interaction between skin colour, accent and name in determining one's access (or not) to white privilege.

The Pitfalls of Political Blackness: Non-Whitism and the National Understanding of Global Ethnicity

‗Political blackness' has been a dominant frame through which anti-racist activism has been understood, particularly in Britain. The unity inherent in political blackness is based on a shared experience of racism by a wide range of minority groups. In the United States this politics is best embodied in the term ‗people of colour'. This paper will challenge the basis of political blackness and argue that it seriously limits a progressive politics of race. Firstly, the idea homogenises a diverse range of people into a shared struggle, which also reifies the Black/White dualism. Secondly, it creates a notion of non-Whitism, where the White is placed in the dominant, and all else defined in relation to Whiteness. Thirdly, the politics is based on a national understanding of ethnic identity, which ignores the global and colonial basis of Whiteness. In this regard the treatment of White Latinos, from countries dominated by hegemonic and colonial understandings of Whiteness, as being ‗of colour' once they cross into the United States, will be discussed. It will be argued that it is necessary to move beyond the analytical and political limitations of ‗political blackness' in order to understand ethnicity in its global context.

CLASS

Friedman, S.   *University of York*

The Price of The Ticket: Rethinking The Experience of Social Mobility

Increasing social mobility is the 'principal goal' of the current British Government's social policy. However, while policy perspectives present mobility as an unequivocally progressive force, there is a striking absence of studies looking at the impact of mobility on individuals themselves. In British sociology the most influential research was carried out by Goldthorpe 40 years ago and argued that the mobile were overwhelmingly content with their trajectories. However, using a critique of Goldthorpe as its springboard, this article calls for a new research agenda in mobility studies. In particular, it proposes a large-scale re-examination of the mobility experience - one which addresses the possibility that people make sense of social trajectories not just through 'objective' markers of eco

nomic or occupational success, but also through symbols and artifacts of class-inflected cultural identity. Such enquiry may yield a richer account that explains both the potential social benefits and social costs of mobility.

Waller, R., Ingram, N.   *University of the West of England, Bristol*

Degrees of Masculinity: Higher Education and the Performance of Working-Class Gendered Identities

Britain's universities, particularly the most prestigious and selective ones, have long been a site for development of middle-class identities, including for many young people from working-class family backgrounds, who policy rhetoric and public discourses assume are willingly en route to a middle-class occupation and lifestyle. This paper explores how, frequently against dominant social pressures, working-class young male undergraduates maintain, enhance, and in some cases downplay their existing gendered-class identities.

We show how their 'performance' of gender varies according to social contexts, notably between older pre-university friends and newer 'student' relationships. The former can involve the conscious policing of perceived 'bourgeois pretentions' by the student themselves or by others, whilst the latter may involve a dis-identification with their ties with longer established friends and families.

Using focus group and one-to-one interview data from a Leverhulme Trust-funded longitudinal study of working- and middle-class undergraduates at Bristol's two universities (the Paired Peers study), we examine processes of gender specific capital acquisition and mobilisation by male working-class students, and the social and personal tensions and risks such processes entail.

Mountford, V.   *Newcastle University*

Rahs and (Gap) Yahs: Renaming, Reframing and Reclaiming of Class and Class Identities in UK Higher Education and Beyond

In this paper, I address issues regarding what Pini et al (2012) have recently referred to as a 'new nomenclature of class' arising out of economic and socio-cultural shifts in society; whereby cultural class terms circulate based on distinctions of taste and morality. Drawing from ESRC-funded research with undergraduate students in two-closely situated universities of different status (Russell Group/post-1992) in the north of England, I introduce and explore the use of the term 'rah' (white, upper-middle class) in the identity work of undergraduates in everyday experiences of studenthood. The term 'rah' is utilised in various ways to (re)construct class boundaries and primarily, to circumvent claims to 'ordinariness' (Savage et al., 2005), evoking discourses of meritocracy against an 'undeserving rich'. 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 as well as problematising notions of 'inclusion' and 'participation' as neutral, universalising concepts. In addition, I draw on evidence of the figure of the 'rah' circulating in popular culture and media; thus highlighting the persistence of classed symbolic representations in our supposedly 'classless' society and the need to critique these (Skeggs, 2004). Reflecting on growing scholarship relating to 'chav' as a 'social type' represented in 'caricatured ways' (Tyler, 2008), I argue that the 'rah' acts as a form of 'middling' class identity work (Lawler, 2008) and as such, part of the renaming/reframing and reclaiming of class.

Waller, R., Mathers, A.   *University of the West of England, Bristol*

Engaging Sociologists: Reporting and Evaluating a Tutoring and Mentoring Outreach Project with 2nd Year Undergraduate Students

This paper reports the process and the outcomes of a project to engage second year undergraduate sociology students in a tutoring and mentoring scheme. It evaluates the benefits of involvement in such a scheme for all concerned, and suggests lessons for those considering developing similar programmes.

As part of the University of the West of England's wider civic mission to reach out to the local community, a scheme was established whereby selected second year undergraduates engaged in outreach activity to help AS Level Sociology students in local schools and colleges.

The paper will address several key questions: What was the impact on the school and college students? How did the undergraduates benefit? What did it do for any of the staff involved? How did it affect relationships between the participants and the organisations they work for or study at? And what, if anything, would the organisers do differently if they were to repeat the scheme?

Ward, M.   *University of Lincoln*

'He's Got the Pussy, We've Got the Nuts': The Performance of Young Masculinities in Post-16 Vocational Education and Training Courses

Since the 1970s South Wales, and other areas of the U.K associated with heavy industries, have undergone considerable economic transformations. Alongside industrial change, social, cultural and political traditions have also altered youth transitions from school to work. This paper is drawn from a wider ESRC-funded ethnography that explored the lives of a group of white, working-class young men (aged between 16 and 18) in a socially and economically disadvantaged community. The study focused on how young men create their masculinities within the limits of place, the opportunities that are available to them through a disadvantaged social class position and also the bodily performances which these masculinities are performed through. In this paper, I explore the way three of these young men perform their masculinities in three different spaces of vocational education and training. Two 'masculine' courses—motor vehicle studies and a modern apprenticeship in engineering—are compared with a more 'feminine' subject, equine studies. Drawing on the work of Goffman, I explore whether these vocational courses can 'frame' and validate traditional or hegemonic forms of masculinity, but also provide a space to enable subversive forms of masculinity to be performed.

Tkacz, D.   *University of Southampton*

The Educational and Career Aspirations of Polish Male Adolescents in English Secondary Schools

Over the past few years, British schools observed a very significant influx of Polish pupils. Poles became the biggest minority in many institutions across the country within just a couple of years.

My research explores the educational aspirations of young, male, Polish migrants and their ability to realise their goals. The study is based on qualitative fieldwork conducted in an all-boys secondary school, with 14-16 years old pupils, their parents and teachers. Adopting a Bourdieusian approach, my work explores how pupils' plans are influenced by the home and school environments; and how Polish families manoeuvre through the British educational system using their social and cultural capitals accumulated through their experiences in Poland and in England. I pay particular attention to the issues of Eastern European archetypes of masculinity and their impact on schooling and peer relationships; and to the problem of lack of social networks among Poles and its implications for their ability to actualise academic aspiration.

I argue that whereas Polish families indicate generally high academic aspiration and perceive England as a 'land of opportunity', their understanding of British schooling and ability to facilitate desired outcomes is highly differentiated. I highlight Poles' agency as well as the challenges to their access to the preferred educational options in reference to migrants' social class, education and their length of stay in England. In the exploration of these issues, I recognise the importance of Poles' whiteness as a feature which distinguishes them from other large minority groups in the UK.

McCormack, M., Morris, M.   *Durham University*

Contemporary Experiences of Coming Out as a Bisexual Male in British Schools

Drawing on in-depth interviews with fifteen openly bisexual male youth from sixth forms across the UK, this paper documents positive experiences of being bisexual in school: participants had positive coming out experiences and did not encounter significant discrimination or harassment because of their sexual identity. Participants attribute their positive experiences to the inclusive environments of their schools and local cultures. Examining the narratives of two participants who had negative experiences, this article also highlights continued issues for bisexual youth in schools. It contributes to debates about whether sixth forms are more inclusive spaces than secondary schools for sexual minority youth.

Muddiman, E.   *Cardiff University*

Learning Equals Earning: Student Understandings of Success in Britain And Singapore

It is widely argued that in the context of a globalised, post-industrial knowledge economy, a university level education is increasingly important in being able to secure a well-paid job. Subsequently, large numbers of young people across the developed world are being encouraged to invest their time, money and effort into getting a degree qualification, in return for enhanced job prospects upon graduation. In the face of these shifts in the way that education is organised and consumed, little is known about how economic imperatives are reflected in young peoples' approaches to learning in the context of their own 'employability'. Various commentators have expressed concerns that the commodification of university education and the increased pressure to gain competitive advantage in congested graduate labour markets is leading to a rise in instrumental or 'acquisitive' rather than 'inquisitive' learning. Framed by contemporary debates, this research takes a comparative case-study approach to examine these issues in relation to cultural context, socio-economic policy and graduate employment rates in Britain and Singapore. Drawing on the preliminary findings from in depth qualitative interviews with final year undergraduate students studying either Business or Sociology, I outline the way in which participant constructions of learning at university mediate conceptualisations of success, employment strategies and broader aspirations for the future. I conclude by reflecting upon the implications that these findings could have for understanding how young people construct successful identities in relation to education, work and affluence.

Bourne, M., Li, Y., Plewis, I.   *University of Manchester*

Social Class, Culture and Education: Using Theory to Examine Attainment Differences

Education plays a very important role in people's lives. It is well-known that there are fundamental differences between classes in educational attainment but why this is so has remained a contested area. Rational action theory (Goldthorpe, 2007) proposes different strategies by different classes, ranging from 'the strategy from above' for the middle class to 'the strategy from below' for the working class, all based on economic calculations of success probability. On the other hand, social reproduction theory (Bourdieu, 1984) suggests that the class differences ensue mainly from the different cultural capitals associated with different classes, with middle class children having a pro-learning habitus compatible with the school pedagogy and the teacher preferences, and working class children having an anti-learning habitus resulting in their under-achievement. Apart from class, there is an ethnicity issue with people from minority ethnic groups facing even more disadvantages but this has escaped the attention of exponents of both theories. Research tends to focus on one or another perspective and no systematic research has been available looking at the class-ethnic interplay in the educational attainment. This project uses the most authoritative data from the Millennium Cohort Study and the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England, to analyse both cultural and economic capitals in the primary and the secondary effects from primary schooling to tertiary education. Embedded in a theoretically-inspired framework, the project uses a range of statistical methods ranging from descriptive analysis, latent class analysis, OLS and logit models, to multilevel analysis.

Sullivan, A., Brown, M.   *Institute of Education, University of London*

Social Class Inequalities in Maths, Vocabulary and Spelling at Age 16

This paper examines social class inequalities in cognitive test scores at age 16 for a nationally representative cohort of people born in 1970 (the 1970 British Cohort Study). At age 16, the respondents took tests in vocabulary, spelling and mathematics. This allows us to explore: 1. Whether class inequalities are similar across the three domains of vocabulary, spelling and mathematics, or whether they differ substantially across the different tests, and 2. To what extent these class inequalities are accounted for by family material and cultural resources, and whether this varies between the different test scores – for example, we hypothesize that class differences in vocabulary and spelling scores may be more strongly driven by cultural resources than are class differences in mathematics scores. Finally, our longitudinal analysis will address the question: 3. To what extent are class inequalities in test scores determined by age ten (towards the end of primary school), and to what extent do these inequalities grow during the secondary school years.

Rush, S.

Single Parents in Evangelical Churches: A Story of Marginalisation and Invisibility?

The experience of single parents within churches has been largely unexplored within the academic disciplines of both Sociology and Theology, particularly with regards to the experience of single parents within white majority churches.

Participant observation was at the heart of this ethnographic study of two contrasting Evangelical congregations in the North East of England which I conducted between 2008 and 2011 for my M Litt in Theology at Durham University (passed September 2012). The research focused upon the way the two congregations dealt with the issue of single parenthood. I used a set of methodological processes consistent with grounded theory which involved observing the daily life of both congregations through both corporate worship and small groups. In both settings, I was watching people and then interviewing them, or talking informally with them trying to discover their interpretations of the events I had observed. I was then able to focus more closely on the way these interpretations related to the way single parents were viewed within, or experienced, these congregations and the similarities and differences between them.

The main conclusion reached was that despite their increased visibility within wider society over the last three decades single parents remain somewhat invisible and marginal within Evangelical Churches. A comparison of the data gathered from the two congregations demonstrated that structural and ideological factors seemingly unrelated to single parents (for example evangelism strategies and approaches to women's leadership) are substantially responsible for their exclusion.

Strhan, A.   *University of Kent*

Evangelicals, Sexuality and the City

In a de-Christianizing British context, the media increasingly present polarizing narratives of conservative evangelicals either as marginalized as their lifestyles come into conflict with universalizing processes of modernization – most often symbolized in conflicts with gay rights groups and antagonistic relations with equalities legislation – or as developing into a rising new Christian Right aiming to extend their political influence. Seeking to move beyond these simplistic portraits, this paper examines how conservative evangelicals' self-identification as 'aliens and strangers' within secular society is enacted in their everyday negotiation of engagements with equality and sexuality in workplace and other social settings.

Drawing on fieldwork from an 18-month ethnographic study of a church in London with links to socially conservative networks campaigning on issues related to equalities legislation, I examine how the church's teachings on sexuality and gender come to occupy an important symbolic function, representing those issues around which individuals expect to encounter hostility in public spaces outside the church. Observing how the church aims to encourage its members to speak about these issues in workplace and other settings, I demonstrate how individuals struggle to perform this ideal, and come to experience themselves as simultaneously marginalized and emotionally constrained by their own secular sensibilities. Focusing on their embodied practices allows us to see how processes of the privatization and deprivatization of religion take place in uneven ways in individuals' subjectivities, as their actions are shaped through both participation in the church and universalizing processes they encounter in spaces outside the church.

Snowdon, R., Taylor, Y.   *London South Bank University*

Engaging Queer Religious Youth

Young people's voices are particularly marginalised within writings on religion and inclusion – often positioned as 'obvious' absences, given the assumed dichotomy and mutual disinterest between 'youth' and 'religion'. Queer-identified youth are further negated within this sweep.

'Making Space for Queer-Identifying Religious Youth' (2011-2013) is an ESRC funded project that seeks to redress this absence by exploring young (16 to 30 years old) LGBT Christian's understanding, uses, and experiences of religion through a mix of qualitative techniques (interviews, maps, and diaries).

As well as presenting some of the initial findings of the study, this paper will examine some of the methodological difficulties in accessing and exiting the field. Gatekeepers to churches, youth groups, and other services can deny access based on (un)certain knowledge of their members' religiosity and sexuality ('I can't think of anyone in my congregations who is in that age group and would identify as LGBT'). Whilst the use of social networking sites,

such as Facebook, allows gatekeepers in the traditional sense to be by-passed, it raises interesting methodological questions about the line between the private and public life of the researcher. Particularly where the use of an existing 'profile' adds legitimacy to the project's call for participants and where young people request to be 'friends' post-project involvement. This paper will also consider the 'insider/outsider' status and identities of the researchers in relation to project participants who identify as young, LGBT, and Christian and assess the implications this has on participant recruitment, and the research and interview process.

Collins-Mayo, S., Smith, G.   *Kingston University*

Gender Differences Amongst British Evangelicals

Various studies have demonstrated that men and women differ in their propensity towards religious engagement (e.g. Heelas, Woodhead et al. 2005; Day 2008). Stark (2002) indicates that it is a world-wide observation that men are less religious than women. Women are more likely to be churchgoers, to hold religious beliefs and to pray. Less is known about gender differences within religious groups. In this paper we explore the extent to which such differences exist among religiously committed men and women in terms of beliefs and attitudes towards Christian living. The data is taken from a series of surveys conducted with a panel of over a thousand British Evangelical Christians during the period 2011-2013. The analysis will also include consideration of age to determine if gender differences are narrowing for younger Christian

Susen, S.   *City University London*

Is There Such a Thing as a Pragmatic Sociology of Critique? Reflections on Luc Boltanski's 'On Critique'

The main purpose of this article is to provide an in-depth discussion of Luc Boltanski's 'On Critique: A Sociology of Emancipation'. On the basis of a detailed textual analysis of this book, the paper offers a fine-grained account of the strengths and weaknesses of Boltanski's 'pragmatic sociology of critique'. The study is divided into two parts. The first part examines five significant strengths of 'On Critique': (1) its engagement with the normative tasks of critical theory; (2) its insights into the structuring function of institutions; (3) its emphasis on the justificatory role of critique; (4) its concern with the adaptable nature of domination; and (5) its insistence upon the empowering potential of emancipation. Following the thematic structure of the previous investigation, the second part reflects upon the flaws and limitations of 'On Critique': (1) its failure to provide solid normative foundations for critical theory; (2) its terminologically imprecise, analytically short-sighted, and insufficiently differentiated conception of institutions; (3) its unsystematic approach to the multi-layered relationship between ordinary and scientific forms of critique; (4) its lack of attention to the polycentric constitution of power relations in highly differentiated societies; and (5) its reductive understanding of human emancipation.

Ivkovic, M.   *University of Cambridge*

The Action-Theoretic Concept of Domination in Axel Honneth's Social Theory

In this paper, I deal with the role of intentional (inter-group) social domination in Axel Honneth's early and mature social theory. I argue that one of the key ambitions of early Honneth, expressed in his critique of Habermas, was to theorize the process of social reproduction in non-systems-theoretic terms, i.e. as a historically contingent phenomenon determined by the dynamics of social conflict and the relative power of the privileged social groups to neutralize it (domination). With this aim, I analyze Honneth's criticism of Habermas developed in 'The Critique of Power', and then turn to the former's conceptual outline of intentional domination in the essay 'Moral Consciousness and Class Domination'. I argue that, though unelaborate, Honneth's early theorization presents a genuine advance in the ability of Critical Theory to conceptualize social domination in action-theoretic terms, and thus develop a stronger foundation for social critique than Habermas' perspective could provide. In the second part, I turn to Honneth's more recent attempt at re-articulating a critique of domination on the basis of his mature theory of the struggle for recognition in the essay 'Recognition as Ideology', pointing out that Honneth has not been able to synthesize his early critique of class domination with the new theory of ideology. Finally, I suggest how Honneth's mature perspective could incorporate the fruitful early conceptualization, in order to develop a more comprehensive action-theoretic critique of domination in present-day capitalism.

Norrie, S.

The Supersession of Philosophy and the Future of Sociology

The difficulty of the inquiry 'what is philosophy?' lies in the tendency of philosophers to insist on the priority of 'philosophical' questions, over 'what is …?' questions. The answers to these philosophical questions, the philosophies themselves, each generate incompatible and non-neutral answers to the metaphilosophical question. However, once this argumentative form is identified, philosophy can itself be defined by its insistence that its questions (which concern core features of the knowledge relation) must be answered before any rational consideration of worldly phenomena. Although the intellectual basis of this attitude—the idea of a-priori objects of inquiry—has been thoroughly demolished, sociologists continue to develop their conceptual systems with reference to philosophical conceptions.

This philosophical orientation involves the methodological isolation of sociological inquiry from reflection on its own social basis, and can explain the familiar inadequacies and contradictions of classical sociological theory. Marxism, on the contrary, made the overcoming of philosophy its basic methodological problem, and thus conceived science not only as the study, but equally as the direct mediation, rationalisation and organisation of social reality. Thus, Marxist science was itself conceived as an outgrowth of proletarian experience. However, this alienation of 'praxis' onto first the proletariat and later humanity in general, rendered it incapable of treating the problem of the overcoming of philosophy in a methodologically satisfactory fashion (resulting in various distortions in its own sociological outlook). In this presentation, I consider the supersession of philosophy as the primary methodological question of a genuinely reflexive and socially committed sociology.

Baudrillard with Lacan: An Impossible Exchange (of Radical Ideas)?

In Impossible Exchange (2001) Baudrillard challenges the sovereignty of the thinking subject, inviting us to rethink the world from the point of view of the object, and to consider destiny as an impersonal will which enfolds one's own in its subtle command. He also proposes that the notion of the impossible exchange provides individuals with the opportunity to consider the ontological question of Being as one of presence and absence (Heggarty, 2004).

These notions chime with essential characteristics of the Lacanian drive. The drive is one of the layers of subjectivity and its economy hinges on a special object, known as object a. Drawing on Copjec (2002), I argue that thinking from the point of view of the object and an impersonal will can be compared to an encounter with the object a that opens up benevolent possibilities for accommodating oneself in the world. I also argue that the logic of the impossible exchange permeates the layers of subjectivity, turning any consideration of signification, meaning, and life and death into a contemplation of presence and absence.

Combining Baudrillard and Lacan aims to show that a genuinely radical potential lies in the intersection of their theories which offer a unique perspective from which to consider contemporary questions of freedom, ethics, and the relationship between individual and society. This task is urgent as the idea of the 'free' and 'autonomous' individual reappears under different guises (Venn, 2004). Appropriate cultural examples are also provided.

NEGOTIATING EMOTIONS AND IDENTITIES IN THE WORKPLACE

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

Normalizing Dirty Work: Exploring Identity Management within the Third Sector

This paper draws on piece of research that employed an ethnographic approach to evaluate the services offered by a third sector organization based in London to street-based sex workers, most of whom have substance abuse problems. Working with Ashforth et al.'s (2007) definition, we argue that the outreach and drop-in workers can be considered 'dirty workers' as they often come into contact with a population that is seen as morally, physically, and socially tainted, and outreach work in particular requires workers to physically engage with street populations that could be considered 'polluted' (Douglas, 1966). We focus on how the organizational culture of this third sector organization serves as a resource in securing positive identities for these dirty workers. In particular, we draw from Ashforth and Kreiner's (1999) work on normalization of emotions within organizations to suggest that the organizational culture within such groups of workers allows for diffusion and reframing of undesirable emotions, and allows workers to understand themselves and the work that they do in a more socially acceptable manner.

Drabble, D.   *Tavistock Institute of Human Relations*

Reducing Distantiation in Virtual Organisations: A Socio-Technical Systems Approach

Modernity has been characterised by Zygmunt Bauman as a state of decreasing fellow-feeling in work, organisations and society. Lack of closeness has wide ranging consequences: reduction of proximity makes moral and immoral behaviour less likely because proximity 'stirs the moral impulse, as well as the impulse to escape from the responsibility associated with it.' (Bauman, 1993: 89) Yet, distantiation is not inevitable in all cases since organisational arrangements may promote or detract from closeness. Organisations can shield the moral impulse by creating inter-competitive, individual target-driven work-teams. On the contrary, organisations may promote inter-group reflection in order to stimulate empathy at work.

Virtual organisations (VOs), temporary project teams which operate through technological-mediation, are being using with increasing regularity and are an interesting example of how the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have allowed geographically dispersed parties with common interests to become colleagues. Given the malleability of ICTs, and the social implications that each has, virtual organisations are systems where the set of technologies chosen has a direct bearing on social relations and mental proximity. (Caroll and Wang, 2011: 2) Using examples of research by the Tavistock Institute into virtual organisations and personal experiences of working within virtual organisations, this presentation will investigate how the reduction in mental proximity generated by geographical dispersal can be alleviated using fit-for-purpose ICTs. The presentation will conclude that whilst technologies can aid relating to others at a distance, VOs inevitably produce distantantion which can only be mitigated rather than removed.

Butler, C., Haynes, K.   *Newcastle University*

Accounting for Society: The Emotional Labour of Public Service Accountants

Public service employees who work on the front-line and deal with the cut and thrust of civic life are considered to provide an invaluable service to the community and should be applauded. Public service employees who work in the back-office and deal with policy, performance management or finance are considered an overhead that should be cut and thrust out of the door. The paper draws on interviews with public service accountants and explores the experiences of this back-office community as they deal with being cast as a drain on the purse that they account for.

What emerges is a complex and nuanced relationship between: the nature of the public service they support, their identity as public servants and as accountants, and degrees of emotional labour. Data indicate that those who account for front-line services, such as social care or education, adopt a variety of coping mechanisms in the face of the almost inevitable disparity between the emotionally-charged service demands and the demands of their role as public service accountants. These accountants describe engaging in forms of emotional labour (Hochschild, 1983) in an attempt to repair the divergence. Conversely, those who support inward-facing functions, such as property services, experienced a greater congruence between their identity as public servants and their identity as public service accountants and undertook minimal, if any, emotional work. This study highlights that emotional labour is an integral and much overlooked part of accounting for front-line public services. The paper reflects on the implications for public service accountants.

Differentiation and Secrecy in the Legal Profession

The aim of this paper is to analyse how one profession marks out its boundaries, and claims identities to differentiate itself from other related occupations.

Our analysis is set within the theoretical framework of Georg Simmel's concepts of social differentiation and secrecy. Traditional analyses of differentiation are based on Durkheim's concept of the division of labour, and they do not encompass distinct qualitative aspects of individual and group activity. Simmel focused on qualitative spheres of activity, and a creation of a more abstract common social consciousness that unifies one group (Frisby, 2002). Related to the notion of differentiation is secrecy, which, as Ritzer (2008) argued, is important in maintaining differences between groups. Drawing on our ethnographic study of advocates, and using the theoretical lens of Simmel, we contribute to sociological understanding of professions in general.

Advocates and Queen's Counsel (QCs) are part of the Faculty of Advocates – a body of independent lawyers who appear before the Scottish courts. Advocates are organized in 'stables', they are normally self-employed and in private practice. Like barristers in England, advocates wear wigs, white bow-ties, straps and gowns as formal dress in court. In this study we look the ways in which advocates become enculturated into the profession through the acquisition of professional symbols, formal dress, ceremonies, modes of behaviours and customs observed in their workplace. Our qualitative analysis will also focus on the work spaces occupied by advocates – how they are segmented to reflect the status in the hierarchy of those who occupy them.

Thursday 4 April 2013 at 13:30 - 15:00
Paper Session 5

SUSTAINING MOBILITY, THE LIFE-COURSE AND IDENTITY

Moore, N., Miles, A., Muir, S.   *University of Manchester*

Mobility Biographies: Studying Travel and Transport Behaviour in the Context of the Life-Course

This paper will present the outline of a methodological approach and preliminary findings from the first wave of a pioneering qualitative longitudinal panel study, which forms the empirical focus of the multidisciplinary Step-Change project (http://www.changing-mobilities.org.uk), being carried out by the Centre for Research on Socio-Cultural Change at the University of Manchester and the Institute for Transport Studies at the University of Leeds . The study focuses on changing travel and transport practices in the everyday and over personal and historical time. The first wave of data gathering involves the collection of life history narratives from interviews with 240 participants across the major urban conurbations of Leeds and Manchester in northern England. Our paper discusses how these interviews are being employed to explore the emerging but thus far under-developed concept of _mobility biographies' (Frändberg 2008; Lanzendorf 2003; Scheiner 2008); a concept that appears to offer a number of possibilities for developing a broader understanding of the dynamics of travel behaviour. Specifically here we address the relative lack of attention that has been given to the way in which life trajectories and personal histories of mobility, travel and transport impact future behaviours and engage both theoretically and empirically with the panel study data to examine how people's decisions are embedded in shifting networks of relationships over time and in different dimensions of the life course.

Alden, S.   *University of Sheffield*

Can Lipsky's Street Level Bureaucrat Framework be Employed to Explain the Quality of Statutory Assistance Available to Older People at Threat of Homelessness?

Lipsky's (1980) seminal work applied an implementation perspective to assess frontline public service employees in the USA. He revealed how policy contravention may occur due to conflicting demands and limited resources, resulting in potentially detrimental outcomes for service users. This presentation aims to explore if Lipsky's framework can be employed to explain initial findings from a national baseline survey and qualitative interviews with statutory housing advisors in England. The research was undertaken in light of theoretical evidence that statutory housing practitioners at times re-shape or contravene policy, potentially resulting in unfavourable outcomes to those at threat of homelessness. The topic of homelessness has particular resonance in the contemporary social environment; the twofold pressures of an ongoing economic crisis and austerity measures have meant that in recent years the risk of homelessness has surged in all tenures (CIH, NHF, Shelter, 2012) and this pattern is projected to continue (Crisis, 2012a). Older people are the focus of this study as a review of the literature uncovered that factors contributing toward their homelessness are qualitatively distinct, yet their unique trajectories are often ignored by theorists and politicians alike.

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Stiewe, M., Krause, J.   *ILS – Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development*

Gender and Mobility: Depicting Changing Gender Relations from Mobility Surveys

Mobility and traffic behaviour are embedded into the current gender conditions of our society whereby both the biological sex and social gender are significant. The gendered perspective points out that women and men, children and teenagers, mobility-impaired, elderly people as well as migrants find different living conditions and chances in society. These groups, also known as gender groups, develop different interests and needs due to a gender specific social or ethnic socialisation. They are affected by social processes and their impacts each in a different way.

Taking the gender perspective into consideration in mobility research means broaching this aspect by data collection, data analysis and evaluation. So far explicit gender issues have not been topic in mobility research yet. A widened gender concept has been developed in connection with mobility studies and it has been used for analysing the design of the major German mobility surveys. It turned out that although gender aspects such as

looking after, caring for and accompanying children and dependents have been included, they have been considered only little in the analyses and publications so far. With this background, an extended gender concept in connection with mobility research has been developed in a research project by ILS. Based on this, the big German mobility survey 'Mobility in Germany – MiD 2008' has been re-analysed and interpreted. In the process not only genders have been compared, but also gendered social roles and characteristics have been taken into account to pay tribute to the social complexity of gender.

Belton-Chevallier, L., Jouffe, Y.   *French Institute of Science and Technology*
for Transport, Development and Networks (IFSTTAR)

Peri-Urban Discourses On Energy: When Energy Vulnerability Turns Symbolic Surveys

Peri-urban areas are identified by long home-to-work distances. These areas keep on spreading over the countryside. They thus constitute the more visible geographic frame for car-dependent lifestyles. As the energy crisis deepens with respect to households' budgets and national or local policy priorities, the low- and middle-income dwellers of those areas are threatened by oil vulnerability, because of their petrol and domestic energy consumption. Such a threat appears as an economic violence because it constraints their current resources, and ends up in shaping their lifestyle. But this economic violence is also combined with a symbolic one. Although the whole society depends on direct and indirect oil consumption - while car ownership and uses are still actively underpinned by advertisements and public growth policies - several institutions indicate their concerns for the peri-urban households, as victims but also as threats for environmental sustainability. Then, periurban households suffer from a double penalty of economic and symbolic violence. This paper proposes to qualify the way households deal with this combined violence. Interviews with low- and middle-income dwellers of Paris and Dijon peri-urban areas reveal how they resist to the symbolic violence on the basis of other constraints than energy, which transform their ways of using and speaking of energy. The specific components of their lifestyle that are affected either by the economic violence or by the symbolic one set their experience of the both economic and symbolic peri-urban vulnerability.

Powers, J.   *Washington University in St. Louis*

The Transformative Possibilities of Diasporic Homeland Tourism: Discovering Heritage and Becoming Worldly

Diasporic tourism—structured group tours to natal, symbolic and ancestral homelands—is a growing industry where globalization, migration, leisure and the symbolic economy converge. Using ethnographic material from three diasporic tourist populations, this article examines the process of narrating a collective selfhood through diasporic homeland tourism. While tourists travel through space to homelands in order to travel through time and discover ancestry, they also move in scale by claiming membership in a global community. Framed within the theoretical intersection of tourism and diaspora, this comparative project reveals the utility of rooted cosmopolitanism for domestic displays of identity and community.

Dicks, B.C.   *Cardiff University*

The Habitus of Heritage: Class, Collective Memory and Politics

This paper discusses the phenomenon of 'ordinary', vernacular heritage sites, in which visitors are invited to relate to the stories, people and events of working-class, often industrial communities. The popular appeal of these sites is frequently discussed in relation to a burgeoning inter-disciplinary body of 'memory studies'. Here memories take the form not only of messages, stories and images but also embodied, sensory and affective relationships to the past. This paper explores these relationships from a sociological perspective using data from a qualitative empirical study of a mining heritage site. Extending Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus', I consider how visitors' embodied, gendered, generational and classed position-taking serves to connect and/or disconnect them from the historical material on display. The aim is to illuminate how visitors engage in active practices of identification and disidentification, self/other relations and near/far experiences in imagining and recounting their own past and how this relates to the 'ordinary other' on display. These practices also imply a cultural politics that, in different ways and to varying degrees, connects visitors to (or disconnects them from) collective imaginaries of 'the people' - both then and now.

Segalla, S.   *University of Padova*

Traditional Cuisine in the North-East of Italy

Nowadays, while on one hand much attention is focused on the worldwide moving of people, goods and information, on the other hand many quarters emphasize the importance of rediscovering local culture's roots and traditions. Food, above all, frequently become a symbol of local tradition. For this reason, many Italian restaurants find great success in promoting 'cucina tradizionale', which is supposed to be a mix of old recipes, local products and regional gastronomic taste. Combing past tradition and actual exigencies, many chef present themselves as the apparent heirs of old eateries' cuisine, most of which were run by women. How do male chefs interpret and reinterpret old recipes, helped by new products, knowledge and technologies, responding to new needs? Using qualitative methodology, precisely in depth-interviews, the project I am going to develop intends to compare yesterday's and today's cooks experiences, so as to understand what 'cucina tradizionale' means for them. Deconstructing how categorisations of gender, age and class lead the assignation of tasks in their kitchens, the study want to highlight what kind of society their cuisine represent. The research will be focused on the North-East of Italy, and more precisely in the region of Veneto.

Purini Belem, M.   *Federal University of São Carlos*

Brazilian Cultural Federal Incentive Laws: A Geometric Analysis

This paper deals with cultural policy, arts and heritage management and funding it. The focus is Brazilian experience, specially issues like cultural policies, corporate cultural sponsorship and fiscal incentives.

Tax incentives to fuel corporate sponsorship for the arts have been introduced in many countries, during the 80's and 90's. Brazil is one of them.

Throughout the decade, something new has been marking debates on arts and cultural policy in Brazil. This is the partnership between the government and the private sector.

To better understand symbolic, political and economic interests involved with such support, this article analyzes the institutions that benefit from fiscal incentive laws, specially the federal cultural incentive law ('Lei Rouanet'). In

Brazil 3% of the proposeur of Cultural projects concentrate plus then 50% of all the resources that are captured using federal cultural incentive law.

We will analyze this 3%, 250 institutions in a universe of 7850 institutions. Multiple Correspondence Analysis has proved to be a powerful tool for exploring the social space, we adapted Bourdieu's relational and structural conception of social space, we build a geometric representation of this brasilian cultural space.

The results of the analysis show the dimensions by which this field is organized.

Scott, A.   *University of Chichester*

The Occupational Practices of Allied Professionals in Sport: A Case Study of Sports Therapists

In recent years there has been a surge of healthcare experts defined as part of the multi-disciplinary sports medicine team. While research has highlighted areas of collaboration among these professional groups, elements of inter-professional conflict remain. This is pronounced in those fields that are seen to incorporate parallel skills, and has led to challenges in establishing jurisdiction over professional practice. Drawing upon questionnaires and interviews with sports therapists and physiotherapists, this research seeks to develop greater understanding of the social organisation of these allied health professions in sport, the impact of these relationships on professional practice and the potential consequences for athlete care. Findings seek to inform practitioners working in the sports medicine team with meaningful data about their relative skill sets and the organisation of their respective professions so that they may work more successfully in the multi-disciplinary sports medicine team.

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

Shopping with Mother: Learning Classed Practices in Fashion

Mothers are, as many authors note (Boyd, 1989; Chodorow, 1978; Dally, 1976; Eichenbaum and Orbach, 1982; 1993), an important influence in their daughters' lives. Women learn ‚how to be women' by following the practices of their mothers (De Beauvoir, 1996 [1949]) and as Bourdieu (2005 [1984]) argues, our tastes in clothing, food and furniture are heavily dependent on our ‚early learning', because they are not practices which are supported by the education system. Women's fashion practices and fashion tastes then, are likely to be influenced by the lessons and guidance that come from their mothers. Indeed, the research for this paper suggests that mothers are key influences in women's fashion habitus.

As Skeggs (1997) notes however, notions of femininity and fashion tastes are subject to class distinctions, with appropriate femininity being constructed with the context of middle class habitus. Consequently, it follows that mothers are not only important in informing women's tastes and practices in relation to dress, but that they play an crucial role in cultivating class differences.

The aim of this paper, then, is to demonstrate the significance of mothers in cultivating classed practices and attitudes amongst their daughters, in relation to fashion. Using interview and observational data, the paper demonstrates class differences in the way in which mothers educate their daughters about fashion tastes and consumption practices. It explores how mothers cultivate class attitudes and class evaluation, notions of femininity and respectability, and moreover, it shows how these ‚lessons' remain with women long after their childhood.

Visanich, V.   *University of Malta*

The Seduced Youth: A Consumer Culture

The aim of this paper is to make sense of the way young people are seduced through consumption. This paper digs deeper into the roots of cultural meanings of consumption and the market's pervasive effects on youth. Despite the increase in inequalities in the West, the youth generation are more than ever being seduced by corporations to have an affluent lifestyle irrespective of the fact that they are facing a harsh reality of rising costs, higher education and housing as well as undermined employment rights and pensions. The neo-liberal hegemonic stamp is being imprinted in the everyday life experiences of youth; experience becomes a commodity, time becomes a commodity and even social interactions today are becoming commodified.

This paper outlines how the neo-liberal ideology is not simply present in consumer-based capitalism and marketing tactics to sell, but has become obscured and have infiltrated the hearts and minds of people whilst making itself seen as a typical part of the everyday life. It refers to studies that regard youth resistance as simply a product of marketing machines and corporations, aimed at creating a diversification in the market. This conception is arguably the strongest when looking at the contemporary popularisation of youth (sub) cultures by marketing industries to promote a more hip, non-conformist style in fashion.

The Effects of Consumerism on the Life Strategies of Lower Middle Strata: A Qualitative Study on Lower Middle Strata, Life Strategies, and the Consumption of Personal Care and Beauty Products

This research attempts to describe how consumption in the consumerism era plays a role as the life strategy of lower middle strata. This is a qualitative research study with descriptive approach, and in the analysis it sets out the discourse of consumption as theorised by Zygmunt Bauman. The findings shows how the lower middle strata use consumption mainly to attain a continuum of positive response from their closest social circle ranging from affirmation of belonging to the group and up to appreciation from the group, with the ultimate purpose of securing a system of life support. The individuals in this strata are also aware of certain social hierarchy and their relative position within the hierarchy, and for that reason enlive certain mental distance with class or strata above them due to their apatism of possible change. The consumption of beauty and personal care products thus have multiple function in their life strategy, which includes as a defence property to maintain their position in their own class, and once in a while as a class 'recreation' / leisure trip, from which individuals enjoy the consumption that provides an experience that they believe could temporarily leverage their perceived social position and status. The consumption gain is more for their surviving their life as is that is between desperation and submission, and less about transforming it into certain stage / condition, for this is perceived inconceivable by this dispowered lower middle strata. Thus from this study it is shown that Bauman's theory that states that society in the consumerism era are experiencing anxiety due to the constant pressure to consume to redefine their individuality as their life strategy is not entirely relevant when used to describe the lower middle strata.

MOTHERHOOD: LIVES AND LABOURS

Edgley, A.   *University of Nottingham*

<u>**Being There: Mothers and Full-Time Paid Employment**</u>

This paper presents the findings from a qualitative study exploring the thoughts and experiences of women who combine full-time paid employment with motherhood. These roles exist in the context of workplaces transformed by developments in technology and communication, dominated by a disruptive culture of 'new capitalism', producing unstable and fragmentary social conditions within which 'only a certain kind of human being can prosper'. The increasingly commercialised version of professionalism of the 'prospering' human being has a gendered character. Women at work are not served by a 'sustained sense of self', but must instead pursue reflexive identity work required of the 'new individual' - other-directed and focused upon 'impression management'. Alongside these developments, and an increase in working mothers, western views about mothering have changed. Bowlby's research is taken to show that 'maternal deprivation' affects children's ability to thrive. This link between maternal input and outcomes for the child is associated with a privileging of the child's needs over those of the mother. Mothering is increasingly held responsible for the emotional wellbeing, not just physical 'needs', of the child. A new culture of intensive mothering has emerged, in which mothers should develop the 'self' in a child, as well as partner schools and cultivate healthy eating. For Lawler, this is underpinned by the demand that mothers produce functional offspring for the liberal-democratic order. How do women navigate terrains with such strong, antagonistic and mutually exclusive cultural codes? What meanings do they produce in so doing? And why does it matter?

MacGill, F.   *University of Bath*

<u>**'Being There' for Older Children: Stories of Mothering from Women Who Have Sustained Part-Time Working**</u>

The overall aim of the research this paper draws on is to understand the potential impact of sustained part-time working on women's identities with regards to motherhood and work. Policy and research have focused on women with young children, with an implicit assumption that women will resume full-time once their children are older and the need to 'be there' is reduced. In fact, half of working mothers of older children (youngest child aged 11-16) are working part-time. A review of the literature has identified that this life-stage perspective is lacking. Life stories have been collected from twenty further-educated mothers of teenage children who have predominantly worked part-time since their children were born. This paper focuses on stories of mothering older children – as a part-time worker. It examines the continuing belief (often unanticipated) of the need to 'be there' for older children and the changing nature of 'being there' in different time/spaces. The shifting tension between 'being there' for older children and 'being there' for work is explored. The tension between the perceived need to 'be there' and simultaneously to 'let go' is also investigated. Stories illustrate how a close, in-tune relationship with their child is considered vital to managing this and how part-time working tends to be constructed as enabling this. The analysis has been informed by a dialogic perspective on theories of dialectics and storied selves.

Zagel, H.   *University of Edinburgh*

<u>**Determinants of Employment Trajectories During and After Single Motherhood in Great Britain and West Germany**</u>

This paper investigates factors explaining why women in Great Britain and West Germany end up having a particular type of employment trajectory during and after they experience single motherhood. Looking at single labour market statuses can only give a glimpse into the complex process in which individuals engage in economic activity. Here, the processual features of labour market involvement are emphasised and single motherhood is understood as a biographical event, which can act as a potential juncture for women's employment trajectory. The paper adds to existing research in the field of single motherhood and labour market participation by considering that employment trajectories following from single motherhood are parts of processes embedded in broader logics of life courses. Longitudinal survey data from the British Household Panel Survey (1991-2008) and the German Socio-Economic Panel (1991-2008) are used for the analysis of family characteristics and individual skill and occupational profiles as determinants of having a full-time employment trajectory during and after single motherhood. The results of sequence analysis and multinomial regression suggest that having a full-time employment trajectory during and after single motherhood is equally likely for British and West German women and

is not less likely for women experiencing single motherhood at a young age compared to later experiences. In line with other research on work-family reconciliation and social stratification, having school-age children and working in a professional occupation facilitates full-time employment trajectories.

Holliday, R., Bell, D., Hunter, E., Cheung, O.,   *University of Leeds*
Cho, J-H., Jones, M., Probyn, E.,Sanchez Taylor, J.

Dis-Orienting Cosmetic Surgery Tourism

This paper draws on a large-scale ESRC funded project to empirically explore the much cited orientalist and colonialist dynamics of cosmetic surgery tourism from the point of view of patients, agents and surgeons. We investigate this in relation to the different surgical cultures of Europe, Australia and East Asia in terms of both types of surgeries sought and offered, and the place images constructed by different actors. Drawing on interviews with Australian, British and Chinese patients and with agents and surgeons working in Thailand, Malaysia, Korea, Tunisia, Sothern and Eastern Europe, we demonstrate the ways in which constructions of place are replicated or challenged by the physical movement of patients across national borders. In particular we explore the ways in which cosmetic surgery tourist agents play a key role in negotiating and translating between competing constructions of place. We argue, against much of the literature, that orientalist/ postcolonialist critiques rely on partial accounts of cosmetic surgery tourism, and fail to consider changed global political and economic realities, as well as ‚regional tourism‘ and expatriate communities.

Lewis, L. M.   *University of Birmingham*

'You Become a Person Again': Situated Resilience Through Mental Health Adult Community Learning

This study explored whether and how targeted mental health adult community learning (ACL) impacts upon the mental health of those who take part and the processes through which this takes place. It involved focus groups with adults attending this ACL provision, much of which is delivered in partnership with mental health agencies, and tele-discussions with practitioners (tutors and tutor organisers). Drawing on Amartya Sen's Capabilities Approach, 'mental health' was understood in terms of what you are able to do, be and achieve and how you feel.

The research evidenced a range of ways in which the ACL was impacting beneficially upon the adults' mental health. These effects clustered around 3 main, inter-related themes: providing recognition; generating resources (capitals); and enhancing agency freedom. These interactive processes involved the collective development of capabilities (opportunities and choices arising from environmental conditions) and capitals across social, political and cultural dimensions. Together these processes were theorised as generating 'situated resilience' – resilience existing in and through social relationships and engagements - in the context of life adversity and challenges for many participants.

Ways in which the ACL was potentially diminishing or inhibiting freedom were identified in terms of the targeted provision working to perpetuate stigmatized 'mental illness' identities (albeit while also enabling participants to challenge these), and in terms of the nature of targeted mental health ACL provision and the social capital it generates risking inhibiting progression to other, mainstream educational opportunities, particularly for women.

The research briefing is available at: www.wea.org.uk/resources/research

Spiegelhalter, K.   *University of Sussex*

Creative Interventions and Innovation in Mental Health: Experiences of Mindfulness in Sussex

Mindfulness is a packaged intervention with current popularity, was recommended by NICE in their guidelines in 2004, and has been specifically adapted for psychosis. Sussex Partnership Trust (SPT) recently started an RCT; Mindfulness-based therapy groups for distressing voices (M4V). My research is on the interaction between mindfulness as an innovative therapy, a marginalised group of people who experience psychosis, and the currently popular behavioural economics ('nudge') agenda. Nudge is being promoted on the basis of its cost-effectiveness, ideology, and widening evidence base. These forms of interventions are what has been termed 'choice architecture' by its advocates, describing the way that decisions and behaviour are influenced by how the choices are presented or designed.

Much of the costs of mental health problems is at the acute end, and could potentially be saved by further investment in preventative treatment. It has been argued too that mindfulness therapies should be available on the NHS by right. My research is on the interaction between mindfulness as an innovative therapy, a marginalised group of people who experience psychosis, and the currently popular behavioural economics (nudge) agenda, identifying applicable behavioural interventions ('nudges') in order to increase take-up rates, evaluative mechanisms and follow-up support, based on patients' perspectives.

This study hopes to identify wider benefits and policy recommendations contributing to the evidence base for cost-effective interventions in therapy for psychosis, and increase in levels of mindfulness and well-being. The methodology used is triangulated qualitative research methods: combining participant-observation, semi-structured interviews, focus groups and textual analysis.

Wright, K.   *University of Melbourne*

The Promotion of Mental Health and Wellbeing in Schools: Reflections on the Rise of 'Therapeutic Education'

Improving youth mental health and wellbeing has become a key educational priority. The sense of urgency that characterises education policy internationally is underscored by a large body of research indicating an increasing prevalence among young people of both serious mental health disorders and more diffuse forms of psychological distress. This has resulted in a marked increase in psychological interventions in educational settings across the globe. However, against the backdrop of alarm about how young people are faring and calls for an even greater emphasis on mental health promotion in schools, a strand of social analysis forcefully argues for a more critical assessment of the apparent mental health crisis facing young people today. Analyses of therapy culture and its purported detrimental effects – in short, that it reflects a diminished view of the self and human potential – have been drawn upon to make sense of current educational directions. This work raises important questions about the role of formal schooling, the personal dispositions it seeks to foster, and the pervasiveness of a psychological worldview in education. Yet, theorization of ‚therapeutic education', I argue, reflects the same limitations as analyses of therapy culture more broadly. By moving beyond conceptualisations of an impoverished and vulnerable human subject, this paper argues for a re-thinking of therapeutic culture, one that acknowledges its complex and contradictory dimensions and, importantly, its mixed effects – both for young people in schools and also for society more broadly.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES AND BEYOND

In recent years archival research in the social sciences is emerging as a vibrant site of qualitative research, but despite a relatively small body of literature that has been slowly amassing around it (see Stanley 2011, Valles et al 2011), it still remains a relatively underdeveloped field. In this panel we look into questions of archival sensibility in current sociological inquiries. We are particularly interested in exploring a range of methodological approaches, epistemological standpoints and concerns, as well as theoretical questions and issues. The panel draws on our research in a range of archives around the world and over a number of years, as well as involvement in creating archives. What the contributors to the panel highlight is the importance of the worldly character of archival practices in the construction of knowledge in the field of sociology and beyond. Not least as it is not only sociologists who are engaging with the archive, there is a growth in community archiving which bears examination as a contemporary social practice, as well as a growth in participatory research with community archives. The archive thus emerges as a site of lively engagement for sociologists and publics. What the panel further suggests is that there is a need for more work to be done in this area so that our archival practices can be further theorised, problematised and challenged.

Tamboukou, M.   *University of East London*

Archival Rhythms: Sensing and Transcending the Spatio-Temporal Continuum

In this paper I draw on my recent research in the Archives and Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library (NYPL), working with documents of women trade unionists in the garment industry in the first half of the twentieth century and more particularly with the papers of Rose Pesotta and Fania Cohn, two of the very few women vice-presidents in the history of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU). In doing this, I explore spatio-temporal rhythms that have had a significant impact in the methodological and theoretical orientations of the research. Lefebvre's approach of 'rythmanalysis' (2004) has clearly been influential in my work. In this paper however, I go further back than Lefebvre, looking into Whitehead's notion of the 'spatio-temporal continuum', framing his influential suggestion of moving from the static notion of ‚scientific materialism' to organic approaches in both scientific and social inquiries (1967). Here I am particularly interested in exploring how Whitehead's 'vibratory existence' can make connections with archival rythmanalysis.

Stanley, L.   *University of Edinburgh*

Archigraphics: The Politics, Ethics and Theoretics of Feminist Historiography

Every word, every insertion, every deletion, of my title is meant; every word, insertion, deletion, matters because concerning the complex dynamics and character of archigraphics in feminist scholarship. As the doubts, assertions, revisions and reassertions in the title indicate, my discussion of such matters will be both general and theoretical and also specific and substantive.

Salter, A.   *University of Edinburgh / University of Cambridge*

Producing the Olive Schreiner Letters Online: Archival Sensitivity in Practice?

This presentation will strive to do three broad things. Firstly, it will outline the key components of what it was to practice 'archival sensitivity' in the Schreiner case. In particular, it will comment on a set of practices in the research process which have shaped and continue to shape the production of the Olive Schreiner Letters Online (Stanley, Salter and Dampier, in press). Secondly, the presentation will tease out the shared concerns and differences between the Schreiner Project modus operandi and that proposed by Valles (2011) which focuses on 'research quality, research economy and the conception of social research as patrimony' as its key features. At the heart of the practices and procedures involved in producing the Olive Schreiner Letters Online, a website which hosts, among other things, fully-searchable transcriptions of the c4800 extant manuscript letters written by feminist writer and social theorist Olive Schreiner (1855–1920), a rather particular kind of ‚archival sensitivity' persists. Finally, drawing on further insights from wider literature, this presentation concludes by pulling together key methodological and ethical points learnt from this comparison.

Moore, N., Batsleer, J., Lee, A.   *University of Manchester*

Creating Participatory Intergenerational Feminist Herstories: Feminist Webs – The Archive, the Tour, the Zine

It is not only sociologists who are turning to the archive. While there has been research focused on the popular growth in interest in genealogy and the use of local histories archives in creating family histories, less attention has been paid to the growth in community history-making and the generation of community archives in the UK. This paper provides both an account of some of the work of Feminist Webs (http://www.feministwebs.com), in which all the authors are actively involved, focusing on the role of history-making and archiving. Feminist Webs is a vibrant, entangled transgenerational network of young women and young(er) and old(er) youth work practitioners, academics, artists and activists which emerged in the North West of England approximately five years ago. Feminist Webs emerges out of a youth work context and survives, and thrives, in the overlapping sites of youth work, academia, activism and community settings. Over the past five years Feminist Webs has engaged in a diverse range of projects, growing and changing all the time. The paper focuses in particular on providing an account of participatory oral herstory work, where young women were trained in oral history skills and recorded, transcribed, oral history interviews with older feminist youth workers. These oral histories have been archived online and a material archive of feminist youth work in the NW has also been created. The archive was subsequently taken on tour to youth groups around Manchester and the NW, where the materials were (re)used to create a zine.

Hetherington, D.   *University of Edinburgh*

In and Out of the Schreiner Network: Engaging with What is Present and Absent in Some Archived Collections of Letters

There are interesting and exciting research possibilities from returning to the archive to study aspects of social life, to add to, challenge and often overturn other research perspectives. There is, however, still a strong resistance to working with archival collections in sociological research and this may be because of the scarcity in literature dealing with the many methodological issues which need to be faced.

For my doctoral research on women's literary networks in late-Victorian London I have worked across many archived collections of letters and other documents. This was with a view to understanding the nature of the connections between a small group of women writers including Olive Schreiner, Amy Levy and Eleanor Marx. I was also interested to explore new interpretations of the texts the women produced in the context of the emerging socialist and feminist landscape during the 1880s in the city of London.

Initial research led to many suitable collections in various archives both in and out of the UK. However, close re-reading also made me aware of the many letters that had been lost, destroyed or had not made it into the collections for other reasons. All archival collections have such absences and these leave the researcher with what Steedman (2001 p. 45) describes as 'stories caught half way through; [in] the middle of things; discontinuities.' In this paper I discuss some possible ways forward, which I have found useful, in terms of thinking about, dealing with and including such absences productively in final research outcomes.

Riga, L., Kennedy, J.   *University of Edinburgh*

An 'Idea' in the Archive: A Retrospective Longitudinal History of 'Democracy Promotion' at the US Department of State

This paper explores how a retrospective longitudinal approach to archival data might be imaginatively used to examine the life course—that is, the emergence and evolution—of an idea within a single institutional setting. We reflect on the possibility that the original emergence and subsequent development of an influential idea or concept might be closely linked to the institutional context which produced it, and more importantly, that this can be methodologically conceptualized as a longitudinal problem requiring archival, qualitative data. More concretely, we retrieve the influential idea of 'democracy promotion' as it first arose in the 1910s within the United States' Department of State and then as it gradually slipped out of its original instantiation to become a core institutional function of the State Department over the course of the 20th century. In addition to autobiographies and personal papers/correspondence of key individuals, therefore, we draw on archival materials from multiple collections across five government and university archives, and in particular on US Department of State organizational documents and Freedom of Information Act declassified materials from the 1990s. So using a mixture of personal papers and organizational records, we trace the life course of an idea over a seventy-year period, drawing together diverse streams of archival qualitative data to tell a particular story of the workings of one of the most consequential ideas to emerge from one of the most powerful institutions of the 20th century.

THE UNHAPPY DIVORCE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS AND US SOCIOLOGY

This panel on 'The Unhappy Divorce of Psychoanalysis and US Sociology' argues that psychoanalysis and sociology, which were investigated together not only through the European Frankfurt School but by Talcott Parsons in the United States during the 1940s, are now largely considered in isolation. Moreover, in US sociology, psychoanalytic perspectives have come to be marginalized although the panelists argue that this has limited the richness of social scientific analyses. In one paper, then, Lynn Chancer investigates the reasons for the marginalization of psychoanalysis within American sociology even though unconscious motivations at a collective level are clearly present in the arguments of major sociological theorists. Yet, as other papers show, researchers in the US are developing combined sociological and psychoanalytic perspectives nonetheless. Thus, in her paper, Gilda Zwerman draws on her research about a person imprisoned for 1960s social movement activism to examine unconscious processes, and counter-transferential connections, that hold between interviewers and their subjects' Arlene Stein uses both sociology and psychoanalysis to explore how 'post-traumatic' generations cope with collective traumas endured by their parents. Last, John Andrews brings a psychosocial lens to probing the concept of 'foreclosure' as it can be used to illuminate rage in a Freudian sense and as a social reaction to the recent mortgage and housing crisis in the US.

Chancer, L.   *Hunter College*

Marginalization, Psychoanalysis and American Sociology

This paper argues that over the last fifty years, and specifically since the heyday of Talcott Parsons in US sociology during the 1940s and 1950s, psychoanalysis has become marginalized within American sociology and that this relatively stigmatized theoretical status is both odd and detrimental to this social scientific discipline.

The marginalization is "odd" because, as the paper contends in its first third, both classical and contemporary theory rely on the notion of a 'social' unconscious: yet sociology appears to be unconscious of its own very use of unconsciousness. Thus for example, and as shown in greater detail, Durkheim's classical analysis of crime assumes 'functions' that are hard to prove by empirical data: indeed, without positing a social or sociological unconscious, Durkheim's ideas in "The Normal and the Pathological" make little sense. Analogously, both Weber, Marx and Durkheim can be shown – in ways the paper suggests – to have depended for some of their major arguments on the idea of social unconsciousness.

Why, then, marginalization? In the second third of the paper, three factors are adduced for the ongoing and rather peculiar tendency to eschew rather than incorporate some of Freud's main ideas. One factor has to do with a positivist bias toward visibility (rather than its opposite); a second has to do with sociology's inclination to start from without (rather than investigating from within, and then moving outward); and a third factor has to do with the supposed incommensurability of sociology and psychology in methodological terms.

Yet, as the last part of the paper shows, varied sociologists and psychologists in the US and Britain are trying to merge the two both theoretically and methodologically. I provide several examples of work already being done (such as that of Hollway and Jefferson, Jefferson and Gadd, and Zwerman) as well as examples of interesting work in process using the idea of social defense mechanisms. Last but not least, the paper tries to show that without openness to psychological and psychoanalytic concepts like anxiety and defense mechanisms, sociology risks finding itself unable to explain central social problems like racism, gender bias and class inequalities.

Zwerman, G.   *State University of New York, Old Westbury*

'Personae'

Until the 1970s, psychoanalytic theory was central to explaining political action that occurred outside mainstream institutions. Informed by functionalist assumptions of social structure that warned of the dangers of rapid and radical social change, sociologists viewed protest as a symptom of social strain and relied on psychoanalytically-based concepts of disorders to define the ~~types~~" of personalities who were drawn to this deviant activity. To a new generation of sociologists training in the academy in the late 1960s however, the dynamics of the many popular and highly transformative social movements of that period seemed poorly explained by models that pathologized protest and reduced social movements to the damaged psychology of the individuals who joined them. The principal new theoretical perspectives that developed - specifically resource mobilization and political process theories -- shifted the research focus away from the investigation of the emotional lives of individual participants to analysis of the rational, structural and strategic aspects of protest. In the process, the subjective dimensions of social movement participation were suppressed.

In 1985 I began to conduct a series interviews with a sixties era radical serving a life sentence in prison. Over three decades, the project evolved into a four-nation, longitudinal study of clandestine organizations, political violence and the New Left cycle of protest. Consistent with the political process model, the study focuses on the structural dynamics cycle and specifically contention that developed between the activists and the state as strategies for change turned to violence. But the study did not begin with an interest in political process, violence or the state – it began with a fantasy about one person.

This essay tells the story of how the connection between myself and the initial subject was forged and sustained, even as the study expanded and disciplinary pressures to ―fit‖ the research into the dominant rationalist and structural frame prevailed.

Cavalletto, G., Silver, C.   *University of New York*

The Rise and Fall of Psychoanalysis in American Sociology

Throughout the period, the review sections of the journals remained far more open to a wide range of psychoanalytic approaches than the article sections. An argument is presented that links the emerging opposition to psychoanalysis evidenced in the article sections as the 1950s progressed with the increasing adherence of leading sociological departments to strict scientific standards of methodological positivism. An examination of two additional aspects of the sociological record reinforces this mixed picture, finding that a decline occurred in the 1950s in the number of presentations that dealt openly with psychoanalytic ideas at the annual meetings of the American Sociology Society and that the period's most prominent exponent of psycho-social integration -- Talcott Parsons -- increasingly chose non-sociological forums for the presentation of his works dealing with psychoanalysis.

Stein, A.   *Rutgers University*

Atrocity's Children: Toward a Psychocultural Understanding of Post-Traumatic Generations

My paper proposes a socio-psychoanalytic theory of intergenerational transmission of collective trauma, drawing upon the narratives of adult children of survivors of grievous loss. While Jewish descendants of Holocaust survivors are the substantive focus of the paper, I will situate their narratives in an emergent "second generation" discourse, drawing from narratives of Korean "comfort women," Armenian genocide survivors, Sikh survivors of Indian pogroms, and other "post-traumatic" groups, primarily in the US. The psychoanalytic literature and sociological literature provide somewhat divergent perspectives on the impact of parental trauma on the next generation. Psychoanalytic approaches tend to focus on the effects of familial silences on the "second generation," such as blurred self-other boundaries, and melancholic affective states. Sociological approaches, largely cognitive in focus, emphasize collective memory work to come to terms with familial legacies of trauma. I suggest that psychoanalytic theories, while capturing the "haunting" of post-traumatic generations, understate the collective aspects of such experiences. Conversely, sociological approaches articulate the ways narrative frames are cultural constructed, but fail to adequately theorize the subjective experiences of post-traumatic generations.

In this paper, I develop a socio-psychoanalytic framework that bridges these two theoretical traditions. This framework is both developmental and cognitive, showing how the haunting of post-traumatic generations frequently gives way, in middle age, to self-reflection and memory work as individuals coax parents to narrate their traumatic pasts, or undertake their own acts of memory work. Such acts are not a "natural" or inevitable development, however. They require the existence of "memory milieus" in which such narratives are culturally accessible. Using the example of the Holocaust "second generation," I show how the movement of this cohort into adulthood led to an unprecedented outpouring of efforts to excavate familial legacies of loss. Such efforts drew upon therapeutic and feminist narratives which de-stigmatized victimhood in American culture. Other second generation victim groups (Armenian, Korean, Sikh, to name but three) followed suit, utilizing the templates established by children of Holocaust survivors to come to terms with legacies of loss.

Andrews, J.   *Hunter College*

Foreclosures from Freud to Fannie Mae

This chapter analyzes a strange phenomenon associated with the recent home foreclosure crisis: In instances of apparent rage, foreclosed homeowners have destroyed their houses – from ripping out moldings and appliances to smearing feces on the walls and carpet. Drawing on the psychoanalytic concept of foreclosure, I argue that such rage stems from the foreclosed desire for homeownership. Yet, I also argue that rage must be viewed as a generalized cultural condition brought on by the rupture between boundaries of inside and outside, of private and public, of financial and material. Indeed the 2008 foreclosure crisis has inaugurated a kind of quasi-subjectivity, one in which individual lives, health, feelings, credit scores, wealth or poverty entwine into a biopolitical matrix.

Rather than view this as an aberration unique to the 2008 crisis, I argue that homeowner rage belies a longer history in which individuals' inner lives have become entangled into national economic imaginations. In particular, I

show how mass homeownership and therapeutic culture are mutually implicated as a key regulatory mechanism within Fordist strategies of accumulation and governance in the post war period. More recently in the 2000s, the proliferation of subprime mortgage loans – and the financial crisis born from it – has erupted into rage that takes numerous forms: not just the destruction of foreclosed homes but also the bizarre racism of the Tea Party; the so-called "random" violence in Aurora, CO or Oak Park, WI; or the non-human rage dramatized in the novel House of Leaves. Thus, foreclosure rage points to how discrete notions of selfhood have always-already been configured in complex social relationships that are today financialized and de-individuated. In closing, I argue that rage presents the possibility for politics as evident in social movements like Occupy that have turned to foreclosure as a site for protest.

AGEING, BODY AND SOCIETY SUB STREAM

Elliott, J.   *Institute of Education*

Imagining Life at 60: Gender, Social Class and Expectations about the Third Age Among the 1958 British Birth Cohort

The concept of the third age (Laslett 1989) is now well-established. It is widely understood as a time of life when individuals are relatively free from responsibilities and have new opportunities for self-actualization and enhanced well-being. This paper will use qualitative data from the 1958 British Birth cohort to investigate individuals' expectations about their life at age 60. Specifically, I will adopt a mixed methods approach to the analysis of responses to an open ended question that asked members of the 1958 British Birth Cohort (when surveyed at age 50), to 'Imagine you are 60...'. Over 7,000 cohort members gave a brief written response to this open-ended question. The paper will provide a detailed description of the ways in which cohort members wrote about their future lives, what key themes emerged and which vocabulary and phrases they used. The large and representative sample allows for examination of the heterogeneity of individuals' expectations about the 'third age'. A particular focus of the paper will be on the connections between individuals' gender, social class positions and resources at age 50 and their imagined future lives. This paper therefore uses data from the 1958 cohort both to explore the 'rhetoric' of the third age and to examine how structural positions at 50 are linked to individuals' hopes and aspirations about their lives in the third age.

O'Reilly, K., Botterill, K.   *Loughborough University*

Cross-cultural Approaches to Successful Ageing: How Lifestyle Migrants in East Asia Think About, Plan and Organise their (Future) Care

Lifestyle migrants are relatively affluent people whose main purpose of moving is to enhance their quality of life, usually in the short term. Lifestyle migrants have been settling in increasing numbers in some surprising places, including (for example) Mexico, Panama, Thailand, Malaysia, Mauritius, and Egypt. Our project has been looking at Western lifestyle migrants in Malaysia and Thailand, using a practice/structuration theory framework. The work is mainly qualitative and ongoing, and here we present some early findings. Many lifestyle migrants are retired, semi-retired, or early retired and are approaching older age with some trepidation. This paper will consider some of the diverse ways in which they are thinking about, planning, and organising the care they will need in the future. There are some surprisingly creative suggestions and solutions, related to structures of care/ health/ welfare both at home and in new local, often unfamiliar contexts. Some talk of using 'maids' or bought-in help with a combination of easy acceptance and cultural guilt. Some have married younger (local) women and are very positive and sensitive about the shared burden of care they have negotiated as a couple. Some have been encouraged to migrate by their families because of the perceived benefits in older age. In each of these cases, the meeting of different cultures creates surprises and creativity, but also raises complex issues around individualism, exploitation and global inequalities.

Amini, E., Cresswell, M.   *Durham University*

Agency & Sexuality in Iranian Menopausal Women

Old age is a common phenomenon in all societies. The number of people becoming old is increasing. Although the menopause is considered as a sign of being old for women, most of the women who become menopausal are younger than 60. Another issue that merits consideration is that sexuality and sexual desire are accounted as an endowment for young and male people to enjoy, so elderly women are simply excluded from this list. Presenting this standpoint, this paper considers the sexuality of menopausal women in a sociocultural context, which has been effected by hegemonic masculinity. The research reported here considers the inter-relation of body, culture, and social structure as reflexive action rather than determined action which is singly formed by nature or structure. This research has been done in the context of a broader debate which explores the agency of Iranian menopausal women.

In this qualitative research, samples have been chosen from Iranian menopausal women and rich data elicited through the use of focus groups and individual interviews.On the basis of this research, the process of hegemonic masculinity was found to be the pivotal factor influencing the lives of Iranian menopausal women. These women believe that expressing sexual desire puts them in an inferior position. So, they deliberately ignore their desires in sexual relationships. Moreover, the relationship between body shape and sexual activity can clearly be seen. Thus, it can be concluded that hegemonic masculinity defines the sexuality of Iranian menopausal women.

Meersohn Schmidt, C., Yang, K. *Durham University*

Social Imaginaries of Older Age: Newspapers, Laws and Older People in Chile

In a world where views of ageing are multiple, tensions arise over definitions for the accepted tenets of older age. Diverse social domains such as media and government policies will use their resources to persuade their respective audience about the validity of their views about what older age is; what are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks associated to this demographic phenomenon. Different social imaginaries emerge from this contentious process, and those that prevail become the evidence and widely accepted 'truth' about older age and consequently will influence the representations, aesthetics, attitudes and policies oriented toward older people. In this study we employ the social imaginaries constructionist methodology that allows observing not only descriptions about older people but also how multiple identities produce the lens through which they look at ageing. We describe how social imaginaries of older people are constructed in two online newspapers-La Tercera; El Mostrador-during January 2011- September 2012, nine laws made toward older people, the transcriptions of parliamentary debates that precede them and fifteen focus groups of older people conducted during 2009, taking Chile as the focus of empirical investigations. Specific methods include content analysis, cluster analysis of words and inductive qualitative analysis. On the one hand, we will not be surprised at the presence of common topics, on the other hand we expect to find tensions between older people as ageing identities politics emphasizing the structural challenges of an ageing population and the media will focus on the contingency and uniqueness over shared experiences.

PEER REVIEWING: TIPS AND PITFALLS

The peer review process lies at the heart of academic activity – playing a key role in the allocation and evaluation of research grants and the dissemination of research findings. Learning how to review is therefore an important element of becoming an academic. In this session we explore the process of peer reviewing articles submitted for publication in journals.

SOCIOLOGY OF RIGHTS

Sigona, N.   *University of Oxford*

Negotiating Competing Regimes of Rights: Delivering Public Services to Undocumented Migrant Children

Drawing on in-depth interviews with service providers and support groups working with undocumented migrant children in the UK, this paper examines the ways practitioners working with children without legal immigration status define their role vis-à-vis this group and negotiate the tension between the duty and commitment to protect children and children's rights enshrined primarily in the UN Convention for the Right of the Child, on the one hand, and the that to comply with immigration legislation, on the other hand.

Overall this paper aims to contribute to current debates in sociology on the significance of human rights in contemporary Western society in the context of what Benhabib defines a 'crisis of territoriality' of the Westphalian nation state. It argues that the treatment of undocumented migrant children offers an under researched and analytically insightful vantage point from which to observe the process of internal differentiation, segmentation and layering of political membership in these societies and how this relates to definitions of social worth and status.

Political membership is the social product of the interplay of immigration rules and regulations, rights and entitlements based on personhood and de facto or de jure residency, and access to public services indicating the capacity of concretely benefitting from formal entitlements. This latter aspect is the main focus of this paper that will show how front line practitioners exercise significant agency in shaping the possibility of access to public services of undocumented non-citizen children and, as a result, their possibilities of inclusion in society.

Hammond, K.   *University of Glasgow*

Palestine and the Right to have Rights

Hannah Arendt laid out the conditions under which a people have a right to have rights. Without these political conditions, she argued rights were empty. Arendt's work became particularly important with the setting up of the UN and former colonies achieving their autonomy. Sociological scholarship on rights then disappeared for a few years and reappeared with the sociology of Brian Turner. This paper looks at the work of Turner and some work done since and argues for more sociological scholarship on Palestinian rights. Work like that of Tobias Kelly done in Palestine after the Oslo Peace Process reaffirmed Arendt's position. More importantly however, Kelly showed how tensions between rights claims and the reality on the ground have led to a new politics that attempts to naturalise inequalities and further consolidate the Zionist opposition to Palestinian rights. The result has been that the Palestinians have even less of a right to have rights than ever before. With the Oslo Accords the Israeli military command structure maintains its grip on who has rights and who does not. Again the argument is that after the intervention by Turner a sociology of human rights cannot stand by and miss the injustice of the whole situation. Some things within sociology perhaps need to be discussed ...

Redhead, R.   *Kingston University*

Our Home and Native Land: Competing Narratives of Sovereignty

This paper explores the normative elements of Canadian sovereignty through an empirical study of the practices of aboriginal rights in Canada. It looks at how 'Indian' is historically constructed through legislative processes of unmaking aboriginals. This unmaking is traced through a particular visual moment of aboriginal political protest, the standoff at Oka, Quebec in 1990, to help understand the mutual exclusivity between the narratives of Canadian sovereignty and Mohawk sovereignty. The media images shown during the standoff at Oka became iconic of aboriginal rights in Canada and as such are an effective empirical tool to assess the current difficulties aboriginals face in exercising and claiming their human rights. This paper argues that practices of Canadian state sovereignty are tied to denying aboriginal rights in Canada.

Sa'di, A.   *Ben-Gurion University of the Negev*

Social Protest under a State of Exception

The "state of exception" is characterized by the suspension of the normative law and the rendering of considerable authority to army officers or bureaucrats. This, however, doesn't imply that such conditions are devoid of laws and regulations. Rather under the state of exception laws and regulations have other functions than the normative laws; they are viewed as a means of domination. Moreover, the laws and regulations under the state of exception are

not universally applied. Thus, while the state of exception is characterized by the rule by law, normal governance embodies the rule of law.   Sociological research point to the unlikely eruption of protest activities under authoritarian rule, such as in states of exception. This was explained by the deterrence of ordinary people from engaging in protest as the state is likely to react by suppression. Moreover, it would be pointless for them to take part in a protest that is not likely to bring about improvement in their condition.

However, an in-depth research on the Arab citizens of Israel during the period 1948-1966 when their majority lived under a military rule shows that various protest activities including violent ones occurred. These findings bring to question the above-mentioned explanations regarding the quiescence of the citizens under authoritarian regimes. In my presentation I shall discuss, on the bases of this data, a variety of circumstances in which ordinary citizens are likely to participate in social protest under authoritarian rule. Moreover, I shall probe the question of rationality, particularly that the bulk of existing research on social contestation presents protest as a rational behavior.

Ozieranski, P., King, L.   *University of Leicester*

The Science and Politics of Niche-buster Drug Reimbursement in Poland

Personalised 'niche-buster' therapies for narrowly defined groups of patients are an increasingly prominent business model pursued by the multinational pharmaceutical industry. We investigate the effectiveness and mechanisms of this strategy in accessing drug reimbursement in Poland, the largest pharmaceutical market in Central and Eastern Europe. We test competing hypotheses generated from state autonomy, neoliberal corporate bias and clique theory of the postcommunist state, using data from a purposive sample of 109 in-depth semi-structured interviews and a range of documentary sources. We show, first, that there was rapid growth in budgetary spending on expensive 'niche-buster' medicines. Second, scientific evidence was often challenged by political considerations when decisions on the reimbursement of niche-buster therapies were taken. Third, to achieve favourable policy outcomes drug companies employed two prevalent methods of lobbying: informal persuasion of key members of local cliques, and endorsements expressed by patient organizations acting as the industry's 'assimilated allies'. Third, medical experts involved in drug evaluation were likely to adopt a sympathetic approach towards the industry as they relied on these firms for their professional success. Finally, there was a strong pattern of one-way social mobility from the state to the pharmaceutical sector, with deleterious consequences for state capacity. Overall, the data supported a combination of neoliberal corporate bias and clique theory: collaboration with domestically based cliques enabled multinational drug companies to secure their key interest in reimbursing niche-buster drugs.

Pavone, V.   *Institute of Public Goods and Policies*

Title C: The Reproductive Bioeconomy and the Co-production of Markets: A Conceptual Framework

Supported by a strong interaction between pre-implantation genetic testing and in-vitro fertilization, reproductive medicine is emerging as a rapidly growing tissue bioeconomy, where the regenerative capability of human gametes is a source of biovalue. To date, few studies have directed their analytical gaze to the social, economic, legal and political articulations that characterise reproductive medicine as a bioeconomy. In the first section, this paper shows how the reproductive bioeconomy is actually constituted by six intertwined and, partially overlapping values chains, which share enough elements to encourage a comprehensive, analytical study of them as constitutive elements of a broader reproductive bioeconomy. In the second section, drawing from a set of conceptual tools inspired by the co-production approach, the paper elaborates a conceptual framework to explore how a set of different but strictly intertwined sociotechnical practices associated with both reproductive and regenerative medicine actually emerge and get organized into an economy. As a result, it becomes possible not only to study the reproductive bioeconomy as a complex, multifaceted and multilayered socioeconomic phenomenon, but also to analyse the related markets not so much as economic spaces where self-interested rational actors engage in economic transactions but as co-produced institutions playing a constitutive role in the co-construction of science and social order.

Lee, W.   *Department of Sociology, Lancaster University*

Promissory Economies of Biobanks: The Case of the Taiwan Biobank

The anthropologist Mike Fortun (2008) emphasizes that ‑promising is an ineradicable feature of genomics", and a set of future-oriented terms, imaginaries, expectations, promises, and visions (hypes), has been used to explore claims made about developments within the field of genomics. This perspective affords a way to understand the significant financial investment in biobanks and the ways in which the legitimacy of this investment has been sought with reference to visions of economic growth, the knowledge economy and ‑a healthy society". While one of visions underpinning the development of biobanks is that of personalised medicine, calls for public participation often also invoke ideas of ‑common" and —public" good.

STS work has shown how expectations and imaginaries are materialised differently in different settings, through not only scientific or technological practices but also political and cultural practises (Jasanoff and Kim 2009). Drawing on these conceptual insights, this paper engages with the case of a controversial development in Taiwan to establish a national biobank. Using documentary materials and empirical evidence from interviews with key actors involved in the biobank, I analyse the Taiwan Biobank in terms of its particular ‑promissory economy" that emphasises certain expectations about its benefits to Taiwanese society and economy.

Rationalising the Regulatory Void: The Rationale for and Consequences of an Absence of Policy for Stem Cell Research

Stem cell research is heavily regulated in many jurisdictions. In this presentation I explore the implications for research, political debate and public education when stem cell research is unregulated. As Steven Lukes (2005) suggests, power can be at its most effective in such a vacuum – when a political issue is absent from the realm of public debate. According to Crenson (1971) these blind spots of inaction and neglect are not random but politically motivated occurrences.

A legal vacuum currently exists in Ireland in this area; there is no legislation or national policy allowing or prohibiting the procurement or use of human embryonic stem cells (hESC). The main funding bodies for biomedical research in this country, Science Foundation Ireland and the Health Research Board, have stated (2010) that they will not consider grant applications from projects involving hESC in the absence of a legislative framework. The development of a regulatory framework would appear to be vital to guide researchers in fostering a positive environment for biotechnology and this paper addresses some explanations for the lack of political motivation in developing regulation.

Drawing on interviews with key stakeholders and experts, my findings suggest that Ireland's religious past continues to shape the decisions actors take or avoid taking, outweighing the perceived benefits of having good regulation in place. The controversy attached to the area deters politicians and civil servants from addressing the ethical issues involved, halts hESC research from occurring in Ireland and leaves the public unengaged and uninformed.

RACE AND ETHNICITY SUB-STREAM: MIGRATION AND MINORITY COMMUNITIES 2

Akdemir, A.   *University of Essex*

Transnational Practices and Identity Construction of Alevis in Europe: The Case of the UK

This research aims to grasp the identity construction process of the Alevi community in the UK by focusing on their transnational practices and electronic media consumption. The non-recognition of Alevis in Turkey as a separate entity from Sunni Muslims and their political demands are concerns shared, not only by Alevis in Turkey, but also by Alevi immigrants in Europe. Both internal migration and immigration to European countries are very central for Alevis and this mobilisation gives them the opportunity of using transnational attachments for their recognition in the sender country. In addition electronic media plays a key role in bringing Alevis together and giving them a voice which is under or misrepresented in the Turkish mass media. The interactions of Alevis, such as various social, cultural, and political practices, that cross nation state's borders will be examined, with a particular focus on their influence on identity construction. The analysis will be based on my ethnographic study in Istanbul and London.

Huynh, J.   *Princeton University*

Re-imagining Home: Somali Nationalism & Representation in the Diaspora

This research project seeks to understand first generation and immigrant children's conceptualizations of Somalia, rather than analyzing political institutions and governmental bodies. It discusses how people experience the collapse of their nation after they have left their homeland and how these ideas are transmitted to youth who may or may not have firsthand knowledge. How will young Somalis envision their ethnic homeland? This study analyzes 129 drawings completed by first generation and refugee Somalis between the ages of nine and 17 in Bristol, England. Surprisingly, instead of an overly negative tone of the past of Somalia, which one would assume with the chaos that infiltrates the news media about the lawlessness and civil disorder in Somalia, an idealized vision exists. These images take the form of pristine landscapes, naturalistic pictures with animals such as tigers and camels, along with a strong emphasis on the moral community and Islam. Through the drawings, a unified 'imagined moral community' appears to be redeemed in Somalia and the diaspora (Malkkai, 1995). However, even though it appears that a new unified Somalia exists pictorially, diasporic identity and remembrance also point to divisions in conceptions of the nation -- divisions in defining Somalia geographically as politically sensitive territorial domains of Somalia versus Somaliland are not agreed upon --even by these youth who unconsciously are asserting in their drawings a political message -- one that defines a territorially disputed nation.

Byrne, B.   *University of Manchester*

Making Citizens: Public Rituals, Celebrations and Contestations of Citizenship

In an increasingly mobile and transnational world, passports and citizenship rights matter more than ever. Passports and citizenship rights determine individuals' movements and work prospects. Citizenship structures the relations between individuals (between citizens and between citizens and non-citizens), as well as the relationship between individuals and state structures. But how should we view citizenship and what can citizenship ceremonies tell us about a country's sense of itself and of new citizens? Based on fieldwork primarily in Britain, but also in the US, Canada, Singapore, Australia, the Netherlands, Ireland and Italy, this paper will explore a particular moment in the often long and drawn out process of becoming (and making) citizens - that of the citizenship ceremony. It asks what is behind this creation of a public ritual of citizenship, what can it tell us about how citizenship is understood and experienced and what can it tell us about narrations of nation. What does it mean to 'welcome' new citizens to the country when the have been living in it for many years? The paper will also consider what it means to be a 'ceremonied citizen', one who has been endowed citizenship through a public ceremony? What are different ways in which people experience 'new' citizenship and how do they feel about their relationships to other citizens and the state?

CLASS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Morrin, K.   *University of Manchester*

The End of the Road? Attitudes, Aspirations and Educational Attainment in a North West Town

The study uses Bourdieu's notion of 'habitus' as a conceptual tool for understanding the 'field' of post-compulsory education, considering the objective and dispositional constraints of a working class child's educational 'choices' and experiences. 'Concurring that the 'habitus' is an internalized, objectified, institutionalized condition, the research illustrates how a number of non –traditional British students face economic, cultural, and symbolic boundaries in further and higher education. The fieldwork consists of an intergenerational sample of sixteen participants; a cohort of participants   aged 17-26 and their respective parents. Establishing the project within a single ward in a statistically disadvantaged town, allows arguments for locality, space and place to develop. Additionally, a section to address some gendered differentiation is also incorporated. Key themes arising from the research include; spatial entrapment, 'dislocation'; 'misrecognition'; lack of informed choice and even suggestions of emotional 'hysteresis'. The paper concludes that barriers in applying to higher education institutions remain through lack of 'interventionist' knowledge. Moreover, no deficit in aspiration or attaching value to educational attainment was apparent, although the uncertainty of economic stability after graduation remained a cause for concern.

Phillips, I.   *Newcastle University*

'It really meant something … I'd earnt it hadn't I?' Higher Education and the Formation of Expectations

This doctoral study explores the formation and nature of expectations of first-generation higher education students. While issues of students' access and their experiences of university have been subject to extensive research within the UK, comparatively little focused attention has been given to the expected outcomes from higher education participation. The scope of this paper concerns the interviewees' experiences while at university and draws upon in-depth interviews with current students and recent graduates. It is argued that university and higher education represent a distinctive social context within which a social process of expectation formation unfolds. Through focusing upon differing levels of analysis' (Edel 1959; Wagner 1964; Johnson 2010) the combination of institutional and classed practices, social relations and comparisons, and emotions all represent significant influences on the formation of student expectations. Student's expectations centred upon housing and domestic transitions, geographical mobility, as well as those linked to labour market entry (Roberts 2003). Furthermore, a typology of the nature of these expectations emerges, consisting of identified absolute outcomes, biographical, and social-relative comparisons; the latter two proving more predominate for those interviewees from working-class family backgrounds compared to their middle-class peers. Alongside the topic-based conclusions of the nature and formation of expectations surrounding higher education, this project aims to contribute to a middle-range theory (Merton 1968; Hedström and Bearman 2009) of expectation formation as a social process that can be applied to the analysis and explanation of a wider range of social phenomena.

Olantiti, A.

Students' Perceptions of Parental Involvement in Education

This paper examines students' perceptions of their parents' involvement in their education. Parental involvement in education has been widely researched: the literature suggesting that there are class differentials in the involvement of parents, associated with educational opportunities, aspirations and experiences of students. This contributes to the well-established association found between the socioeconomic status of the parent and the child's educational attainment.

Several studies point to differences between middle class and working class practices in relation to education, inferring that working class parents do not place as much importance on their children's education in comparison to their middle class counterparts. However, the differences pointed to by these studies do not demonstrate in any definitive or conclusive manner a lack of parental involvement' or care' by working class parents. In fact, working class parents do place emphasis' on their children's education, viewing education as a gateway to better life chances and opportunities for their children. Based on observations and 26 semi-structured interviews with A Level students in two FE Colleges on Tyneside (Newcastle is ranked the 37th most deprived local authority in the U.K.), the paper suggests that changing attitudes towards education by working class parents are a result of individual experience and personal reflexivity. Rather than hindering or discouraging educational aspiration, the narratives of

working class parents rub off' on their children, providing a work hard' ethos within education and a pursuit of happiness via education.

Gardner, M.

Habitus, Access and Success: Care-leavers and Higher Education

In Britain, the extensive literature on the association between socio-economic family background and access to, and experience of, Higher Education has been mainly framed in terms of social class. Not unreasonably this has operated on the assumption that offspring have a coherent family background which can be indexed by the occupations of their fathers and mothers. However this assumption does not hold true for children raised in care (e.g. residential homes, foster families) where there is no consistent social class background, let alone a consistent parent. Care leavers' therefore present an interesting limiting case for ideas about family background and educational outcomes. Typically, specialist studies of care leavers have presented a negative picture of low educational attainment, but the success stories' of those who do gain access to Higher Education offer a correction to this.

In semi-structured interviews 15 care leavers currently attending University discussed their problems of educational access and achievement. Their observations were then analysed using Bourdieusian concepts. Firstly, the influencing factors they identified are interpreted as sources of *capital*. It was observed that the participants appeared to absorb capital, and then recalibrate their habitus more quickly than some interpretations of Bourdieu would suggest. Secondly, I propose that the care leavers' backgrounds produce a high level of *reflexivity* which helped them to manoeuvre into and around the field of higher education. This can best be conceptualised as a particularly active form of *adaptive* habitus.

CRITICAL PEDAGOGY, AUTHOR/STUDENT AS PRODUCER, HUMANISING PEDAGOGIES

This session will encourage debate about the role that academic sociologists can play in shaping the purpose of higher education in universities today. It asks in particular how we can work critically and creatively with students, colleagues and wider publics in contexts where academic work is both a form of wage labour and a highly administered practice. Three short presentations lasting around 40 minutes in total will offer a critique of the notion that 'engagement', as the term is currently used in educational and policy arenas, is a sufficient contribution for sociologists to make. The presentations will also demonstrate how sociological values and knowledge can frame a more fully articulated intellectual project for universities, such as the 'student as producer' project, which is penetrating the teaching and intellectual life of the university of lincoln. Although not all academics and students fully subscribe to the project's philosophical foundations in critical theories of knowledge and pedagogy, these intellectual underpinnings form a context in which members of the university who become engaged in projects and practices working 'in' and 'for' the university can also be seen as working 'against' the university in its current form. They aspire to transform the objective conditions of a new social order by the actions of social subjects rather than just adapting to a new objective situation. A discussant will provide a critique of the praxis model presented. We have invited dr. Monica mclean, university of nottingham and are awaiting her response. The remaining time minutes will provide time for comment and debate.

Abbas, A., Jameson, J., Strudwick, K.   *University of Lincoln*

What Can we Transform Through Research and Pedagogy?

This paper will critically analyse two activities which are conceptualised as contributing to the 'student as producer' – 'critical pedagogy framework' at Lincoln. We will explore the degree to which they can be viewed as transformative praxis and to what extent they can be viewed as working for and against the university. The first activity engages staff and students in designing pedagogic encounters based upon qualitative research materials. The second involves students acting as producers of knowledge.

Amsler, S.S.   *University of Lincoln*

Humanising Pedagogies: Limits and Possibilities in the Institutionalised University

This paper will introduce the concept of 'humanising pedagogy', illustrate attempts to humanise pedagogy within both formal and informal higher education, and consider the limits and possibilities of these practices in the two contexts. The aim is to evoke critical discussion about justifications for being in, against and/or beyond our existing institutions for the purposes of critical education.

Neary, M.   *University of Lincoln*

Student as Producer: Critical Social Theory Becomes University Teaching and Learning Strategy

This presentation will reveal the ways in which critical social theory has been used to underpin the teaching and learning strategy at the University of Lincoln, England. The theorisation is based on Walter Benjamin's 'Author as Producer' as well as other critical and revolutionary pedagogies. The slogan for Lincoln's teaching and learning strategy is Student as Producer. The presentation will show how the strategy was achieved, the infrastructure that supports its implementation, as well as the challenges that confront Student as Producer now and in the future.

Ingram, N. *University of Bath*

Reconciling Working-class Identity and Educational Success: Developing a Habitus Typology to Account for Ways of Negotiating Conflicting Field Influences

This paper focuses on the ways in which working-class boys reconcile their identity with educational success. It presents the findings of an indepth qualitative study of successful teenage boys from one locality in Belfast. The boys attend either the local grammar or local secondary school, which are located in close proximity to one another. The paper focuses on the connections and disconnections between the influences of home/neighbourhood and of the two different schools in shaping identity. Working-class boys are often presented in homogeneous terms and this study explores the heterogeneity in ways of being a working-class boy. Using a Bourdieuian theoretical framework the paper seeks to understand the complexities of being educationally successful and working-class. The paper works with the idea that habitus forms within a multiplicity of fields and explores the ramifications of the alignment or misalignment of the differing schemes of perception that these fields promote and produce. The study shows that for some boys this involves difficulty in reconciling conflicting schemes of perception from different fields. In order to explain the processes involved in the internalization of plural schemes of perception the a four-way typology is developed that considers differences in the impact of this conflict. The four types are reconciled habitus, destabilized habitus, abandoned habitus and re-confirmed habitus. Each habitus type relates to the impact of the 'dialectical confrontation' between two fields and the ways in which the boys negotiate this.

Gregory, S. *Swinburne University of Technology*

Bourdieu and Angels of the Home: Pregnancy, Domesticity and the Reproduction of Inequitable Gendered Practices

The continued, inequitable gender division of labour in family-households in western countries is now well-documented. Gender inequality is one of the most vexed social and economic issues of contemporary life. However, on some of the more intimate dimensions of negotiating, resisting and maintaining inequality, such as those specifically relating to silences across pregnancy, motherhood and maternal employment, research showing the usefulness of Bourdieu's sociology is under-reported. In this paper I draw on data from 82 interviews with women at the life stage transition of pregnancy-motherhood-carer-worker, from Victoria, Australia. The research, conducted from 2004 to 2010, explored how employed women think about and organize their paid work, care and households after childbirth, as they become mothers, and employed mothers. This paper draws on an application of Bourdieu's 'thinking tools' - 'habitus', 'field' and 'symbolic violence' - to illustrate its findings.

Pregnancy and mothering were embodied experiences where the participant's thoughts and feelings about their place in the world, and the ways in which these were managed in accordance with social norms and expectations, shaped their social practice. The responsibility of managing household work, childcare and paid work was carried mainly by women, and gender equality in domesticity was viewed as unrealistic. This paper concludes with two key observations. First, 'habitus', 'field' and 'symbolic violence' were important in understanding how work/family decisions were made. Second, within this context of meanings, the ways in which people tie their past, present and future together open up new possibilities for change in gender inequality within the household.

Jordan, J. *University of Cambridge*

Moral Capital and Moral Space: Expanding Bourdieu's Theoretical Framework to Study the Moral Behaviour of Young Mothers

Utilizing Bourdieu's theories in my research, I've gone through several phases of conceptualization which I would like to present here. Beginning with the notion of 'moral capital' as developed by Swartz (2010), I struggled to make sense of my data on the moral lives of teenage mothers. This drew me to a reworking of my understanding of the interactions of moral behaviour, habitus and field. Redefining moral capital into a more limited sense made it a more useful concept, but left some important aspects of Swartz's concept unrooted. When attempting to relate the elements of moral agency and social feedback to my Bourdieusian theoretical framework, I soon realized that there is a need to recognize the 'moral space' within all fields, a space which structures behaviour through the comparison of 'what is' and 'what should be.' The existence of moral space emphasizes moral agency as a mechanism of social change. I suggest that strong moral agency emerges when attempts are made to purposefully restructure habitus and field. This reshaping happens both through the application of capital and in cases where scaffolding of a new field structure, often built through cross-field fertilization, creates a new moral

space.   Within this new space agents seek social validation of their actions to create new forms of capital. This highlights the collective nature of agentic behaviour and the moral nature of social change.

Cooper, L.   *Anglia Ruskin University*

'Playing the (Education) Game': Using Bourdieusian Theory to Consider Women's Access to Higher Education

Bourdieu's work is recognised as significant in interpreting the discourse of middle class reproduction and is increasingly being adapted for the use of gender related research. Issues of women's educational reproduction and transformation are considered in this qualitative research. An intergenerational analysis of middle class women's experiences of accessing higher education is explored through the mother-daughter dyad. Bourdieusian theory is used concurrently with feminist thinking to examine the change in women's access to higher education. Along with frequently used theories of capital and habitus, I examine the tactics mothers adopt to enhance their daughters position in the higher education system to 'play the (education) game'. Many of the mothers whose class has been financially transformed in adulthood are demonstrating symbolic domination, expressed through their daughters' school and university preferences, often in opposition to their own backgrounds. Findings indicate that mothers are capitalising on the uneven playing field within the higher education sector. Mothers and their daughters are knowingly utilising their resources of various capitals to gain educational and social advantage. Mothers' financial and emotional support enhances the daughters' compulsory schooling, choices of higher education institutions and supports their subsequent undergraduate lifestyle experiences.

NEGOTIATING EMOTIONS AND IDENTITIES IN THE WORKPLACE 2

Read, M.   *University of Birmingham*

'I Just Wanted Someone to Say Goodbye To': An Uncritical Reading of Professional Discourses in Organisational Utopia by the Sleeping Policemen of the Conscience

This paper is based upon an analysis of PhD research into Quaker perceptions of faith in the workplace. Quaker beliefs are generally regarded as guided by the conscience, not bounded by religious scripture. Work and career are seen by the participants as a matter of choice. Drawing upon the ideas of Valerie Fournier, careers as self-managed projects are viewed critically through a utopian lens in order to explore to what extent faith in this context can be seen as oppositional and alternative.

Most of the interviewees in the cohort enjoyed careers in the caring professions and career discourses overall were seen as being entirely in accord with participants' values. So that, for example, listening to a caller detail their suicidal plans was regarded by one research subject as a matter of professional degree. It is contended in this paper, however, that Quaker values in utopian terms can also be viewed as alternative to those of the organisation, as 'critical, transgressive and transformative in intent'. (Fournier) When regarded in this sense, as oppositional and performed, the interviewees' faith across the cohort can be seen as more variously and conspicuously articulated.

It is concluded that the Quaker faith of the interviewees and its expressions can be better understood in terms of how career discourses are read and, perhaps more significantly, as situated; that is, whether discourses of profession and career and religion were in practice supported, undermined or, in one singular instance, pathologised by the organisation.

Einarsdottir, A., Hoel, H., Lewis, D.   *Manchester Business School, University of Manchester*

Fitting the Bill? Broadening Understanding of Disclosure of Non-heterosexuality at Work

The disclosure of lesbian, gay or bisexual identity is categorically presented as a conscious act of leaving heterosexuality (Ragins, 2004). Such interpretations have been critiqued for failing to take into account how identities are 'performed' or 'masked' (Focault, 1981; Goffman, 1968) in different situations, for a difference audience (King, Reilly and Hebl, 2008) and at different times (Lidderdale, Croteau, Anderson, Tovar-Murrey & David, 2007). In this paper we explore the complex relationship of disclosure through different representations of the lesbian, gay and bisexual body and its social signifiers. By doing so we challenge the level of agency people may have in (non)disclosure and show how social inequalities can be linked to the lesbian, gay or bisexual body.

Based on an ESRC funded study about bullying, harassment and discrimination against lesbians, gay men and bisexuals at work, we draw on six case studies in public, private and third sector organisations. By exploring how non-heterosexual identities become known in organisations, we employ Shilling's (2008) understanding of the body as a personal resource and a medium of social symbols. We argue that lesbians, gay men and bisexuals bump against social expectations and stereotypical ideas of how their sexuality should be 'worn' and performed. Furthermore, (dis)embodying the gay or lesbian body affects exposure to negative behaviour at work in gendered ways. This, we argue, may be associated with general uneasiness about unfamiliar presentations of lesbian and gay identities and how authentic sexual identities are perceived when people do not fit stereotypical images.

Bourkel, T.   *Strathclyde Business School, University of Strathclyde*

Becoming Social: An Occupational Community and Interactionist Approach to the Socialisation of Chefs

My discussion presents a longitudinal micro study of a professional Fine Dining Kitchen. Based on PhD research, I hope to highlight occupational communities as an important and influential reference group. The key objective of the study is to understand how subcultures within occupational communities operate as a social whole, representing occupational 'moral standards' (Hughes, 1971). Mainstream organisational research, to date, neglects vital socially constructed elements which have major repercussions on the individual. Therefore the study aims to reveal various forms of social interaction which are imperative for new recruits to learn in order to become 'fully-fledged' workers. These interactions range from formal speech to more interesting forms of game and play in work. Examining occupational communities as a social mediating reference, in a shared working space, the questions at hand are how are new recruits represented in individual interactions? And more broadly, how do interactions create a sense of recognition –being moral rather than destructive in nature? I am looking forward to share some preliminary findings from my study, yet more so to seek critical and constructive comments.

The 'Hard Work' Mantra in Hard Times: The Contradiction between Rhetoric and Reality in UK Work and Welfare Policy?

Given the UK Coalition government's drive to move increasing numbers from welfare into work - against a backdrop of economic crisis, unemployment and fiscal austerity - this paper explores some of the assumptions informing this policy framework.

Revisiting some of the arguments presented by so-called End of Work (EOW) and associated writers, it is argued that many of their pessimistic prognoses regarding labour market conditions may now be coming to fruition, driven by long recognised factors such as global outsourcing, technology and automation, as well more recent developments including the decline of cheap energy and, not least, the impact of UK economic policy both prior to and in the aftermath of the economic crisis.

In particular, it is argued that current assumptions that sufficient jobs can be created both now and in the foreseeable future, at least of the sort needed to sustain a reasonably decent and secure standard of living for the majority of UK citizens, is very much open to question. This is a situation which, against a background of radical public spending and welfare cuts, as well as heralding a significant deterioration in customary standards of living, may have profound consequences in terms of economic, political and, not least, social stability.

Thursday 4 April 2013 at 15:30 - 17:00
Paper Session 6

Thursday 4 April 2013 at 15:30 - 17:00

CULTURE, MEDIA, SPORT AND CONSUMPTION   GRAND HALL

Griffin, B.   *Cobweb Orchestra*

An Open Access Orchestra: Social Capital and Reduced Public Spending

This paper explores the intersection between an open access orchestra, social capital and economic sustainability at a time of reduced public spending. Using data from six participatory appraisals as a starting point there is an analysis of issues facing the North of England based multi-award winning Cobweb Orchestra.

The North of England is one of the most financially and culturally deprived regions in the United Kingdom. Yet, through weekly rehearsals in eight venues, residential weekends and workshops the Cobweb Orchestra contributes to social capital and networks. To enlarge the membership by recruiting new members requires financial investment for professional leadership, transcription and arranging of music and hiring of venues.

The findings from six participatory appraisals in part funded by the Arts Council England indicate participating in the orchestra is an important factor in peoples' social life in terms of making friends and music. Nonetheless, participants recognise the financial limitations of an organisation that relies largely on membership fees as the main source of income. Whilst the orchestra has an open access policy welcoming all players of all ages and abilities membership is not without financial costs, such as owning a musical instrument and travelling to rehearsals in the region.

A key question is how can the Cobweb Orchestra remain an open access organisation in areas of material deprivation set against reductions in public spending.

De Boise, S.   *University of York*

Masculinities and Music: Gender as Affective Attachment

Social theorists have often tended towards perceiving 'masculinity' and masculinities, in line with Cartesian subjectification, as unconscious or uncritical identification with the 'ideal' of rationality (Seidler 1994; Connell 1995; Frosh 1995; Petersen 1998; Forth 2008). This emphasises the regulation of emotional display and the restraint of so-called 'feminised' emotions.

Sociological work exploring emotion is particularly under-theorised in relation to the male body. However, emotionality should be a crucial component of any sociological notion of 'gendered identity'. This is especially true when attempting to reconcile a theory of 'masculinity' as an ideal and the lived experience of many males. 'Rational' action is not physically able to be separated from 'emotional' experience (Damasio 1995; Barbalet 2001; Turner and Stets 2005), thus any discursive emphasis on separation has a continually ideological function.

As Denora notes, music is 'arguably the cultural material par excellence of emotion' (Denora 2000: 46). Both contemporary and historic male dominance in music production and consumption creates a series of contradictions for the Cartesian subject. Drawing on qualitative and quantitative data from a doctoral research project exploring music use, this paper intends to demonstrate how masculinities are shaped in relation to, and can be indicative of, emotional narratives around musical experience. Using concepts of affect (Sedgwick 2003; Latour 2004) and Bourdieusian notions of habitus (Bourdieu 1977; 1984; 2001), this paper intends to demonstrate how masculinities are shaped by affective and emotional experiences throughout the life course.

Williams, B.   *Aston University*

'Something is Happening Here, but You Don't Know What it is': An Ethnographic Study of Bob Dylan Fans and Followers

My research on Dylan fans and followers investigates and highlights the subjective perspectives and lived-experiences of the fans themselves—how they have been personally affected by Dylan's recorded music and live-performances, as well as how they appropriate being a fan in everyday life and part of a virtual global community of Dylan fans.

Many Dylan fans attach high significance to 'Bob' and his music and there is a deep, personal and emotional attachment and investment in Dylan's music, art and perceived persona, which is further appropriated and adopted by many fans into their own ways of living, thinking and making sense of place, identity, values, and even life-events.

Attempting to 'illuminate the experiences of others in their own terms' (Jensen, 1992), I draw on apposite multi-disciplinary perspectives from music scholarship, sociology, literature studies, anthropology and cultural studies to

exemplify the 'meaning-making' processes and 'frames' through which these fans make sense of their lives in relation to the music of Bob Dylan.

Situating the person/fan in the context of the practise of everyday life (de Certeau 1984; Blumer 1969; Goffman 1974), the fan narratives from my research participants intimately display a clear and critical account of the subjective experience of being a fan, as well as underlining the emotional and 'affective intensity' that lies at the heart of what it actually means to be a fan, demonstrating both personal and social senses of identity, affect, belonging, meaning, values and knowledge (Grossberg, 1992).

Crawford, G., Gosling,V.K, Bagnall, G. & Light, B.   *University of Salford*

Orchestral Manoeuvres on the Mobile Internet: Classical Music Audiences and Patterns of Engagement Through Mobile Technology

This paper documents the key findings of a yearlong collaborative research project focusing on the London Symphony Orchestra's development, implementation and testing of a mobile ticketing and information system. This system was designed to sells discounted tickets and engage a student audience in or around London, primarily utilising a downloadable mobile telephone application (‗app'). A mixed-method approach was employed, utilising primarily focus groups and questionnaires with over 90 participants, to research the user patterns of a sample group of university students. This research suggests that a mobile phone app does prove a useful mechanism for selling discounted tickets and engaging with a student audience, but shows little indication of being a useful means of expanding this audience beyond its traditional demographic. The research also develops our understanding of classical music audiences, and highlights the continued individualistic, middle-class, and exclusionary culture of classical music attendance and patterns of behaviours.

Rees, T.   *University of Teesside*

A Race for the Café: Understanding the Social World of Amateur Racing Cyclists in the North of England

Research into the complexities of social identity construction within cycling cultures has been neglected in sport sociology and studies of small cycling group interactions are rare. In this ongoing ethnographic research a reflexive active participant approach was used to reveal the social world of racing cyclists in the north east of England. Through the application of Bourdieu's (1984) concepts of habitus, field and capital and Gramsci's (1971) concept of hegemony the research examined three distinct groups comprising 44, 57 and 76 male members aged between 17 and 56 years. The aim of the study was to gain an in depth understanding of the intricacies of this sub-cultural field. Acceptance of the social order was a pre-requisite of membership and position was governed by the amount of symbolic capital possessed by individuals. Socialisation occurred through a commitment to the shared values of the field, by the wearing of specific styles of clothing and through the acceptance of initiatory rituals where newcomers were tested through acts of symbolic violence (Bourdieu 1992). The sub-cultural distinctiveness of this field was one of the primary attractions for this sample of cyclists. Along with a desire to be challenged physically participants sought distinction through the acquisition of symbolic capital whilst seeking an escape from their everyday lives. Findings suggest that whilst the exclusiveness of this sub-cultural field provided much of its attraction, it may also have represented a barrier to participation and a better understanding may inform debates related to building broader, more inclusive cycling cultures.

Macbeth, J.   *University of Central Lancashire*

Will You Sponsor Me Again? The Careers of Charitable Sport and Physical Activity Event Participants

Over the last few decades there has been a considerable rise in the number, range and scale of opportunities for those wishing to participate in charitable sport and physical activity events. Whilst an emerging body of literature has offered some explanations of motives, providing valuable insight for event organisers, it has not progressed beyond a snapshot approach based on specific events. As of yet there has been no attention to understanding the 'careers' of individual participants and how their motives, experiences and attachment to particular causes and events fluctuate and evolve over time. This paper aims to go some way to addressing this neglect. The analysis is based on qualitative data from twelve in-depth semi-structured interviews with participants who are at various stages of a career in such events. It reveals that reasons for participating are much more complex than existing studies suggest. Whilst most identify the activity as their primary interest and fundraising as a secondary consequence, this is not always the case. By analysing careers, the research begins to appreciate how participation in these events is fluid and temporal, as are the reasons for doing so. In particular, participants choose to take part in different events, to raise money for different causes, for different reasons at different moments in their lives. The focus on career enables us to depart from rigid typologies, a feature of existing research, which struggle to take account of these complexities and ambiguities of human behaviour.

Yalcin, C.   *Birkbeck College, University of London*

Geographies of Health and Fitness and the Production of Subjectivity

In the last three decades or so the health and fitness gym has become a vital feature of contemporary lifestyle. In this article I argue that the gym can be understood as a place in which cultural and social meaning systems are produced and acted out. My research attempts to explore how people's sense of self is grounded, that is to say, constructed and maintained, through the intersect of the material, performative and interactional coordinates of the gym. Theoretically, the Foucauldian concept of heterotopia proves vital in this study - a notion that juxtaposes the idea of spatiality with the discursive which, as I argue, provides useful analytical vocabularies for the study of space. Methodologically, I employ a structured observation of the gym's spatial features, its architectural layout, equipment, membership regulations as well as at the ways in which users employ and regulate certain bodily strategies such as their postures, gestures and facial expressions or participate in social encounters. Moreover, semi-structured interviews with regular gym members are conducted and printed material such brochures, web sites, leaflets, posters and fitness magazines are analysed. My results reveal that the gym works as a technology of subjectivity by which certain stylizations of the embodied self are demanded. These stylizations harmonize with a series of neoliberal agendas of self-efficacy, self-improvement and infinite productivity.

COMMUNITY, RELATIONALITY AND KINSHIP

Formby, E.   *Sheffield Hallam University*

'For all the therapy and anti-depressants in the world, nothing will cheer you up more than having more gay friends...' The Importance of 'Community' for LGBT People in the UK

This paper will report on recently completed UK-wide research funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council within the 'Connected Communities' programme of work. The project sought to explore understandings and experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) 'communities' (a term increasingly used in policy and practice arenas) and examine the implications for (LGBT) 'wellbeing'. The study brought together existing literature in the area with new empirical data gathered from 627 survey respondents and 44 participants involved in in-depth interviews and/or discussion groups.

The paper will explore some of the key issues raised in the research, focussing on the importance of a sense of 'belonging' or source of 'support' among LGBT friends and networks, as well as concerns about 'difference' and diversity between groups of LGBT people. The impact of broader social contexts on LGBT relationships, and constructions of 'community', will also be examined. Within this, the paper will highlight experiences of 'LGBT space' (whether physical or virtual), compared with 'self-surveillance' or 'censorship' outside LGBT spaces. Drawing these data together, conclusions will be drawn about what if anything may 'connect' 'people like us' across time or space, and how realistic and/or useful participants felt the notion of 'community' was.

Moreno, A.   *University of Manchester*

'Blood Matters': The Dynamic Dimensions of Genetic Kinship in Male-gay Parenthood

Assisted Reproduction Technologies (ARTs) engender novel ideas of family relatedness and kinship. In this paper I analyze gay men's usage of ARTs and show how technology aids reshaping the links between parenting and genetic kinship. Gay men explain their choice of using expensive, ethically questionable third-party assisted reproduction technologies by their desire to parent their 'own child', i.e., a child who is genetically related to them. However, biological limitations require that a child will be genetically related to only one parent of the gay-male couple. At the same time, relationships of the offspring to other procreation collaborators: egg-donors and gestational surrogates are negotiated and vastly limited. These relationships are managed through a delicate choreography of distance and closeness, which is bound in part by medical-commercial interests and changing state regulations.

This paper is based on my PhD research project which was conducted among Israeli gay men who commission gestational surrogacy internationally, mainly in the US and India. The project involved ethnographic interviews with gay men who became fathers through surrogacy and with surrogacy agents, lawyers, doctors and with Israeli policy makers. In my presentation I discuss the dynamic and double-edged meanings that are attached to genetic, 'blood', kinship by my informants. This test-case enables discussing the fluidity and plasticity of family norms and cultural meanings of the allegedly natural, 'blood', relations.

Wright, H.   *Anglia Ruskin University*

Families and Communities: The Wellspring of Social Capital

Developments of Bourdieu's concept of social capital commonly centre on its policy implications and its role in contributing to human capital development. This was the focus of sociologist, James Coleman's work from 1998 and Halpern's 2005 UK study foregrounded economy, health, crime, education and government effectiveness. Robert Putnam's seminal millennial work on American culture, Bowling Alone, likewise, used statistical data to identify instances of civic disengagement at a national level. Thus, social capital became a tool for macro-level engagement, with the networks, norms and trusts that enable society to function viewed from a policy standpoint.

However, as Fukuyama identified in 1999, the activities that create social capital are relational – trust and networks develop between individuals, norms are created by people acting together. Continuing this line of argument in 2004, Rosalind Edwards claimed that a focus on theoretical connections ignores the fundamental domestic interactions through which such relationships are forged, sliding over issues of gender and intergenerational connections within the family.

This paper investigates qualitative research data, collected for a study of adult women training to work in childcare, from a social capital perspective. It draws out the micro-level interactions within the family and local community and identifies the social meshing through which social capital is formed. In so doing, it adds detail to Edward's

argument and embellishes Fukuyama's claim that we should focus on the manifestations of social capital rather than its definition. Analysis within and across student interviews captures social capital formation at a grass roots level.

Temple-Malt, E.

Situated Locations: Memories of a Different Time and Place. 'And it was only twenty years ago, that you would never dream of saying you were gay. It's a different World now'

My project explores the significance that entering a civil partnership has for a generation of people who formed and sustained relationships without access to legal recognition. Participants in this project were invited to complete relational time-lines which mapped out significant relationships and events that had occurred in their lives before and after the availability of civil partnership. I developed the analytical tool of 'situated locations' to read participant's narrated relational time-lines. 'Situated locations' recognises that a combination of different factors; (i) layered experiences, (ii) inhabited positions, (iii) time and (iv) location all interact to shape what stories are told by whom, and when and how a particular location may produce some stories and not others. A reading of participant's transcripts led me to recognise that items recorded on time-lines acted as 'triggers' in the interviews for memories which recaptured the different social contexts in which participants formed and nurtured their relationships. The main finding to emerge from participant's stories was that they had witnessed some 'remarkable transformations' within their life-time. A greater visibility of LGBT people in some spheres of their lives such as in the possibility of being 'out' in the work place, greater opportunities for raising children within their relationships; but this greater visibility brought with it new risks. Such as concerns that Equality legislation enforces politically correct attitudes only in the public sphere and gay characters in TV soaps encourage the assumption that all gay people are like those who we see on the telly.

FAMILY PRACTICES

Knight, A.   *Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London*

Using Autobiographical Narrative Data to Study Food Practices

Researchers of food practices are confronted with the thorny methodological issue of how to get at everyday behaviour. Since habitual practices are often carried out unreflectively they may be 'beyond discourse', difficult to recall or explain. It is also well known that people tend to under-report 'bad' behaviours and over-report 'good' ones. This is pertinent to interviews about food because food and eating are steeped in normativity and accompanied by strong emotions such as shame, status, morality, guilt and so forth. This presentation examines the usefulness of one alternative approach to researching habitual food practices, which involves the analysis of food narratives contained in some of the autobiographical writing found at the Mass Observation Archive. By comparing narrative data from Mass Observation diaries and directives (structured questionnaires) from 1950-1, and by focusing on two substantive areas, rationing and growing food, the presentation will examine the usefulness and limitations of using autobiographical historical and archival data to study the cultural meanings of food in particular contexts at specific historical moments. It will also show, through examples of autobiographical writing, how food and eating appear to be deeply embedded in people's experiences, attitudes, social positions and social relations across the life course.

Palmer, V.   *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Physical Activity in Three-generational Families: The Role of the 'Middle' Generation in the Transmission and Reproduction of Beliefs, Understandings and Practices

The role of the family in the construction of physical activity beliefs, understandings and practices remains a relatively unexplored territory. It is known that the family can be a site of belief formation and transmission, but we are unsure how much this contributes to how an individual engages with and understands physical activity. Using Bourdieu's theory of social reproduction it is understood that habitus is located within the family, that through socialisation into various structures it can be reinforced, altered and reproduced when combined with the accumulation and utilisation of various forms of capital. My PhD explores the relationship between social reproduction and physical activity within three-generational families. Based on findings from my research this presentation will focus on the importance of the 'middle' generation in the transmission of beliefs and reproduction of physical activity understandings and practices. It is often presumed that knowledge or beliefs would pass down from generation to generation within families, however, this presentation will explore the idea that in relation to physical activity the 'middle' generation hold a much more proactive role in the transmission of beliefs, understandings and practices and that transmission may occur both downwards and upwards through generations.

Brown, S.   *Durham University*

Family Influences on Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting: The Social Context of Becoming a Young Parent

Background: The debate on teenage parenting has shifted during the late 20th and early 21st century from regarding teenage pregnancy as a moral problem, due to the unmarried status of the mother, to positioning it as a social problem due to the age of the mother. The cumulative risks of young parenting are framed in health terms as part of a discourse about social exclusion, disadvantage and inequality.

Methods: This qualitative interview study takes place in a UK city with a long-standing pattern of young motherhood, where young mums usually have female relatives close by. It investigates how these female kinship structures are experienced by young mothers, their mothers, and their grandmothers, and whether a history of families led by women may influence current patterns of teenage motherhood.

Results: Mothers of pregnant teenagers often cited their own life experience as ̶evidence" to reinforce their advice about the hardships of young parenting, but were largely supportive of their daughter's decision to become a mother. The social context of high unemployment and, where work was available, of poorly paid, insecure and unfulfilling jobs, makes motherhood an appealing and positive choice for some young women.

Discussion: For some young women, motherhood is an attractive choice and can be a positive turning point, although this is an unpopular view which has been rejected by politicians. Attempts to reduce teenage pregnancies in some communities will fail unless the social context is addressed, and viable and valued alternatives are available.

Lin, T-Y.   *University of Edinburgh*

Individualistic Idea and Collective Practice: What Happens in Taiwanese Family?

Aims: The interplay between individualism and collectivism has been a critical concern in collective-based Asian countries since the individualistic progressions of industrialisation, globalisation and the like have collided in the societies. These two value systems seem to be incompatible in that individualistic concept inspires greater personal-interest activities, whereas collective value encourages more communal-benefit interactions. In Taiwan, the development of individualism is considered damages on collective collaboration by a few commentators, so the aims of this research is to explore how young generation perceives these two value systems and then react in the domestic arena. It verifies to what extent the influence of individualism reaches people's familial lives and on what occasion traditional collectivism still maintains contemporarily. Methodology: This study was achieved through in-depth individual interviews with twenty college or postgraduate grandchild students living in different locations and family households. Results: How grandchildren viewed collectivism and individualism and reported their behaviours towards the grandparent generation was both as expected in terms of the results of previous research and contained some unexpected outcomes. According to the interviewees, being more individualistic is responsible for causing distance between family members, whereas possessing more collective perspectives encourages more communal considerations for common benefit. However, grandchild informants acknowledged benefits of individualistic concepts and use them to rationalise intergenerational flows that do not follow tradition, arguing that personal considerations themselves are able to contribute more collective practices. Interestingly, the expressed views of the grandchild generation reverse commonly perceived negative impacts of individualistic concepts on collective interests.

Robinson, J.   *University of Liverpool*

Reading for Life: Understanding How Books can Mediate Time in Prisons

There has been a growing interest in 'time' as a subjective, conceptual experience. Drawing on observational and interview research with participants attending a reading group at a prison in the North of England, I reflect on how women manipulated time to make sense of their daily routines and experiences, and how notions of time were interwoven in accounts of emotional wellbeing and mental health. Formal, prison time was divided into 'safe' periods when the women were meaningfully engaged or locked up, with non-occupied time representing a 'danger point' in terms of security. As a result the term 'movement' appeared to refer not only to designated time periods, but to a wider 'project' to keep the women occupied at all times. However for some women, both occupied and non-occupied time could be 'dangerous', and they described how, while they were constrained by 'clock time', they employed individual and collective strategies to negotiate situations and settings, to 'kill', 'spend' or to draw out their time in the reading groups. Their ability to do this successfully depended on their personal and emotional resources, which fluctuated not only in relation to periods of wellness or illness, but to the ever changing social world within the micro worlds of the prison. Time spent alone locked in their rooms variously represented a period of solace and healing, or a dark time where mental (and physical) health could rapidly deteriorate, and some used books to 'take themselves away' in an attempt to transcend time and place.

Tubaro, P., Casilli, A.A., Lemaire, S., Mounier, L.   *University of Greenwich*

Sociability, Knowledge Exchange and Support in Online Eating Disorder Communities: An Ego Networks Approach

Social networks are acknowledged to be important determinants of quality of life, health, and well-being. Yet there is limited knowledge of the interplay of online and offline social networks in health matters, an issue which becomes increasingly relevant with the rise of web-based networking services.

To fill this gap, the paper studies how people select their support ties from their broader personal networks, both on the web and in real life. Focus is on users of websites, blogs and forums on eating disorders (often dubbed 'pro-ana' and 'pro-mia'). In media narratives, their authors depict their life experiences posing as heroic sufferers, and go as far as calling their eating habits a lifestyle 'choice' rather than a disease. However, these websites also act as tools for the self-help and empowerment of sufferers, and some of them even accompany them toward treatment and recovery.

We use data from an online survey with embedded name generators, fielded in France and the UK to obtain information on online and offline personal networks of participants as well as their support networks for two types of health issues (minor and serious). We find that in the two cases, participants seek different types of support and activate different parts of their networks. Under specific conditions, online ties provide important sources of help that compensate for real or perceived shortcomings in offline support services and structures. Web-based networks can thus constitute a useful complement to standard care systems, and a potential resource for public health services provision.

Porter, T.   *Keele University*

A Sociology of the Gift for Contemporary Policy

In recent years, a qualitative shift in policies of State welfare and service provision has occurred towards decentralisation and localism. This shift is particularly clear in health and social policy, where localism and 'community' are key vehicles in delivering policy objectives.

Accompanying this shift in policy has been an emphasis upon the role of the individual, and in particular the individual's social network as a source of social resources –instrumental, informational, and emotional social support. This emphasis upon the 'networked individual' has given rise to 'networked policies' such as 'asset based' approaches to healthcare and 'active communities' in social policy.

Social capital theory is often cited as the theoretical rationale for such policies. However, the widespread amalgamation of social capital theories from thinkers as diverse as Bourdieu, Coleman, and Putnam has resulted in a theoretical assemblage that fails to accommodate the complexities inherent in processes of social resource exchange. As redress, this paper introduces an enduring sociological conceit – the gift – and demonstrates its utility in conceptualising the exchange of social resources between individuals.

Perspectives on the gift – from Mauss, Levi-Strauss, Bourdieu, and Derrida – contribute concepts such as 'symbolic value' and 'moral economy' which are presented as heuristic devices. The contribution of the sociology of the gift, it will be suggested, is a more perceptive understanding of social resource exchange. This, in turn, has direct implications for 'networked policies' and aids an understanding of what resources may be given, by whom, and how they are received.

Jarvie, R.   *University of Plymouth*

"But I don't mind if my baby's fat": Having a 'Big Baby' in the Age of 'Obesity'

This paper reports on a qualitative longitudinal study of 30 women diagnosed with 'maternal obesity' and gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) or type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in pregnancy. These medical 'conditions' are increasingly prevalent in pregnancy and show an epidemiologic distribution strongly associated with low socio-economic status. 'Obesity'/GDM/T2DM are also associated with fetal macrosomia (large for gestational age infant), which presents potential obstetric risks such as obstructed birth, birth injury and postpartum haemorrhage. Women with 'maternal obesity' and GDM/T2DM in pregnancy undergo regular ultrasound scans to screen for macrosomia and have high rates of induction of labour/delivery by caesarean section.   However, studies indicate that ultrasonographic prediction of fetal macrosomia is inaccurate. Recent bio-medical evidence postulates that intra-uterine effects of these 'conditions' make offspring more prone to 'obesity' and diabetes (increasingly referred to as 'diabesity') in childhood/later life. Popular media representations implicate 'obese' women in the production of 'junk food addicted' 'sumo babies' and the perpetuation of the 'obesity epidemic'. Warin et al (2011, p.458) suggest that at this socio-historical juncture '…plump babies are now a literal embodiment of the wrong choices and failed mothering'. In this paper I consider women's experiences of having/being told they may have a 'big baby', their comprehension of the aetiology of macrosomia and the obstetric risks associated with it. The meanings and moral significance for women of having a 'big baby' in the age of 'obesity' are also explored.

Hammersley, M. *The Open University*

We didn't predict a riot! On the Public Contribution of Sociology

The background to this paper is arguments for public, civic, or 'engaged' sociology: that the primary responsibility of sociologists should be to contribute to public discussion of social issues. In part, this reflects demands from policymakers and funding bodies that social science demonstrate a significant return on public investment in an age of austerity. One formulation of the contribution that social science can make is prediction of significant events, such as riots or financial crashes. However, the public contributions of sociologists have generally taken the form of explanations, and my focus here will be on these; specifically on those provided for the riots of August 2011 in London and other UK cities. Sociological explanations for these riots were often set up in explicit contrast with lay accounts, especially those of politicians. My aim is to examine the similarities and differences among the various publicly provided explanations for the riots. It will be noted that different sociologists often supplied conflicting accounts. Furthermore, these were similar in key respects to lay accounts, including those of politicians. And the lay account most obviously at odds with those of the sociologists, and challenged by them – that of David Cameron, can nevertheless be derived from sociological theory. My analysis thus raises questions about the distinctive character of sociological knowledge and expertise, and about what happens to this knowledge when it is 'translated' into statements in the public sphere. In short, it prompts reflection about what contribution sociology makes, and can make, to public discourse.

Na, J.N. *The Open University*

Methodological Challenges and Reflexivity on the Relationship Between a Researcher and Participants

This paper explores reflexivity in the process of conducting qualitative research methods for feminist subjects. Drawing on the experience of interviewing 12 pairs of White British mothers and daughters for an interdisciplinary ESRC-funded project on Gender, Intimacy and Family, which aims to probe and compare sociological understandings based on women's own experience and interpretations of everyday lives and social changes, it focuses on the power relationship between an Asian feminist researcher and those being researched, White British women. In order to address issues of power, knowledge and language on the interaction within qualitative in-depth interviews, this paper, first discusses the ways in which the identities and positionality of the researcher have been constructed by the participants as well as the researcher herself. Second, it examines the dynamics and qualities of such interview data produced with the critical reflection and response to the research participants.

Dean, J. *Sheffield Hallam University*

Bourdieu's Sociological Practice: Reflexive Research or the Narcissism of Autobiography?

'My personal experience sensitizes me to things others wouldn't notice, makes me nervous or irate at things that others would find normal.' Pierre Bourdieu, Sociology as a Martial Art.

Bourdieu argued that there was nothing more false in the sociological imagination than to put nothing of one's self into one's research. His reflexive practice came to dominate his later work, as he argued researchers must be aware of the conditions of their knowledge, and subject themselves to the same analysis as their data. If social science exists as part of a larger social construction, the choice is not to be either part of this construction or not, but to be aware of the construction or not, and to raise awareness of it or not.

This presentation will explore these issues as they arose during the research and writing up of my PhD thesis. The focus of the study - youth volunteering - was one I was close to, and I had emotional connections to the sites of the research, and to research participants. How I interpreted actions and answers were to some extent determined by my habitus - yet talking and writing about my own life often felt like arrogant posturing. As a result of his sociological project Bourdieu suffered from the same fear, apprehensive about being labelled a narcissist, rather than acting reflexively out of epistemological necessity. This paper will address these issues, alongside the wider question of how much of themselves researchers should put into their work.

Mahony, N. *The Open University*

The Emergent Politics of Public Mediation

This paper addresses the contemporary pressures towards public engagement in academic research. It illuminates and explores one way in which a body of literature on the public can be used to support researchers looking to be reflexive about their position as actual or prospective public engagers. Being reflexive in this way can mean

thinking about how ideas of the public circulate and are mediated, whether this is in a particular setting of engagement practice or in the contemporary public engagement field more widely. It can also mean being reflexive about the possibilities that are available in specific contexts for summoning, supporting and enacting particular versions of the public. Perhaps most importantly, however, being reflexive can mean attending to the emergent politics of public mediation that can come into view once we adopt a public-centric orientation to the challenges of engagement.

Peacock, M.   *University of Sheffield*

Women's Experiences of Living in an Unequal Society: The Place of Shame, Social Comparison and Neoliberal Discourses

It is now well established that unequal societies have higher rates health and social problems than more equal ones. Shame and invidious social comparison have been proposed as one of the ways that inequality gets inside the body and the social body. Social epidemiology supports this but has been critiqued for theoretical 'thinness' and marginalising of agency. People are not passive recipients of inequality, they resist and endeavour to protect themselves and there are debates about the place of political discourses such as neoliberalism in constructing inequalities in health. A small study of women in the North of England used Free Association Narrative Interviews (FANI) to explore the experiences of life in an unequal society and the place of shame.

Shame and social comparison were present but not in the ways anticipated. Shame avoidance was directed towards protecting children from stigmatising lack of appropriate goods and in relation to the women's bodies and homes. But most striking was a discourse of no legitimate dependency - an unhappy and often painful discourse, where dependence was disavowed and self-reliance valorised, leading to strain and distress.

This discourse is argued to represent a partial internalisation of neoliberalism often expressed colloquially using the language of therapy. It is manifested by the holding of the self to impossible standards of non-dependence, and as the 'othering' of those considered not sufficiently responsible. It is an unstable and unhappy discourse, but one which seemed unavoidable in the absence of alternative social or collective explanations for inequalities.

Richards, B.   *Bournemouth University*

Lessons from the Breivik Case: A Psychosocial Analysis

Before setting out to commit mass murder in July 2011, Anders Breivik completed a 1500 page document laying out his reasons for his actions. This unusually long and wide-ranging document affords an opportunity for a close examination of the worldview and the affective mindset of a terrorist who acted with unprecedently intensive planning and was able to kill more people than any other 'lone wolf' in the history of modern terror. This paper is part of a wider inquiry into the dynamics of political violence, an inquiry in which the focus is on the interrelations between emotion and unconscious phantasy on the one hand, and on the other the discourse of the mediatised public sphere. The paper will consider some of the content of Breivik's manifesto, the conduct of his trial, and the significance of the court's decision that he is sane. It will argue that while he is a highly unusual case, he illustrates the growing clarity with which ideological drivers are entwined with personal motives in the execution of murderous attacks on the public. This suggests that there is a high risk of further such attacks occurring, as both public discourse and inner states of mind reinforce each other. The roles of the media in this process will be discussed, as will the implications of this case for our understanding of political extremism in general.

Beedell, P., Hoggett, P., Wilkinson, H.   *University of the West of England*

Fairness and the Politics of Resentment

The role of the emotions in framing welfare policies is still relatively underexplored. Drawing on focus group research in white working class communities in the UK undertaken just before the 2010 General Election, this presentation argues that three prevalent themes in current political rhetoric – welfare dependency, benefits cheating and the struggles of the ordinary working family – are part of a particular discourse of 'fairness' which fosters a 'politics of resentment'. We examine such resentment as an underlying 'structure of feeling'. In our focus group research, feelings about unfairness and loss emerged as very strong themes among our white working class respondents.

The notion of 'fairness' continues to be the leitmotif informing policy across the political spectrum, but we suggest that this 'fairness agenda' could well engender its very opposite - creating rivalries rather than building solidarities amongst those who 'have little', and drawing attention away from far greater inequalities.

There are indications that a particular form of resentment - 'ressentiment' which occurs where grievances become blocked and turn in on themselves leading to something more socially toxic - was manifest in the English riots of August 2011.

We argue that 'fairness' has become a discourse about who gets what between members occupying the same social position in society, whereas a politics of equality has to transcend such horizontal relations and should be concerned with vertical relations of authority and power.

AGEING, BODY AND SOCIETY SUB-STREAM
SOCIAL CLASS IN LATER LIFE: POWER, IDENTITY AND LIFESTYLE

This special event is based on a forthcoming collection of papers edited by Marvin Formosa and Paul Higgs entitled 'Social Class in Later Life: Power, Identity and Lifestyle' and published by Policy Press in 2013. The symposia will be based around three presentations. First Higgs and Formosa will present an overview of the book setting out its key theoretical underpinnings and highlighting issues arising from the different approaches to social class in later life that arise from the contributions to the collection. Second, Jones and Hyde will present two papers based on chapter contributions to the book; one (Jones) addressing social class and health inequalities in later life and the other (Hyde) presenting findings form analysis of cross-national data on class and age identity in later life. Finally, the symposia will conclude with a panel discussion designed to allow the audience to reflect on and contribute to the issues raised in the individual presentations and in the book as a whole.

Cheung, O.   *Royal Holloway, University of London*

Migrant Sex Workers as Victims of Trafficking?

This paper will discuss the design of an ethnographic study on prostitution and migration. There is a growing acknowledgement of globalization and prostitution (Jeffreys 2009). Nevertheless, little is really known about migrant sex workers in the UK. This paper is primarily concerned with Chinese sex workers in Britain, a group which has received relatively little attention compared with those from European countries.

This research study aims to understand the life of Chinese sex workers, and to design a research project which provides service to improve the safety and well-being of women from Chinese societies who are in need of support. For the researcher, conducting a study on sensitive topics such as selling sex can be a challenge. The 'social invisibility and deviant social status' of people from these populations (Lee 1993/1999, p.119), their 'stigmatised conditions' (Atkinson and Flint 2001) and the illegal nature of some behaviours (Bryman 2001) all contribute to the difficulties of accessing hard-to-reach populations. On the base of preliminary findings of the pilot research, this paper will describe the ways in which these women were introduced to sex work and their situations in the UK. The main focus will be on the sampling method, issues of gaining access to and recruiting respondents.

Morgan Brett, B., Bishop, L.   *University of Essex*

Using Archived Qualitative Data Creatively in a Climate of Austerity

Many research funders are now committed to a long-term strategy for data resource provision and for encouraging UK researchers to share research data. Sharing data reduces the cost of duplicating data collection efforts, promotes research which may lead to new collaborations with data users and shows the value of researchers' work by allowing continued re-use of data, which may influence funding agencies to provide further funding. It also provides great resources for education and training and encourages scientific enquiry and debate. In this climate of austerity, data sharing and re-cycling are becoming increasingly important. This paper will talk how researchers can be creative with re-using qualitative data. What kind of research proposals based on existing data might excite funders in this tough funding climate? I will showcase some case studies of re-use and illustrate how re-use can be an alternative to undertaking fresh fieldwork.

Ellis, J.   *University of Southampton*

The Value of Mixing Methods: Observations from Researching the Experiences of Young People with Autism Spectrum Condition

How does one choose a research method? Methodology textbooks advise that a method derives from one's epistemological position and should be selected based on its ability to answer the research question. However, a method should also be selected with consideration to the research sample. This presentation draws on the findings of an ethnographic research project which aimed to discover what innovative methods are appropriate to be used in conducting research with children with Autism Spectrum Condition that captures their experiences and their social worlds. Six methods were used to explore the experiences of 11 autistic students aged 11-15 years. Four methods required participation from the student, they were asked to: 1. Write an essay about their imagined futures 2. Take photos of people, places and objects considered significant to them 3. Reflect themselves through art and 4. Work together to write a documentary about their lives. In conjunction with these tasks the students were observed in their school environment for 8 months and their parents/ carers interviewed. In the search for appropriate methods the findings indicate that no single ideal method exists but rather the real value lies in mixing

methods. Providing examples from the research, the discussion will demonstrate the value of a mixed methods approach as well as explore the students concepts of self and the meanings of relationships.

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

Sociological Memory: As a Research Subject and as a Methodology

Memory has attracted scholars from various disciplines, psychology, philosophy, anthropology etc. Memory, by its nature, can be both as a research subject and as a methodology. Ever since Maurice Halbwarchs brought out the concept of collective memory in his book The Social Framework of Memory, memory gains its sociological attributes. Memory, connecting individual and society, private and public, past and present, provides a good way to explain formation of social structures, mechanism of social changes etc. In addition, memory should be viewed as an innovative methodology for sociology which beyond oral history and qualitative method. This paper will illustrate how to set up a research subject of memory in sociology (that means what kind of memory study can be viewed as a sociological problematic), the analysis framework of memory, and methodological issues from a phenomenological perspective.

SOCIOLOGY JOURNAL SAGE PRIZE WINNERS 2012: AN AUDIENCE WITH HENRY YEOMANS AND CAROL SMART

The SAGE Prize for Innovation and Excellence is awarded annually to one paper selected from each of the four BSA journals published by Sage. In 2012, the *Sociology* Prize was awarded to joint winners for their exceptional contributions to the journal, Henry Yeomans and Carol Smart.

Sociology/Sage are hosting this special event to celebrate their outstanding success in being awarded this prestigious prize and to celebrate the achievements of all who have contributed to the journal in 2012. The session will begin with papers from the 2012 Prize Winners:

Yeomans, H.   *University of Leeds*

What Did the British Temperance Movement Accomplish? Attitudes to Alcohol, the Law and Moral Regulation

Academics studying the British temperance movement tend to regard it as having had little effect. This paper reframes the question of impact by drawing on the separation, inherent in moral regulation theory, of the law's simple legal functions from its broader moral functions. This concentration on the discursive and persuasive faculties of the law allows an investigation of the subtler effects of different parts of the social movement. The methodology entails a longitudinal examination of developments in statutory law as well as an analysis of public discourse on alcohol in the Victorian and contemporary eras. The paper concludes that particular strands of the British temperance movement had a significant, lasting impact on the legal, heuristic and moral frameworks which continue to surround drink.

Smart, C.   *University of Manchester*

Families, Secrets and Memories

In this paper I argue that the telling of family secrets is tied into the workings of family memories and that the stories that people tell cannot be regarded as simple factual accounts. Rather they are amongst the kinds of stories that are part of the constitution of the family'. Secrets, it might be assumed, are buried and forgotten but it is equally likely in families that secrets can be kept alive by innuendo, palpable silences, and rumour. I argue that it is important to understand the sociological significance of family secrets, not because they reveal a simple truth' about family life, but because these secrets are a route into understanding the complex relationship between power, the personal, the cultural and the social. This entanglement of secrets, memories and family practices is explored through written accounts of family secrets found in the Mass Observation Project. The study of family secrets throws additional light on the everyday workings of families and the ways in which family stories are managed.

The paper presentations will be followed by refreshments and an opportunity to meet the Editors and Board Members of the journal and to talk to the prize winning authors in more detail in a relaxed setting.

The session will include an announcement of the *Sociology* SAGE Prize Winner 2013.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY

Ray, L.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of Kent*

To 'lend suffering a voice?' Visualizing Violence and the Problem of Agency

For Adorno 'The need to lend suffering a voice is the condition of all truth' but art (including photography) as social realism was 'copyrealism' and therefore the destruction of autonomous aesthetic and the revelatory capacities of mimetic art. But the visualization of violence and suffering (for example in photography) has been a medium of mobilizing political agency, denunciation and empathy. This paper considers the polyvalent effects of the use of visual technologies to portray violence and atrocity and their capacities to become acts of witnessing for a deliberative public. Examples are presented from the work of Edith Tudor-Heart and Margaret Bourke-White in the 1930s and 40s especially the latter's Holocaust photography. Later examples are taken from the work of James Nachtwey and Sebastiao Salgado. The paper raises the questions of whether (as for Bourdieu) the photograph reproduces the degrading effects of symbolic violence, whether the 'aesthetics of suffering' are commodified images that are viewed with detachment and whether (as for Zelizer) brutalized victims render audiences passive? Or on the contrary whether such images have the potential to engage publics and in a politics of empathy. The paper argues that because the realist tale in photography is discredited as naïve realism is discredited this does not mean that all claims too social realism should be discounted. Thus despite Adorno's antipathy to photography this could be said to 'lend suffering a voice'.

Walby, S.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Lancaster University*

Theorizing Violence in Sociology

The analysis of violence is re-emerging as an important part of Sociology as it engages with 'securitisation' and with Southern and gendered perspectives. While violence was a theme addressed by classical sociological theorists such as Marx and Weber, it became less central to social theory post-WW2 (Malesevic 2010). However, the study of violence did not disappear, but rather become fragmented, located in sub-fields often considered specialist, rather than core, to 'theory'. Ontologically, and disciplinarily, this means that violence has been seen in two major forms: inter-personal violent crime, and inter-state war. The first, violent crime, is often analysed within the field of Criminology or 'violence against women' which are relatively separate from Sociology. The second, the use of warfare by the state, is sometimes seen as more appropriately analysed by International Relations, Political Science than by Sociology. This dualisation of the analysis of violence is challenged as the interconnections between violence external and internal to state frontiers become more visible in critical analysis of the 'security' agenda. The re-emergence of violence as central to Sociology is partly a consequence of greater engagement with views from the South and from women and minorities. Instead of declining with modernity (as Elias suggests), violence appears to be increasing with the inequalities and de-democratisation linked to neoliberalism.

Radu, C.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of Edinburgh*

Epistemic Violence and Governmental Power: Empowering the Roma or Preservation of status quo? A project of Critical Sociology and Social Change

Definitions of Roma and other groups struggling for citizenship rights as 'marginal' or 'deviant' are more than simple classifications. They are 'regimes of enunciation', part of larger neoliberal problematizations, which constitute subjects of governance as 'groups problem' and give instrumentalized directions of empowerment. Designed by transnational governmental powers (WB, UNDP, OSCE, EU), developmental programs follow an economic rationality, depoliticise and decontextualize conditions of existence of those to be empowered. For the case of Eastern European Roma, sharp economic and cultural differences between groups (mobile-sedentary; wealthy-poor), neo-patrimonial relations and models of self governance are largely ignored in order to legitimize the problematization of 'social integration' linked to categories of identification ('vulnerable', 'poor') articulated from the outset.

Categories of 'symbolic violence' with ̲effects of closure' are expanded further by neoliberal governmentality into 'regimes of truth', which constitute the politically unrepresented groups as subaltern identities. In this context, the problematization of social integration is not an act of 'repoliticisation', a basis for 'citizenship struggle', but a consolidation of a subaltern position. The language of integration becomes the disguise for the 'neoliberal racialization of political spaces' in Europe, an expression of an 'epistemic violence' produced by transnational governmental power which demarcates between scientific and non-scientific models (Foucault 1966), enforces exclusionary practices and reproduces the status quo. The paper opens a debate about the role of critical sociology

to produce social change and challenge larger problematizations - symbolic categories, which are adopted unreflexively in social sciences and tend to reproduce epistemic violence.

Dona, G., Taylor, H.   *University of East London*

Contextualising Bystanders: Individual and Community Responses to the 2011 London Riots

This paper examines micro-level community responses to the 2011 London riots through an analysis of actions, in-actions and reactions to violence that took place in Dalston, East London. The paper critically discusses the relevance of the sociological concept bystander to examine roles, motivations and decisions to intervene or not-intervene to safeguard neighborhoods and protect communities during social unrest. What are the boundaries between bystanders and victims? What motivates a bystander to intervene? How do different understandings of the concept of community impact upon decisions to act or stand back? Can we speak of virtual bystanders? Four main categories of bystanders will be examined: heroic bystanders; group vigilantes, passive bystanders, and virtual bystanders. The paper also explores bystanders' reactions in the period following social unrest, and the impact this has had on their lives and those of their community, as well as looking at the ways in which bystanders have been portrayed in traditional and social media during and after the riots.

GENDER

Sanchez Taylor, J.   *University of Leicester*

<u>**Breast Augmentations and the Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion**</u>

About 8,000 women each year have breast implants in the UK and this procedure is one of the most popular cosmetic surgery operations (NHS, 2011). Drawing on cases studies from on-going ethnographic research with young, white, working class British women who have paid for breast augmentation surgery, this paper addresses questions about consumption, class and gender. The paper explores how the relationship between agency, identity and the consumption of 'fake' breasts make cosmetic surgery a meaningful part of a sample of young women's social world. Drawing on wider sociology debates on class and belonging, the paper argues that participants construct 'fake' breasts as objects which can be used to reposition themselves in terms of gender and class hierarchies and act as markers of inclusion and exclusion for their social group. But at the same time, the paper remains critical of the structural context in which this form of consumption represents either the only or the best strategy through which to attain their goals. In so doing, it aims to contribute to wider sociological debates on cosmetic surgery, class, identity and agency through a focus on the structural context within which women choose to consume fake breasts.

Bennett, C.   *University of Sussex*

<u>**Sexuality and the Asylum Process: The Sexual Identity and Social Divisions of Lesbian Asylum Seekers in the UK**</u>

This paper is based on my current PhD which explores how lesbian asylum seekers claim international protection and navigate the UK asylum process on the basis of their sexual orientation. Lesbian asylum seekers face significant issues when applying for asylum in the UK as both gender and sexuality are not covered in the 1951 Refugee Convention.

Like many refugee women, lesbians may have been subject to sexual and physical violence as part of the persecution and the stigma they experience in their country of origin. As part of the asylum process, women have to disclose and discuss their experiences of rape, sexual and physical violence to a range of individuals in great detail. In addition, claims based on sexual orientation also require individuals to 'evidence their sexuality' in order to convince the UK Border Agency personnel and immigration judges of their same sex experiences.

This paper will discuss the methods and findings of my qualitative PhD research which included repeat interviews with eleven lesbian asylum seekers and refugees in England. All participants had experienced physical and sexual violence in their country of origin because of their sexual identity. The paper will outline the problematic relationship between sexual identity and the public and legal lens including the difficulties of disclosure, the burden of proof and social divisions and isolation.

The paper is particularly relevant for individuals working in the field of migration studies and sexuality.

Thomas, M.   *Cardiff University*

<u>**What's in a Name? Civil Partnership, Domestic Partnership and Same-sex Marriage in the UK and California**</u>

Government consultations held in the UK during 2012 and 2011 have proposed extending marriage rights to same-sex couples. Although their final outcome remains a matter of political uncertainty, the tone of the consultations suggests that the UK may join the growing list of countries making the transition from offering a parallel legal status to extending full marriage rights to same-sex couples.

The paper draws on in-depth qualitative interviews with civil partner and married same-sex couples in the UK and California to investigate attitudes towards the different forms of recognition available to them. The UK and California offer interesting comparators, with the UK appearing to follow a growing number of countries in moving from an intermediate form of legal recognition towards same-sex marriage. Conversely, California's brief experiment with marriage equality in 2008 was ended by a state-wide referendum, although domestic partnerships remain available to same-sex couples there.

As well as exploring symbolic distinctions between marriage, domestic partnerships and civil partnerships, the paper considers the social effects of legal recognition for couples. In the UK and California alike, legal recognition acted as a focal point for negotiating similarity and difference, seeking social recognition, and confronting

heterosexist assumptions about marriage and couple relationships. The paper concludes that although most couples appeared satisfied with their new legal status, the social effects of marriage and civil partnership were more complex and ambiguous.

Charles, N.   *University of Warwick*

Women and Political Citizenship in Wales

This paper draws on research into gender and political processes in the context of devolution to explore how organisations at regional and local level perceive and engage with political representatives in new, legislative assemblies in the UK. In 1999 the first elections were held for the Scottish Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales; both elections resulted in an unprecedented number of women political representatives being elected. At the time of our research in Wales, women constituted 52% of Assembly Members, thereby achieving descriptive representation of women. Much research has explored the relationship between descriptive and substantive representation. Less attention has been paid to the ways in which the relations of representation work to ensure inclusion in and satisfaction with political representation amongst the electorate. In our research we explored this aspect of political citizenship focussing on regional and local third sector organisations working on issues of domestic violence, child poverty and gender equality. At local level informal links between women political representatives and women's organisations facilitated feelings of engagement with the political process on the part of third sector organisations but a lack of resources reduced their ability to engage with the relations of representation. This paper explores the extent to which the inclusiveness of relations of representation is gendered and the difference that has been made to political citizenship in Wales by the establishment of a legislative assembly characterised by a gender balance of political representatives.

SCOTTISH IDENTITY

De Lima, P. J. F.   *University of the Highlands and Islands*

The Role of 'Place' in Debates about Intersectionality: Understanding the Experiences of Rural Minority Ethnic Groups

Despite a small but growing literature on addressing ethnicity /'race' blindness in rural academic discourses the relationship between ethnicity/ 'race' and rurality in the UK continues to be marginalised in academic discourses. Urban continues to be associated with diversity, 'blackness' and cosmopolitanism and rural with 'whiteness' and homogeneity. These binary and racialised associations of place and space not only influence notions of inclusion, belonging and identities in different spatial contexts, but also shape which topics are perceived as appropriate for study in particular spatial contexts. Attempts to make the presence of minority ethnic groups visible in rural spaces have resulted in the privileging of ethnic identity over others. Drawing on research undertaken with minority ethnic groups (including recent migrants) in rural Scotland, the paper seeks to make a contribution to the evolving debates on intersectionality by including a spatial dimension. It emphasises the importance of recognising the heterogeneous identities which cut across binary categories such as 'white' and 'black', as well as across rural-urban spaces. The paper will seek to explore the dynamic relationship between intersecting identities and rurality specifically: (i) how particular social identities might be mobilised as a resource in different spatial contexts; (ii) the ways in which particular social identities interact in complex and dynamic ways to shape the lived experience of different ethnic groups.

Lumsden, K.   *University of Abertay Dundee*

Revisiting Subcultural Theory: Boy Racer Culture, Identity Politics and Subcultural Media

Many previous attempts to revise or replace the traditional subcultural theories of the Birmingham School and the Chicago School have been based within an ideology of postmodernism (see Bennett (1999), Redhead (1997), Melechi (1993) and Miles (2000)). However, postmodern theories fail to recognise the influence of components such as gender, class, neighbourhood, age, employment and education on the lives of young people today. Post-subculturalists neglect the various relations of dominance and subordination which are exercised via the social and cultural structures of society (Blackman 2005). Hence, scholars such as Shildrick and Macdonald (2006) call for a return to the concept of 'subculture' in our study of youth formations. This paper contributes to these debates through presentation of the case study of boy racers, which, it is argued, can be conceptualised as a 'subculture'. The rituals of the group can be understood as subcultural responses – jointly elaborated solutions to collectively experienced problems (Downes 1966). For the youths, the car as a material and symbolic object was at the core of their identity construction (see Lumsden 2013). Through working on the car they made sense of their stagnated, uncertain and precarious societal position(s). The research also highlights the importance of both physical forms of subcultural media and participation (such as magazines, flyers and events), and forms of virtual communication (such as internet forums), in the formation of identity. Data is presented from participant observation and interviews with members of the boy racer ('Bouley Basher') subculture in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Kustatscher, M.   *University of Edinburgh*

Children's Social Identities and Implications for In- and Exclusion Processes in School

This paper contributes to debates in the sociology of childhood and beyond on children's social identities and implications for in – and exclusion processes in the school context.

It draws on ethnographic fieldwork conducted with young children (5 – 7 years) in a primary school in a large Scottish city. Located within the theoretical frameworks of Institutional Ethnography and intersectionality, children's identities are viewed as situated and relational.

A growing amount of research with children has explored their constructions of identities in relation to social groups such as gender, ethnicity, social class or age. While many researchers recognise that different aspects of identity are not separable and acknowledge their intersecting nature, they differ in the ways in which they explore these intersections and in the lenses through which they conduct research on children's identities.

This paper aims to contribute to this field of research by placing attention on the subtle processes of how children emphasize or de-emphasize certain types of differences or similarities in specific contexts and thus how social identities in relation to social class, gender, ethnicity and age intersect in everyday life at school. In addition, the paper outlines how children mobilize these social differences and similarities and thus sheds light on the implications for in – and exclusion dynamics, friendships and relationships within the primary school.

Boliver, V.　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Durham University, School of Applied Social Sciences*

Exploring Ethnic Minority Disadvantage in the Competition for Places at Russell Group Universities

Recent research has shown that university applicants from Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic origins are significantly less likely to receive offers of admission from Russell Group universities than comparably qualified White applicants (Boliver, forthcoming). The present paper reports on a statistical analysis of Universities and Colleges Admissions Service data which sets out to explore why this is the case. Firstly, the paper explores whether ethnic minority applicants tend to apply to more academically selective courses at Russell Group universities than their White peers. Secondly, the paper explores whether ethnic minority applicants tend to apply to more numerically competitive courses at Russell Group universities than their White peers. Thirdly, the paper explores whether ethnic minority applicants are particularly disadvantaged in the competition for places at Russell Group universities when ethnic minorities make up a greater percentage of all course applicants. The results show that neither the academic selectiveness nor the numerical competitiveness of courses accounts for why ethnic minority applicants are less likely to receive offers of places at Russell Group universities than their comparably qualified White peers. Ethnic minority disadvantage in the competition for places at Russell Group universities is, however, found to be substantially greater for courses with higher percentages of ethnic minority applicants. This latter finding suggests that admissions selectors at Russell Group universities may be rejecting some ethnic minority applicants unfairly in an effort to admit a class that doesn't have 'too many' ethnic minority students.

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

Increasing Risks of 'Fragile Entitlement' Amongst Non-traditional Students Returning to Learn in a Post-Browne Structure of HE

Previously, the concept of potential loss and risk to non-traditional learners returning to learn in FE and HE explored a notion of perceived 'fragile entitlement' to participate in further study (e.g. Waller, Pitt and Bovill, 2011). This research explored an embedded sense of university as 'not for the likes of us' (Archer et al., 2003; Perry and Francis, 2010). Through our three separate studies, connections were found between participants suggesting they lacked a sense of entitlement upon re-engagement with education. Lifelong learning policy (DFES, 2002, 2003; Browne 2010) tends toward an unproblematic notion of self-improvement through re-engagement with HE. Our previous work assessed that returning to learn might actually contribute to an increasing sense of a lack of entitlement for many non-traditional learners. This is in opposition to policy assumptions that movement from an 'under-educated' self (Brine, 1999) toward a more 'complete self', by moving from low to high knowledge skilled learners (Brine, 2006), offers some sort of solution to the perception of a less entitled self.

This paper will explore in further detail three specific areas:

1.　　A sense of fragility around entitlement is experienced differently between students moving through elite universities and those in post-1992 universities. Potential to self exclude from elite universities will also be considered here.

2.　　The complexity of non-traditional student perceptions of entitlement demonstrating that entitlement is not a fixed concept and that re-engagement with HE can result in profit/loss or a mixture of this in terms of educational, professional and personal entitlement.

3.　　The potential implications of recent policy developments upon student entitlement to re-engage with HE.

Wakeling, P., Pásztor, A.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of York*

Access to Doctoral Study and Institutional Stratification in Higher Education

The doctorate is the terminal degree in most higher education systems, qualifying its holder for positions in research, higher education teaching and other very highly-skilled employment. Very little is currently understood about access to doctoral study, including whether inequalities seen at earlier stages of the educational system continue to manifest themselves at its apex. This paper uses evidence from in-depth interviews with graduates and doctoral students in four different universities and from statistical analysis of patterns of entry to doctoral study to analyse the structure of doctoral opportunities. We show that access to doctoral study is strongly conditioned by the type of institution attended at undergraduate level. We further show that the experience of being a doctoral student and the likely future prospects of doctoral graduates are similarly stratified by type of institution. The nature and patterns of institutional stratification observed in access to doctoral study tend to reflect and reproduce - but occasionally disrupt - broader patterns of social and educational stratification. Our data shows that institutional habituses recognise and misrecognise embodied cultural capital and generate symbolic capital through degrees

accorded differential worth within and without the field of higher education. However there are also examples of advantages gone awry and of substantial upward mobility through accumulation of social and cultural capital, sometimes quite strategically. Whilst lack of economic resources is a decisive barrier to access in individual cases, entry to prestigious institutions is also seen to facilitate subsequent access to doctoral study for those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Feder, S.   *University of Ottawa*

Passing to Become Canadian: Reflecting on Canada's Niqab Citizenship Oath Ban

The concept of passing can describe a person's ability to be viewed as a member of a social group other than her or his own. Passing can occur across a variety of social boundaries such as gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, ability, class and age. While some people adopt passing as a means to actively negotiate their identities, others receive unwanted pressure to pass as members of another group. In recent years, a number of Western countries have enacted measures against full-face veils such as the niqab. These bans regulate how some Muslim women can perform gender and faith in public spaces. Canada has become part of this trend. On December 12, 2011, Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism Jason Kenney announced that full-face veils would no longer be permitted for people taking the Canadian citizenship oath. Consequently, anyone who refuses to lift or remove the niqab while reciting the oath will be denied Canadian citizenship. In effect, this policy compels niqab-wearing women to remove their identifiably 'Muslim dress' in order to become official members of Canadian society. This paper examines how the expectation that Muslim women show their faces pressures niqab-wearing women to minimize their identity in order to be accepted by Canadian society. Using frameworks from critical race feminism, disability studies, and queer theory I consider how Canada's niqab citizenship oath ban pushes an oppressive form of passing onto a specific group of Muslim women.

Rountree, K.   *Massey University*

Exploring the Themes of Colonialism and Nationalism in Contemporary European Paganisms and Indigenous Faith Movements

A topical issue currently engaging contemporary European societies is the tension between local cultural or national identities on one hand and wider regional identities and globalisation on the other. This paper discusses modern European Pagan and Indigenous Faith movements in relation to these groups' efforts to construct and assert authentic, indigenous identities in the face of hegemonic, pan-European and globalising forces during a politically, socially and economically challenging period in Europe. The paper argues that two broad impulses can be identified under the broad umbrella of modern Pagan and Indigenous Faith movements: one neo-colonial and one neo-nationalistic. There are the revival or reconstructionist groups with intensely local concerns and informed to a greater or lesser degree by nationalistic impulses (particularly evident in post-Soviet central and eastern Europe), and there are numerous other groups throughout Europe which take their cue from British-originated initiatory Wicca, albeit with local inflections. All of these groups have important characteristics in common – such as valorising relationships with nature and polytheistic cosmologies – and could be said to belong to a fast-growing, global new religious phenomenon. But they are diverse in the detail of their beliefs, practices and political intentions, and dissent sometimes arises.

Roman, R.   *St Andrews University*

Religion and the Transnational Roma Mobilization: From Local Religious Participation to Trans-national Social Activism (The Case of the Finnish Roma)

The topic of Roma mobilization in Europe has primarily been approached from a political stand-point, looking either at the (lack of) direct political participation of Roma or, paradoxically, at the debated rise in the number of Roma political parties in Central and Eastern European countries (see McGarry, 2010 for instance). Nevertheless, other, less researched country cases and means of Roma (trans)national mobilization abound and this is particularly true for the religious mobilization of Roma in many Western and Nordic countries. My paper takes an in-depth look at the link between religious belonging and social participation in the case of the Finnish Roma- often argued to be one of the better integrated Roma communities in Europe.

One first particularity comes from the fact that although many Finnish Roma still officially belong to the dominant, state church- the Lutheran church- the vast majority of them have been baptized into the 'Free Churches' (i.e. Pentecostal and Baptist churches) from as early as the 1960s. This latter period has coincidentally been associated with the beginning of the social integration and the rise in socio-political activism characterizing the Finnish Roma up to present day.

Currently, Finnish Roma NGOs, the majority of which are religious or religiously affiliated organizations, hold a prominent voice in contouring present day policies concerning the Roma community in Finland (i.e. this has been the case when drafting one of the first National Roma Integration Strategies in Europe, in 2009). Popular Finnish Roma artists, academics and musicians -coming from Pentecostal, religious backgrounds- become socially and politically involved in the local communities they inhabit. Moreover, their local activism is often extended at a

transnational level through evangelical, proselytizing and missionary work in impoverished Roma communities from Central and Eastern European countries. The link between religious belonging and social mobilization thus inevitably comes into question.

Using the ethnographic material gathered during an eleven-month fieldwork (September 2011- July 2012) in the city of Helsinki and through the additional use of extensive, in-depth interviews with religiously active members of the Finnish Roma elite strata, I will analyse and disentangle the blurry relationship between national social activism and alternative, non-political forms of Roma trans-national mobilization, starting from this very contextualized case of Roma religious participation in Finland.

Khimani, Z.   *University of Cambridge*

Religious Belonging and Transnational/Cultural Flows

The presentation will share analysis of concept and experiences of religious belonging vis-à-vis concepts of transnationalism and diaspora through studying the networks and affiliations connecting communities across borders. In this respect, particular attention will be given to examination of how structure and power of religious authority is negotiated and/or influenced due to transnational cultural and communication flows- in context of the Nizari Ismaili community, a religious minority within Shi Islam.

The analysis will be based on the data generated through hybrid ethnography (combination of cyber ethnography and ethnographic study) carried out amidst the Nizari Ismaili youth and elders/parents currently residing in UK. The data was collected through: web-interaction analysis, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews.

The study is significant as it addresses a research gap by doing interdisciplinary examination based upon critical social theory, contemporary Muslim studies, media theories and philosophy. Secondly, the study is concerned with religious minority of Islam, i.e., Nizari Ismailis (as majority of research conducted so far focus on the studies about the Sunni communities of Islam). In addition, the study will contribute to the development of conceptual tools necessary for a rigourous analysis of communities defined on religious rather than ethnic terms. Furthermore, by integrating the theoretical approaches of social theory with the field of Islamic Studies, it contributes towards interdisciplinary perspectives on the study of Islam.

McGovern, P.   *Manchester University*

The Voluntary Sector in a Bourdieusian Universe: Gathering the Threads of Theory

This presentation seeks to connect Bourdieu's later work on state power and his work on interaction in the field. A model is suggested that explores mechanisms of change in three dimensions: within organisations; in the immediate context of organisational interaction with more powerful organisations that offer resources in exchange for some control over development; and also within the broader context of government policy.

Findings from an extended case study of a voluntary support group for people with heart disease provide evidence to support this model. In the context of voluntary organisations, this model allows investigation of a range of internal and external factors that affect their development. This is relevant to public policy. If Coalition policy is based on false assumptions about the capacities of the voluntary sector to become subcontractors of welfare services, then a major plank of public policy may fail.

Krause, M.   *Goldsmiths College*

'Field' as a Conceptual Variable

In social theory today, a priori assumptions about the differentiation of institutional settings are juxtaposed with cries of: 'We have never been differentiated'. One the one hand, observers are struck by the internal logic of fields like art, science, and politics – and the similarity in dynamics across such fields. On the other hand, observers point at the hybridity of practice in ethnographic observations. This paper argues that the analytical purchase of the concept of field can be increased by thinking of the concept of 'field' as a variable, that is as a dynamic of relationships that can be in place or not and that can vary. A given area of social life can be more or less fielded, or it cannot be fielded at all. In cases, where fields exist, they are always only one of several forms of mediation and determination. We can then explore the relationship between practices, organizations and field dynamics as well as the relationship between fields. We can also explore how fields can be different from each other and how we might explain the different forms fields can take.

Melldahl, A., Börjesson, M.   *Uppsala University*

Mapping a National Social Space: The Case of Sweden in 1990

Pierre Bourdieu's work La Distinction set off an intense – and still continuing – academic discussion on questions about how tastes and cultural practices are connected with social class. And when Bourdieu is labelled a class theorist it is often on the basis of the conceptual apparatus set in motion in this book, where the different forms of capital were operationalized to construct the multidimensional social space. However, although there are some exceptions, most research inspired by Bourdieu – and especially the Bourdieu of La Distinction – has adopted the methodology developed by him rather closely, by putting tastes, or cultural practices, at the centre of attention when constructing social spaces and by using data from surveys to construct them.

In this study we employ the same methodology, but differ from both Bourdieu and most subsequent research by using census data (from Statistics Sweden) – covering the entire Swedish population between 21 and 59 years of age – and by constructing the social space only based on such officially provided information on possessions of various sorts of capital.

The results, arrived at by use of Multiple Correspondence Analysis, show a social space naturally differing from the famous maps in La Distinctions, especially highlighting the different asset structures of men and women, but also with fundamental similarities. This space is further examined by a comparison of some attempts to discern different kinds of 'classes on paper'.

Romero Reche, A.   *University of Huelva*

Political Contestation through Humour: The Occupy Case

Popular political demonstrations often incorporate humorous elements in order to attract attention to their claims, following two basic models: 1) satire aimed against the institution, character, group or situation that is being denounced, or that opposes the goals pursued by the demonstrators; and less frequently 2) self-ironic commentary about the event itself as an act of political participation, which requires a minimum level of compromise and equally implies a minimum level of faith on its hypothetical practical effectiveness, and can thus be ridiculed by those who remain skeptic.

This paper is based on the analysis of humorous messages deployed in different demonstrations connected to the Occupy movement in Spain. Two main reasons justify such study: 1) the growing weight that such messages have gained both in the demonstrations and in their media impact; and 2) their close relation to feelings of distrust towards political parties, and of skepticism towards traditional means of political participation. There seems to be an essential imbrication between content and container: the demonstration itself is part of the message. Its humorous modulation depends on the more or less spontaneous strategic options chosen by the participants, individually or organized in groups. The demonstrators and their critics engage in a humorous struggle in terms of humour, where each of the factions caricaturizes the other pushing it outside normality while claiming for itself such normality; that is, the legitimate representation of the interests of the majority against those of a manipulative minority.

Brock, T.   *Durham University*

Social Movements, Critical Realism and the Ethics of Academic Knowledge Production

This paper contributes to the debate on ethics and research in social movement studies. I address this debate from the position of an academic; not an activist. I argue that it is possible to provide ethical, that is, socially responsible, knowledge about social movements. To do this, I examine the differences between social movement academic and activist forms of knowledge production. Turning to Gramsci's work on the ˍTheory of the Intellectual', I ask; why is it difficult for an academic to provide knowledge for a social movement? In order to answer this, I consider the limits of academic intellectual autonomy. I argue that critical distance, a luxury of the academy, is at odds with the 'case propositions' that motivate movement activism. I then consider why academic knowledge might only ever offer 'intellectual figleaves' to social movement activists and argue that activists are engaged in the minutiae of the moment; they create knowledge for political action. In contrast, academics act within the boundaries of the University; their intellectual autonomy is shaped towards creating knowledge about others. This distinction has left critics of the academy concerned with the ethical implications of academic knowledge. In turning to critical realist philosophy, the paper explores how academic knowledge might be directed by a sense of social responsibility. I argue that by engaging with the 'experiential artefacts' of the movement, that is, those historical materials of archival research, we can understand the structural conditions that give rise to social injustice.

Bouzanis, C.   *University of Edinburgh*

For 'an epistemology without a knowing subject' or for 'a social ontology with an epistemic agent'?

Logical Positivism has frequently argued for objective and impersonal knowledge, the foundation of which is premised on experience as independent of scientist's beliefs, interests and values. In this way scientific method and results were supposed to be neutral. Yet, several post-positivist accounts have pointed to the crucial role of theory in the formation and appreciation of the 'facts' which are thus considered as ideational and theory-laden. But in the case of social scientific inquiry, it is not only that the 'data' and the 'variables' of scientific investigation are interpreted through the lenses of a theoretical framework. It is also because the social scientist is a constituent part of her object, as Roy Bhaskar's 'transcendental realism' (1979) partially concedes, that we are in need of a social ontology – a general theory which intends to settle questions about the relations between social structure and agents as well as the relations between the knowing subject and society as a whole.

This paper argues for the idea that a social ontology should conceptualize the knowing subject as another agent who influences and is influenced by society. And this means that the broader object of investigation that is, social institutions and social structures, is not only conceptualized through a generalized ontological scheme but its own constitution is theory-dependent. These ideas will lead us to the conclusion that social theory should account for an epistemic agent whose capacity for self-creation and social transformation would be congruent with the idea that there are no stable 'facts' in social life and that substantial social research should get rid of any 'positivistic' or 'naturalistic' nomological and methodological residue.

Shuker, L.   *University of Bedfordshire*

Realist and Narrative Evaluation: CMO Configurations as Stories

What do realist and narrative evaluations have in common? The aim of this paper is to draw on examples and discussion of narrative evaluation to argue that realist evaluation has an affinity with the use of stories in evaluative research. In particular it is argued that the context-mechanism-outcome configurations produced by realist evaluators are analogous to stories, and that this analogy might support their effective use in dissemination. The limits to any relationship will also be discussed with reference to the role of the researcher, the purpose of evaluation and the primacy of theory building in realist research. It is argued that realists could learn much from narrative researchers' belief in the powerful role of stories in social life in terms of the design, analysis and dissemination of evaluative research - even if their philosophical positions are are ultimately incommensurable.

Cruickshank, J.   *University of Birmingham*

After Correspondence: From Critical Realism To 'As-If Realism' And Beyond

For critical realists empirical research has to be based on an ontological theory because without such a theory the explanations of empirical phenomena developed will misconstrue the causal processes at work. The necessary condition for the justification of an ontological theory is internal coherence and the sufficient condition is a relationship of correspondence between the theory which sets out the defining features of social reality and that

reality. Critical realists hold that a justified ontology has to link structure and agency by explaining how social structures, which are irreducible down to agents, condition but do not determine agents' beliefs and behaviour. The problem with this approach to justification is that the arguments used to establish correspondence commit the fallacy of begging the question, i.e. they assume what needs to be demonstrated. Hay's work on British Politics is based upon a position he refers to as 'as-if realism'. This draws on critical realism and opens up issues that are of importance for the assessment of critical realism in sociology and the social sciences generally. Hay develops this position through a critique of the work of Archer, who is arguably one of the most prominent critical realists in sociology, and he eschews correspondence to focus on coherence. Whilst Hay's 'as-if realism' avoids the fallacy of begging the question it does so by inadvertently paving the way to an alternative and superior position, namely problem-solving, which abandons the need to predicate empirical research on an ontological theory.

EXPERIENCES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT OR PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT

Simms, M.   *University of Warwick*

Employer Attitudes Towards Youth Unemployment

Young workers are in crisis. The financial and economic crisis that the UK has experienced since 2008 has hit them particularly hard. From the early 2000s it became clear that some young people were struggling to find work and a growing number were 'not in employment, education or training' (NEET). The shock hitting the labour market from 2008 onwards saw youth unemployment rise rapidly and it has remained stubbornly high (Labour Force Survey 2005 - 2011). We know that early experiences of unemployment can 'scar' young people for the rest of their lives, associated with reduced wages, more problematic health outcomes, increased likelihood of future periods of unemployment and other social problems (Gregg and Tominey 2004, Scarpetta et al 2010). People who experience long or repeated periods of unemployment when they are young are likely to experience worse outcomes. But employer attitudes, policies and experiences of hiring and managing young workers are under-explored in both academic and policy context. This paper presents early findings from a study of 40 employers engaged in initiatives to help young people make secure work transitions and argues that even these employers are largely excluded from policy setting which has serious consequences for young people.

Geelan, T.   *University of Cambridge*

Trade Unions and Unemployment Policy: Communicative Power at a Time of Austerity

The economic crisis and subsequent economic recession has led to rising levels of unemployment, particularly amongst young people. Since the initial crisis-management measures of 2009 and 2010, the state's second response phase has shifted to the labour market with unemployment being the most frequently discussed issue. Despite early proclamations of an inevitable shift from neoliberalism, it's strange ‗non-death' (Crouch 2011) is now being sustained by enforced public austerity - across the political spectrum unemployment policy reform reflects a continuation of workfare policies with few stimulus measures to create jobs.

As the largest national representatives of workers, trade unions have engaged in various forms of collective action in an attempt to influence these policies. Until now, however, little attention has been given to trade unions' communicative power and their ability to engage in the political debate concerning appropriate political and economic responses.

This paper argues that the current economic recession presents an opportune moment to examine how, and to what extent, trade unions engage in this 'battle of ideas' to shape public policy outcomes.

To this end, the paper first proposes to broaden the definition of trade union collective action to include their political claim-making in the media. Given that strikes and protests increasingly take place in conjunction with media campaigns, this provides a multi-faceted and innovative approach to study contemporary union responses to austerity.

This extended theoretical framework is then applied to specific case studies within unions by employing a cross-national research methodology.

Namely, the study examines how the trade union confederations of Denmark and Britain, and two of the countries' largest public sector unions, have engaged in the political debate surrounding unemployment policy reform during the current economic recession.

This is achieved through:

- semi-structured interviews with senior union officials in the communication and organisation

departments at the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO) and Trade and Labour (FOA) in Denmark and the British Trade Union Congress (TUC) and Public and Commercial Services Union (PCS) in Britain;

- political claims analysis of the mainstream print media;

- and, documentary analysis of policy papers etc.

The findings show that the extended theoretical framework is a useful new way of theorising on trade union power. The framework helps to provide a more nuanced understanding of the ways in which unions attempt to influence unemployment policy in a time of crisis. For example, unions often rely on more communicative forms of action during a leftist government and physical mobilisations during a conservative government. The data also reveals clear differences between unions communicative power which can be explained in part by their varying individual

capacities and strategy. The paper further expands upon these arguments and concludes with implications for further research.

Nissim, G.   *Ruppin Academic Center*

Permanently Liminal: Irregular Employment and Workers' Committees in Israel

It has long been acknowledged that in last three decades Israel saw a dramatic transition from Fordist and state-capitalism, led by the Zionist-Labour party, to a post-Fordist and global capitalism, justified by a neoliberal Ideology. Among the hallmarks of the transition is the decline of organized labour and high rates of irregular employment compared to many capitalist democracies. The clear features of the Israeli case can be useful for the understanding of equivalent trends in other countries.

In their increasing acceptance of various forms of irregular employment, workers' committees in Israel are adapting to the neoliberal conventions and to the consequent changes in the labor market. At the same time, to safeguard workers' rights, they also contest this reconfiguration in the capitalist economy. Ethnographic research of twenty workers' committees in Israel's private sector, conducted in 2005-2009, demonstrates that in being torn between the two positions, workers' committees are forced into a permanently liminal condition, and are persistently engaged in formulating compromises and ad-hoc solutions. Consequently, the organized labour in Israel, and particularly the opposition to irregular employment, remains localized and fragmented, further buttressing the new neo-liberal employment arrangement regime.

Salatova, A.   *Kazan Federal University*

Unemployment within Globalization: Current Issues and Trends (Based on the Results of Experts Opinion Survey)

The Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2008 has led to the global rise of the unemployment rate. Governments of all countries are concerned about that and afraid the Crisis situation will repeat.

A wide range of researches explore the relations between unemployment and globalization (Landmann, 2000; Ukpere Wilfred I. and Slabbert Andre D., 2009; Frenkel and Kuruvilla, 2002; Peetz and Todd, 2006). Most of them are focused on statistical and economical data analysis. We suppose it would be interesting to know the opinion of the 'consumers' of the results of globalization processes and unemployment. On the other hand, due to wide spread fear of globalization ('Globaphobia' by Burtless et al. (1998), public may feel anxious about their prospects on the labour market. Therefore, a research of opinions of persons professionally interested in labour market (e.g. government employment agencies officers, recruitment agencies stuff, HR specialists etc.) reveal some issues in interrelations between globalization and unemployment.

The article presents some results of the expert opinion survey among the employment centers officers, recruitment agencies stuff, and HR specialists conducted in 2011-2012.

Friday 5 April 2013 at 09:00 - 10:30
Roundtable Sessions

SPACES OF WORK, IDENTITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Lin, X.   *Cardiff University*

<u>Chinese Male Peasant Workers and Shifting Masculine Identities in Urban Workspaces</u>

A key feature of China's internal rural–urban migration is the transformation of work from a rural-based agricultural sector to urban-based industrial and service sectors. This article critically examines the interplay between urban work and accompanying social relations in the workplace (that is, service and low-skilled manual jobs) and the (re)construction of male peasant workers' subjectivities and identity formation. The qualitative data from the men's life histories suggest that familial gender practices, conceptualized as an appropriation of the traditional Confucian 'father–son' relationship, are of importance in shaping the men's occupationally located shifting identities in traditional urban 'female' jobs. This exploratory study aims to examine complex and multilayered accounts of rural–urban labour migration, in terms of how the men accommodate themselves to the city, involving both material constraints (structure) and creative cultural practices (agency). Their biographical transformations are located within wider socioeconomic and political transformations associated with China's current modernization project, of which they are a major constitutive component.

(RE)PRODUCING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE

Wills, W., Dickinson, A., Meah, A., Short, F.   *University of Hertfordshire*

Kitchen Boundaries: An Exploration of Everyday Life in the Home

The Food Standards Agency is funding a qualitative study to develop 20 case studies to explore how kitchen practices influence food safety.

We take as our starting point that, whilst most kitchens in the UK contain items like a sink, cupboards and an oven of some description, the boundaries of the kitchen space are fluid and cannot be predetermined. Additionally, kitchen practices might be related to food preparation or consumption but some kitchen practices might not be food-related, the care of pets, for example. Added to this fluidity and complexity is that many kitchen practices are tacit and/or mundane and therefore difficult to articulate or recall.

The study takes an ethnographic approach; methods include a kitchen 'go-along' tour, observation, interviews and photographs and video produced by the researcher and the participants. The 20 households include younger and older people (from 2-85 years); families/single person households; and kitchens contained in a variety of housing types. Analysis of data for each case study takes an interpretative engagement approach representing a rigorous process of reflection involving the research team and participants.

Analysis to date suggests that confidence in the kitchen is linked to 'knowing where things are', resulting in a 'natural rhythm' within the kitchen. This rhythm is influenced by the individuals who share the kitchen space and by the personal and collective routines of these practitioners. The findings demonstrate that the boundaries of the kitchen and the practices undertaken there are not fixed or easily defined; this has implications for food safety.

Williamson, R.   *University of Sydney*

The Right to (Sub)urban Space? Migrants and the Production of Publics in a Multicultural Suburb

The paper responds to recent calls by sociologists to address the micro-spatial dimensions of migration, migrant agency and citizenship in the city (Glick Schiller and Caglar, 2011). Despite important research on the forms of intercultural subjectivity that shape everyday life in the city (Amin, 2002; Wise and Velayutham, 2009), there is still a lack of ethnographic and multi-scalar research on the ordinary processes of 'making home' for new migrants, particularly in suburban space. Drawing on ethnographic research in a highly diverse suburb in South-Western Sydney, Australia, the paper focuses on the ordinary, day-to-day spatial articulations and place-making practices of migrants around the 'public spaces' of the neighbourhood. Lefebvre's (1991) conceptualization of urban space as constituted by the perceived, conceived and lived space, and Soja's (1996) later development of these dimensions into First, Second and Thirdspace, are applied to critically examine migrant involvement in the co-constitution of suburban space. By looking at the production of two very different spaces of 'publicness' – the local square and the public library – the paper highlights the complex mediation of the spaces, specifically through embodied perceptions, material resources, local government policies and multicultural discourse. The paper explores how migrants fashion a 'legitimate presence' (Noble, 2009) in suburban space, and questions whether this might translate into the right to inhabit the city (Purcell, 2003; Lefebvre, 1991).

Huang, S-Y.   *University of Edinburgh*

Patchy Mobilities: Depicting Networked Socio-urban Infrastructure in the East-Asian City

This paper will explore new approaches to understanding socio-urban infrastructure which is transformed by and meanwhile represents trans-material and multi-scalar conditions in contemporary networked urbanism in East-Asian cities. With a special focus on the emergence of transformations in socio-urban fabric and boundless movement attributed to perceptually global exchanges and advanced technology, this paper investigates how socio-urban infrastructure became the splintering network enabling new types of mobilities (Graham 2001) in cities, and accelerated multiple reconfigurations of socio-spatial practices at different scales practices (Lefebvre 1991, De Certeau 2002). Accordingly, the paper argues that these invisible, patchy and highly powerful re/inter-connections between the technologies and socio-spatial practices pose particular challenges to conventional construction-based approaches used for depicting the urban and social context in cities. This phenomenon, in particular in high-density East-Asian cities such as Taipei, supposes to be understood as a temporary assemblage (Latour 2005) of multi-scalar practices dynamically folding (Deleuze 1993) in space-time processes. The argument will be examined through an empirical research on three different scales of urban infrastructures in the context of Taipei city: MRT (Mass Rapid Transit) system, 7-Eleven franchise networks, the processes of municipal rubbish management.

Drawing upon a substantial period of fieldwork and theoretical work of hyper-urbanism (Augé 1995, Virilio 2000) as well as that of Saskia Sassen (Sassen 2002, 2007), this paper propose a dynamically-folding approach of materials and the movement to response to these multi-scalar networked conditions. It argues that the interaction between socio-spatial actors and architecture where they are physically located and de-territorially connected is essential to understanding of such patchy mobilities which reconstruct and reproduce speciality at socio-urban infrastructure in networked cities.

MOVING LIFESTYLES, CONSUMPTION AND VISIBILITY

Trikalinou, L.   *King's College London*

The Visibility of the Invisible: Irregular Immigrants in Urban Public Space

The focus of the paper is on the occupation and usage of urban public space by irregular immigrants, since it provides for a theoretical understanding, and empirical documentation, of the interrelationships between urbanism, habitability, and the changing lives of people rendered invisible by socio-spatial processes. The paper derives from research on the phenomenon of irregular immigration on urban public space, like the Athenian center in Greece that took place from September 2011 to August 2012.

The premise of this paper is that the design and functions of public space are shaped by what Lefebvre (1996) refers to as the representations of space, or understandings that reflect normalising discourses about what space should be, how it is to be used, and by whom. For Lefebvre, and others, urban public space is designed around a rationality closely entwined with state power, and propagating values that seek to (re)produce taken for granted uses and functions that acquire a common sense character and understanding. Usually, these- the functions and the character- coincide and stem from its design. At the same time, the user(s) of space are those who create its character with their actions. The discussion is on the duality between (a) the uses of space (decision-making process) and (b) the user(s) as actively shaping space: in the case of the Athenian centre, this duality has surfaced as a real life phenomenon due to a large number of irregular immigrants occupying the main Athenian squares relating to the ambiguous character of irregular immigrants' 'position' as visible and invisible simultaneously.

Osbaldiston, N.   *Monash University*

Place, Authenticity and Equity: The Present and Future of Lifestyle Migration in Australia

The literature and research on lifestyle migration has gathered significant momentum in recent times (Benson 2011; Benson & O'Reilly 2009; Hoey 2008; Osbaldiston 2012). Part of this can be explained by the focus of researchers on middle-class culture and manifestations of 'life-projects' (Rose 1996). However the impetus for analysis of lifestyle migration stems from a long tradition of conceptualising migratory flows away the city described elsewhere as amenity-led migration or counter-urbanisation (Burnley and Murphy 2004; Moss 2006; Halfacree 1997, 2006). In Australia, the phenomenon of urban escapism embraced by lifestyle migration has had multiple impacts on small mainly coastal communities. These are mostly physical with new development impacting on local housing markets, place-based aesthetics and environmental degradation. At times, communities respond vocally to what is perceived to be a wholesale middle-class takeover of their local places. In other situations, newcomers clash openly with established residents on future development projects aiming to protect 'place'. Embedded in these arguments is a question of 'authenticity' or 'taste' which others like Zukin (2008) have questioned ethically. This paper will explore these themes briefly, highlighting cases of contestation within lifestyle migration and demonstrating empirically through housing data research how lifestyle migration places are transitioning via the phenomenon itself. It will also discuss how second-home ownership may well exacerbate problems for small communities further in the future as mobile baby boomers seek stability and stillness in their retirement.

Picker, G.   *National Research University, Higher School of Economics*

The Formation of Romani Neighbourhoods in Western Europe

Romani neighbourhoods in Europe are urban periphery areas in which several Romani families live, often in conditions of social marginality. Inhabited since long ago in Eastern Europe by national citizens, following the fall of the Soviet Union Romani neighbourhoods have been mushrooming in Western European cities as well. The paper aims to provide a first comprehensive empirical account of the social conditions under which Romani neighbourhoods have been emerging in Western Europe, and it is divided in three parts. In the first part a critical review of academic and non-academic research on these neighbourhoods in Eastern and Western Europe is presented. The review aims at exploring (1) the extent to which Romani neighbourhoods in Western Europe can be classified as segregated areas; (2) differences and similarities between Romani migrant families' neighbourhoods of origins in Eastern Europe and their Western European destination neighbourhoods. In the second part, two case studies are compared, namely the 'Pata Rat' periphery settlement in Cluj-Napoca (Romania) and the 'Poderaccio village' in the outskirts of Florence (Italy). Drawing on archive research focusing on local policy-making vis-à-vis Roma, as well as on urban ethnographic fieldwork that I have been carrying out from 2007 to 2011, this part comparatively discusses the interplay of everyday prejudice, housing policies, local/national political economy, and

Romani social activism. The comparison constitutes the ground on which to discuss, in the third part, the hypothesis of a distinctive Western European model of such neighbourhoods.

Lee, M.   *University of Hong Kong*

In Search of a Good Life: Class, Consumption and Gated Communities in Lifestyle Migration in Asia

Much has been written about 'lifestyle migration' and flexible citizenship in the West, where mobile individuals have been characterised as relatively affluent individuals, international retirement migrants, second homeowners, or as residential tourists. In contrast, our ESRC/HK Research Grants Council funded project explores the emerging trend of lifestyle migration where people move from developed economies to less developed economies in East Asia (Malaysia, Thailand, China), for leisured or other non-permanent forms of migration. This paper considers some of our preliminary findings on cross-border lifestyle migration between Hong Kong and mainland China under the current 'one country, two systems' regime. One of the distinctive characteristics of lifestyle migration in China is the rapid expansion of residential tourism where flagship projects of high-end gated communities have been aggressively promoted by property developers. These mega-projects of exclusive housing compounds exemplify the ways in which the private sector, lifestyle migrants and local residents have imagined, produced and consumed cosmopolitan lifestyles, aesthetics and amenities in China's new urban landscapes.

Our ethnographic accounts also reveal the significance of class in shaping people's decision to migrate and their everyday experiences of lifestyle migration. For low-income households, flexible sojourning across the border is often a family strategy to cope with the problem of regional asymmetry in living standards and reflects their aspirations to get out of the poverty trap. For middle-income households, lifestyle migration has to be understood in the context of their broader experience of (global) mobility and their search for distinction through consumption and leisure.

Ohanyelu, C.N.

The Gambia College

Culture and African Females in the World of Sports

Athletic performance involves creative displays of skills as demanded by each sport; these attributes enable the performer to participate with much efficiency and good reaction time. A good performance in sports is a pivot on which sports achievement rotates. African females can perform convincingly well but for some logistical/cultural constraints. Culture, which shapes the way of life of people, covers all the folk ways of a society such as language, custom, and dressing, as well as the symbols and artifacts that people develop. Together, these play major roles in determining the sports performances level of African female athletes. Culture within the sport context acts as a watch dog because of its confining role in the day to day life activities of women. Unfortunately, there has been significant conflict among sports, culture and females. As far as Africa is concerned, it is proper to have and respect culture; however, I argue that most of these concepts should be modernized, especially where they adversely affect the womenfolk. The purpose of this presentation is to analyze the damage culture has posed the African females in the world of sports and possibly ascertain measures to reframe our approach to sports related issues so as to achieve an increase in sports performance level among females in Africa. The females are merely subjected to the background by these cultures; thereby allowing them little or no freedom to engage in a lot of things, including sports. Findings and recommendations were drawn to reflect possible ways of improving the situation for females in African sports.

Breeze, M.

University of Edinburgh

Cold Lumpy Liquidity: Being Taken Seriously, Absurdity and Strategies for Social Change in Roller Derby

Drawing on three years of ethnographic research in the peculiar social world of roller derby this paper sketches strategies for political practice in what is prolifically and debatably termed 'liquid modernity'. Roller derby is a DIY, women-led, relatively new sport that exists in contentious relation to institutions, industries and ideologies of sport. This relation is manifest in skaters' ubiquitous interests in 'getting taken seriously'. I center seriousness, and its antonym ridiculousness, to trace three ideal-typical strategies that grow out of frustrations with not being taken seriously and the ambivalences of becoming real, serious sport. Skaters seek inclusion in sports institutions and industries, ridicule narrow and perniciously gendered definitions of sport, and mobilize absurdity to refuse intelligibility within prevailing sports discourse. Bauman's work inspires debate on the irreversibility and totality of 'liquidity' and this paper concurs that a notable viscosity marks possibilities for social change. Moreover, as skaters grapple with tensions in seeking inclusion in a social world in which roller derby is arguably positioned as trivial, illegitimate and ridiculous; the absurdity of such contingent structural constraints becomes too big to ignore. Quotidian ridiculousness in roller derby refracts familiar sociological processes of institutionalization and struggle for position in a broader field of power and illuminates their ludicrousness. Strategies, limits and possibilities of social change in roller derby indicate a broader social milieu that can be said to be liquid only to the extent that a bucketful of cold, lumpy custard - ready to be thrown - also has liquidity.

METHODS: CRITICAL APPROACHES AND NEW DIRECTIONS

Wozniak, W.   *Brock University*

What are We Measuring? Rethinking How We Study Gender and Care Work

For nearly half a century, researchers from around the globe have defined, measured and analyzed how women and men divide their household labour. Cast within a field of study known as 'gender divisions of domestic labour', this field relies on a complex array of quantitative and qualitative measures that calculate who-does-what in order to arrive at conclusions about the state of 'gender equality' in unpaid work, mainly housework and childcare. This research has made critical contributions to scholarly and popular understandings of the changing social positioning of women and men and has helped to map gradual national and cross-national shifts in the gender order. Yet, in spite of its importance, this field of study has also been marred by persistent theoretical, methodological, and ontological problems. First, the meanings of 'equality' in domestic life remain elusive. Second, there are methodological and empirical dilemmas around collapsing or separating childcare and housework as well as in measuring domestic 'responsibility'. Third, the focus on 'divisions of labour' rather than on 'relations of labour' is underpinned by a particular, yet often unstated, theoretical and ontological approach to subjectivities and to care work. Finally, there is the blunt question of whether care work can really be measured. Drawing from a two-decade ethnographic research program on changing mothering and fathering, mainly in Canada (but also in the US and the UK) I ask the question: 'What are we measuring when we measure care?' and I argue for a rethinking of how we study care work.

Amirmoayed, A.   *University of Birmingham*

The Methodological Challenges Faced in Researching Persian Partnering Practices in the UK

In this paper, I explore the methodological challenges I faced while carrying out my PhD project on Persian inter-ethnic partnering practices in the UK and my strategies to deal with them. I first mention the ontological and epistemological assumptions on the basis of which I developed a sampling strategy and conducted my data collection. I then explain the limitation of accessibility to certain groups of Persians, such as women and religious individuals. For instance, for many Persian women, talking to a member of the opposite sex, like me, about their intimate relationships is generally an uncomfortable experience. I thus explain how I built a rapport and gained trust in order to obtain access to the above-mentioned groups. I also describe how politics hindered my research both while recruiting interviewees and collecting data. Although political affiliations did not influence interviewees' partnering practices greatly, it influenced their motivation in taking part in the research and consequently their responses to the interview questions. As an example, I explore 'Persians' Uncle Napoleanism', a concept originated in a work of fiction that refers to a widespread Persian belief that all events or undertakings in the world, such as a PhD thesis, have been designed by the English for colonisation purposes; this is one factor which discouraged people from participating in my research. Finally, I will describe how the reliability and validity of the collected data is insured, and the conclusions warranted.

Karraker, M.W.   *University of St. Thomas*

Middle Class in Middle America: A Research Proposal and Invitation for UK Collaboration

Middle Class in Middle America is a new research project that will tell the stories of families in the lower middle, middle, and upper middle class in the Midwestern United States in the decade following the Great Recession of 2008. Several theoretical perspectives inspire this project: exchange, family ecology, family systems, feminist, life course development, and symbolic interaction. The project employs a multi-method approach, including both quantitative and qualitative methods in the form of semi-structured interviews and participant observation conducted over the course of a year. This project fills a gap in sociology and family studies, deepening our understanding of how families in the middle 60 percent are coping with not only the economic fallout of the past five years, but also the everyday / everynight struggles to make a decent life.

In this presentation, I hope to solicit co-investigators for parallel data collection in the United Kingdom (and possibly elsewhere).

HOUSEHOLDS AND DOMESTIC LABOUR

Stewart, F.A.   *University of Edinburgh*

Scotland's Rubbish: The Everyday Influences of Domestic Recycling Practices

This paper reports recent research on the everyday influences on domestic recycling practices in an advanced industrial society. With production and consumption having long received the attention of social scientists, we contend that these processes only make sense if we seek to 'close-the-loop' and understand the social, political and economic influences of waste and its disposal too. In this paper we ask: how best can we explain family and household recycling practices in an advanced industrial society? Often taken for granted these are usually dealt with superficially explained in terms of cognitive decision-making, individuals' rational choices, or they are reduced to technology and service provision by the state. Responding sociologically, this paper argues that better explanation resides in the social context of embedded practices and how they are enacted in everyday life. Using examples from data, the paper discusses alternative explanations of environmental participation that focus on the everyday dynamics of family or household life that moves beyond the individualised accounts so often advanced in the discourses of policy actors and civil society stakeholders.

Singha, L.   *University of York*

Analysing Housework Through the Lens of 'Family Practices'

Extant theories of the division of household labour tend to reduce housework to simply activities governed by the economics of time, earning power and gendered norms, with little room for individual agency. Recent research also highlights several ontological assumptions in much housework research, for example, in a given couple-headed household only the couple does the housework, and the nature and performance of housework is similar across societies. An alternative approach is based on David Morgan's framework of family practices. My paper aims to show how this framework, which considers each family practice to have three interlinked aspects (practical, symbolic, imaginary) allows overcoming the assumptions in existing housework theories. I draw on an exploratory, analytical autoethnographic, mixed-methods study of the domestic practices of 17 middle-class Indian couples with equivalent education and incomes, married for 10–30 years and living in the UK for 9–24 years, recruited via snowball sampling. Through the lens of family practices, I will show how these couples 'do' domestic bargaining to maintain harmony in the home in the face of competing identities, and when tensions may arise from conflicting priorities and the limits to the freedoms available to both spouses (Amartya Sen's 'cooperative conflict' situation). Locating my analysis within the family practices framework revealed that the (gendered) housework practices in my sample of modern, dual-career migrant households were 'situated' practices that varied over time and geographical location and were based on decisions made by active agents, informed but not dictated by cultural norms and structural constraints.

Nnonyelu, N., Kingsley, A.   *Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka*

Beyond Culture: Dual Earner Middle Class Couples and House Work in Nigeria

Contemporary treatments of housework in the extant literature have generated a number of paradoxes and controversies. These mainly arise from the gendered interpretation of housework. This dominant perspective sees housework broadly as asymmetrical and exploitative. The paper however contends that the gendered interpretation of housework does not present a comprehensive picture of the place of housework, particularly in the light of effects of globalization, modernity and social change in Nigeria.

The paper therefore seeks to deconstruct housework a s it affects middle class couples in Anambra State, Nigeria. For dual earner middle class couples, household responsibilities have changed over the years. House work embodies love, care and mutual respect, not subordination as hitherto has been demonstrated. The paper reveals that ideas about gender are often incoherent, fractured and that contradictions abound between what people say they do and feel, and how these beliefs and feelings are reflected in household behaviour.

CONTEMPORARY CARING: WHO CARES?

Weller, S.   *London South Bank University*

Critical Approaches to Care

This paper will introduce the themes explored in the recently published edited book Critical Approaches to Care: Understanding Caring Relations, Identities and Cultures. Care shapes people's everyday lives and relationships and caring relations and practices influence the economies of different societies. The interdisciplinary book takes a nuanced and context-sensitive approach to exploring caring relationships, identities and practices within and across a variety of cultural, familial, geographical and institutional arenas. Questions considered will include. What does care' mean in contemporary society? How are caring relationships practised in different contexts? What resources do individuals and collectives draw upon in order to care for, care with and care about themselves and others? And how do such relationships and practices relate to broader social processes?

Snowdon, R.   *London South Bank University*

Queer Cares

Takhar, S.   *London South Bank University*

Understanding Hidden Desires: Religion and Sexuality

This paper brings together a range of literature which looks at the lives of contemporary LGBT South Asian women and how the understanding of sexuality has changed over time in Hinduism. The paper demonstrates how South Asian women who describe themselves other than heterosexual are seen as transgressing traditional, cultural and religious boundaries. Fearing rejection and persecution in the form of physical violence most LGBT South Asian women remain silent on the issue or live in a 'multidimensional closet' (Choudhury, 2001; Kawale, 2003).The contemporary experiences of these women have a history therefore, the paper explores how the process of colonialism, and the contemporary right wing Hindutva movement have contributed to a shift in the understanding of sexuality. This gradual process represents a move away from the depiction of sexuality in ancient Hindu texts and art forms and has contributed to a prevalent homophobia which includes violence against LGBT communities and individuals (Indian and diasporic) and an intolerance of art form such as film presenting alternative forms of sexuality (Vanita, 2002 and 2009). Therefore rather than presenting alternative sexualities as 'western' the aim is to show this type of understanding as a movement in space and time i.e. between India and diasporic communities. It will also show the importance of religion and marriage for same sex couples who have attempted a religious ceremony in India without knowledge of the 'western' understanding alternative forms of sexual identities.

Gillies, V.   *London South Bank University*

'Ain't Doing Tramps Work': Educational Marginalisation and Imagined Futures

In the context of the current financial crisis and austerity agenda there has been growing concern over the high numbers of young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs). While there is an expanding body of research examining this issue, less attention has been given to the impact of worsening economic conditions and diminishing opportunities on school age children most likely to follow a NEET trajectory. This paper explores how young people experiencing school exclusion and marginalisation from mainstream classrooms envisage and make sense of their future lifecourse It draws on data from a wider ESRC funded ethnographic study of pupils identified as at risk of school exclusion. The research was based in 'Behaviour Support Units', within inner city comprehensive schools located in disadvantaged areas and sought to explore the values, identities, and meaning making of 12 to 15 year olds viewed as exhibiting challenging and disruptive behaviour in the classroom. The particular focus here will be on analysing how experiences of educational marginalisation frame and shape young people's understandings of their opportunities and prospects. Their hopes, fears and anticipated strategies for constructing a liveable future will be examined. The central importance participants accorded to a highly idealised concept of education as a virtuous, but often unattainable, pathway to the good life is highlighted as a key finding in the context of deep anxiety and uncertainty.

Taylor, Y.   *Weeks Centre for Social and Policy Research,*
London South Bank University

Fertile Spaces: Landscaping Gender

Based on ESRC funded research (2007-2009) 'From the Coal Face to the Car Park?' this paper highlights the landscaping of gender where the 'Angel of the North' and her changing public-private inhabitations are both utilised and rejected as (anti)nostalgic generational-gender troubles, embedded and embodied by differently classed women. Many have queried 'home and care' as nested beginnings of identity and 'fitting-in', extending outwards from home to locality as ' …a kind of accepted understanding that we care first for, and have responsibilities towards, those nearest in...'. This close proximity – and the distances from it – deserves to be queried in order not to romanticise the local, or the 'good 'Geordie' woman'. In the (re)making of the North East of England, women can be seen as upholding and challenging gendered and classed distances/proximities that are created in their 'cares'. The logics and loyalties to communities need to be troubled: time and place are bound up in constructions of family time as 'repro-normative', creating a narrative of sacrifice for the future, via a hetero-domesticity. The place of families, is associated in 'rhetorics of territory', with women's material labour effaced even as maps of loyalty and of affect' hold up families as reference points for 'fitting in'. It would seem that some women are more on the map than others and new-old ways are refigured in senses of familial, communal and individual loss and gain spatialised across everyday landscapes.

L'Espérance, A.   *University of Ottawa*

The Politics of Infertility in Canada and the UK: How the Medicalisation of Infertility Bridged Social Experience to Political Expertise

Studying three issues of assisted reproduction in Canada and in the UK – access to fertility treatments, gamete donation and surrogacy – this article suggests that the medicalisation of infertility contributed to bridge political rationales with experienced-based discourses in the political arenas. Infertility turned out to be viewed as what Peter Conrad (1987, p.24-27) described in his seminal work as a "lived-with", "at-risk", "stigmatizing", or "invisible" illness and as a narrative response to bodily, social, and cultural failure. Medicalisation can be conducive to policy change by becoming a trigger for social cascades, accordingly giving power to certain types of actors and providing political narratives with enough meaning to be mobilized in several social arenas. Although the biological factors impeding reproduction are invisible, the social fact of childlessness is visible and thereby stigmatizing (Sandelowski and de Lacey 2002, p.43). Likewise for donor conceived children struggling with genetic incertitude. The article accordingly argue that, in the political spheres, medicalisation can offer an administrative rational for regulation in bringing to the surface the social need of despaired couples and children, as well as raising awareness in the population of the social consequences brought about by childlessness and by the remedy of assisted reproduction. In that sense, the medicalisation of infertility allows the narration of social and individual experiences in accordance with the narration of a cost controlled public strategy to protect women and children.

Chandler, A., Whittaker, A.,Cunningham-Burley, S.,   *University of Edinburgh*
Williams, N., McGorm, K., Mathews, G.

How to Stop a Baby from 'Rattling': Contradictions and Consensus in Accounts of Neo-Natal Abstinence Syndrome

This paper reports findings from a longitudinal project exploring accounts of parenting and parenting support among opioid-dependent parents and expectant parents. 19 opioid-dependent participants were interviewed on up to three occasions from 28 weeks gestation up to 1 year postnatal. Additionally, four focus groups were held with healthcare professionals. In this paper, we contrast service user and service provider accounts of neo-natal abstinence syndrome (NAS).

Although local policies advise that all opioid-dependent mothers are provided with information and advice regarding NAS, in their antenatal interviews service users reported variable understandings about the risks of NAS and how to care for a baby with the condition. Postnatal interviews highlighted further challenges, with several participants' accounts suggesting disputes with health-care professionals regarding the presence or absence of NAS in their baby. While most participants downplayed or rejected suggestions that their baby had NAS – reflecting the stigmatising nature of the diagnosis; others described being convinced that their baby had NAS but said this was dismissed by healthcare professionals. This work contributes to the – still emergent – sociology of diagnosis; examining the meaning of a particular diagnostic label (NAS) among a diverse sample of service users and service providers.

Our findings indicate that more can be done to inform and prepare opioid-dependent parents and healthcare professionals about the risks and realities of NAS. We highlight a range of 'layl understandings and interpretations of clinical knowledge that could be addressed in training and patient information, as well as addressed in future research.

Alexander, S., Frohlich, K.L., Fusco, C.   *University of Montréal*

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Canadian Public Health Documents Addressing Children's Play: Theorizing the Emerging Formation of 'Healthy Active Play'

Public health institutions have recently shown growing interest in children's play, especially for the potential of 'active play' to help reduce children's obesity. However, advancing play 'for' health may begin to reshape the meanings of play for children. Drawing on Foucauldian analysis, this paper problematizes the way children's play is coming under the gaze of public health and is being taken up as a health practice. It further considers the unintended effects this may have for children.

We performed a search of nine Canadian public health websites addressing children's play, physical activity and obesity; 134 relevant documents were selected, coded deductively (theoretical themes) and inductively (emerging themes). Bacchi's (2009) approach to critical discourse analysis deepened our analysis of dominant narratives.

Findings suggest that a discursive formation around healthy active play is emerging to govern children's activities. Underlying this discourse are several assumptions and knowledge formations: a) utilitarian values attributed to play function to legitimize play as a productive health practice; b) tropes of 'fun' and 'play' are drawn on and equated with physical activity; c) the primacy of children's physical health dominates, with physical activity constructed as the principle role of play in children's lives.

We argue that the emerging discourse of healthy active play may be changing meanings attributed to children's play in Canadian society. Given public health's dominant role in constructing social policies around health, critical analysis is required to examine how this discourse may begin to normalize children's play experiences and their possibilities to play in general.

Lytovka, M.   *Maria Curie-Skłodowska University*

Osteopathic Medicine in East European Countries

The demand for osteopathy has increased in East European countries since 1990s. With the health care system being commercialized, more and more people put investment into what they believe would heal the whole body and thus would exempt from meeting further costs. Moreover, the interest in osteopathic medicine rises from the fact of it being brought from 'the West' and being perceived as that of greater value, higher quality or fashionable.

The demand for osteopathic services can also be explained by the underdevelopment of the systems of prevention and postclinical rehabilitation in the countries under consideration.

However osteopathic medicine has not yet found its niche in Eastern Europe. Among other things, it is due to the legislative maladjustment and the absence of local schools of osteopathy.

In my paper I will present the outlook for osteopathic medicine in East European countries. I will try to investigate the possible paths of its development, if it eventually will be integrated into health care system, like in the USA, or remain at the back seat of alternative medicine.

Collett, T., Brooks, L.   *University of Plymouth*

A Historical Overview of Sociology Teaching in Medical Schools in the UK

Sociological thinking has made a significant contribution to medical training in the UK and for the past 60 years it has been recognised by policy makers that aspects of sociology or social science should be incorporated into undergraduate medical curricula. Whilst tensions associated with teaching sociology in medical schools are widely documented little attention has been given to the range of challenges that have arisen over time or to 'what has been done about them'. The aim of our research has been to undertake a review of the literature relating to sociology teaching in medical education.

We conducted literature searches of Web of Science, Ebsco and Swetswise utilising search terms 'sociology' / 'social science' / 'medical education' / 'medical and medical curriculum. Our search generated 94 relevant articles in medical education, sociology and medicine journals leading to 20 additional book sections and policy documents.

Sociology teaching in medical education has been influenced historically by changing ideological, organisational and epistemological factors, impacting on 'relevance', 'content', 'teaching approaches' and 'status'. However as a discipline sociology has done little collectively in recent years to respond to the powerful forces impacting on this aspect of its activities. We argue that should we wish to resist fragmentation we need to first engage with the central assumptions made by the discipline of sociology about sociology teachers in medical education; second, consider the value of locating sociology teaching in Higher Education more centrally within the discipline and third explore systematically the ways that the discipline can engage with policy makers and medical educationalists.

Myketiak, C., Brodie, J., Curzon, P.   *Queen Mary, University of London*

Media Reporting of Medical Error: Blame, Learning, and Accountability

This paper examines online and print news media coverage of three high-profile infant deaths (in Canada, the UK, and the USA) that were attributed to human error with the use of infusion/drug pumps in hospitals during 2010. There is interest the field of incident reporting to move from a 'blame culture' to a 'learning culture' (Barach 2000, Waring, 2005); however, one significant barrier in this shift, as noted by Wachter and Pronovost (2009), is balancing accountability. At the same time that hospitals (and in some cases health districts and Trusts) need to balance issues of accountability and blame/learning, they also need to deal with the possibility of media scrutiny and negative publicity, which makes assigning individual blame (usually to the individual who made the error) preferable in the short-term to identifying a system-wide problem (e.g., the number of patients in an individual nurse's care, the training to use a particular infusion pump) or a problem with the design of the pump itself (e.g., the keypad or interface). This paper provides a comparative qualitative analysis of the coverage of the three incidents, a discussion of the negotiation of blame/learning/accountability as considered in the media coverage, and an argument of how differing national contexts play a role in the 'news discourse' (Cotter 2010) that shapes the telling of these narratives.

Gillan, K. *University of Manchester*

Framing Capitalism: A Spectrum of Critique of Corporate Behaviour

This paper presents results from a three-year research project comparing case studies of moral challenge to corporate behaviour in the US and UK. Each case involved a different constellation of actors: from activists targeting high finance at Occupy Wall Street to corporate social responsibility professionals trying to change everyday practices within their own organisations. Using a qualitative dataset drawn from documentary sources and interviews with key players in each case of challenge I carry out a frame analysis. This methodology, found mainly in the field of social movement studies, enables the identification of a range of worldviews (i.e. interpretative frames) that are culturally available to those who seek to criticise transnational corporations.

In these cases the identification of frames is useful for two reasons. First, it offers a systematic understanding of the ideological range of critique of corporations. While the range is broad, each frame has in common its reference to a long-standing view of corporations as institutions motivated by profit and instrumental rationality that, as a result, can easily tend towards irresponsible and immoral behaviour. Second, the variability between frames can be related in hermeneutic fashion to a range of other features of the case studies compared. Frames offer not just a critique but also prescribe the terms of engagement by which challengers might attempt to change the behaviour of target organisations. Identification of frames helps explain the different paths taken from articulating initial challenges to distinct forms of corporate response.

Kolarz, P. *University of Portsmouth*

The Role of Finance Capitalism in the Globalisation Debate

The globalisation-debate that began in the early 1990s and continues to this day has largely been polarised into benevolent transformationists on the one hand, and critics and sceptics on the other. This paper will look at the role that finance capitalism has occupied within this debate and will highlight its unique role within the central disagreements on globalisation. Within both discourses on globalisation, finance capitalism has a clear standing as the single key factor that represents a genuine break with the past, regardless of whether authors understand the present age to be radically, marginally or not at all distinctive at more general and sociological levels. Having established that an 'unspoken consensus' exists between otherwise antithetical theorists on the specific issue of finance capitalism, the paper will then proceed to assess the extent to which this consensus urges us to alter our understanding of sociological issues relating to political economy and power. Based on a review of authors who discuss the embeddedness or disembeddedness of finance capitalism within the established polities, it will conclude that despite its widely accepted transformative character, it only leads to a limited need for revision of sociological and normative outlooks. As such, this paper aims to contribute to a much needed sociology of finance, by effectively looking back to the achievements made on this issue within the globalisation-debate, but re-assessing it for the kind of sociology required in this field today.

Ji, Y. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

The Hierarchical Variations of Chinese Business Associations: Evidences from Survey

The market reform in China drives the emergence of business associations. Explaining the new trend beyond the descriptive materials has also gained momentum. Two conflicting theoretical perspectives dominate this research field: civil society perspective and the state corporatism theory. Their central controversy lies on the autonomy of business associations, which indicates the positions of associations between the dual framework of authoritarian state and emerging society. However, the current controversy is flawed in neglecting the hierarchical structure of Chinese government and oversimplifying the effects of this specific governmental structure on civic associations. Based on a survey data on Zhejiang province and Beijing's business associations, this paper tries to fill the empirical gap and test two hypotheses: (1) Business associations from the higher level are more active in participating politics than those from the lower level. (2) Business associations from the higher level are more likely influential in policies. This variation reveals that how existing political structure shapes the business associations, in the sense that different institutional arrangement and openness of different level of government may provide different political opportunity for civic associations.

Gribble, R., Dandeker, C., Fear, N.T.   *King's Centre for Military Health Research*

A Hero's Reward: How Does the British Public Define and Value Veterans?

Following the UK's military deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan, an increasing number of military personnel are returning to civil society after seeing active service, including those who have since left the Services. Political elite concerns regarding public acceptance of these 'veterans' led to the Military Covenant being incorporated in law. Whether these concerns reflect how the British public define or value their veterans is unknown. The public's interpretation legitimises this social identity, encouraging ex-Service personnel to access health and welfare services, and discouraging hostility towards Service members who served in Iraq and Afghanistan.

This paper addresses these questions by investigating public definitions of 'veteran'. These are compared to military personnel's definitions. Valuation is examined via perceptions of entitlement to health and social benefits and compensation.

Data are drawn from the British Social Attitudes survey, a representative survey of UK adults aged 18 years and over (n=3311). Preliminary results indicate differences in definitions of 'veteran' according to gender, age and education, with men and graduates more likely to define a veteran as someone who has been deployed.

Most people felt priority services should be available for veterans with physical (71%) or mental (75%) health problems. 90% believe compensation should be provided for injuries related to military duties.

These results suggest that the British public endorses the premise of the Military Covenant in suggesting priority services for veterans. They may have implications for defence policy as a result of the high support for compensation for injuries.

Abbott, P.A., Wallace, C.   *University of Aberdeen*

Social Quality in Developing Societies: Satisfaction in Rwanda

We have developed the Social Quality model as way of understanding the liveability of a society and applied the model in Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Society Union. We have demonstrated that there is a large correlation between the quality of the society measure along four dimensions (economic, social integration, social cohesion and conditions for empowerment). In this paper we look at the extent to which the model can be used to understand levels of general satisfaction In Rwanda. Rwanda provides an interesting case. According to the World Values 2008 wave it is has one of the highest levels of dissatisfaction in the world but there has been significant poverty reduction and general improvements in wellbeing since 2006. Furthermore examination of Rwanda's development priorities and policies indicates that as well as promoting pro-poor economic growth it is implementing policies to promote social integration and social cohesion as well as empower the general population.

The paper will base its findings on an analysis of a recent survey specifically designed to enable the extent to which government policies to promote social cohesion are reflected in people's overall sense of wellbeing including satisfaction with their lives.

The paper will conclude by discussing the extent to which the social quality model , which was originally developed to examine the conditions for social cohesion in Western societies can be used to understand levels of satisfaction in a developing society.

Kerschgens, A.   *Goethe University in Frankfurt*

Drafts of Gender and Birth

I would like to present some results of a research project in progress concerned with the (re-)constructing of gender in the context of giving birth to a first child in Germany.

How are pregnancy and (giving) birth experienced and interpreted in connection to subjective and societal scripts of the material, of agency, emotions, autonomy and dependency and how are these (still) connected to constructions of gender?

The question of gender in the field of pregnancy and birth touches the relation of 'nature' and 'culture' on different levels: Concerning conceptions of the material as discussed in feninist theory as well as with regard to every-day conceptions of bodies, genders and parental roles by (becoming) parents. In my presentation I would like to focus on my empirical results on how men and women percieve and interpret pregnancy and birth with regard to gender.

The study is based on open interviews with pregnant women and their partners in Germany. The background is a psychosocial approach to the construction of identities as an intertwining of unconscious, biographical experiences and dynamics and cognitively more or less accessible societal images and interpretative patterns. The research methods applied are rooted in the German hermeneutic discourse and a psychoanalytically informed social psychology within sociology.

Frost, E.   *University of the West of England*

Love at the Office: Thinking Psychosocially about Resilience and Relationships at Work

A 2007 Gallup survey of app 5 million people internationally demonstrated that people who have a best friend at work are 7 times more likely to be engaged with that work. People with 3 close friends at work were 46% more likely to be extremely satisfied with their jobs and 88% more likely to be satisfied with their lives. Such findings have been replicated in profession specific studies, trade union surveys, and management publications. This paper will draw on psychosocial concepts – particularly, recognition and resilience - to examine relationships and well-being in the workplace.

Specifically, then, the paper will draw on psychosocial identity theory to critically discuss how work functions as a formative and confirmative identity space, and how the social and emotional are inextricably implicated in the meanings work holds. The issue of well-being in the sphere of work will then be briefly raised, and a small section of the huge contemporary literature on 'resilience' will be considered as a potential explanatory framework. The 'Casita' model of a dynamic resilience process (Venistendael and Lecomte,2000), proposes networks and relationships as fundamental to resilient growth. The paper utilizes these concepts to elucidate the significance of friendships. Honneth's (1995) work on 'recognition' is additionally referenced to illuminate what specific psychosocial processes render 'friendship' as a key component of well-being.

The paper will contextualize the theoretical discussion with further examples from a pilot project on social workers and resilience, and finally consider the downside of 'love' at work – hurt and damage.

Stateva, M., Williams, B.   *Tavistock Institute of Human Relations*

The Violent Enigma of Gender: Interdisciplinary Explorations of Violence Against Women and Girls Through the Prism of the Work of Women Human Rights' Activists

Why are women's bodies and subjectivities the site of such inexplicable, increasing, and egregious violence? How has 'femaleness' as 'gender' become a potential for physical and psychological violence for individual women and women as a group? What can an interdisciplinary exploration informed by psychoanalytic theories tell us about ways to countervail this phenomenon? We are unapologetically interested in 'ending violence' against women. What this means for us is a re/exploration of how violence 'works' to produce the gendered-female body through subjectivity, identity and desire in a way defining for some femaleness as an invitation to further violence. While there is an undeniable urgency justifiably implied in the histories of women living in and with abuse, our contribution is a call to suspend acting in order to allow for thinking and understanding that can inform a sustainable action.The paper aims at re/focusing attention away from the apparent inevitability of 'patriarchy' as explanatory, toward psychoanalytic explorations of female-ness (Verahaeghe, Gozlan, Grosz), of modes of being towards the Other as they are presented in theories of holding (Winnicott), reverie (Bion), reparation (Klein), and hospitality (Levinas). Finally, we attempt to connect those in an overall framework of an ethics of care that is emerging today in

contemporary feminist theory in order to outline an alternative way of relating, being and action and to link those to the work of women rights defenders.

Edgington, U.M.   *Canterbury Christ Church University*

The Psyche of Teachers' Professional Habitus: Lesson Observations in England's Further Education Colleges

Teaching and learning observations (TLOs) are used in educational environments worldwide to measure and improve quality and support professional development. Research into TLOs in England's Further Education (FE) is sparse, but recent research by O'Leary (2012) suggests TLOs in FE are ineffective, due mainly to intrinsic power relationships which have a negative impact on teachers' reflexivity (Foucault, 1980). Research presented here draws on my own reflections and uses data from in-depth interviews (n=14) with FE teachers and managers who describe their experiences of TLOs. Through an Interpretive Interactionist approach (Denzin, 1984) I explore the complexities of the emotional performativity in TLOs. Using conceptual tools from Bourdieu and psychoanalytical notions of transference and shame, I suggest that rather than contradictory, there are complementary elements to these perspectives. Specifically, hidden tensions are illuminated within personal and cultural biographies of teachers' professional habitus. Thus with a raised awareness of their inherent affectivity, TLOs could be more effective through improved reflexivity.

Eriksen, H.H.   *Center for Healthy Aging, University of Copenhagen*

Being Healthy and Becoming Old: Mid-Life Runners Constructing Their Old Age Bodies

The paper discusses how old age bodies are being constructed and embedded in socio-technical practices (fx Latour, 2005) through mid-life exercise activities, particularly running activities. The paper draws on emerging findings from ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with 25 middle-aged runners.

Individual health in an ageing perspective is about physical and social changes in mid-life as well as in later life. An important motivational aspect of doing exercise in mid-life is thoughts and expectations about one's body and physical and social abilities when being old. This represents a sort of mid-life ageing perspective, where old age is included in the process of being healthy and becoming old. The analysis will draw on Mary Douglas' classic notion of the two bodies (Douglas, 1973), thus both the physical body and the social body, and explore the work the informants apply in their (own) everyday life as part of the exercise activities they perform.

Furthermore, the notion of tinkering (Moreira, 2010) is applied in order to pay attention to the heterogeneity and specificity of (self-)care practices in everyday life of the informants, and to focus on the heterogeneous arrangements of the socio-technical character, which enable them to produce healthy lifestyles as well as specific versions of their (future) old age bodies.

The paper argues that the relation between becoming old and doing exercise, particular running activities instigate new understandings of healthy ageing in a mid-life perspective.

Shaw, J., Connelly, D.M., McWilliam, C.L.   *Toronto Rehabilitation Institute / Brunel University*

Emotional Labour and Body Work: The Meaning of Enacting Fall Prevention

As the issue of injurious falls amongst older people continues to be conveyed as an important public health concern facing Western nations, health service providers are increasingly expected to understand and enact effective fall prevention. However, the meaning of the experience of enacting fall prevention amongst health service providers has not yet been explored. The purpose of this interpretive phenomenological study was to explore the meaning of the experience of enacting fall prevention amongst members of an 'expert' inter-professional geriatric community outreach team in Ontario, Canada. Semi-structured individual interviews were completed with six participants from a variety of professional disciplines. Findings suggest that enacting fall prevention meant caring fully for older clients, ironically leading participants to affirm meaningful risk-taking activities in older peoples' lives. Service provider participants fostered trust in the therapeutic relationship in order to engage older people in dialogue regarding risk-taking and caution in daily life. As such, service provider participants were challenged to negotiate their concern for the meaningful activities of older clients with their concurrent wish to help clients prevent falls. The findings of this study highlight the intersection between sociological theory on emotional labour and body work, as service provider participants expressed the need to manage their concern for clients' well-being in the context of their felt obligation to prevent older bodies from becoming 'fallers'. Constrained by biomedical discourses of risk reduction, service providers enacted sites of resistance by affirming risk-taking activities in older peoples' lives that were conveyed as central to their continued well-being.

Silverman, M.   *McGill University*

Communicating Care: A Microethnographic Exploration of Family Carers' Embodied Experiences

This paper reports on findings from microethnographic research conducted with family carers of older adults. While knowledge about caregiving is typically based on oral accounts, the research discussed in this paper proposes that the carer's body is a site of knowledge and experience in the health and social service system. Carers' embodied experiences reveal the tensions and contradictions between their everyday lived realities and the pressures of the system in which they are functioning. This research into family caregiving, which is theoretically grounded in the body-related theories of Pierre Bourdieu and Erving Goffman, contributes to the emerging sociological and gerontological literature on the aging body. Many hours of videographic data was collected in the homes of five carer- care receiver dyads. The data was then analyzed using both conversation analysis and visual microanalysis of carers' movements, gestures and expressions both during and in-between acts of care. Observing the immediacy of care in action reveals the intimate, often hidden, experiences of care provision. Some of the themes to emerge include the carer's vacillation between functional and emotional movements and gestures (or between subject and object), the emotional labour involved in care, the discord between the carer's verbal and nonverbal expressions, and the concurrent closeness and distance between the carer and care receiver. These findings,

which validate the importance of the subjective, everyday lived experience of care provision, can lead to a more comprehensive vision of carers' realities.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Hester, M.   *University of Bristol*

Millett's Sexual Politics and Theories of Violence Against Women

The paper revisits the work of Kate Millett in Sexual Politics (1977), examining in particular her 'theory of sexual politics' and the analysis of gendered power and sexuality. Millett presented a framework in which gendered relations of power are perceived as explicitly sexual, and in this sense she paved the way for radical feminist theorising of the links between power, sexuality and violence. She wrote Sexual Politics at a time when development of 'grand theory' was still deemed a reasonable academic pursuit, and Sexual Politics contains the elements for an overarching theoretical framework of women's oppression. It is a detailed examination of patriarchy, or male hegemony, as a complex, dynamic, and ever changing phenomenon. Millett's work is profoundly analytical and sociological. She provides a detailed understanding of power in relations between men and women (and between men), focusing on the mechanisms by which such power relations are both constructed and maintained. Her analysis takes into account material interests, ideology and discourse, within an active trajectory of social change. Millett's work may be seen to form the basis of feminist approaches that have sought to theorise the social construction of gender and sexualities, and related issues of violence against women. At the same time she explores other key issues of difference and identity; and the transgender issues explored in queer theory. Set against the backdrop of current theories of violence against women, the paper shows that Millett's work is still profound and important, providing a detailed contemporary theoretical framework.

Morgan, K.   *University of Bristol*

'Wife Torture in England': Talking about Abuse from the Victorians to the Present Day

Raising consciousness became a political tool in the 1960s/1970s as women started to share stories about oppression. The increased focus on domestic abuse eventually helped reshape public awareness and policy responses to gender based violence. However, long before this focus on raising awareness, before the word 'feminism' had even been coined, women were speaking out about and lecturing on the oppression of women and drawing attention to the domestic abuse being experienced by many of their peers. This paper looks at the work of some of the prominent Victorian 'feminists', in particular drawing upon the work of Frances Power Cobbe. Issues such as comparative indifference of the general public, the normative nature of violence against women, the role of policy and legislative responses to domestic abuse were all being discussed in the late 19th century and are still being talked about today. Recognition of the escalation of physical violence from a shove or a slap to horrific acts of cruelty which could result in murder were recognised then, as now. As Cobbe ([1878] 1995: 146) noted: 'Wife-beating is the mere preliminary canter before the race,—the preface to the serious matter which is to follow.' In focusing on some of the Victorian texts, and drawing on the debates of today, this paper both examines how far we have come in 150 years and reflects on the failure to address some of the issues being raised by the likes of Cobbe.

Reference

Cobbe, F. P. ([1878] 1995) Wife Torture in England' in Hamilton, S (ed). Criminals, Idiots, Women and Minors: Victorian Writing by Women on Women, Peterborough: Broadview Press

Smith, O.   *University of Bath*

Trials and Tribulations: The Challenge of Using Court Observations in Sexual Violence Research

Sexual violence research is often based on interviews with victim/survivors, service providers or legal personnel. While this is useful, court observation methods are also essential for exploring criminal justice responses to violence against women, and supporting policy recommendations when interview evidence is contested. This is because court observations explore what happens in court, rather than what we are told happens; as well as providing insight into the unique context of criminal courts. The incredibly rich data and increased judicial accountability created by these methods also make them an important part of moving the sexual violence debate forwards.

Despite these vast benefits, court observation research is extremely rare and methods literature has overlooked the unique challenges presented by the court context. This paper will therefore draw on the presenters' experience of observing rape and sexual assault trials for 13 months, explaining the importance of court research before discussing some of the main difficulties it presents. These challenges include the lack of practical methodological

advice available, time pressures, difficulty gaining consent, navigating the 'alien' legal environment, and dealing with the emotional burden of rape trials. The presenter aims to encourage greater discussion about the ethics of sexual violence research and promote the use of more innovative research methods in the field.

CRIME

Olusanya, O.   *Aberystwyth University*

Theorizing Emotions and Motivations in Mass Atrocities

Emotion and motivation have crucial roles in determining human behaviour. However, we have only a very limited understanding of what motivates criminal behavior, and this is especially true of violent criminal behaviour. This paper argues that we should revisit the common assumptions in the mass atrocities literature about the explanatory power of 'rational choice' models of criminal decision-making. Specifically, it contests the notions that war crimes emanate from intentional and rational behaviour embedded in a bureaucratic coordination of ‖legitimate‖ activities. Instead, it argues that in some cases, particularly in relation to rank-and-file soldiers, emotions play a more significant role than reason. It demonstrates how emotions offer greater insight into instances of overkill or violence beyond that required for military purposes such as the killing of infants. It will also show us how emotions can provide us with a greater understanding of hitherto unresolved questions such as Why did the Nazis largely resort to killing Jewish people primarily at a distance rather than at close range?

Zamboni, M.   *Universidade Federal da Paraíba*

From Lover To Executioner: The Murder Of Women By Juridical Operators Perception

In 2011, I started to analyze the performance of juridical operators who work in a Criminal Court in the city of Joao Pessoa, Paraiba, Brazil. This work has been done in order to continue the debates that exist within the social sciences on the subject of homicide in a private and intimate, considering the implications of these legal interpretations in the social world. For this purpose, are being carried out analyzes of hearings and judges occurred during the study period, as well as a survey of procedural cases already tried and interviews with juridical operators. As a result of my research, I found that, despite of all recent public policies and social movements fighting gender inequalities, the trials are still based on disqualifying the victim through the use of social and moral attributes related to the old social practices and traditional gender prejudices. Paraíba occupies the 4th position of female homicides, among the 27 Brazilian states. Furthermore, 42.5% of the national homicide against women was perpetrated by their partners or ex partners, and if we take the range of 20 to 49 years, more than 65% of assaults were perpetrated by a partner or ex partners. On this scenario, it is important to ask: why juridical operators, social actors responsible for the practical application of laws in the legal system, cannot manage to apply the law and confront the traditional forms of gender based prejudice? The answer to this question can be taken as a key element in the problems raised here.

Barlow, C.   *University of Liverpool*

"Partners In Crime": How The British Press Reports on Male-Female Criminal Couples

This paper will explore how the British Press reports on female-male criminal couples using framing analysis on a specific set of case studies (Entman, 1993). The cases were selected for analysis because the women involved in each case blamed their male co-defendant at least in part, for their involvement in criminal activity, that is that they were coerced. Whilst the research itself focuses on six case studies, this paper will discuss some of the preliminary findings from two of the cases, Maxine Carr & Ian Huntley and Anne & John Darwin. Various aspects of the framing of the criminal couples will be explored, for e.g. whether one or other of each couple is framed as being more to blame than the other, and I will also introduce my on-going development of the concept of ‗character framing'. Despite the existence of a substantial amount of research which explores criminal couple partnerships, the focus has usually been on the roles played by each co-defendant (Jones, 2008; Welle & Falkin, 2000). However, very little work has looked at media representations of these kinds of partnered crimes and this current work seeks to address this gap in the literature.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY

Barnes, R., Donovan, C., Nixon, C.   *University of Derby / University of Sunderland*

Researching Perpetrators of Abuse in Same-Sex and/or Trans Relationships: Emergent Methodological Dilemmas and Reflections

This paper presents and reflects upon the methodological dilemmas arising within an ESRC-funded project which has taken on the challenging task of researching abusive relationship practices in same-sex and/or transgender relationships. In this paper we firstly reflect upon the phase of the research which is under-way; a survey of the perpetration of abusive behaviours and attitudes towards behaving abusively in same-sex and/or trans relationships. We focus particularly on the development of a sufficiently inclusive language for both the questionnaire design, including the use of vignettes to enable us to funnel those who may have been abusive towards an invitation to take part in follow-up interviews and more generally how to invite participation in the survey. These three tasks each present challenging methodological decisions about the use of language to explain how we are defining abusive behaviours; as well as how we pitch the project such that we neither condone nor judges abusive behaviours. Decisions made at this stage will impact on the methodological and ethical dilemmas in the next phase in which we intend to recruit and interview participants who self-define as having behaved abusively in a previous same-sex and/or trans relationship. Through this paper, we invite feedback on our developing methodology, whilst also contending that our experiences to date of researching the perpetration of violence and abuse in same-sex and/or trans relationships more broadly exposes the invisibility of the experiences, motivations and needs of this diverse group of perpetrators in theory and practice.

Rafer, N.   *Bicol University*

Extrajudicial Killings: Harrowing Tales of Widows and/or Mothers of Bicol, Philippines

This paper focuses on harrowing tales of extrajudicial killings (EJKs) in Bicol, Philippines. Specifically, it centers on where, how and why the victims were killed by alleged suspects, the impacts of the death of the victims, and the victims' kin's faith-based coping mechanisms.

On a theoretical perspective, this paper validates the role of one of society's major social institutions – religion. It could (a) serve as a liberating force (Hodgson's performative approach), (b) give meaning and purpose (Durkheim's function of religion), and (c) solace amidst traumatic and inexplicable experiences (St. Augustine's and Church Fathers' illuminist theory of faith) including death.   In addition and in the absence of an all-encompassing theory, the following criminal and/or sociological theories were applied in this study: Sutherland's Differential Association Theory as revised by Akers, Theories of Anomie (Durkheim), Strain (Merton), Control (Hirschi), and Aggression (Myers; Bandura). It is therefore argued that to understand the prevalence and possible causes of EJKS, an eclectic approach would be valuable.

On a practical approach, this study avers that the kin's stories might give the Church and the Philippine Government ideas that might serve as bases for future policy making, and pastoral care and/or debriefing programs as institutional responses to EJKs. Finally, it also argues that the kin's pleas may be realized if all structures of society observe and do their functions, so that no harrowing tales may be told once again.

Data were collected from interviews with the key informants, focus group discussion, validation workshops, and review of relevant documents.

SOCIOLOGY OF RIGHTS

Waites, M.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of Glasgow*

Global Comparative Analysis of Struggles over Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity: Insights from Commonwealth States in the Global South

What can be learned from a global comparative analysis of struggles for human rights related to sexual orientation and gender identity? The British Empire's legacy is responsible for the continuing criminalisation of same-sex sexual behaviour between men, and sometimes between women, in 42 states - more than half the 76 states where this remains illegal. Hence Commonwealth states are the majority of those where criminalisation persists. This paper will present findings from the book Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in the Commonwealth: Struggles for Decriminalisation and Change, edited by Corinne Lennox and Matthew Waites, including a comparative analysis using social movement theories developed from 11 chapters covering 16 states by various authors (UK, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Botswana, Malawi, Uganda, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas). Drawing on these findings the paper will further develop a sociological analysis, with reference to the sociology of human rights (eg. The Sociology of Human Rights special issue of Sociology, Vol. 46, no.5, October 2012). A particular focus (in light of post-colonial theory) will be the question of what can be learned by movements from states in the global South, including from successful decriminalisations in the Bahamas, South Africa and India. A new London-based transnational politics of decriminalisation led by new NGOs such as the Human Dignity Trust, Kaleidoscope and the Peter Tatchell Foundation can be critically evaluated in this context.

Grigolo, M.　　　　　　　　　　　　*Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra*

Mobilising, Negotiating and Institutionalising LGBT Rights: Anti-discrimination Policy in New York and Barcelona

The emergence of identity politics and the globalisation of the rights discourse explain the raise and development of legal agendas connected to groups and minorities. LGBT rights have been included in these agendas since the 1980s, in both the US and Europe, pushed with different interests and visions by actors such as social movements, NGOs and politicians. As the literature has tended to concentrate on LGBT rights at state and international level, less attention has been paid to the city level, especially in Europe. Municipalities in both the US and Europe have provided a venue for both the symbolic and practical contestation and recognition of LGBT rights in fields such as non-discrimination and equality, and couple-related benefits. This paper compares LGBT rights in New York and Barcelona, using San Francisco as a background case and focusing on anti-discrimination policies. It highlights the different cultures, politics and circumstances that have shaped LGBT rights in these cities, more confrontational in the case of New York and more collaborative in the case of Barcelona. It then explores the negotiation and conceptualisation of LGBT rights within anti-discrimination policies, focusing on notions of 'sexual orientation' and 'gender identity' and highlighting different essentialist/constructionist approaches. Finally, it briefly examines the concrete use of anti-discrimination policy by LGBT people. It finds that LGBT groups and people use local policy for strategic litigation when and where available, pushing for remedies stronger than those provided through extra-judicial channels.

Chase, E.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of Oxford*

Universal or Serendipitous? Unaccompanied Young People's Experiences of Accessing Rights and Entitlements within the Asylum System

While previous research has considered how rights and entitlements are stratified in a number of ways (Morris, 2006) this paper, based on in-depth interviews with young people seeking asylum alone, offers important new insights into the dynamics of this stratification process for asylum-seeking young people as they make the transition to 'adulthood'. Drawing on sociological discourses of rights, in particular Turner's notion of 'collective sympathy', the paper questions the extent to which rights are universally attainable; explores the difference between human rights contained within legislative frameworks and a concept of human rights grounded in moral obligations and reciprocity; and examines the social processes which mediate young people's access to rights and entitlements relevant to their status as 'asylum-seekers'? It concludes by drawing out the potential moral and professional dilemmas likely to be encountered by the multiple 'gatekeepers' to young people's rights within asylum and social care systems; and by outlining implications for policy and practice.

Tseng, Y-C. *University of Essex*

Claiming Rights or Creating Rights? Citizenship Contention and 'Against Residency Extension' Movement of Mainland Spouses in Taiwan

A new type of marriage immigrants, 'Mainland spouses' who are from Mainland China to Taiwan, has thrived since Taiwan has lifted its martial law in 1987. Nevertheless, they are put into a 'citizenship gap' caused by globalization and the nation-state based citizenship system whereas immigrants have not been granted citizenship or any other juristic status by the receiving countries and, simultaneously, lack of protection from their origin countries (Brysk 2002, Brysk& Shafir 2004).

Two questions I will tackle here are: how does the concept of citizenship affect the rights claiming movement of Mainland spouses and to what extent human rights instruments are helpful to those who are placed in the citizenship gap. By answering these questions, how each of them affects the obtaining of rights and the limits of these approaches will be disclosed.

Rights are not only relational but also embedded in particular societies with different historical heritages; therefore, they are not inherent but shaped through struggles within different contexts. I will describe how Mainland spouses have fought for their rights against national apparatus and the omnipresent Taiwanese nationalism by mapping the power struggles around their obtaining of citizenship. More specifically, I argue the importance of contextualized examination on the process of rights claiming by analyzing the 'against residency extension' demonstration in 2002 and 2003, to see how two sources of their rights claiming: citizenship and human rights have failed to work sufficiently as basis of their claim to rights.

SOCIOLOGY OF RIGHTS

Godin, M.   *University of East London*

The Women's Right Package as 'Discursive Opportunity Structures' Used by Congolese Women in the UK and in Belgium

Beside 'political opportunity structures' (POS), characterized by a set of public policies which may affect 'diaspora politics' (such as integration, migration, development and foreign policies in the host country, 'discursive opportunity structures' (DOS), understood as 'the playing field in which framing contests occur' (Gamson, 2006) should also be considered. 'Diasporic engagement' relies on different 'repertoires of contention', which frame social practices as well as discourses about these ones. The human rights package, and in particular the global women's rights package and its vernacularisation process (Levitt & Merry, 2009), can be considered as DOS used by Congolese female migrants to engage transnationally at the local, national, transnational and global level. Based on a ethnographic fieldwork among Congolese women groups in both UK and in Belgium, a case study will be presented showing how three Congolese women organizations have decided to meet transnationally during the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence taking place between the 25th of November (the international day against sexual violence on women) and the 10th of December (the international human rights day). The building of such a 'transnational Congolese women network', framed within the international human rights agenda and more specifically the international women's rights agenda, is a striking example of the concept of bridging and boundary work as defined by Landolt and Goldring (2008). In that respect, political socialization, understood as the acquisition and/or modification of political repertories and orientations occurs with: on one hand, in-group collaboration and contention, as a form of boundary work and on the other hand, out-group relations based on a shared sectorial focus, as a form of bridging work (Ibid, 2008:3).

Li, L.   *City University of Hong Kong*

Media, Power and Censure on Corruption: The High Level Officials' Corruption in Post-1997 Hong Kong

Corruption should not be just regarded as a crime. It is a form of social censure which reflects the political-economy relations in a society. From the social censure theory perspective, this article assesses how the dynamics between media, power and censured on corruption unfolds in the changing political-economy context after the transfer of the sovereignty of Hong Kong from Britain to the People's Republic of China on July 1, 1997. Drawing on systematically collected data of media reports and high level officials' cases, it was found that firstly, media plays an important scrutiny function on the censured corruption. And second, it is a good way to express public opinion by the media and to oppress the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government to response public needs. Finally, there is a 'win-win' outcome of the interaction between the media and power in the censured on corruption.

Liiu, Z.   *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

A Myth of Rights: Legal Consciousness among Chinese Middle Class

This paper explores the changing legal consciousness among the middle class in China. Based on interviews with key participants in a property-protection movement in Beijing, I present three critical components of the consciousness: 1. expectation on law; 2. perception of legal procedures; 3. theorization of courts. Upon these components, four dimensions of legal consciousness are found. First, legal consciousness is not a static social entity external to actors, but an on-going process of subjective interpretation and construction about law. Second, the force that strongly shapes the trajectory of this process is the hegemonic discourse about 'rule of law' and 'fulfill rights by law'. In the process, actors creatively integrate their personal experience with the hegemonic tales to translate the objective legal settings into subjective meanings about 'law' and 'legal rights'. Third, legal consciousness is not homogeneous but heterogeneous. It should be understood as a continuum, 'law is vending machine' as its one extreme, and 'law is game' as the opposite. Fourth, legal consciousness does not only work on the 'idea' level. It has concrete consequences on actor's responses and behaviors. Perceiving being discriminated, ignored, and fooled may lead them away from using court in the future. However, the perception that they had been understood, listened and appreciated leads them to make lawsuits continuously in the future.

Lamb, M. *University of Roehampton*

Post-Soviet and Post Conflict: Challenges for Human Rights Education and EU Candidate Status in Universities in the Western Balkans

Despite the economic difficulties facing the EU as a result of the global financial crisis, Western Balkan states remain enthusiastic about joining the European Union. Ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights is a vital component of candidacy, and improvements in their human rights record is a major condition of progress. However many issues remain to be addressed, not only by governments, but by the civil society and education sectors. International and domestic human rights organizations are active, and some universities have human rights education programmes, however they remain fragmented. This paper presents early findings from a three-year European funded collaboration between EU and Western Balkan universities to develop undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in human rights. The project involves eleven universities from Serbia, Kosovo, Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Based on empirical data, the paper draws on the sociology of human rights and sociology of education to examine the challenges universities face in developing and embedding human rights education at the tertiary level in an education system shaped by communist rule prior to the break-up of the former Yugoslavia, by ongoing tensions in the region in aftermath of conflict in the mid-1990s, and by aspiration for EU membership.

Eule, T.

The Implementation of National and International Immigration Law in Germany

The proposed talk contributes to the debate on immigrants rights and the public debate on immigration in Europe through an ethnography of street-level bureaucracy in Germany. It will unveil the complex practices of applying and denying social and civil rights in a politically contested environment. To date, there is very little work of this kind. This talk, and the ethnographic work it is based on, takes a closer look at the place in which the legal status of migrants, and thus their fate as acknowledged members of public life, is decided. The focus is on the process of decision-making in immigration offices in Germany. Rather than looking at legislation, its application and implementation will be considered through an account of the bureaucracy of migration management. Immigration law assumes the central position in the interaction between the state and migrant population, as it is superior to all non-constitutional laws, directly affects and regulates all aspects of life from social welfare to employment. Through its set-up, the study can compare and critically evaluate the work of four different immigration offices regarding the discretion and client interactions of individual bureaucrats, the management of legal knowledge and symbolism as well as the relations to external political forces from media to courts, from NGOs to higher echelons of state bureaucracy.

RISK, GLOBALISATION, CLIMATE
CHANGE AND BEYOND   ROUNDTABLE 20, GRAND HALL

Wallbridge, R., Smith, G., Buchs, M.   *University of Southampton*

New 'Doings and Sayings'? The Emergence of Energy Saving Practices

Attempts have been made to use practice theory as a basis for engaging with everyday practices relating to energy consumption, enabling a reorientation towards the ways in which energy is implicated in the mundane performance of routine everyday practices. Extant literature situates energy consumption as a constituent part of broader everyday practices, such as food preparation, washing and cleaning, comfort taking, home renovation, and so on, in which the relationship between energy and social practices has typically been characterised as being 'invisible'. Drawing on early stage qualitative data from the RCUK funded project 'Community-Based Initiatives in Energy Saving' (which aims to evaluate the effectiveness of third sector organisations in fostering pro-environmental attitudes and practices, specifically sustained net energy demand reduction), this paper seeks to problematize existing ideas about energy within practice theory and explore the in instances in which it can make sense to talk about 'energy practices', specifically energy saving practices, instead of just social practices that consume energy. The identification and exploration of energy saving practices has wider implications for discussions around climate change, as energy saving practices are not only interesting in themselves but also in the role they play in supporting other practices, possibly stopping some altogether (such as eating certain foods, travelling in certain ways), or making people reflect on others encouraging the reordering (or not) of other practices.

Wallbridge, R.   *University of Southampton*

Spaces of and for Difference: The Greening of Needs in Intentional Communities

The challenge of climate change necessitates a critical examination of the whole way of life and associated values and needs that drive the practices responsible for the damage to our planet's ecosystem. This paper examines the relationships between social institutions and the needs and desires which issue from, or are accommodated by them. Drawing on ethnographic research carried out in five green intentional communities over a nine month period, the ways in which individuals' understand and satisfy their needs and desires within the alternative social contexts constituted by intentional communities is explored, with the aim of evaluating the extent to which living in such communities allows for the redefinition of needs in a greener, more sustainable direction. The argument is made that intentional communities constitute spaces of and for difference - that the social, material and ideological institutions of communities enable the interpretation and satisfaction of needs and desires in ecologically sensitive ways. Thus, in choosing to live in intentional communities, individuals place themselves in circumstances which demand the restructuring of the satisfaction of their needs and desires, and in doing so, create a situation in which they can live and be differently.

Burchell, K., Roberts, T.   *Kingston University*

The Phantom Community?: Engaging with Energy, Sociology and Community Action

In the context of climate change and energy, the discourses of community and community action/engagement have become popular among policy actors and practitioners, as well as the funders of research. This abundance of socio-political action, and the appeal of targeted funding, has encouraged researchers from a range of disciplines – including many sociologists – to turn their attention to community action on energy, as both researchers and action researchers. However, the concept of community and its application in the form of community action are the subject of a considerable sociological critique. For some, community exists only in our imaginations. For others, while community might exist and community action might be possible and even productive, this is not in the relatively unproblematic, actionable and replicable forms that are often imagined by policy actors.

In this paper, we draw on our experiences of Smart Communities – an action research project on energy consumption – to reflect on four issues. First, the challenges associated with simultaneously engaging with community action and its sociological critique. Second, the ways in which elements of the critique have manifested themselves in our project, and our attempts to reconcile them. To encapsulate these issues, with a nod to Lippmann, we refer to 'the phantom community'. We briefly comment on some project participants' responses to the idea of community. Finally, we note the productive action of a number of groups in our project, leading us to suggest that there might be an overemphasis on community in community action.

Ramírez-Ollé, M.   *University of Edinburgh*

The Making of Paleoclimatic Research

The recent controversial episode in climate sciences that is popularly known as 'climategate' raised some issues about how paleoclimatic research is conducted. Much STS research has focused on the study of climate modelling, and how modelled knowledge is produced, made credible and rendered useful for the policy community. However, there is no such research applied to the study of paleoclimatology, which is a discipline that has gained importance in modelling and predicting both current and future climate change scenarios. This talk will present some preliminary results of an ethnographic research with a group of dendroclimatologists (scientists that reconstruct past climates from tree rings). It will include a discussion about how dendroclimatologists learn to discriminate tree ring data, how they perform their collaboration with other disciplines in paleoclimatology, how they evaluate other people's practices, and how they assess the organisational context of their work.

Garnett, E.   *London School of Hygeine & Tropical Medecine*

Understanding 'Air Pollution' from an Inter-disciplinary Perspective

This paper is based on an ethnographic study of knowledge production in an environmental science project about air pollution. I describe the way work is carried out in an inter-disciplinary and multi-institutional research team. This is built on my preliminary interviews and early data collection which highlighted that the central category of 'air pollution', of which the project is formally about, is in fact an 'empty category'. By the term 'empty category' I mean it does not have a shared or pre-defined meaning, but still exists as a way to reflect on work and make it meaningful in a wider sense. The concept is used by individuals to reflect on their work holistically, however once you scratch the surface the concept seems quite detached from material work. I explore how work gets done despite the concept of 'air pollution' playing a less definitive role in everyday practice. This is because disciplinary work is de-centred and governed by local boundaries aims and objectives. Exploring the different elements which make up everyday work is a way to appreciate the intangible content of meanings, values and practices involved in inter-disciplinary research. 'Air pollution' is unstable and complex yet remains a powerful and meaningful reference point through which different elements of knowledge on air pollution can be translated among the team. I argue that the very nature of air pollution as unstable and multiple allows the everyday carrying of inter-disciplinary work to function.

Bardosh, K.   *University of Edinburgh*

Actors, Interfaces and the Non-human in Rural Africa: The Applicability of Sociological Theory to the Control of Neglected Diseases

Within the field of global health, discussion concerning the control of neglected diseases increasingly mentions the need for medical and veterinary scientists to 'collaborate' with social scientists. However, a number of recent reviews have argued that social research, when it is conducted, is largely 'hand-maiden' to bio-medically orientated perspectives and solutions with little methodological and/or theoretical sophistication. The scientists, working largely from a positivist standpoint, are wary of the 'real' world applicability of social constructionist positions and research. At the same time, however, many field scientists recognize the need to move beyond reductionist and de-contextualised social research in order to consider more sustainable solutions to public health problems. How can social research on neglected diseases critically engage with sociological theory while also making data play a 'real world' role that legitimizes it to biomedical scientists? This paper is based on my experience collaborating with numerous scientists in Europe and Africa on the control of neglected zoonotic diseases (cysticercosis, sleeping sickness and rabies) where I focused on understanding the (non) adoption of disease control technologies in remote, rural settings in three African countries. The research was guided by synthesizing certain theoretical strands in development sociology and science and technology studies, specifically the concept of the social interface developed by Norman Long and aspects of actor-network theory (ANT). This paper will discuss this intellectual synthesis and how engaging social constructionist/constructivist positions in relation to neglected disease control can offer a unique and significant perspective to compliment biomedical approaches.

Kampouris, M. *University of Edinburgh*

The Technological Field: How a New Theorization of Technological Innovation Could Contribute to the Solution of the Problem of Energy Poverty

The realization of a large number of technological innovations is a prerequisite to the solution to the problem of energy poverty in European economies. This paper claims that social scientists could make a contribution to this process via the development of an understanding of the phenomenon of technological innovation which would allow for the articulation of methods that facilitate its inception, orientation and realization. Via the creative critique of approaches and concepts such as Complexity Theory, C. Castoriadis's radical imaginary and P. Bourdieu's theorization of the habitus and the field, a new theorization (and its methodological implications) of technological innovation is presented which envisages it as the result of the interactions between radically creative agents and institutions within an instituted field, the technological field. This new theorization insists on the importance of qualitative research methods for the understanding of the perspectives of people involved in innovative projects related to energy production or consumption. Finally, this paper intends to demonstrate how data already extracted using the methods based on this new theorization could be used for the localization of the factors which hinder energy related technological innovations.

GENDER

McCormack, M. *Durham University*

The Intersection of Class, Masculinities and Decreasing Homophobia: An Ethnography

This paper examines the emergence of progressive attitudes toward homosexuality among working class boys in a sixth form in the south of England. Drawing on three months of ethnographic data collection, I find that working class male youth intellectualise pro-gay attitudes and that homophobic language is almost entirely absent from the setting. I document the presence of homosocial tactility, as well as the valuing of friendship and emotional closeness. However, these behaviours are less pronounced than documented among middle class boys, and I explain this through these youth's limited engagement with a 'global' youth culture. Inclusive masculinity theory is used to understand these findings, refining the theory and extending it to a new demographic.

Evans, R. *Cardiff University*

'He is Taking it in. He Might Just Not Say it Often': Exploring the Reconstitution of the Masculine Subject Position within Social and Emotional Learning Interventions.

The purpose of educational institutions has been transformed in recent years. Educators are no longer solely charged with imparting knowledge; they must facilitate the very conditions of learning itself. In response to this transformation, school have increasingly implemented social and emotional learning (SEL) interventions in order to enhance the development of young people. However despite extensive evaluation of SEL programmes, there remain a number of elisions within current evaluative frameworks. A notable omission has been the failure to attend to the lived experience of participants, and how this experience is moderated by the broader social, material and cultural conditions that determine young people's subject position.

This paper draws upon a qualitative case study of four secondary schools in Wales that implement a SEL intervention called the Student Assistance Programme. Data were generated from participant observation (32 programme sessions), in addition to focus groups (n=6) and collage-making.

Whilst there are a number of influences on young people's response to SEL interventions, gendered practices, and masculine practices in particular, constitute key moderators. Specifically, the coercive forces of a normative 'hegemonic' masculinity can encourage boys' non-engagement with SEL programmes. The influence of masculinity is manifested in three key ways: firstly, boys actively resist the learning process in order to enhance their masculine status amongst peers; secondly, boys police each other's masculinity during the intervention, ridiculing them for gender transgressions; and thirdly, teachers are complicit in reinforcing the masculinity of boys through their acceptance, and even encouragement of non-engagement.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Sheldon, R. *University of Kent*

Reconfiguring 'Cultural Conflict': Israel-Palestine in UK Student Politics

In 2009, students at twenty-seven UK universities occupied their institutions in protest at Israel's military actions in Gaza. This re-ignited political tensions relating to Israel-Palestine which have absorbed the UK student movement for over four decades. As student conflicts intensified, these events were alternately framed as signifying the revival of student radicalism or as campus manifestations of a 'clash of civilisations'. With these discourses, political stakeholders articulated dominant social scientific paradigms of collective conflict, as either political struggles within or incommensurable confrontations between discrete cultural collectivities (Wagner Pacifici and Hall 2012). In this paper, I complicate these conceptions of cultural conflict, through a discussion of my doctoral research, which is conducted in collaboration with the National Union of Students (NUS). Drawing on ethnographic research with conflicting student societies at three universities, I offer an analysis of the emotionally charged, 'thick' meanings of these interactions (Alexander 2003). I argue that attention to the variations of Israel-Palestine activism in historically specific institutional and interpersonal settings reveals conflicts configured around a multiplicity of cross-cutting shared and dissonant identifications (Reed 2006). My aims are twofold; first, to develop conceptual resources for understanding the salience of conflicts which resist reified notions of cultural identity or reductive assumptions of rationalized action. Second, I explore how sociological analysis which pluralises narrative explanations of conflict can contribute to the reflexive praxis of stakeholders, such as NUS, who are responsible for intervening in collective conflicts on the ground.

A Cross-Community Network: Youth Leaders Working Across Belfast Divisions

The network approach offers an innovative paradigm that is explicitly consonant with current policy commitments in Northern Ireland. Nearly fifteen years have passed since the signing of the Northern Ireland Good Friday Agreement (1998) which put forth the major goals of creating a more stable and inclusive society following decades of armed conflict. Today, however, much of the region remains deeply divided; the 'two communities' (Catholic and Protestant) typically socialize, reside and attend schools in distinctly separate areas. In response to ongoing separation, a number of 'cross-community' projects operate which provide contact among individuals from different communities. Within North Belfast, a characteristically divided area, there are a plethora of youth leaders facilitating cross-community youth projects. Problematically, these individuals are working within or on the cusp of the fragments that makeup North Belfast, often with scarce resources and limited funding. Projects are highly localised and grassroots; they rely on the work of self-motivated individuals, each with varying professional social networks. And while policy makers and funders know that any bringing to scale of these local initiatives depends on a vibrant network, little is known about youth leader relations. This paper will offer an exploration into the communication network of youth leaders followed by a discussion on the implications of the research findings for current policies.

POLICY AND POLITICS

Hines, S. *University of Leeds*

Recognising (Gender) Diversity: Equalities in Principle and Practice

This paper draws on an on-going ESRC funded Knowledge Exchange project that, in turn, develops previous research on the 2004 UK Gender Recognition Act in order to consider impact potentials for sociological research. The paper sets out the ways in which the project seeks to influence policy makers in their current review of the legal process of 'gender recognition' and to provide accessible knowledge transfer and impact generation to user-groups and stakeholders. The paper will flesh out the means by which these objectives are being realised in the project through the use of participatory action research-based workshops, seminars and conference organisation. The paper stresses the importance of dialogue both across academic disciplines and between academic and non-academic members in order to open up arenas where academics and researchers from a broad range of disciplines engage with relevant user groups.

Reuter, E. *University of York*

Analysing the Ambivalences of Social Policy: Sociological Perspectives on the Social Impact of Welfare State Interventions

Social policy interventions usually lead to ambivalent outcomes: On the one hand, they provide essential support for individuals and ensure, to some degree, the protection of social right as well as of social inclusion; on the other hand, they can cause unintended consequences, rely on categorisation, in some instances even stigmatisation, and contribute to the conservation of the existing social order. In any case, social policies strongly affect societies and targeted social groups by determining forms of integration and by shaping the place of individuals within the social structure.

Inspired by prior research on the role of welfare states in alleviating, creating and structuring processes of social exclusion, this paper will present a wider analytical framework for analysing and critically reflecting on the complex interplay between social policies and society. It will use sociological approaches to highlight how welfare state interventions impact on society and to engage critically with the role of politics in defining the nature of this impact.

To provide this analysis, the proposed paper will consist of three main parts: The first section will offer a brief overview on the key ambivalences regarding social policy, drawing on theories from sociology, political science and economics. The second section will introduce and discuss a possible theoretical framework to guide research, underlining the intellectual origins of the presented criteria and their potential. The third section will illustrate the value of this analytical framework by applying it to selected forms of social policy in the United Kingdom and in France.

McGuire, D. *Strathclyde Business School, University of Strathclyde*

Liberal Individualism and the Rise of the Self-governing Individual: 'Look Man, People Should be Able to Look After Themselves!'

At the root of Hayek's critique of socialism is his conception of civilization and the 'Great Society'; central to which is the meta-narrative about evolution, progress, and civilization. For Hayek and others including Adam Smith, society, or rather, the great society was ground in modernity, as something in which 'everyman… lives by exchanging or becomes in some measure a merchant, and the society itself to what is properly a commercial society' (Smith [1776] 1976, p. 37). Hayek believed in a 'free' society with the individual at its heart, one with the capacity to govern him/herself, internally, as a fundamental construct (Hayek, 1960). For Hayek, there was no compromise between liberal individualism and the planned society. My discussion, based on 45 qualitative interviews with representatives of unions, NGOs, and think tanks, builds on the realization that theories of liberal individualism are rooted in competition; and therefore do not only undermine bonds between actors but aid the development of political and social theory that actively suppresses state support mechanisms and responsibilities for vulnerable groups. Polanyi's (1944) sentiment rings true when he suggested the myth of collectivist conspiracy must be dissipated to uncover a true basis for policy making. But how can we actually do this in light of the Conservative dominance in British politics? I hope to share some preliminary findings from my study, yet more so to spark a discussion on the domains and approaches to which change is possible.

Hadjar, A. *University of Luxembourg*

<u>Migration Background and Subjective Well-Being: A Multilevel Analysis Based on the European Social Survey</u>

There is a broad debate on the integration of migrants in Europe.

Migration research very much focuses on socio-economic issues (e.g. labour market integration, educational opportunities, income) or cultural issues (e.g. religion, assimilation), but often neglects Subjective Well-Being – although SWB might be considered as a main indicator of integration.

Therefore this paper will focus on Subjective Well-Being (SWB) of people with migration background compared to people without migration background in Europe. The theoretical framework is based on different theories including the integration concept of Esser (2000) and the Theory of Social Production Functions (Ormel et al. 1999). Analyses on differences in SWB between non-migrants and migrants (first generation, second generation) will focus on determinants of SWB employing a multilevel perspective: On the macro level, welfare state regime, percentage of migrants and unemployment rate will be considered, on the micro level social origin, education, health status, relationship status, income deprivation, age, unemployment and gender. Data base is a pooled data-set comprising of all five surveys of the European Social Survey. Findings indicate that the second generation SWB level is closest to the SWB among people without migration background and that newly-arrived migrants show the lowest SWB. These differences can be largely explained by factors of SWB like unemployment and economic deprivation. However, a profound disadvantage in SWB of the first generation migrants remains that goes beyond deficits regarding well-studied determinants of SWB.

RACE AND ETHNICITY SUB-STREAM

Crowhurst, I.   *Kingston University*

Caught in the Victim/Criminal Paradigm: Female Migrant Prostitution, Injured Lives and Unrecognizability

This paper offers a critical exploration of exclusionary practices enacted in Italy towards migrant prostitute women. It identifies the double construction of migrant prostitute women as victims of sex trafficking and illegal/criminal migrants as a dominant paradigm that informs policy approaches aimed at addressing their presence in the country. It explores how this paradigm has emerged in the specific context of contemporary Italy, how it has been sustained, by whom and with what consequences. The paper draws on the exploration of the sexualized and racialized photograph of a semi-naked migrant prostitute woman lying on the floor of an Italian police cell which was displayed on various Italian and international media in 2008. It explores some of the pre-established frames and norms of understanding that influence the (un)recognisability of and response to this woman as an injured body (Butler 2009), as well as the context of her picture's unquestioned display. The paper shows how gendered and racialised constructions of dangerous migrant sexualities can inform decisions over what determines the slippery and unstable demarcation between those who are identified as victims and those who are identified as criminals. It suggests that, caught within the restrictive victim/criminal paradigm, migrant prostitutes fail to be recognized and treated as subjects who suffer, live, act and may be violated outside and beyond this binary.

Twumasi-Ankrah, Y.   *Institute of Education, University of London*

Education, Education, Education! Second Generation Ghanaians in the UK

My research explores how second-generation Ghanaians construct and maintain (if they do at all) their ethnic identity and the role of class in its construction

Using a transnational lens I want to see how theories about ethnic identity and class, as explored by scholars such Gans and Waters, translate to the second-generation Ghanaian cohort raised in London. Using a semi structured interview method I spoke to 21 London born second generation Ghanaians aged between 25-45.

There are many aspects which the interviewees see as important to the creation of their sense of self but my focus in this presentation will be the role of education and notions of class in shaping identity and feelings of belonging.

A vast majority of the Ghanaian first generation migrated for education and were known as the students that stayed' (Daley 1996). The children of these migrants have been raised in the UK education system and their experiences have helped shape their identity. Other studies (Lee, 2004, Butterfield 2004) have shown how education has been linked to ethnic choice and highlight how cultural expectations of educational attainment impact on the second generation.   My presentation will focus on the participants relationship to education, their beliefs relating to the role of education for themselves and others and the influence their parents and extended family have/had on their choices. Education and class are linked by many of the participants and I will explore their views in this paper.

McGeever, B.   *University of Glasgow*

Racism and Antiracism in Marxist political formations: A Case Study of the Bolsheviks in Revolutionary Russia, 1917-1920

This paper seeks to make a fresh contribution towards long-standing debates over Marxism and its ability to capture the nature of racism and anti-racist formations. It proposes to do so, however, through a unique and empirically driven analysis of the Bolshevik attempt to confront antisemitism during the October Revolution of 1917. In the moment of the revolutionary capturing of power in 1917, the Bolsheviks were immediately forced to come face to face with mass outbreaks of antisemitic political violence in the shape of pogroms, which spread across the vast regions of the Western and South-Western borderlands. The pogroms posed fundamental questions of Marxist theory and practice, particularly since they revealed the nature and extent of working class and peasant attachment to antisemitism and nationalism.

Based on extensive fieldwork in the Russian archives, this paper will suggest that Gramsci's writings on hegemony offer fruitful ways for conceptualising antiracist political formations such as the early Soviet government confrontation with antisemitism. More specifically, the paper will theorise Bolshevik anti-antisemitism as a counter-hegemonic political project which was engaged in an antagonistic yet also relational struggle with its other, antisemitism. Rather than seeing racism and anti-racism in isolation from one another, this paper instead argues that the early Soviet government attempt to secure an anti-racist civil hegemony' necessarily led them to contend

with a deeply rooted antisemitic political culture, aspects of which potentially articulated with the Bolsheviks' own radical anti-capitalist worldview, such as the antisemitic representation of 'the Jews' as 'bourgeois speculators'.

Jenkins, C., Barnes, C.   *University of Westminster*

Death by Student Satisfaction

In this paper we seek to problematize the mechanisms by which students are asked to conceptualise and evaluate the delivery of their degree and we seek to challenge the status attached to the students' evaluations thus conceptualised. Our aim is to question the following: 1) the student's capacity to effectively evaluate delivery, often without any means to compare other institutions and forms of delivery, 2) how student experience is conceptualised, and 3) the specific uses that are made of their judgements as valid and legitimate indicators of academic quality.

We offer a Habermasian framework to analyse the instrumental rationalisation of HE and we combine Habermas's notion of the colonisation of the lifeworld to Bernstein's pedagogic rights. We argue that in seeking to exercise specific marketised forms of rationality, which commodifies HE, students' pedagogic rights are being displaced by the expanding paradigm that reconceptualises students as consumers of specific objects that academics supply.

This paradigm of marketised rationality produces evaluations that constrain how students can conceptualise and articulate their evaluations, notably by displacing learning for experience. Moreover, the technocratic rationality that underpins evaluation, like the NSS, re-defines the criteria by which we can deliver programmes that facilitate active learning. The quantification that this rationality entails displaces dialogic forms of evaluation, which would open up communication so that satisfaction becomes a reflexive process whereby students reflect upon their participation, achievement and thus better securing students' pedagogic rights.

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

Images of (In)justice: Legal socialization and Children's Literature

Research attests to the import of public perceptions of the law, legal institutions and legal decision-makers and to the nexus that exists between these perceptions and legal mobilization - a readiness to engage with the law and its institutions. This paper directs attention to the potential potency of children's literature as a vehicle of legal socialization and the achievement of legal literacy. The 'law-in-literature' movement in American jurisprudence has long argued that great literary works can furnish invaluable insights into the nature of crime and judging, the paradoxes of equity, and the relationship between customs, norms, law, power, and the political order. Our examination of children's books that won the American Library Association's Newbery Medal between 1922-2012 suggests that the images that these books contain of law, in both its contents and processes, warrant scrutiny. While the familiar symbols of 'blind justice' and the 'balanced scales of justice' invite a view of the law as an orderly, rational, unbiased and equitable system of dispute resolution and encourage faith in law's ability to right private wrongs and public ills, the images that are contained in these award-winning children's books are far less comforting.

Brown, M.   *University of Malta*

Adult World Literacy for Community Development: A Freirian Case Study in Malta

This is a works-in-progress presentation on a doctoral research concurrently carried out in a Maltese community featuring a number of issues and problems associated with low socio-economic status such as illiteracy, housing problems (Includ-ED, 2007), unemployment (ibid.; Pirotta and Micallef, 2012) and an ageing population (National Statistics Office, 2011). On the other hand, the community's cultural capital is rich in tradition, particularly literary writing in its dialect and 'ghana', i.e. Maltese traditional folk music for which the community is nationally, and to a certain extent, internationally, renowned. The research study draws upon these variables with a research design based on the Freirian tradition of praxis (Freire, 1993; 1998). The research design involves an action research project with a select number of community members that experience vulnerabilities, such as old age, unemployment or precarious employment and illiteracy. The study targets community development by engaging participants in critical discussion and reflection on the different aspects and sources of their community's social and economic issues and problems. For this to occur, these are discussed within the broader context of contemporary, post-modern, post-industrial, knowledge society. Further to reflection, participants engage in critical action by using their native skills in dialect literary writing and 'ghana' to disseminate the gained world literacy with fellow community members and broader society during specially organised events. Thus there is knowledge exchange at grass roots level and community development obtained through civil society action and transformative educational empowerment.

Williamson, B.   *University of Stirling*

Mediating Pedagogy: Third Sector Governance and Expertise in Education Policy

This paper traces the styles of governance and expertise of a 'policy network' of third sector organisations in education reform in England. The third sector has become increasingly significant in recent political agendas such as the 'Third Way' and the 'Big Society.' It consists of social enterprises, think tanks, NGOs, nonprofits, and other cross-sectoral organisational hybrids. In education it constitutes a new mode of governing pedagogic conduct and subjectivities, and a new mode of governance within education policy. The paper reports on analysis of the RSA 'competencies curriculum' Opening Minds, the Learning Futures network supported by the Innovation Unit, Futurelab's Enquiring Minds programme, and the formation of the Whole Education coalition. It examines a corpus of texts produced by these programmes and organisations (including reports on educational reform, pedagogical guides and handbooks for teachers, and other print and web materials) using a policy discourse approach. The analysis identifies a distinctive third sector 'style of thinking,' with educational reform being thought and made intelligible through cybernetic ideas of networking, connectivity, nodes, relays, open access, and mediation which work performatively to govern, shape and sculpt pedagogical conduct and subjectivity in schools. Relatedly, the paper examines these organisations as a 'policy network' connected through nodal styles of 'new governance,' within which expertise has been assumed by 'mediators' who can propel new policy ideas. The third sector governs pedagogic conduct through the styles of thought of mediators, and seeks to move policy along through networked governance.

Young, H.   *Institute of Education, University of London*

School Governing Bodies in England: Available Subjectivities

This paper draws on qualitative research with four governing bodies conducted between May 2011 and July 2012. It is part of a wider study into forms of democracy and conceptions of citizenship in school governing bodies.

Governors make up a very large volunteer labour force and Michael Gove told Parliament that they embody the 'Big Society'. Research into the power/knowledge operating within the practices of governing bodes has implications, therefore, for understanding Government policy related to the 'Big Society'.

In this paper, I consider the subject positions available to lay governors and their relationship to education professionals and explore ambivalences about the knowledges which are privileged in governing bodies. First, governors in the four schools struggled to conceptualise a 'Good school' in different terms to those provided by Ofsted. This raises questions about opportunities for citizen subjectivities within governing bodies if citizenship is associated with discussing aims rather than means. Second, attitudes to and expectations of particularity and representativeness amongst governors are contested and confused (for example, elected members are required to be representative members of their constituencies but not encouraged to actively represent their constituencies). Third, governing bodies are often presented as places for lay involvement in education but the knowledges privileged in government policy and in the schools observed tend to be technical skills such as financial management rather than educational knowledge.

I conclude by arguing that there are limited subject positions available to speak from for governors who attempt to diverge from the technical skill-carrier position.

Sokolov, M.   *European University at St.Peterburg*

The Structural Origins of Academic Virtue: A Comparative Study of Labour Market Organization in Five National University Systems

One of the major aims of economic neoinstitutionalism since Coase is explaining prevalence of certain type of coordination mechanism (bureaucracy, network or market) within a given area of exchange. The present paper poses this question about organization of labour market for social scientists. It seems that the personalistic patronage networks, which universally were central in allocation of academic positions two or three generations ago, in some academic settings lost their prominence (e.g. the US), while in other recently grew even more salient (e.g. Russia). This paper reports the results of a historical-comparative study of institutional dynamics of academic job markets in five sociologies (British, French, German, Russian, and US) over the last 50 years. The study relied on secondary analysis of research literatures, study of historical sources, labor market statistics, and 60+ narrative interviews. A variety of institutional-economic (Williamson, Ouchi), institutional-organizational (Meyer, DiMaggio), demographic (Abbott), and structural-informational (Alchian, Spence, Akerloff) hypotheses were tested. The project ended with a narrative which combined elements of several of the initial hypotheses. It seemed that crucial factors

were (a) the degree the universities were dependent on tuition as their economic basis, and dominant motivation among the students studying social sciences; (b) the nature of units of competition which the system allowed; (c) real estate pricing and general labor mobility. That explains while policies of the Russian state aimed at suppression of network-structured academic establishment which is accused of distributing resources among their clients and rewarding personal loyalty over intellectual achievement failed.

Breen, D.   *Keele University*

British Muslim Schools: Institutional Isomorphism and the Transition from Independent to Voluntary-Aided Status

This paper will apply DiMaggio and Powell's typology of institutional isomorphism (DiMaggio and Powell 1991) to Muslim schools which have made the transition from being independent to state funded schools. The paper will draw on ethnographic research to demonstrate the ways in which entering the state education sector necessarily results in processes of change consistent with isomorphism for Muslim schools which secure state-funding in England and Wales. These processes of change have fundamental implications for stakeholders; specifically the parent body. Sustained political rhetoric supported the expansion of Muslim schools within the state sector under New Labour. However, few independent Muslim schools have made this transition. Furthermore this paper argues that, where an independent Muslim school enters the state sector, processes of institutional isomorphism displace 'active' parents who move on to pursue independent Islamic education elsewhere. The number of Muslim schools in the independent sector is ten times that of those in the state system and thus the vast majority of stakeholders in Islamic education exist and remain in the independent sector. As a result, the extent to which state funded Muslim schools represent an effective manifestation of a partnership between Muslim communities and the state requires critical consideration. First-hand empirical research findings inform the critical analysis.

Reference

DiMaggio, P. J. & Powell, W. W. (1991): 'The iron cage revisited: institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organisational fields', in: W. W. Powell & P. J. DiMaggio (Eds.): The New Institutionalism in Organisational Analysis, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp. 63-82.

Michaeli, N.   *Kibbutzim College*

Educational Privatization Pedagogical Promises: Innovation and Democratization or Conservatism and Socio-Economic Gaps Widening

The move towards privatizing education has strengthened in recent decades as part of socio-economic trends. Although the political and public rhetoric is based generally on a commitment to public education, it is often used as a cover to support diverse privatization practices. This support is based on a widespread perception which underpins certain pedagogical promises. In this paper I intend to challenge five of those pedagogical promises, using the Israeli educational privatization as a case study: The promise of pedagogical innovation- making teaching and learning relevant and suitable for the 21st century challenges through increasing private organizations involvement and influence and through expanding Marketization procedures; The promise of ideological pluralism.- diversify the moral agenda, expand the critical discourse and bring about significant democratization; The promise of raised achievements and narrowed gaps - adjusting programs and frameworks according to the diverse populations needs, as well as the consolidation of standardized organizational culture; The promise of increased resources - allowing additional resources to be raised from private sources (parents, foundations, businesses, etc.); The promise of vocational flexibility – improving the teaching staff quality and increasing their motivation and commitment.

In contrast to these five pedagogical promises, I wish to show that the educational privatization is likely to lead to pedagogical conservatism, to the weakening of the public education system's commitment for promoting equal opportunities, and also to damage the mission of cultivating democratic values.

Tseng, C-Y.   *Institute of Education, University of London*

Headship, Leadership and Management

The articulation of discourse of management has challenged and transformed the shape and role of the public sector since the 1980s in the UK. In education, the Education Reform Act of 1988, under the Thatcher administration, introduced educational management as the key principle in the delivery of educational provision. At the heart of successive reforms, initiated by the Conservative and New Labour governments throughout the 1990s, 2000s and 2010s, discourses and practices of educational management have continued to be of central concern in government thinking about how schools should be run. A whole range of school-related education policies are thus imbued with discourses and practices of management.

In this paper, the focus will be primarily on the 'trilogy of school headship in England' since the 1980s. The trilogy is meant to suggest the process in which school headship is re-positioned from head teachers, to managers, and to leaders from the Education Reform Act of 1988 (ERA) onwards. Specifically, I am concerned with the discursive

shift and cultural turn in articulating school headship and the ways in which management discourses have gradually achieved discursive supremacy and transformed professional work in schools. Moreover, an empowered headship constructed and enwrapped with power, responsibility and freedom will be detailed. Assembled by two dimensions of power, that is, the sovereign and the disciplinary power, policy technologies subject headteachers to 'a twin process of autonomization plus responsibilization' (Rose, 1999) within which new forms of self-governing individuals and organisations are produced.

Safonova, M.

The Academic Empires: Colonial Legacies and International System of Student Migration

The paper seeks to explore the factors responsible for intensity of academic migration between different countries. Three theoretical models, those of 'he republic of letters', 'the academic world-system' (in economic and institutional, 'world-society', varieties), and 'the academic castes' are examined. Volume of international student migration between pairs of countries (UNESCO statistics) is used as dependent variables. The independent variables are (1) the numbers of researchers, teaching staff, and tertiary students (for both countries); (2) expenditures on science and higher education, as well as more general measures of economic welfare (for both countries); (3) their historical experience of belonging to the same political system (colonial empire typically); (4) spatial proximity. Historical experience of dependency is chosen as the most general proxi for probability of massive institutional import since wide literature on international migrations argues that institutional (especially educational system) and transport infrastructure, which were established to connect imperial centre and the colonies in order to get steady flow of raw materials, reproduces imperial language use as well as certain type of dispositions and identities, and created stable return flows of both skilled and un-skilled labour migrants. All these make movement of potential students from former colonies to former imperial centre more probable. Negative binomial regression is used to test the models. Additionally, the patterns of international student migration are mapped systematically with social network analysis tools. It is demonstrated that the 'republic of letters' and economic-based worldsystem are highly inaccurate. Institutional 'world-society' model fits the data on international student migration best.

Williams, D.   *University of Calabar*

Religious Terror and the Security of the Nigerian State in the 21st Century

Religion persists and continues to influence the political beliefs and practices of a great number of people and institutions around the world. The subject of 'religious terrorism' has seized the worlds attention and global events have showed that the object of attacks and acts of religious terror is often against the secular state – what Jurgensmeyer (2003) refers to as an 'old foe of religion.' The need for stability in Nigeria is crucial for its overall security and development and so cannot be overemphasized. In recent years, the spate of suicide bombings and violence masterminded by the Boko Haram group which is calling for the institutionalization of Islamic Sharia law and an end to all forms of western education, has created a sense of insecurity in the country threatening its stability and long term survival. These terrorist activities have provoked mixed reactions from Nigerians and most importantly from political and religious leaders within the country. These reactions range from a call for retaliation by Christians or military response by the state on one hand to the call for negotiations on the other. However, given that this type of religious violence is perpetuated by members of a group in pursuit of transcendent goals, this paper argues that neither a military response nor forced negotiation is likely to bring about a solution. It suggests, however, that motivation for changes in attitude and belief would be a significant element in providing sustainable stability given that terrorism itself is almost entirely psychological.

Afuape, O.   *Lagos State Polytechnic*

Boko Haram and Implosions in Northern Nigeria

This paper perceives the serial killings and bombings in northern Nigeria as a product of the socialisation process. It identifies various socio-religious sects and argues that the most vulnerable among them is the Boko Haram. It discusses the shift in focus of the sect since its establishment and its infiltration by politicians and some outside terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda. The method of study adopted is largely observation and the content analysis of news reports, interviews, as well as interviews granted by the dramatis personae in the crises saga in the north. The consequences on the trail of this conflagration are investment flight and the decimation of the Northern populace via death and through migration to safe haven in other parts of the country. However, some pre-disposing factors for violence such as religion, poverty, unemployment, immigration and politics, among others, are chronicled and some veritable antidotes proffered before reaching the conclusion that proper internal and border policing, as well as good governance, is the needed stride for peace and stability in northern Nigeria.

Michel, O.   *Institute of Sociology, Philipps University of Marburg*

Religious World Denying and Four Ideal Types of Relationships with the State in Strongly Religious Movements

This contribution presents four ideal type relationships with the state in strongly religious movements dependent on their mode of religious world denying. The empirically-grounded insights of this study are based on field research and qualitative interviews and document analysis, carried out in the framework of my Ph.D. project. I conducted this research over two and a half years from 2008 to 2011 in four strongly religious movements in Germany. In this study I combine the 'Theory of the Stages and Directions of Religious Rejections of the World' by Weber (1963[1920]) with the typology of religiously-motivated world-relating by Almond, Appleby, and Sivan (2003). This work explores how different modes of strongly religious world rejection are expressed in the Dispensational and Covenant-related teachings of the selected empirical cases and how they shape religious identity and interrelate with the identity politics towards the German state. To summarize the research results: (a) Inner-worldly conquerors produced politicized hierarchical conflict with their organizational environment, using political activism to establish theocracy in Germany. (b) Inner-worldly transformers produced transformed hierarchical conflict with 'the world' expressed in missionary activism and occasional political activism which sought to expedite the prospective reign of God around the globe with the representative government of the particular movement. (c) Other-worldly creators transformed the hierarchical conflict into congregational activism, occupying social and cultural spheres of engagement on the local level. (d) Other-worldly renouncers produced depoliticized hierarchical conflict 'building up' the 'Kingdom of God' inside their enclave.

Scalon, R. F.   *University of Turin*

Catholic Church and the Public Regulation of Bioethical Issues in Italy

The paper propose the contribution of sociology of religion for the analysis of religious institutions as rational social actors in the public sphere of democratic societies. Churches, for example, are intended as social actors which are able to offer a rational contribution for the modern discourse ethics.

In particular the study regards the Catholic Church involvement in the Italian public sphere, about some important bioethical issues. Most specifically, the analysis focuses on the event of popular referendum, called in June 2005 to abrogate the law concerning the regulation of assisted fertilization practice: Church was against the abrogation. The study considers some important dynamics, which are working yet today: 1) the convergence on bio-ethical issues within the pluralist and heterogeneous catholic Italian environment; 2) the Catholics involvement in the public political sphere and their capability to dialogue positively with non-religious liberal thought. These aspects have always been central inside the Italian cultural-political debate; even so, they've started to become crucial since the fall of the Christian-democratic party in 1993. Describing the high organizational and communicational potential of catholic environment, the paper intends to demonstrate the Church capability to build a rational, interdisciplinary and persuasive argument about complex objects, and its notable ability to use the public sphere to communicate it to the normal people, adopting a mix of instrumental, axiological and cognitive rationalities to keep in evidence those which Raymond Boudon defines the 'good reasons' in support of its positions.

Hanemann, R.   *University of Kent at Canterbury*

Religious Bodies: Ethnography of Students at an All-girls Catholic Secondary School

This research project studies the embodied processes of formation involved in becoming a member of a religious denomination. The body plays an important role as the mediator of religious experience, and the process of developing a religious body is an ongoing one, involving repeated performance of religiosity via rituals and lived religion. By observing the methods of religious transmission employed at a Catholic all-girls secondary school in London, I hope to gain insight into the ways in which the school, representing the Catholic Church, attempts to educate its students in a Catholic lifestyle. In the plurality of modernity, with its focus on individualism and access to unbounded information and communities via the Internet, young people are faced with many choices and potential identities. The body, however, remains constant across these fields. Seeking to understand the role of the body in the construction of the religious self, I analyze the school's endeavors to ensure that their students' bodies are religious bodies and monitor their success (relative to the wishes of the school and the Church) across a variety of religious and secular fields. This qualitative study explores the role of embodiment in daily experiences of religion, as well as the durability of learned bodily practices, which I argue will lead to a better understanding of the religious experience of the individual and the role of religion in daily life.

At this stage, I have begun observation at the school. Semi-structured, guided conversational interviews will also be employed as the fieldwork proceeds.

Nielsen, K.   *Queen's University Belfast*

Kitchen, Pulpit, or Both? Women and Language in Protestant Populations

Since the inception of the institutional Church, gender and gender roles have had significant impact upon both the orthopraxy and the orthodoxy of individual believers. Focus has most often been placed upon women; in particular, language of 'submission' is frequently used within conservative congregations to identify a woman's 'role' within her family, her marriage and her congregation. Within moderate or liberal congregations, one finds vocal dissent to this viewpoint.

How people talk about their religiosity, specifically their verbalized definition and concept of God, affects how they behave within their daily lives. Within Christianity, each group and denomination possess nuanced language which separates it from the others. This language is used to shape the orthodoxy and the subsequent orthopraxy of its members in a wide range of subjects such as childrearing, politics and gender identity and interactions. Just as there is a symbiotic relationship between culture and language, there is a similar relationship between individual religious behavior and communal.

Thus the question to be discussed is this: how does the predominant use of male linguistic attributes for God, the historic tradition within the religion and the current debates about it shape female gender identity within Protestant groupings? The discussion will be based on preliminary findings of four months of fieldwork at a liberal Protestant church in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Harding, S.   *Middlesex University*

UK Street Gangs: Striving for Street Capital

This paper will present the findings of a 3 year study into Brixton street gangs. It proposes a new theory of street capital based on the work on Pierre Bourdieu and Distinction. This theoretical perspective and organising framework has been central in revealing fascinating new insights into how gangs are structured; how and why young people become affiliated; issues of recruitment; motivation for involvement; joint enterprise; the centrality of Respect – and most importantly the imperative for violence.

I consider how young people strategise to achieve street capital within this social field striving to achieve distinction. This practice offers a cogent explanation for the dramatic increase in violence amongst gang affiliated young people. I shall consider key issues of gender roles, the central role of information and a range of dynamic gang behaviours within the social field of urban street gangs.

I also offer a full explanation of this theory referencing the work of Pierre Bourdieu and the rich ethnographic findings from my research.

Bultmann, D.   *Institute of Social Sciences, Humboldt University*

Analysing Power Practices in Civil War with Pierre Bourdieu

This paper investigates power practices in the Cambodian resistance along the Thai border after 1979 as being part of a social field. There are many different types of power practice aiming at making soldiers obedient and disciplined inside the field of military resistance encompassing the Khmer Rouge, KPNLF and Funcinpec guerilla of the CGDK. While some commanders for example punish by inflicting physical pain, others use reeducative means. While some prepare soldiers with close-knit combat simulations, others send them immediately to battle – engaging in 'management of flows' instead. While those variations cannot fully be explained by the ideological set-up of different groups or by their political orientation, the basic assumption of the study is that they nevertheless do not emerge at random.

In fact, the hypothesis being proposed here is that the type of power being exercised depends on the habitus of the respective commander and thereby becomes socially differentiated. Furthermore, power practices are shaped by the classificatory discourse of commanders (and soldiers) on good soldierhood and leadership. The study found many different 'habitus groups' inside the field of resistance, each with a distinctive classificatory discourse and a corresponding power type at work. While commanders shape dominant power practices, low-ranking soldiers take part in supporting or undermining power according to their own habitus formation. Thereby, armed groups can be analysed as a social field in which practices are always relational and part of symbolic struggles between different commanders, and between commanders and their rank-and-file soldiers.

Faber, A.   *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales*

Pierre Bourdieu's 'Political Turn'?

Bourdieu's so-called 'political activity' at the beginning of the 90's consisted of a growing visibility in the public sphere due to several appearances at manifestations, in radio, and more seldom in television programmes. The use of quotation marks makes it quite clear that the charge of a radical turn that was so often cited against him by his opponents seems completely ungrouded. Those keeping a close eye on his scientific activity must not be surprised of such a political engagement of him knowing that the way he approaches social issues hasn't changed significantly throughout the last decade of the 20. century, and that his public appearances and engagements were still being made, almost exclusively, from a sociological standpoint. His identity and his knowledge accumulated during his career as a sociologist kept being predominant in his way of acting in the realm of politics (politics still conceived of in a broad sense). However, at the same time, one should be right when pointing out that in the more recent years, as a completion for his purely academic works, Bourdieu started publishing more accessible and polemic books with the intention to make those very people understand the mechanism of domination who suffer the most from its harmful effects.

Atkinson, W.   *University of Bristol*

Toward a Bourdieusian Class Scheme

Methodological tools currently lag behind conceptual developments in class analysis. For some time now the prevailing view has followed Pierre Bourdieu in seeing 'class' in terms of differences in economic, cultural and

social capital, yet when it comes to mapping out (inter) national statistical patterns of class inequalities there are still few robust and practical alternatives to the measure of 'class' developed by John Goldthorpe and standardised in the UK's National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) and the European Socio-economic Classification (ESeC). Following the hypothesis that, being premised on differences in employment contracts, the categories of the NS-SEC roll together positions a Bourdieusian would separate and thus hide potentially significant differences in outcomes and attitudes, work has been undertaken to construct a model of the British class structure (or social space) from which a suitable alternative schema of categories for statistical analysis can be extracted, applied and compared. This paper outlines the work done so far and the road ahead.

MORAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Timms, J.   *London School of Economics*

Framing the Employment Relationship in Terms of CSR in Campaigns for Workers' Rights: Evidence from Three Transnational Case Studies

How the social responsibilities of business are defined changes over time and depends on wider political, cultural and economic factors. Seeing the development of corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a contemporary move within this process, this paper considers how the rights of workers are being framed in terms of the social responsibilities of corporations. Sociological analysis of CSR is, so far, limited. However the growth and professionalisation of CSR, even during global economic crisis, suggests there may be substantial incentives for those seeking to influence agendas. Employment relations is an important arena for practical and ideological struggles over CSR, as production networks and labour markets have been dramatically restructured by globalising processes. To investigate how these struggles play out in practice, three case studies were done of transnational labour rights campaigns, as these are moments when the responsibilities a company has to workers are in dispute. The findings of each have been presented at previous BSA conferences, these being: Keep Burberry British, Play Fair at the Olympics and campaigns for cut flower workers. With the research now complete, this paper draws out the comparisons and conclusions, demonstrating how CSR is being mobilised by labour movements and the consequences. It is argued that activist framing of the employment relationship in terms of CSR is being mobilised to achieve improved conditions of work and to influence debate of where responsibility lies.

Wheeler, K.M., Glucksmann, M.   *University of Essex*

Consumption Work and Moral Economies of Recycling in Sweden and England

Recycling is increasingly high on the global economic agenda, with governments across the world pledging increases in their recycling rates. But success in reaching targets relies on the input and effort of the household and consumer. This paper argues that the work consumers regularly perform in sorting their recyclable waste plays an integral role in the overall division of labour within waste management processes. We develop the concept of 'consumption work' drawing on comparative research in Sweden and England to show how the consumer is both at the end and starting point of a circular global economy of materials re-use. In the context of austerity in England, the consumer's performance of this sorting work has gained new significance as local authorities realise the potential of recycling to save public money through avoidance of landfill taxes. This offers a marked contrast to Sweden where recycling is organised under a very different system of provision and is carried out in the name of environmental protection. We show how moral economies of recycling are thus shaped by nationally distinctive systems of waste management provision that depend upon the work of consumers for their success.

Pettinger, L.   *University of Essex*

Ugly Feelings and Grey Areas: Ethics and Emotion Amongst Green Collar Workers

Andrew Sayer has asked 'why things matter to people?' In this paper, I raise a related question: what kinds of things matter to people? In particular, I am concerned to interrogate meanings, values and worth in the context of paid employment. This paper reports on a study of beliefs, motivations and orientations to work amongst 'green collar' workers, and concerns how different groups of 'green workers' (ecological consultants and eco-sellers) tell stories about the nature of their beliefs about 'nature' and living well and living right. The paper considers how understandings of doing right are framed in relation to, and often in opposition to, other actors, including colleagues, clients and customers. The role of emotion in ethical position-taking (and making) will be foregrounded, with a stress on how actors invoke banal and 'ugly feelings', such as indignation, irritation and satisfaction, in the course of such meaning-making.

Laaser, K.   *Strathclyde Business School, University of Strathclyde*

The Moral Economy af Work and Employment

Considering the backdrop of the prevailing financial crisis, which has led to radical economic and workplace restructuring, it is ever more important to understand how contemporary employment relationships are experienced by actors and to evaluate the impact this has on the well-being of individuals. Required is a theoretical lens that

illuminates the connection between people, work, employment, and society; an analytical framework that gives voice to critical concerns of the workings of increasingly liberalized capitalism and its inherent tendency to treat labour as a 'fictitious commodity'. However, dominant approaches in the sociology of work are based on economic analysis and pay less attention to the ethical capacities of 'plural' subjects and the moral dimensions of life.

This presentation, based on PhD research, proposes a moral economy approach informed by Karl Polanyi and E. P. Thompson, who capture the ubiquitous tension between a stable, moral and human society and the economic practices of self-regulating markets, and Andrew Sayer's seminal contribution to the concept of lay morality. Hereby, a moral economy frame will be presented that gives voice to the moral dimensions and reflective capacities of people, combining political economy and people as reflective and social beings. The presentation will seek to emphasize that such an approach allows analysis of how and why the material reality of economic practices are mediated and re-shaped by different groups of actors, and the ways which the labour process and workplace communities are suffused with norms, values and sentiments drawn from customs and the mentalité of communities.

Friday 5 April 2013 at 09:00 - 10:30

WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC LIFE   **ROUNDTABLE 32, GRAND HALL**

BANKING FINANCE AND BUSINESS

Dumbili, E.   *Brunel University*

McDonaldization of the Nigerian Banking Sector: Job Insecurity and the Rise of Irrationality of Rationality in the Post-consolidated Era

Banking sector is the lender of last resort and a precursor of meaningful investment in many economies. It mirrors the success or failure of any nation's development and Nigerian banking industry is not an exception. The sector occupies a pivotal position in the nation's quest for development and thus has embraced different reforms in pursuit of 'efficiency'. One of these reforms is the recapitalization/consolidation exercise that took effect from December 31, 2005 which engendered technological innovations and extreme competition among banks. Irrespective of these reforms, the sector is still bedevilled by financial insecurities, increasing job insecurities and other irregularities. In light of the foregoing, this paper examined the effect of McDonaldization process on Nigerian banking sector and reviewed how this engenders job insecurity. It further revealed that the McDonaldization of the sector has not just resulted in job insecurity, but has led to financial, social and health insecurities. The article x-rayed other irregularities in the sector due to influence of McDonaldization process. The paper concludes that in order to check these insecurities and other adverse consequences of this McDonaldization process, the sector should begin to resist this process and adopt pragmatic business operation models than just focusing on profit maximization at all cost.

Chen, Y-H.   *University of Edinburgh*

Embeddedness and Financial Activity: How Social Relations are Interwoven with Taiwanese Individual Investors' Stock Trading

A criticism of Granovetter's embeddedness is its natural separate of 'the economic' and 'the social'. As Krippner and Alvarez argue, this essential division shapes the tendency of subsequent studies in social networks to post 'social relations' as 'exterior' facts that 'affect the economy from the outside'. This study attempts to provide a strategy to transcend this limitation by examining the intrinsic connections between Taiwanese individual investors' social networks and stock trading. The data originates from ethnography in stock brokerage offices and interviews with individual investors. There are around 7.5 million domestic individual investors in Taiwan's stock market (Taiwan Stock Exchange), nearly half of the Taiwanese adult population, and they dominate the market. Additionally, the TWSE is equipped with a fully automatic order matching system. In other words, this market is expected to be an 'anonymous' market with numerous 'atomised' participants. However, this analysis finds that social relations are an interior and natural 'component' of the individual investors' stock trading and vice versa. Social relations act as a bridge' to 'lead' these lay people to enter an unfamiliar 'financial world'. The processes of assembly of trading capital, accumulating 'knowledge' and transmission of market 'information' are influenced by social relations. Moreover, stock trading is a constitutive 'element' of these people's social life. Doing and talking stock trading become 'social activities' for these investors in order to maintain and expand social relations. To clarify the intrinsic relationship between economic activity and social networks may help us to enhance the concept of embeddedness.

Efendiev, A.G., Sorokin, P.   *National Research University, Higher School of Economics*

Factors of Managers Career Success in Russian Business-Organizations: Empirical Evidence and Theoretical Interpretation

In this paper we discuss results of recent sociological empirical research (data collected in spring 2012). Orthogonal sampling was used to provide verification for hypotheses about differences between managers' career characteristics in organizations of different type. 17 organizations were selected according to three criteria: geographical location, industry, type of ownership (Russian or foreign).

Combination of quantitative and qualitative methods was applied. 640 questionnaires were received. Additionally more than 35 personal in-depth interviews with managers of top and middle range were conducted.

Theoretical foundations of research are built upon theories of social stratification and social mobility (J.H. Goldthorpe, D. Lockwood, E.O. Wright, J. Scott, etc.), structuration theory (A. Giddens) and theory of social fields (P. Bourdieu). We also used modern theoretical elaborations and empirical results obtained in wide range of connected disciplines (HRM, organizational behavior, organizational theory, etc.)

Integration of mentioned above theories allowed us to conduct empirical analysis of career as social phenomenon through the prism of: 1) individual characteristics, values, attitudes and practices of behavior and 2) characteristics of organizational systems of career management.

Results showed statistically significant differences between organizations of different types. Particularly interesting is that while companies of foreign ownership demonstrated high level of development of achievement-based principles and practices of career promotion, managers in these organizations had strongest materialistic motivation and lowest satisfaction with their career.

In the paper these and other empirical results are summarized and theoretically interpreted. Practical recommendations are also formulated relating to the organizational career management in Russian business organizations.

Curran, D. *Queen's University*

Risk Society and the Production of Financial Risk: Class Relations in an Age of 'Organized Irresponsibility'

Ulrich Beck's theory of risk society employed a 'narrative of discontinuity' that precluded the continuing structuration of social-material outcomes by long-standing social phenomena associated with capitalism such as class relations. Beck's critics have, in turn, re-asserted a 'narrative of continuity' which denies that the growing social production and distribution of risk causes a transformation in the logic of social distribution. However, a significant opportunity has been lost to explore the ways in which the risk society thesis can shed light into the transformation and intensification of the centrality of class relations to life-chances due to the growing emergence of 'reflexive' risks. This paper argues that a reconstruction of the theory of the risk society can illustrate both how class relations shape the conditions for the production of financial risk and how in turn, the production of financial risk tends to intensify class differences and antagonisms of class interests. Through situating Beck's theorization of 'organized irresponsibility' – in which individuals are able to extract individual benefit, while creating collective risks that are difficult to culpably link back to their specific originators – and his concept of the 'relations of definition' of risk within existing capitalist relations it can be shown how certain economic actors who occupy a strategic role within the economy are able to able produce risk and appropriate value on this basis. This theoretical claim will be specifically substantiated by a re-interpretation of Donald Mackenzie's account of the financial crisis through the prism of this reconstructed theory of the risk society.

Friday 5 April 2013 at 11:00 - 12:30
Paper Session 7

Goodheart, C.   *University of Colorado-Boulder*

When the Media Ignore Our Side of the Story: The Case of Opponents of Tent City

In 2004, a group of homeless activists worked to establish a homeless encampment in the suburbs east of Seattle, Washington. Eastside homeowners stepped up to quickly and loudly protest the camp's move. While area newspapers covered the cries of the homeowners and the ensuing lawsuits and hearings, they did so in a manner which, while playing up the elements of conflict and drama, did not always accurately reflect the basis of the homeowners' complaints. Frustrated at publicly being labeled uncaring NIMBYs, and of their inability to get the print media to accurately portray their side of the story, opponents turned to niche media outlets and the creation of online communities to gain support for their cause.

This study, through content and textual analyses, examines the differences in the framing of the problem as presented in the print media (Seattle Times, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and King County Journal) and in citizen correspondence with government officials. Additionally, by way of interviews with members of the opposition and a review of citizen communications to media outlets and to one another, this study presents the frustrations of a community which felt misrepresented in the media. In so doing, it raises questions about how effectively the media support democratic debates over local social problems and corresponding policy formation.

Madroane, I.D.   *West University of Timisoara*

Intra-EU Migrant Identities in the Romanian Press: Construals during the Economic Crisis

The intensification of Romanian emigration towards western European Union states has been accompanied by changes in the construction of public knowledge of this group (estimated at 3.5 million at present) in the Romanian media. The agricultural and construction workers who constituted the bulk of migrants after Romania's EU accession (2007) have been gradually joined by highly educated professionals, which led to a diversification of the social strata within the Romanian diaspora and to novel framings of the phenomenon in the Romanian public sphere. The brain drain", the decrease in remittances, the introduction of restrictions in Spain (one of the major receiving countries for Romanians), and the potentially massive return of unemployed migrants have generated a complex picture against the gloomy background of the economic and financial crisis. How does the Romanian press construe and negotiate diasporic identities in this recently created context? In what ways are intra-EU Romanian migrants and their transnational links problematized with a view to policy-making?

The paper discusses the findings from a corpus of news articles from the Romanian press (mainstream and financial), over the period 1 January 2011 – 31 September 2012. The methodology used includes qualitative content analysis, frame analysis, and critical discourse analysis. Its main focus is on the patterns registered in the mediatization of the social practices and identities of the Romanian migrant workforce in the EU (dominant interpretations, moral distance, construal of social categories).

Kadar Satat, G.   *Edinburgh University*

Socio-economic Differences in Children's Participation in Leisure Activities: Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study

A good deal of research has identified a disparity in participation in leisure activities among adults from diverse socio-economic backgrounds.

Yet relatively less attention has been directed to the links between socio-economic factors and children's leisure experiences. Also, there is a limited research on the association between children's leisure participation and their academic performance.

The current paper addresses this shortage by exploring the extent to which children's participation in a variety of leisure activities is related to their socio-economic background and whether participation in such activities has an effect on academic performance. The paper focuses on children's visits at a) Art venues and live shows, b) The Cinema, c) Recreational parks & sites, and; d) Spectatorship of professional sport.

Data from two sweeps of the millennium cohort study were analysed in a multilevel framework. Logistic regressions were calculated to identify the contribution of socio-economic factors to the variation in leisure participation among children. Additionally, the effects of leisure participation on children's academic performance were estimated using multiple regression models.

Results show that the rates of participation in the discussed activities increase with children's age. Also, the findings reveal a significant effect of the parents, the household and the locality characteristics on the likelihood of participation in all of the activities. Differences by gender and family structure were only significant for some of the activities. Likewise, after controlling for socio-economic background and children's prior academic performance, the effect of participation on academic outcomes was significant only for some of the activities.

Thurnell-Read, T.   *Coventry University*

'The Tipple That Satisfies': Discourses of Alternative Youth Drinking Practices in a Student Ale Society

In spite of on-going academic interest and media concern relating to the problematic nature of young people's drinking, little research has been carried out to explore alternative drinking practices which fall between abstinence and excess. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted with a university ale drinking society, the paper identifies the discourses used by members who assert an alternative orientation to drinking and drunkenness. Reference is made by participants to 'taste', appreciation and connoisseurship as a means of distancing themselves from what is perceived to be the more mainstream and indiscriminate drinking practices of other students. Using participant-observation and semi-structured qualitative interviews, the paper explores how drunkenness is often framed as something achieved as a result of appreciation of the taste and style of the drink itself rather than a concerted effort to achieve inebriation. Particular attention is paid to society executive members who take a lead in planning and organising social events and the society's showpiece annual beer festival. Executive members often play an important role and, via their interaction with new society member, socialise younger drinkers into a particular style of drinking practice. However, ambiguity does arise in both participants' accounts and observed actions in terms of how drunkenness is certainly desired and achieved by society members. It is concluded that by examining the tensions in such discourses of young people's relationships to drinking and drunkenness a more detailed understanding of youth drinking practice can be achieved.

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

'Other' Characters: The Gendering and Racialization of 'Disability' within Newbery Award-Winning Books, 1922-2012

Disability rights activists have long urged recognition of the import of cultural representations and their salience in the Othering process. Previous research on children's picture books and novels has noted that persons with disabilities are commonly depicted in stereotypic and dehumanizing ways. This article explores the extent to which stereotypes of disability may be gendered and/or racialized by examining children's books that won the American Library Association's Newbery Medal between 1922-2012. It notes that the crafting of female and male characters with disabilities within these books pays homage to traditional gender roles, images and symbols and, most

notably, reiterates an active-masculine/passive-feminine dichotomization. In addition, these representations suggest how racial essentialism is implicated in the production of 'disability' within children's literature, with non-white 'racial' identity equated with various forms of impairment.

YOUTH AND LIFE COURSE TRANSITIONS

Johnson, P.   *Queen's University, Belfast*

<u>Role Distance or Role Embracement? The Teenage Identity Paradox</u>

The purpose of this paper is to further problematise the increasingly blurred adult-child dichotomy through objectifying focus group interview data derived from research conducted with 14-15 year old Belfast teenagers. On initial inspection, the respondents were keen to distance themselves from the subordinated, stigmatised societal positions they were allocated by adults on account of their age-based identity. Yet, paradoxically, the same individuals who 'couldn't wait' to become an adult also wholly embraced aspects of being a teenager, desiring their identities to be read as 'teenager-like' as well as 'adult like'. This suggests that individuals do not necessarily deny the role of 'teenager', but rather the stigmatisation conventionally bound-up with the role.

Markowitz, M., Salvatore, C.   *Holy Family University*

<u>Life Course Transitions and Criminality: Understanding Cross-cultural Differences</u>

A significant body of criminological research has explored the relationship between life course transitions, social controls and the onset and persistence of criminality. Factors such as race and gender have been shown to correlate with unique configurations of social control elements, serving to delay or hasten emerging patterns of criminal deviance. While these studies have been conducted longitudinally on birth cohorts in New Zealand-through the groundbreaking work of Terrie Moffit-and the United States, no research has explored the extent to which the unique aspects of European societies and cultures impact these social processes. This paper begins such a conversation by reviewing previous studies' findings and comparing them to similar phenomena in the United Kingdom. Focusing on race and gender, the contextual relevance of these factors, as they are reflected in British society, are compared with American concepts to explore whether such differences may, in fact, translate into differing life course trajectories, thereby resulting in unique, culturally specific paths into and around criminality. The paper concludes with a proposal for a comprehensive research program designed to explore these factors in thorough empirical detail.

Sarre, S.   *King's College London*

<u>(Re)Configuring Gender and Generation an Family Life in, Through and Over Time: Findings from a Study of Temporality in Families with Teenagers</u>

This paper starts from an understanding of time as multi-dimensional, mutable and malleable. Time, in all of its dimensions, is a key means of (re)constructing gender and generation (defined as an 'adultlike' - 'childlike' continuum). Taking family life as an arena in which to examine in detail these temporal processes, the paper draws on a qualitative examination of temporality in families with teenagers, living within and across households. It examines some of the temporal processes (operating within and beyond the family) that prompt, perpetuate, modify and obscure gender and generation in family life. While the main tendency in processes of gender is towards solidification, 'growing up' implies change, although there are countervailing forces in both instances. Firstly, the temporal inter-connections between mothers' paid work, fathers' paid work and children's school work serve to perpetuate gender and generational difference, although a disruption in labour market attachment may unsettle gender. Secondly, while 'growing up' implies change in generational relations, 'learning to parent' and sluggishness to change can dampen this process. Thirdly, there is an iterative process between doing care and becoming the primary carer, or between taking responsibility and being responsible. In terms of gender these family positions tend to ossify. In terms of generation the circularity between children's 'acting responsibly' and being attributed as responsible tends toward a generational shift. The paper concludes with discussion of a case study to illustrate the structurating temporal relationship between structure and agency, which encompasses stasis, flux and change in social relations.

FAMILY TROUBLES

McCarthy, J.   *The Open University*

What is at Stake in Family Troubles? Moral and Existential Challenges

Sociology has contributed important insights into issues of suffering and pain in a mediatized and globalised world, but this work has largely been focused at a macro level. This paper considers experiences of intimate relationships, and in particular, the 'troubles' that children may encounter in their family lives, potentially entailing suffering through traumatic or mundane everyday experiences. While recent policy developments in the UK have used a language of 'troubled families' to delineate specific families as the target for State interventions, this paper draws on other work (Ribbens McCarthy et al, in press) that seeks, in contrast, to question the boundaries of what is normal or troubled in children's family lives, raising more sociological questions of what may be troubling and to whom. From this perspective, 'troubles' of some form may be understood to be a 'normal' feature of changing family lives, although this may be lost sight of within contemporary constructions of (idealised) childhood. This paper argues for the need to reflect critically on the meanings-in-context of family members' experiences and the values informing interventions, while also taking on the challenge of whether - despite the particularity of meanings in contexts - any universalising principles can be brought to the task of setting boundaries between the 'normal' and the 'troubling' in family life, and associated existential and moral issues of suffering.

Kerr, J., Reith, G., Dobbie, F., Anderson, S., Wardle, H.   *NatCen Social Research*

The Hidden Addiction? The Management of Problem Gambling in Everyday Life

Current academic interest in the activity of gambling has tended to focus on the negative consequences of problem gambling, and the social harm associated with this activity. However, we also know that some problem gamblers are able to maintain a 'normal existence' in their self presentations (Goffman, 1959) alongside this. This paper engages in an area which has not to date been explored from a sociological perspective. Meltzer (2003) describes both the negative and positive impacts of deception in human affairs. This paper looks at the role that strategies of 'deceit' and 'concealment' play in the management of problem gambling, as well as on interpersonal relationships and conceptions of self identity, in everyday life. It draws on findings from the UK of a longitudinal qualitative research project (funded by the ESRC and the Responsibility in Gambling Trust), designed to track behaviour change among a cohort of 50 gamblers and to explore the impacts of gambling over the life course (both on individual players and on members of their wider social networks including families, children, friends and colleagues). The focus of this paper will be two-fold. Firstly it will examine the strategies and tactics which individuals employ to conceal their gambling behaviour, and how this impacts on their sense of self. Secondly it will look at the short term and longer term impacts of the strategies adopted, both on the individual gamblers themselves, and on others within their personal communities (Pahl and Spencer, 2003), including family members and friends.

Mitchell, G.   *University of Leicester*

'Don't Wait Until You're Certain': How do Experts Make Decisions about Risk? The Case of Social Workers

Most research on risk and uncertainty has focused on the public understanding of the subject, rather than the experts within various professions who make decisions on our behalf. This paper explores how risk is negotiated by both qualified and unqualified social work experts, using child and family social care as a case study. In recent years, evidence-based practice, a social work model derived from evidence-based medicine, has dominated child and family social care. Evidence-based social care advocates using empirical research from the past to inform risk decisions at present and in the future. But how does this work in practice and how should we conceptualise the way in which risk and uncertainty are negotiated by social workers? The paper will discuss how 'evidence from the past' is used and put to the service of their current caseloads by social workers. It will explore how risk knowledges are translated amongst social workers and the extent to which their 'risky' decisions are communally sanctioned.

Kuti, B.   *University of Bolton*

Understanding the Dynamics of Service User Participation in Health Care Provision

Recent years have seen the growth to prioritise service user views in the provision of healthcare services. This view has gained a high level of importance, fostering the development of more collaborative strategies in the future of healthcare. However, a very important element to participatory effort in healthcare is service users' taking an active role in their care, which is one of the many factors that creates the dynamics by the way healthcare is provided.

This research establishes one example of service user participation in healthcare. The study gathered a range of users' views and experiences of participating, or not in the development of a new healthcare facility in Bolton. It identified a range of impacts, but a key finding was the poor level of influence service users had in impacting decisions around the health care facility. This study permits an examination of rationales behind participatory initiatives and how users fit into participatory agenda in healthcare. If users were indeed involved, it was often unclear how they have. Hence, efforts to involve service users were not translating very well to users.

Findings from this study will consider how shared practice can be developed and sustained, to develop insightful ways of achieving genuine participation. Exploring the dynamics of participation between service users, healthcare professionals, managers and services enabled the development of an explanatory framework which will potentially be useful to service providers and managers in giving guidance on developing participatory activities that demonstrates strong evidence of service user influence.

Almeida, J.   *Royal Holloway, University of London*

Towards the 'Camisation' of Health? The Countervailing Power of CAM in Relation to the Portuguese Mainstream Healthcare System

This paper reports on doctoral research conducted in Portugal on the current relationship between complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), the medical profession and the State over the last 16 years. Drawing on a neo-Weberian perspective of professions, on Abbott's (1988) systemic view of professions and on his concept of 'jurisdictional vacancies', and on the concept of 'countervailing powers' (Light, 2010), this study identifies main strategies of two CAM therapies, acupuncture and homeopathy, to legitimise CAM treatments and solutions for everyday human problems (problems that have been both medically and non-medically defined) within mainstream healthcare in Portugal. Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 10 traditional acupuncturists and 10 traditional homeopaths, and from documentary analysis. Similar strategies where identified in both of the CAM therapies: strategies of inclusion, such as expressing countervailing values, professionalising and forming alliances with biomedical science, and strategies of demarcation, such as demarcating from biomedical knowledge and from charlatanism. It will be argued that the use these therapies make of these strategies is contextual and contradictory and helps to understand the countervailing nature of CAM actions. Furthermore, it will be argued that CAM can be thought of as attempting to 'camisise' health and healthcare conditions i.e. to transform everyday human problems into health problems which are treated in CAM terms and within a CAM framework. Although the main drivers of 'camisation' have been CAM practitioners, I also show how the Portuguese State, the medical profession and the pharmaceutical industry have all been active collaborators in this process.

Stevenson, F. A.   *University College London*

The Use of Electronic Patient Records for Medical Research: An Analysis Using Normalization Process Theory

The use of electronic patient records for medical research is extremely topical. The Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CRPD), the English NHS observational data and interventional research service, was launched in April 2012. The CPRD has access to, and permission to link, many healthcare related datasets. The CPRD is ideologically driven but questions around the feasibility and acceptability of implementing and integrating the necessary processes to enable electronic patient records to be used for the purposes of research remains. In this paper the Normalization Process Theory (NPT) is used to consider the dynamics of implementing, embedding and integrating a service to download electronic patient records for the purposes of research.

The analysis is based on focus group and interview data collected from patients and staff from two GP practices involved in piloting the technical and practical aspects of downloading electronic patient records for research.

Using NPT we identify and seek an understanding of the ways in which people make sense of the work of implementing and integrating the service. In particular we are interested in how key aspects of the service; namely issues of patient consent for the use of the data and information governance, are dealt with.

We consider the ideology that drives the CPRD alongside the day to day realities of sourcing the data and consider what can be said about the probable success or areas of difficulty likely to be faced in the future by the CPRD.

Wills, W., Dickinson, A., Meah, A.   *University of Hertfordshire*

The Creation, Use and Value of Visual Data on 'Kitchen Life'

When researching everyday practices the collection of visual data can help to uncover things that might otherwise remain tacit or unacknowledged (like the turning on of a kettle). Within the Kitchen Life project, funded by the UK Food Standards Agency, case studies are being developed from ethnographic work in 20 domestic kitchens. The study aims to explore the ways in which kitchen practices influence food safety through looking at the relationships that exist between what people do, what they say about what they do and the substance of the kitchen space/place itself. The study includes the collection of observational and interview data, plus researcher- and participant-produced video footage and photographs.

The study raises a number of challenges regarding consent, anonymity and the publication and re-use of visual data. The research team, funder and participants are working together to preserve the richness of the data whilst protecting participants, both during the lifetime of the project and in the years ahead. Does an image of a kitchen sink identify a household, for example, and if so, can it be published? If a participant wishes others to see their 'Kitchen Life' does this consent last in perpetuity, whatever the dissemination mode?

It is crucial to explore these issues, in terms of responsibly maximising the value of any data collected and in terms of contributing to an ethical visual sociology that is fit for purpose.

Murtell, J.   *Leeds Metropolitan University*

Problematizing Representation in a Photovoice Project: Participant Views on the Limits and Risks of Visibility

Photovoice is a participatory research method that uses photography to discuss, critically reflect on and represent community issues and assets. An exhibition of images and stories is intended to be an empowering experience where participants are heard by people in positions of power (Wang, 1999, Barndt, 2001). There is a growing body of literature that discusses how photovoice exhibits have the potential to stigmatize (Ballerini, 1997, Walsh et al., 2008) and surveil (Packard, 2008, Prins, 2010) however a complex discussion from the perspective of participants is missing. This study focuses on reports from six youth aged 12-18 who live in a subsidized housing complex in a small city in Ontario, Canada. The youth reported that they were wary to participate in an exhibition that identified their community for a number of reasons; they questioned the ability of images to challenge stigma, they feared being labeled ‚bad kids', they felt that discussion of neighbourhood issues was a form of betrayal and that representing both issues and assets still seemed inaccurate. The youths' views on the limits and risks of exhibition, point to Foucault's (1977) concept of disciplinary power and the governing of subjects through visibility. The intent of photovoice is to empower, but it may also support a one-way form of surveillance towards participants, offering them up as subjects for analysis. In this project participants decided against an exhibit within the context of photovoice. It was important to allow the project to change and evolve according to participant perspectives and needs.

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Robinson, N. *University of Liverpool*

Picturing Social Inclusion: Photography and Identity in Downtown Eastside Vancouver

This paper offers an exploration of the relationship between photography and identity in the marginalised urban space, focussing specifically on the annual Hope in Shadows photography contest in Downtown Eastside Vancouver (DTES). Through an analysis of field-based research, this paper will demonstrate how individuals in the DTES have used photography to (re)create notions of self and community identity, and explore what findings suggest for the development of participatory visual methodologies. I discuss how a participatory visual model might enable socially excluded individuals to engage with and influence the public sphere, actively claiming recognition within and outside of the DTES neighbourhood. Drawing on existing literature in visual sociology, this paper explores the potential of resident-led photography in emancipating participant lifeworlds from their excluded status, opening up multiple avenues to social action. I argue for the potential of the camera in person-centred research: promoting a recognition of C.Wright Mills' (1959) "private troubles" as "public issues", encouraging dialogical understandings between urban in-groups and out-groups, and enabling the (re)assertion of affirmative social presence for excluded urban communities.

Garrett, D. *City University of Hong Kong*

The 'Great Red Scare of 2012': Visualizing an Anti-Communist Moral Panic in China's Hong Kong

This study explores the use of visual methods in the investigation of a counter-hegemonic anticommunist moral panic, i.e., a 'Red Scare,' in post-Handover Hong Kong. It utilizes participant observation-collected photographic data depicting anticommunist sentiment in local political demonstrations, rallies, and protests. Discourse analysis of a corpus anticommunist and anti-China visual activism, electioneering materials, and protest and resistance texts deployed by Hong Kong's subaltern pro-democracy interest groups and grassroots is also examined. These materials, and their significations, hold further meaning and significance for unraveling other, simultaneously occurring, competing moral panics in the community between the ruling and dominated classes. Hegemonic anxieties and panic, for example, over perceived subversion of one-party socialist rule on the Mainland by democracy advocates in the former colony, and concern over Hongkongers' weak levels of patriotism and identity with the Chinese state, have been conceptualized by pro-regime moral entrepreneurs as existential threats to Beijing's 'One Country, Two Systems' symbolic moral universe implemented in Hong Kong. The dominated forces' persistent dread over communist 'infiltration' of the political system in Hong Kong has been accompanied by panics over 'mainland invasions' of migrants and tourists, and threats to 'core values.' Existing moral panic literature appears to underappreciate use of subaltern originated visual resistance materials while privileging linguistic-based media representations and analyses of news reports and other hegemonic texts. In this examination, subaltern iconic visual representations of a communist 'Other' as folk devils are contemplated and situated in various interest group and grassroots-level moral panics occurring in post-Handover Hong Kong.

Sibanda, F. *Great Zimbabwe University*

Visual Sociology and Religious Symbolism: The Experience of Rastafari Communities in Zimbabwe

The world over, there is no doubt that no single method can fully expose and explore the complex phenomenon of religion without risking the folly of methodological absolutism. Yet in recent years, the resurgence of visual technology forces one to make recourse to visual sociology. This approach that utilises photographs to portray, describe and analyse social phenomenon. Whereas in the past only the powerful could appropriate the world visually through painting and other arts, the introduction of the photographic image has resulted in the mass-production and mass-distribution of knowledge based on visual images accessible to all and sundry. This study seeks to examine Rastafari religious symbols and the ideological content of their visual artifacts such as photographs and stickers they produce in Zimbabwe to cascade their philosophy. The study provides a platform through which interplay between visual methodology and other areas like the sociology of culture and the sociology of the arts can be tested. The research posits that Rastafari visual art is both representational and presentational. In order to collect data, the study utilised in-depth interviews, observation, documentary analysis and phenomenological sociology. The research established that the activities of Rastafari communities in Zimbabwe calling for peace, love and environmental preservation are appreciated and preserved through photographic documentation. The study recommends the increased use of visual sociology as a basis for studying grassroots communities like Rastafari in contemporary times.

SCENES, INTERACTION FORMS AND COMPLEX WHOLES – DEPTH-HERMENEUTIC TOOLS FOR A PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIOLOGY

This panel gives an introduction to the depth-hermeneutic approach to psychosocial research developed by the German psychiatrist, psychoanalyst and sociologist Alfred Lorenzer. While this approach has been widely acknowledged and effectively applied in German social research, Lorenzer's work is still relatively unknown in the English-speaking world. This panel will demonstrate the fruitfulness of Lorenzer's ideas for current British psychosocial studies.

Lynn Froggett's paper offers a comprehensive starting point. In it she compares Lorenzer's concept of 'scenic understanding' to Winnicott's 'transitional phenomena'. The parallel but distinct contributions of these concepts to psychosocial research, she argues, are the ways in which they capture the in-betweeness of cultural experience.

This notion of in-betweeness is further developed by Peter Redman and Mechthild Bereswill. They focus on Lorenzer's concept of the 'interaction form' as a unit of analysis that is not reducible to the psychic, the social or the corporeal. Instead, they hold that the concept obliges us to address each of the three as moments in a single process of tense negotiations.

Finally, Steffen Krüger's paper will apply the tools presented by Froggett, Redman and Bereswill to an exemplary case of new-media discourse: the Norwegian online platform min 22. juli (My 22nd of July). Launched by the tabloid Verdens Gang (VG) in the run up to the first anniversary of the terrorist attacks of July 22 2011, this site has accumulated an abundance of scenes in which mediation plays a central part in the negotiation of the individual in the social and the social in the individual.

Froggett, L.   *University of Central Lancashire*

In Between Imagination and Reality: Researching Cultural Experience

In British sociology, there has been gathering interest over past decade in the analysis of visual data and embodied experience, especially within ethnographic research. Related to this is a recognition that the deconstructive movement of social scientific research analysis can fragment the research subject's experience and that this is compounded by the 'de-sensualised' conventions within which research texts are written. Where applied social research concerns interventions with vulnerable individuals and communities, this can be particularly problematic, compounding the sense of 'othering' that accompanies objectification. This paper draws on the work of cultural analyst Alfred Lorenzer and psychoanalyst Donald Winnicott to ask how far the idea of the theatrical scene can be a useful metaphor within research analysis which aims to apprehend and conceptualise complex wholes. Lorenzer's concept of scenic understanding disrupts subject-object binaries and lends itself to experience-near psychosocial research in that the scene lies in-between the imagination of the observer and an intelligible, culturally shared, symbolic order. From a different psychoanalytic tradition, Winnicott conceptualised the in-between nature of transitional phenomena as the source of cultural experience. Using empirical examples from the author's recent research in social engagement activities of new model arts organisations, the paper discusses the parallel but distinct contributions of Lorenzer and Winnicott to capturing the in-betweeness of cultural experience and rendering it in a re-sensualised language, recognisable to the research subject it concerns.

Redman, P., Bereswill, M.   *The Open University*

Lorenzer's 'Interaction Form' and its Implications for Psychoanalytic Sociology

This paper explores one of Alfred Lorenzer's central concepts: the 'interaction form'. Interaction forms refer, prototypically, to the outcome of those negotiated processes (Zusammenspiel) that characterize infant care and by which, over time, the infant is forged as both a subjective and social being. For Lorenzer, such negotiated processes give rise to formations – interaction forms – that are relatively durable in character, and that combine, among other things, elements of social practice, bodily capacities and sensations, drive-related intensities, affective experience, and unconscious fantasy and defences. Clearly rooted in available social meanings and practices, interaction forms are nevertheless local and specific, not least because they are also profoundly relational in character and have unconscious as well as conscious dimensions. Importantly, existing interaction forms are also said to resurface in and thereby come to shape new social interactions which in turn generate new interaction forms.

As that suggests, one of the most interesting aspects of Lorenzer's concept lies in its refusal of a simple distinction between the psychic and the social – or, indeed, between the psychic, the social and the corporeal. As a unit of analysis that is not reducible to any of these, the concept obliges us to address each as abstracted levels of, or moments in, a single process, albeit one characterized by contradiction, tension and negotiation. Consequently, it is profoundly disruptive of the notions of 'inner' and 'outer', individual and social, while at the same time holding on to what might be specific to these.

Krüger, S.   *University of Oslo*

My Own Private 22/07: A Depth-hermeneutic Analysis of the Norwegian Online Service Min 22. Juli (My July 22)

This paper introduces a 'epth-hermeneutic' approach (Alfred Lorenzer) to new-media studies. Its research object is the internet service Min 22. juli (My July 22), a single-purpose forum launched in July 2012 by VG Nett, the online platform of the biggest Norwegian yellow-press daily, Verdens Gang (VG).

'Where were you? What did you do? How did you react?' – These questions, with which Min 22. juli sought to initiate public commemoration in the run up to the first anniversary of the terrorist attacks of July 22 2011, meet the depth-hermeneutic method proposed here half-way. They aim to obtain exactly the kind of material to which this method directs its focus: individual scenes of personal experience, scenes of being moved and of being prompted to act – in other words: scenes of relating to and being affected by communication – in a place that, in the majority of cases, was not in direct proximity to the sites of the attacks.

While the proposed study will further elaborate these affective and inter-relational dimensions, it will do so with specific attention to the context that Min 22. juli creates. I.e., the invitation for people to report on their participation in a media event (i.e. the tragedy of July 22, 2011) implies the participation in yet another media event: the Min 22. juli platform itself.

It is through this focus on affective experience, I argue, that the question of the place of new media in the dialectical constitution of the individual and the social can be answered meaningfully.

ENGAGING QUANTITATIVE METHODS: MAKING SOCIOLOGY COUNT

A Roundtable with John MacInnes (Professor of Sociology at the University of Edinburgh and ESRC Strategic Adviser for Quantitative Methods), James Nicholson (Consultant to the SMART Centre, Durham University), and Emma Uprichard (University of Warwick)

In the light of the Nuffield Foundation initiative in undergraduate quantitative methods and the British Academy position paper, *Society Counts,* (http://www.britac.ac.uk/policy/Society_Counts.cfm), this session will discuss the opportunities and constraints of enhancing quantitative methods training in sociology.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY

Wilson, A. *Nottingham Trent University*

Instability, Weak Government, and Immigrants: 1968 the Making of Racist Skinheads

Skinheads have a long established image as 'folk devils' in British culture but there is some dispute over the nature of the violence they were associated with in the early years of the style. While Skinhead groups of the mid-1970s on have been strongly associated with attacks on ethnic minority groups there is a tendency to regard 'traditional' Skinheads' as a stylistic variant that embraced black culture. The evidence to the contrary, the attacks on Asian people (so called Paki-bashing) is dismissed as the behaviour of an unrepresentative minority.

This paper is based on research funded by the British Academy to place the violence against immigrants within the wider political context of response to the growing insecurities of the 1960s, including rationalisation in industry, protests, and the government's response to students and immigration. The argument presented is that these strands, the ingredients of a moral panic, gave what Durkheim referred to as 'social energy' to the issue of immigration. These conditions explain Skinhead violence as a consequence of wider social forces that reduced the moral boundary. The paper details the implications of those forces and the similarity between the energy of the 1960s and the current climate clouded by work insecurity and concerns about immigration.

Karamanidou, L. *City University London*

Violence Against Migrants in Greece

Incidents of violence against migrants in Greece have dramatically increased in recent years, following the rise of the extreme right Chrysi Avgi (Golden Dawn) party. They appear to be perpetrated by groups and individuals affiliated to Chrysi Avgi, but allegedly with the tolerance of Greek police. Such incidents appear to have become more frequent and are increasingly reported in media, and seem to be predominantly racist in nature. However, they tend to obscure a longer history of violence towards migrants in Greece, exercised by state security bodies. This paper aims, first, at exploring patterns of violence against migrants in Greece over the last decade. Secondly, it looks at historical, social and institutional contexts in Greece, as well as the recent economic and social crisis in order to throw light onto both the persistence of violence and recent changes, especially in relation to the actors involved in racist attacks. Thirdly, the paper aims to reflect on violence as an element of the relationship between states and migrants, and locate the Greek case in the broader European context.

White, L. *University of Lincoln*

Former Detainees' Experiences of Narrating State Violence in Northern Ireland

The conflict in and around Northern Ireland has resulted in a wide literature field which contains many narratives of state violence. The memoirs of Republican former detainees, such as Campbell, McKeown and O'Hagan's (1994) 'Nor Meekly Serve My Time' and McKeown's (2001) 'Out of Time: Irish Republican Prisoners in Long Kesh 1972-2000' have added to the public accounts of state violence which emerged during the conflict itself, and as such, have further contributed to the historical memory of Northern Ireland's detention system.

Using a synthesis of documentary analysis combined with original material from a series of recent interviews with Republican former detainees who have previously 'made public' their experiences of state violence, the paper examines the process through which violence becomes defined by its victims/survivors as 'torture', 'brutality' and 'ill-treatment', and the significance of those definitions for former detainees. It argues that - for some former detainees - the semantics of 'torture', 'brutality' and 'ill-treatment' conceal a multiplicity of subjective meanings and personal significances, which remain distant from the legalistic definitions employed by public inquiries, official discourses and law. The paper thus analyses the relationship between personal experiences and official discourse, and contributes to the sociology of denial in its exploration of the motivation, significance and consequences of 'making public' contested narratives. As such, it has a broad potential audience and is of interest to those concerned with human rights, violence and crime.

Atiles, J.   *Center for the Social Studies (CES),University of Coimbra /*
University of Basque Country

Post 9/11 State Colonial Terror: The Puerto Rican Case

The 9/11 events and the development of the 'Global War on Terror' established a new era in the U.S internal and external counter-terrorism policies. These new counter-terrorism policies have been characterized by a progressive increase in the persecution and criminalization of internal socio-political movements that struggle for the recognition of certain human or civil rights. At the same time the multiples U.S. counter-terrorism laws that were enacted in the past decade have legitimized the use of State violence against those movements. In that sense, the criminalization of the anti-colonial movements of Puerto Rico (PR), (U.S. colony since 1898), exemplifies the transformation of U.S. polices on counter-terrorism. This paper aims to study the development of U.S. counter-terrorism terrorism practices implemented in the context of the War on Terror in the Puerto Rican colonial case. I divide this analysis in three sections: firstly, a brief contextualization of the Puerto Rican colonial case. Secondly, an analysis of the implementation of repressive and counter-terrorism terrorism practices by the U.S. and PR governments against anti-colonial movements in the first decade of 21th century. Thirdly, I will analyse, using the theoretical framework of Critical Studies on Terrorism, the strong relation between state terrorism and colonialism in the post 9/11 era.

Skillington, T.   *University College Cork*

Climate Change and Cosmopolitan Justice: Expanding the Scope of Peace or Violence in a Resource Challenged World

As climate conditions continue to deteriorate and exacerbate problems of global poverty, malnutrition, famine, etc., the divisions between human rights principles on the one hand and action on the other, become evermore stark, even in the presence of a more intense international discourse today on the human rights implications of global climate change (e.g., Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the relationship between climate change and human rights, 2009). As the 'law of peoples' is currently applied, climate-induced hardships experienced by communities beyond the jurisdiction of our state is not our legal-moral responsibility. Universal rights to water, for instance, in the absence of corresponding universal commitments to action offer little reassurance to those facing imminent ecological threat.

From a critical cosmopolitan perspective, such reasoning is highly objectionable. As Held (2003) illustrates, populations everywhere become members of 'overlapping communities of fate' in this age of climate adversity, yet this fact alone is not sufficient to suddenly initiate a 'cosmopolitan re-mapping of global inequalities' (Beck, 2011), especially as stocks of life-sustaining natural resources continue to decline worldwide. This paper will explore how understandings of 'common community' are articulated today in international policy discourse on the security threats' posed by global climate change. In particular, the analysis will focus on how states or a particular confederation of states (e.g., the EU) respond to the challenges posed by growing natural resource scarcity. It will note how these states articulate the inter-relationship between group rights to self-determination (including the right to military defense) and rights to dwindling natural resources like gas, oil, fish stocks or water. A certain 'politics of truth' is actively constructed today around the notion that military action may well prove 'necessary' in order to defend states' natural resource interests against resource-challenged aggressors. It will then critically assess the justificatory basis of such a war mentality, in light of states' histories of environmental harm and the contradictory logic applied when states claim entitlements to rich resource reserves located beyond their own territories (e.g., the Arctic).

Zhang, J.   *University of Kent*

Climate Skeptics with Chinese Characteristics? An Investigation of State-Society Relationships in Low Carbon Initiatives

With siginificant government support, China has already surpassed the European Union and become the world's leader in clean energy technology. However, China still relies heavily on non-fossil forms of energy and its environment is under risk. This context has given rise to a unique form of 'climate skeptics' in China. These skeptics do not challenge the validity of climate science per se, but they are highly suspicious of the consequential economic, social and political agendas the West promotes. They are not purely nationalistic or simply anti-Western. For example, the book Low Carbon Plot (Ditan Yinmou), a national best-seller in 2010, points out that much of China's existing solar panel production has created serious local pollution due to poor infrastructure, as well as illegal dumping. As a result, many of the solar panels used in Europe and the US have left behind a legacy of toxic pollution in Chinese villages and farmlands. While the book condemns Western encouragement/participation in this, it was equally critical of the Chinese government's blind self-congratulation of Western praise and its incompetence in protecting domestic well-being.

Based on 30 interviews with climate scientists and green activists in China, this paper investigates social skepticism towards government pledged climate actions. It argues that Chinese society's response to climate change does not simply take sides. The critical attitude towards both global and national authorities uncovers a deeper anxiety over the nature of state-society relations within China.

Morley, J.   *Lancaster University*

Neglecting Consumption? Energy and the Practice Theory Framing of Demand

In order to effectively mitigate climate change and to meet the UK's carbon emissions targets a significant reduction in energy demand, including from the UK's homes, is necessary beyond what improvements in technical efficiency can achieve. This is a deep social challenge and some sociologists have sought to contribute to it by re-

framing the concept of energy demand in terms of social practices and developing new questions as to how such practices change. This is a significant development as it dramatically broadens the definition of energy demand and what it means to shape it. I illustrate this argument drawing on mixed method field studies of the domestic consumption of heat and electricity and associated practices. For example, I consider how demand for heating is co-constituted by clothing practices and how such demand may at times and even over extended periods be frustrated. What emerges, then, is a distinction between energy demand and energy consumption that raises questions of how the two relate. I suggest that the concept of practices-as-performances helps provide this relation: it is both through iteratively reproduced performances that energy is consumed and by which demand is defined. Yet such an understanding neglects those areas of energy consumption that are not readily associated with ongoing performances, at least not human ones. How well can such areas of largely automated consumption be understood within an account of demand based on social practices? I discuss a number of possible directions.

Paddock, J., Baker, S., Unsworth, R., Cullen-Unsworth, L., Mehmood, A.   *Cardiff University*

Biodiversity, Climate Change and Food Security: Developing Collaborative Policy for Seagrass Conservation

Many UKOTs are vulnerable to environmental problems that commonly affect island ecosystems such as biodiversity loss and environmental/economic threats such as climate change and peak oil. As small islands supporting populations with economies dependent on marine resources, they are net food importers (FAO 2004). The UK Government's Foresight Report (2011) recognises that the challenges confronted by the global food system are interconnected with problems related to land use, energy and water supply, the marine environment, ecosystem services (ES) and biodiversity.

As foundation species, conservation of seagrasses protects ecosystem functioning and marine biodiversity, thus supporting fisheries, coastal defence and other ES. Using a case study from the Turks and Caicos Islands, this paper discusses co-research with local communities and stakeholders. Here, we explored how best to promote sustainable practices in the context of local social, cultural, and economic conditions. Given the deep socio-ethnic divisions on the island, and intensity of several characteristics giving rise to its vulnerability (physical vulnerability, small population, openness of economy and high dependence on food imports) we explore how communities secure access to food in the context of depleting marine resources. This is considered vital in order to understand how and in what ways different community and stakeholder interests can be brought together for more effective governance of coupled social-ecological systems in the face of global environmental change.

SEXUALITY

Scott, S.
      Glasgow Caledonian University

Practice Theory and the Practice of Sex

This paper aims to assess the value of utilising a 'theory of practice' approach for the sociology of sexuality and whether, and to what extent, this approach can be combined with other theories – for example Interactionism in order to extend our understanding of sexuality in everyday /night life. Practice theory has seen a revival of interest in sociology in recent years with writers such as Reckwitz (2002) and Warde (2006), for example, developing Bourdieu's (1977) ideas, alongside Schatzki's (2001) more philosophical approach. In the context of the sociology of sexuality there has been criticism of some theoretical approaches for disembodying what is almost always embodied but while more recent 'neo' interactionist approaches have attempted to offer an alternative to overly cognitive or discursive analyses of the sexual (Jackson and Scott 2007 and 2010) a space remains. The paper will go on to explore what it means to speak of the practice of sex, how it is we become competent (or otherwise) performers, if and how such practices become 'habitual' and in what ways they are socially and temporarily differentiated. This exploration will be undertaken in relation to questions of gender and sexual identity. Questions also will be raised about the methodological challenges of taking a practice based approach.

Chen, M-H.
      National Sun Yat-sen University

Taiwanese Men's Sex Tourism in Dongguan: Exploring the Intersectionality of Gender, Sexuality and Nationality

Globalization and the uneven development of global economy accelerated global sex tourism. As a rising economic power in East Asia, Taiwan once served as a destination of sex tourism, now gradually appears as a sending country of sex tourists. Currently, China appears to be one of the most popular destinations.

Drawing on in-depth interviews data with 30 Taiwanese male sex tourists and ethnographic data collected by traveling with a group of 5 male sex tourists, this paper aims to explore how sex tourism appears to be the complicated site of power struggles where sexuality intersects with gender, nationality, and global economic hierarchy. In this paper I argue that Taiwanese men use sex tourism in Dongguan (in Guangdong province) as a way to escape from mundane married life and redeemed their masculinity which frequently frustrated or repressed in their lower-middle class or working class lifestyle. Moreover, I would argue that Taiwanese sex tourism in China indeed embedded in deep-seated political tensions between Taiwan and China. Taiwanese men not only appropriated tremendous military terminologies to talk about their sexual adventures in China, but also eroticize Chinese sex workers as ethnic and classed other. Nonetheless, heterosexual sex is not only about sexual desire, but also highly demands embodied performance. Taiwanese sex tourists in many cases had to depend on drug (e.g. Viagra or Chinese medicine) and thus undermined their masculinity and sexual prowess.

Hammond, N.
      University of Sheffield

'I'm Not a Man's Man': Being a Man and Paying for Sex

Identity, particularly the concept of 'stigma' (Goffman, 1968), has traditionally been a popular topic within research into paid-for sex (see Sanders, 2008). However, newer work has discussed the relational aspect, performance both face-to-face and online, and the validation of identity (Blevins and Holt, 2009; Frank, 1998; Egan, 2005; Katsulis, 2009; Murphy, 2003; Sanders, 2008; Williams et al., 2008). Despite these advances, much work tends to focus on the encounter itself; there is little recognition that men who pay for sex exist as men in non-commercial contexts. When male clients are considered as men outside of commercial sex, they are often constructed within a limited discourse as inadequate, dangerous, or pathologically disturbed. This narrow perspective inhibits understanding of both contemporary heterosexual masculinities and knowledge about paid-for sex.

Using a socio-cultural framework, which considers 'everything' that is sexual commerce (Agustin, 2005/2007), this paper starts from the premise that male clients are men who perform a masculine heterosexual identity outside commercial sex, before and after their involvement in paid-for sex. This approach, grounded in empirical interview data explores paying for sex as a heterosexual man, in terms of what a man should feel like and what is expected of him, grounding theoretical understandings of identity (Jenkins, 2008; Mead1934; Woodward, 1997) within this specific context. In doing so, it provides an alternative framework for understanding involvement in sexual

commerce, moving away from simple motivational descriptors, demonstrating how sociology contributes towards an understanding of heterosexual masculinities.

Pilcher, K.   *Brunel University*

Drinking, Bonding and Watching a Male Strip Show: Performing Gender and Sexuality at the 'Girls' Night Out'

This paper utilises participant observation, qualitative interviews and visual data, to analyse a male strip show which provides erotic dance entertainment for women customers. Through analysing the experiences of male erotic dancers, male management and women customers at this venue, this paper highlights what is potentially subversive about women's engagement with erotic dance spaces. It questions whether heteronormative prescriptions for femininity can be challenged in this show through looking, firstly, at the potential for a female 'gaze', and, secondly, considering women's somewhat novel interactions with each other, in which female friendships are forged through a particular understanding of the 'girls' night out'. It will be argued that while some women customers were able to view naked male bodies as sexual objects, or were able to interact with other women in different ways to their experiences in more mainstream leisure venues, the subversive potential of the show is limited. The ways in which the management at the show and the dancers' routines construct an atmosphere of faux 'empowerment' will be discussed, together with the limits to the stability of these 'female friendships'. The paper will interrogate the 'post-feminist' subjectivities that women customers may be adopting, highlighting that women's performance of heterosexual femininity within this venue is intimately linked to ideas about the requirement of young women to be seen to express an 'active' sexual desire. I argue that being 'one of the girls' is an active performance in which women customers construct and affirm their own (hetero)femininity as consistent and successful.

Burke, C.   *University of Ulster*

'Successful Working Classes': Questioning the Role of Habitus in Social Mobility

Graduate employment, or rather graduate underemployment, is a continuing area of enquiry in British sociology. A central focus of this research has been the socially reproductive role of class on graduate trajectories. Proponents of this position (Bourdieu and Boltanki, 1978; Brown and Scase, 1994) advocate – quite strongly against the meritocratic human capital theory – that working class graduates will have to overcome certain social and cultural barriers to compete with their middle class counterparts in the (graduate) labour market. This paper asks: what happens when the working classes are successful?

Drawing on conclusions from a wider project that, through the analysis of 27 life histories, examined the role of social class on graduate trajectories, this paper will focus on one specific conceptual group: the 'strategic working class'. Members from this group could best be described as successful working class graduates; in other words, they have successfully entered the graduate labour market, seemingly becoming socially mobile. Through unpacking the circumstances of influences on their trajectories, this paper will consider what implications these findings have on the role of class and legitimacy of habitus in graduate employment research and consider the socially mobilising effects of entry into the higher educational system.

Delay, C.   *University of Lancaster*

Vocational Education and Working Classes: How Pupils from Low-value Tracks Make Their Orientaton's Choices at the End of Compulsory School

Many recent French studies (Terrail, 1990; Beaud, 2002) show that the phenomenon of ‑democratization of education" successively led the working classes to acquire ‑school logic" and to proceed into further/higher education, which was formerly seen as inaccessible. However, without denying this general transformation, our study seeks to show that there are still some fractions of the working class youths wanting to leave full-time school as soon as possible to join the labor world, mainly by choosing company-based apprenticeships.

This paper is based on an ethnographic study built on 30 qualitative biographical interviews conducted with working class pupils in the last year of compulsory school, following low-value tracks in Geneva. This paper will explore how they build their educational and professional projects and make their ‑choice" between school-based programs and apprenticeship. We will show that most of them feel a strong aversion to school - some of them still adopting a ‑counter-school culture" (Willis, 1997)- and therefore make the 'choice' of apprenticeship. They also mobilize their family resources to find a traineeship/apprenticeship. The presentation will also contain reflections on the concept of working class ‑choices", thinking them at the same time as tastes, strategies, products of necessities and social constraints.

Taking seriously into account the sense that young people give to their orientation's ‑choices" that will lead them into skilled workers and employee's jobs in the future, this paper will try to demonstrate ‑from below" how the school system perpetuates social inequalities, not against the freewill of youngsters, but with their complicity.

Snee, H., Devine, F.   *University of Manchester*

Moving On and Moving Up? The Choices and Decisions of Young People in Transition

Declining social mobility, youth unemployment, and educational inequalities remain central to political debates and public anxieties. Against this backdrop, this paper explores the hopes and dreams of young people in their final year of compulsory schooling in the UK. This is a crucial turning point to decide whether to pursue a vocational or academic route, or indeed enter the labour market. We consider how young people make their way on leaving school and the help they may (or may not) receive. The study is based on qualitative interviews with White young men and women who all attend an 'ordinary' high school and, in some cases, with their parents. While much of the work on class inequalities is situated in urban areas, we focus on a school in a working class, semi-rural town at the edge of a large city. The families included in the sample were mixed in terms of parents' occupation, although mainly from working class and intermediate class positions.

The paper reports on the young people's immediate plans, and their medium and long-term aspirations for future study and employment. These choices are patterned by both class and gender. Their trajectories are placed in the context of their parents' educational and employment histories; the influence of extended social networks; the role

of the school and their teachers; and the opportunities available. In doing so, we consider the work of economic, cultural and social resources in the micro processes of class reproduction and class mobility.

Magout, M. *University of Leipzig*

Secular Approaches to Islamic and Social Sciences in Ismaili Institutions of Higher Education

The Nizari Ismaili Muslim community has invested heavily in the past few years in the establishment of a number of ambitious postgraduate programs in Islamic studies and social sciences. Each year, tens of Ismaili students from different parts of the world come to London to join the Institute of Ismaili Studies and Institute for the Study of Muslim Civilisations and enroll in postgraduate programs that cover a wide range of academic subjects, such as Islamic history, Qurʻanic studies, comparative religion, anthropology, Western thought and philosophy, etc. These programs, though carried out under the umbrella of Ismaili institutions, are very secular in their approach to the study of Islam and society.

The proposed paper raises a number of questions concerning the impact of a secular approach to higher education on students who come from a religious community, particularly when their studies engage directly with their own religious traditions and beliefs. These questions will be contextualized within the general development of the Ismaili community in the past 100 years and the modernization efforts by its latest two Imams (spiritual leaders): Aga Khan III and Aga Khan IV. The main focus will be given to how students perceive the role and the position of the Imam—the central figure of authority in Nizari Ismailism and the cornerstone of its faith. For this purpose, sociological literature on secularization and Max Weber's theory of authority are going to be employed.

Kettell, S. *University of Warwick*

A Militant Tendency? Examining Anti-Secularist Discourse in the UK

The boundary between the secular and the religious in Britain has, in recent yearn, become increasingly strained. A key feature in debates around this issue has been the emergence of a discourse of 'militant' or 'aggressive' form of secularism, typically described as a hostile, intolerant and ideologically driven attempt to marginalise religious faith and drive religion out of the public sphere. This paper examines the circumstances around the emergence of 'aggressive secularism', and aims to unpack its key characteristics and causal dynamics. It contends that this discourse has been driven by a continued decline in the sociocultural influence of religion, and has been primarily deployed by religious leaders, activists and senior government figures as a means of promoting an expanded role for faith in public life. Paradoxically, however, while seeking to delegitimise arguments in favour of secularism, this discourse is itself predominantly framed as an appeal to overtly secular values, denoting the success, rather than the failure, of secularism itself.

Kaden, T. *University of Leipzig*

Creationism and the Media in the US: Shifting Strategies and the Dilemma of Sociology

Programmatic and strategic shifts within American creationism throughout the last decades have made it increasingly harder for secular defenders of public education to successfully fend off demands by creationists to be included in the curriculums. The classical biblical creationism of the sixties was easy to defeat with reference to the Establishment Clause; "Scientific Creationism" of the seventies and eighties required a bigger effort in order to point out its religious roots; lastly, "Intelligent Design" was able to conceal its metaphysical foundations even more, thereby gaining unprecedented media attention and scientific credibility. Anticreationist actors still are having a hard time trying to figure out ways to counter public claims of Intelligent Designʻs scientific qualities while simultaneously avoiding the impression of elitism and antidemocratic attitudes.

Scientific expertise about creationism's structure and history often goes along with an anticreationist attitude. While this does not by default limit the scientific merits of these studies and opinions, sociology may be able to better contribute to the scientific assessment of the conflict surrounding creationism in the US if it developed a model that avoids any value judgment on the issue. Such a model can be constructed by viewing creationist and anticreationist positions as modes of argumentation with regard to the question of God's and/or nature's influence on the origin and development of the world. This logic enables sociology to shift the analysis away from the notions of science and religion, which often hamper the distanced assessment of the issue.

Abrahams, J.   *University of Bristol*

The Chameleon Self: Local Students' Negotiations of a 'Cleft Habitus' at Bristol's Two Universities

This paper engages with Bourdieu's concept of a 'cleft habitus' through an analysis the experiences of students who live locally and attend one of Bristol's two universities. There is currently limited research done on this group and the literature that does exist positions them as 'stuck between two worlds' in terms of their identities. I argue that the picture is more complex. Local students are simultaneously immersed within two fields (home and university) thus it is possible that this position may cause tensions within their habitus (potentially leading to a 'cleft habitus'). This is particularly the case for working-class local students as their home field is vastly different from the middle-class university field. Through drawing upon Bourdieu's theoretical tools of 'habitus' and 'field' this paper attempts to shed light on the multitude of ways in which working-class local students negotiate this position. In order to explore these complex issues a method of plasticine modelling within a focus group setting was employed. Participants constructed models of themselves both within university and at home. These models formed the basis of in-depth discussions of their identities within the interviews. The findings indicate that working-class local student employ various strategies of distancing themselves from one of the fields or keeping both separate in order to overcome any conflict in their habitus. Moreover I argue (in opposition to Bourdieu) that at times a 'cleft habitus' was beneficial for the students as it enabled them to occupy a unique and positive position between two fields.

Blood, K.   *Nottingham Trent University*

A 'Class Mongrel'? Exploring the Contradictions and Tensions of Habitus

Melvyn Bragg's 2012 declaration: 'I'm a class mongrel' lies consistent with Bourdieu's own 'man between two worlds' (1962:144) articulation. The concept of a divided (split) habitus referred to in these instances serves to explain a person's habitus shaped by both a more authentic sense of social origin and new experiences, for example an academic life and/or new cultural experiences. It is this permeable nature of habitus resulting in class hybridity and fractured identities which manifests in potential difficulties and ambiguities in finding one's place and social location. Reay (2001) suggests for example in relation to working class upward mobility: 'Feelings of being an imposter are never far away'. Contradictions, tensions and mismatches of habitus occur via the gravity (and reconciliation of) various loyalties, allegiances and orientations.

My research into the possible trajectories of 14-16 year old students beyond compulsory education at a comprehensive school, situated in a small market town in the Midlands, highlights the emotional conflict involved in one's divided habitus. This is found to include a fear of freedom and consequently possibilities being constrained and undermined by loyalties: 'I could go (to university in Scotland)… but I wouldn't want to leave here…I'd miss my Mum too much' (15 year old female). Without engaging with such barriers to progress on a sociological theoretical level, disparities and divisions in society will continue to persist.

Ingram, N., Bathmaker, A-M.   *University of Bath*

Not the Place for a Person Like Me: On Being Middle-Class at a Post-1992 University in England

The expansion and diversification of HE over the past 30 and more years in many advanced economies is closely linked to differentiation and stratification. Previous research has shown how working-class and 'non-traditional' students may explicitly or instinctively seek a higher education institution within such a stratified system, where they feel that they will fit in - where in Bourdieu's terms, they are a 'fish in water'. Amongst working-class students who attend elite universities, recent research by Reay, Crozier and Clayton (2010) suggests that they may seek to stand out as a strategy for survival, in order to cope with the mismatch between habitus and the field of elite higher education. However, very little research has examined the contrasting experiences of middle-class students attending lower-ranking institutions. In this paper we consider what it means to be middle-class in a post-1992 university in England, based on a subset of data from the Leverhulme-funded Paired Peers project. The project is a 3 year longitudinal study (2010-2013) comparing the experience of middle-class and working-class undergraduate students at Bristol's two universities. In this paper we use interview data from middle-class students attending the 'new' more teaching-oriented university (UWE Bristol). We found that these students, who were fighting to maintain their middle-class positioning, articulated a strong mismatch between habitus and the field of a 'new' university. We explore the overcompensation strategies that they engaged in to negotiate their way through, and to ensure that they stood out from their more working-class peers.

Garratt, L. *Trinity College Dublin*

Double Estrangement, Embodying a Reflexive Habitus: The Experience of Minority Group Boys in Three Inner City Primary Schools in Dublin

This paper introduces the concept of 'double estrangement' which draws from DuBois 'double consciousness' and Sayad's 'double absence' based within a Bourdieusian theoretical framework. Drawing on a large qualitative data set I will argue that migrant group boys in Dublin's inner city tend to experience their bodies with unease, as somewhat problematic 'shameful bodies', through which they suffer from a break with their embodied selves and a disruption of their internal time as they are pushed from habitual into reflexive action. The dual elements of 'double estrangement' will be outlined, firstly, it will be contended that visible difference and dispositions of the body mark migrant boys out as not belonging, which provokes a tendency for them to feel constantly on display and judged through their bodies. Secondly, this has the effect of heightening boys' self-consciousness of their bodies as an object of value, and this reflection estranges them from their own embodied being. Hence this concept departs from Bourdieu and Sayad's conception of reflexivity by arguing that reflection is not a separate form of action from that rooted in habitus, but is a 'reflexive habitus' through which one does not consciously choose to reflect on oneself but develops a habitual disposition to do so. To conclude the emotional affect of double estrangement is considered in light of the orthodoxy of hegemonic masculinity in the child world field and the positive and negative implications of reflexivity are examined in terms of a somatic understanding of habitus and embodied creative action.

Demir, I.   *University of Leicester*

Sociology of Translation and Transnationalism

My presentation will explore the extent to which the insights of translation studies can be called upon when attempting to describe and represent the transnational activities of diasporic communities. If 'political' diasporas engage in the recovery and rendering of ethno-political identity, are they in fact engaged in a form of cultural translation? If so, are there strategies of inclusion and exclusion at work? What kind of theoretical questions does this bring up? How do we understand authenticity? The paper will explore how the insights of translation studies can be used to understand transnationalism and the retelling of ethno-political identity in diaspora.

Bhambra, G.K.   *University of Warwick*

Postcolonial Theory and Decoloniality: A Dialogue

Postcolonial studies is most usually associated with the triumvirate of Edward W. Said, Gayatri Spivak, and Homi K. Bhabha, although contributors to the field both pre-date these theorists and are disciplinarily more diverse. While postcolonial studies can be seen to have emerged within the humanities, more recently it has begun to influence the disciplines of the social sciences, particularly sociology. Decoloniality is the name given to a similar movement emerging in Latin America and focused, in particular, on the experiences of this continent in the context of understanding modernity. This presentation addresses both developments and seeks to examine the productive tensions between them in the context of developing a critical theory adequate for the social sciences.

Mayblin, L., Piekut, A.   *University of Sheffield*

'Other' Posts in 'Other' Places: Postsocialism and Postcolonial Theory

Postcolonial theory has tended to focus on those spaces where European colonialism has had a territorial and political history. This is unsurprising, as much of the world is in this sense ‚postcolonial'. But not all of it. This paper focuses on the postsocialist space, often theorised as peripheral to ‚old Europe', and explores the application of postcolonial analyses of contemporary societies in such an ‚other' place. The paper draws upon reflections arising from a comparative study of responses to diversity between Poland and Britain. Specifically, it draws on empirical research conducted as part of a European Research Council funded study to explore how people do or do not develop the capacity to live with difference in two countries with very different historical and social contexts. We conclude that postcolonialism does indeed offer some important insights into understanding postsocialist societies, and yet more work also needs to be done to make the theoretical bridge.

Dinerstein, A.C.   *University of Bath*

Open Marxism, Decoloniality and Zapatismo: Delineating New Directions in the Study of Social Emancipation

In this paper I anticipate a conversation between two pioneering approaches to radical resistance and human emancipation: Decolonial Studies and Open Marxism. I identify their theories and mutual misrecognitions that prevent fruitful cross-fertilisation. Decolonial thinkers (Castro-Gómez 2000, Lander 2000; Quijano 2000; Mignolo 2000) argue that it is indispensable not only to recognise particular experience of power and oppression (Walsh 2012), but to 'overcome both Eurocentric and Third World 'fundamentalisms'' (Grosfoguel 2008) by means of 'critical border thinking' (Mignolo 2000). They aim to deconstruct Western academia (López Segrera 2000), as the 'privileged site of knowledge production' and stop the 'epistemicide' (Santos 2007) that this has implied, by proposing to replace 'multiculturalism' with 'pluriversality' (Conway and Singh 2011: 702). But a key indeterminacy in the Decolonial perspective consists in its failure to consider the (global) real subsumption of society by capital. Open Marxists (Bonefeld et al 1992a; 1992b; 1995) suggest that Marx's method of determinate abstractions can be extended to theorise human agency against economicist variants of Marxism (Gunn 1992). Yet, they have never posed the question of 'who knows,' what are the circumstances in which knowledge is created (Martín Alcoff 2011: 67), i.e. are unaware of the epistemic distortion implied in the (North-centric) character of their immanent critique of capital. I delineate some directions towards a value theory of pluridiversal subjectivity. I illustrate these ideas with the Zapatistas case, which might help to bridge theoretically and practically the divide between these two approaches.

INTERNATIONAL WORKFORCES AND MIGRATION

Ressia, S.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Griffith University*

Skilled Migrants Access to the Australian Labour Market: An Intersectional Analysis

While there has been substantial work undertaken in relation to skilled migrants and access to employment, the adoption of intersectionality approaches in analysing migration studies has only recently been undertaken (Bürkner 2011). Historically, the representation of gender in migration studies has been weak, with a 'women only' focus appearing more recently during the 1980s (Bürkner 2011). Often, the migration process had been passed off as 'genderless' (Boucher 2006, p. 383), attributed to the historical treatment of the primary migrant being male, with women viewed as either secondary or tied migrants (Boucher 2006). The migrant literature has been important in bringing issues experienced by migrant women to prominence. However, the utilisation of intersectionality theory can contribute further by considering how identity constructs of migrants are intermeshed with the constructs and influences of broader society. Such an approach can help identify difficulties of access to employment, attributed not only to gender but also to additional identity differences. The lack of insight into what occurs at the family level for this group and how this shapes inequality can also be contemplated (Baca Zinn 2012).

The presentation will consider issues drawn from a recent qualitative PhD research project focused on the job search experiences of skilled migrants from non-English Speaking backgrounds (NESBs), conducted in Australia. Twenty-two migrants were interviewed twice over a twelve-month period, and their narratives were analysed utilising intersectionality theory. The research provides a foundation for the further development of work in this field, and future research directions are also considered.

Bloch, A.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*City University London*

Employment, Social Networks and Undocumented Migrants: The Employer Perspective

This paper explores the employment of undocumented migrants from the perspective of their employers. Drawing on a larger study of 60 undocumented migrants and 24 employers from the Chinese, Bangladeshi and Turkish speaking communities in London, the experiences and decision making of the ethnic enclave employers who are running businesses with employ mainly co-ethnic workers will be considered. The paper will examine the role of social networks as a mechanism for recruitment, the ways in which employers may or may not differentiate between workers, based on their immigration status and the ways in which trust, power, class and gender intersect with employment relations.

Using data from the 24 qualitative interviews with ethnic enclave employers and an asynchronous internet focus group the paper critically assesses the theoretical literature that constructs the internal employment relationships within ethnic enclave employment as reciprocal, where the entrepreneur accesses compliant labour that is easy to exploit and the worker accesses employment, which is not open to her/him beyond the enclave environment due to issues of trust, a lack of wider networks, fear of being caught and deported and in some cases limited English language that affects employment alternatives.

It will also explore whether employer decision making has changed due to the increasingly punitive policy context that include fines, ad hoc raids on businesses thought to be employing undocumented migrants, such as the on-going raids on Chinese and Bangladeshi restaurants and fast food businesses since 2008 and deportation.

Porter, J.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Cardiff University*

Migrant Entrepreneurship within a Shrinking Ethnic Economy: A Case Study of Polish Small Businesses in Cardiff, Wales

As a result of the unprecedented number of Poles who migrated to the UK post-2004, several small business were started by Polish entrepreneurs to meet the needs of the ethnic communities that were created during this period. From the literature, migrant entrepreneurs are most likely to stay in the destination country for the long-term due to the roots they have established through owning a business; however, if this business predominantly serves an ethnic economy composed of short-term migrants, what happens to the migrant entrepreneurs when the demand for their product is unsustainable? Using data gathered through semi-structured interviews with Poles in Cardiff in 2008 and 2011, this presentation focuses on the role of Polish migrant entrepreneurs within the Cardiff region highlighting the community building associated with ethnic entrepreneurship, the transition of the business beyond

the ethnic economy as well as the long-term strategy of the entrepreneurs. The findings from this research demonstrate that the Polish migrant characteristics identified in the literature vary considerably to the trajectories of the Poles that inform the sample from Cardiff. In addition, through the shift of the Polish ethnic community over time in Cardiff, the impact of the Polish businesses on community building and the role of place can be assessed. The policy implications for these findings are wide-ranging in regards to encouraging migrant entrepreneurship and supporting EU migrants who reside in the destination country for the long-term.

Dutt, M.   *Cardiff University*

Indian Seafarers' Responses to Ill-treatment Onboard Ships

Seafarers remain onboard ships for extended periods of time, where they must obey the chain of command, and where many of them have limited means of communication to the outside world. These characteristics, combined with the dangerous nature of their work, suggest a highly pressured work environment. Current research on ill-treatment in workplaces raises the question of how seafarers experience and are able to respond to negative behaviour.

Data was collected qualitatively, through semi-structured interviews which incorporated a modified negative acts questionnaire that has been previously used in research on bullying and harassment. Fieldwork was carried out in a multinational company and an Indian company in Mumbai, India, and interviews were conducted with managers as well as seafarers across all ranks to incorporate views from all levels of the hierarchy. The results discussed in this paper emerged from thematic analysis of the data.

The research shows that when seafarers considered how to respond to negative behaviour they often referred to accepted norms of behaviour, as well as expectations of the company's response that were not based on concrete evidence. This, combined with their professional socialisation during training, suggests that the seafarers absorb this rhetoric as a matter of course and this contributes to the majority of them choosing to remain silent when faced with ill-treatment. This, in turn, raises concerns about the management's role in preserving this process in order to retain managerial control, and the role of the human resources (HR) department as a tool of management.

Friday 5 April 2013 at 15:15 - 16:45
Paper Session 8

Hand, M.   *Queen's University*

Reshaping the Day: Smartphones and the Renegotiation of Temporal Practices

This paper will present original empirical data concerning how smartphones are intervening in existing time-practice schedules that organize daily life, through both the replication and expansion of self-conscious strategies of temporal management and the routine production of visual 'social data' in ordinary practice. The paper will develop a theoretical framework that situates the use of smartphones in terms of their intervention and domestication within the management of intersecting and often conflicting social practices. The central focus of the paper draws upon in-depth interviews with smartphone users in families with children and with undergraduate students to analyze the role that combinations of digital devices, software, and social media play in a) coordinating and managing intersecting schedules of work and leisure through the use of multiple devices and specialized apps; b) altering conceptions of conventional temporalities (conversation and friendship mediation); c) enabling novel temporalities to emerge through the visualization of social practices that seem to require continual monitoring, partly as a consequence of their fluidity. The paper draws out and develops some of the ways in which people frame the negotiation of temporal scheduling through sociotechnical arrangements in explicitly ethical terms.

Brienza, C.   *University of Cambridge*

Taking Otaku Theory Overseas: Studies in Comics and Japan's Theorists of Postmodern Cultural Consumption

Fields of scholarship are segregated into discrete linguistic territories, and comics studies is no exception. Theory derived from European language sources predominate, both informing the latest advances in research and structuring areas of future inquiry. This results in a certain amount of intellectual stagnation. In this article, I will argue that scholars of popular culture should start looking East for renewed theoretical inspiration, to the writings of the so-called 'otaku theorists' Hiroki Azuma, Eiji Otsuka, and Tamaki Saito. Though they write about fans and consumption, they think neither in terms of, say, British cultural studies or Bourdieu's sociology of culture. Instead, the three theorists, working in dialogue with each other, apply postmodern theory to obsessed consumers called 'otaku' and find new, and sometimes problematic, forms of cognition, sociality, and relations of power. My aim for this paper is four-fold: 1) to better understand what is at stake in cosmopolitanizing the discipline, 2) to review the Western theoretical literature on comics and consumption, 3) to introduce the otaku theorists Azuma, Otsuka, and Saito and explicate their arguments, and – most crucially – 4) by exploring the relationship between otaku theory and American superhero comics culture, to demonstrate how and why the otaku theorists make an important contribution to the sociological study of comics outside Japan. Otaku theory, I conclude, provides a radically different, fruitful way of thinking critically about global popular culture.

Nikoghosyan, N.   *University of Geneva*

Share, Judge and Rise: Online Amateur Judgements of Photography

My contribution presents a case study, completed in 2011, of amateurs' engagement in judgements on photography as can be analysed through written comments of the members of a photo sharing website, TrekLens.com. TrekLens is a public website, with the motto 'Learning about photography through the world', that allows members, professionals and amateurs alike, to alternate between the roles of photographer, critic and audience. In this, members willingly take part in 'everyday' engagements, motivated not by monetary benefits (impossible on this website), but by symbolic and relational returns that help build a reputation as a photographer and critic within the frames of a website dedicated to photography. For this, the members have developed certain tactical uses of the website's tools and features.

I present the findings of my study through an examination of my research question: what value systems do the judgements of photographs on TrekLens refer to? Through content analysis, I sketch the value systems present in comments, verifying the main hypothesis that on a website explicitly oriented towards photography as a cultural practice, the values most referred to are more specific to photography itself – its techniques and aesthetics.

My discussion then turns towards some methodological aspects of carrying out an online study and what the Internet, as a newly emerging field of research, requires in engagement from the researcher, implying adjustments and reconsiderations of working methods and epistemological stances.

Shin, V.   *University of Cambridge*

Media Polarization in Transitional Society: The Case of Post-WTO Chinese Film Market

The Chinese movie industry provides an ideal context to examine the process and consequences of a transitional society from state socialism toward market coordination of economic and cultural activities. Since China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, the hitherto stagnant Chinese film industry has experienced several structural changes. Although there has been a steady resurgence as indicated by marked growth in film outputs and aggregate box-office revenues, the industry's revival occurred in a polarized fashion with substantial variation in the box-office earnings of each movie. While the uneven distribution of market share has widened throughout the 2000s, why and how the film companies and filmmakers in China have experienced contrasting fates have become a puzzle to be solved. In this connection, this paper takes the Chinese film industry as a case to explore how the mix of state and market influences evolved over the transition process and in what ways the film companies of different sizes and backgrounds have been affected by these changes. It will focus on the corporate business network governing the movie value chain and illuminates the conditions that enable the leading firms to wield power over the industry. By this, the current study intends to foster a more rigorous explanation for the changing dynamics of the power relations and social structure of the Chinese film market, and accounts for the dissimilar fortunes of film companies in the course of the market reform.

Corvo, P.   *University of Gastronomic Sciences*

The Socio-Economic Crisis and Sustainability: The Case of Food

The socio-economic crisis is provoking deep transformations in the styles of life and in the behaviors of the people. The choices of consumption seem to follow innovative models, with a great attention to the quality and the sustainability and a more mature awareness of the importance of the consumer. In the sociological debate different theories have developed on the effects that these changes can bring in the social context: the de-growth of Latouche, the post-growth of Fabris, the new humanism of Morin, the relationships founded upon the collaboration of Sennett.

The food studies are particularly interested to these phenomena: the food has assumed a fundamental role in the contemporary society and a meaningful number of people daily makes important choices purchasing biological and sustainable foodstuffs. The crisis forces the individuals to modify the strategies of consumption, but these don't necessarily go in the direction of a renouncement to the quality that rather represents a remarkable element in the choice. Another relevant element is the attention for alternative places of purchase in comparison to the commercial centers as the shops of proximity, the farmers markets, and the local little markets, where the relationship between producer and consumer is more directed and immediate. There is finally an innovative model in the consuming food with a sweet and convivial way, the slow food, which is spreading in antithesis to the convulsive and frenetic rhythms of the urban life.

Brombin, A.   *University of Padua*

Ecovillages: Self-Sufficient Food Production and Critical Consumption

In modern society, there are several social movements that try to get control of the cultural resources that are in contrast to the tendency of large-scale standardized food production. These ethical and political aspects of consumption gain a high symbolic value. The research aims to analyze the self-sufficient food production practices of some Italian ecovillages advancing the hypothesis that these practices play a key role in the articulation of a new politico-aesthetics characterized by the shift from a rhetoric focused on quality to an alternative view, in which pleasure becomes essential in the pursuit of personal satisfaction and in the construction of taste, following a process of re-naturalization of the individual and the environment. Ecovillages are intentional and experimental communities inspired by ecological values that have as common goal the achievement of food and energy self-sufficiency. The environmental ecology is pursued primarily with alternative farming methods, such as permaculture and organic or biodynamic farming practices. These local communities are able to build networks in the territories that lead to a rational and pragmatic action, both in relation to the way of eating and the use of products, and by interacting with related networks, such as GAS groups of joint purchasing.

The data comes from the author's ongoing PhD research in the social sciences started in 2012, and which is expected to be completed in 2014. Qualitative methodology is utilized, involving collecting oral narratives from people involved in alternative practices of food production and consumption.

Androulaki , M.   *University of Edinburgh*

Prosuming Activities of Food and Social Media

This paper explores a number of issues related to prosumerism. Prosumerism is the fusion of consumption and production. Recent years have witnessed an expansion of the phenomenon in both the physical and digital realms. The study presented here addresses the phenomenon as it is manifest in certain prevalent food prosuming practices and considers the application, testing and interpretation of prosuming activities within Social Media.

The approach taken throughout this paper is derived from the discipline of phenomenology and hermeneutic phenomenology.

The findings of this research suggest that prosuming activities in both domains share significant similarities that are presented here. Self expression and sharing have been detected in both cases as being of primary importance. Nonetheless, although environmental awareness and the notion of placeness are common to both instances of prosumerism, these notions tend to be applied within each domain in markedly different ways. Sharing in the physical realm requires the appropriation and customization of placeness - practices that tend to be questioned or undermined in the case of social media.

This paper highlights the fundamental importance of detailed study of prosuming activities to the establishment of a common language through which the phenomenon can be effectively mediated, and identifies new directions in which the findings of this study might be brought in the future in order to further understanding of the still under-researched phenomenon of prosumerism.

Rek-Wozniak, M.   *University of Lodz*

Food and Social Order in Modernizing Society: Jamie Oliver's Long Shadow on Discourse Surrounding Culinary Practices in Poland

Although it is claimed by many that socio-economic transformation of Polish society seems to be concluded, yet re-emergence of social order accordingly to the new rules of stratification in a capitalist reality is still ongoing process. Particularly in such a situation, the tendency to embrace discourse of modernization is clearly visible and universal regardless of social strata. At that very time, during cultural shift from relatively egalitarian social structure to highly differentiated status hierarchies, traditional aspects of social distinction related to lifestyles grow in significance. Culinary practices are among those everyday habits which in times of growing polarization could be perceived as particularly indicative for those processes. The eruption of interest in food and cuisine in Poland can be - to some extent- seen as the reflection of well-described global phenomenon, however, its peculiarities deserve investigation, especially in the context of claims for putting the questions of food production, distribution and consumption, into political agenda. The proposed paper will track the evolution of food discourses in mainstream Polish media in the perspective of much broader, although implicit, debate on class in today's Poland. Secondary analysis of media coverage will be supplemented by the results of in-depth interviews with chefs and managers of Polish restaurants. In turn, the well-researched cases of British debates around food and nutrition will serve as reference points for the study.

PLACES, SPACES AND VALUES

Viry, G.   *University of Edinburgh*

The Importance of the Father's Residential Proximity for Coparenting and the Child's Adjustment to Divorce

In today's Western societies shared parenting between ex-partners is claimed, with the objective to encourage nonresident parents (usually fathers) to play a more central role in their children's lives. Consequently geographical distance between parents is considered a risk to the child development, because distance potentially hampers the involvement of nonresident parents in the relationships with the resident parent and the child. This contribution considers, first, to what extent father-child geographical distance and contact frequency impact cohesive coparenting defined as the way the mother promotes a positive image of the father to the child. Second, direct and indirect effects of all these factors on the degree of emotional and behavioral difficulty in the child are assessed on the basis of SEM and regression models. Data for Switzerland were used, with a probability sample of 144 mothers of school aged children from stepfamilies interviewed in 2009. Results showed contrasting patterns of effects according to the father's level of education. Children whose highly educated fathers lived nearby were more likely to benefit from a high level of cohesive coparenting and to have fewer difficulties. These effects were interpreted as the result of a strategy from parents with highly educated backgrounds aimed at remaining geographically close to facilitate the nonresident father involvement with the child and good (co)parenting practices. In the case of fathers with lower educational attainment, frequent father-child contact was associated with a higher level of cohesive coparenting. Nevertheless, none of these factors were significantly related to the child's difficulties.

Latifi, T.   *University of Graz*

Family, Kinship and the Question of Social Security in Kosovo

The traditional Kosovo Albanian family is characterized by a multiply structured household and kinship relations are identified by members who are originated by same patriline. Only men were considered full household members, and according to the customary law, only men had the right to inherit property; women were excluded from inheritance. In addition, family and kinship functioned as exclusive social security unit. While socialism brought changes in family relations, the crisis years of the 1990s, "repatriarchalized" these relations again.

In the period after the war of 1999 family and gender relations have changed significantly, at least on paper, as Kosovo's legislation guarantees the equality between sexes. However in practical terms the customary law is still crucial to Kosovo Albanians, both in rural and urban areas and has impact in public and private spheres. Kinship relations in various rural regions are still very strong. The Kosovar state is weak and has very limited capacities for providing social security for its citizens. Therefore, many families depend on the remittances of family members, who live in western countries.

Based on fieldwork results conducted in the village of Isniq (Deçan, Kosovo) in summer 2011 and 2012, the paper focuses on the relations between family members in the post war period and asks for changes in family and gender relations. More specifically, it asks in which way the lack of public social security is specifically experienced by both sexes. In this regard, it will also try to answer in which realms the customary law is still crucial (i.e Inheritance) while the public laws are not practiced, and what kind of effects this has on gender relations.

Pustulka, P.   *Bangor University*

Examining Fatherhood Attitudes and Practices Among Polish Migrants: Mixed Versus Homogeneous Couples

This paper aims to explore the dynamics of fatherhood practices among men in relationships with female Polish immigrants in UK and Germany. It will compare the definitions and performances of fatherhood expressed by men from Poland (homogeneous Polish-Polish couples) and the British or German men who formed mixed-couples with Polish women. I will be focusing on fatherhood as a dimension of masculinity, as it is perceived and expressed by mostly middle-class and cosmopolitan migrants from Poland and their either Polish or foreign-born partners.

Following my research on migrant parenthood, I am putting forward a notion of 'invisible Polish fathers', based on the lack of paternal engagement in child-rearing, suggested both by the interviewed women and the men themselves. While research on Western masculinities discusses challenges brought by the changing fathering practices within contemporary middle-class couples with their argued growing equality, Polish men seem to

continue taking on very traditional roles of absent fathers, disengaged in day-to-day parenting and (voluntarily) excluded from decision-making processes when it comes to their children. This paper presents two ideas for tackling this issue in search for an explanation of this particular behavior. Firstly, it takes a closer look into (Polish) migrant fatherhood itself, examining the practices of male parenting in the migratory contexts of Polish families living in Britain and Germany. Secondly, I propose an examination of mixed-couples, as grounds for identifying key comparative elements within fathering practices.

On a broader level, the paper wishes to contribute to the debates on contemporary fatherhood.

YOUTH, IDENTITIES, VALUES AND RISK

Harding, S. *Middlesex university*

<u>**Unleashed: What Motivates Young Men to Own Aggresive Status Dogs?**</u>

This paper reports upon the findings of a 3 year study into why young men use pitbulls, bull breeds and other aggressive dogs as a means of conveying status in society. I shall report on the methodological difficulties of undertaking this research; including participant observation, interviewing Gypsy professional dog-fighters; focus groups with gang members and dog-fighters (a UK first).

The paper will discuss the different types of motivations and I shall present a typology established from the research findings. Central to this are issues of entrepreneurship and also creating image and identity. For many, these animals represent the emergence of subterranean social values; for others it represents commodification of animals and changing social values. For many young families they are an opportunity to make money through dog-fighting and breeding. for young men they are an opportunity to control space and to obtain power. Clearly this is a big issue for many councils, agencies and policy –makers in the UK and internationally. It has an impact upon users of parks/open spaces.

I detail each motivations relating them to canine attributes but also to sociological theoretical perspectives, including the need to obtain street capital. Underlying the sociological factors, including poverty, are widening cultural backdrops of Hip hop music and changing attitudes to human/animal relationships.

This colourful and impacting presentation will stimulate debate as it touches upon a subject routinely observed by all of us using public spaces.

Bennett, M., Parameshwaran, M. *Third Sector Research Centre, University of Southampton*

<u>**Volunteering Among Youths in the United Kingdom**</u>

This paper provides an extensive test of individual-level and household-level predictors of youth volunteering frequency. We analyse nationally representative data on 1,933 young people aged between 10 and 15 years and their parents in 1, 525 households in the UK. Four explanations associated with youth volunteering in the literature are identified and tested: status transmission, time squeeze theory, role modelling, and religious involvement. Descriptively, we find that 55 per cent of youths volunteer at least once per year. Of these volunteering youths, 9 per cent do so at least once per week and 18 per cent do so at least once per month or more. With regards to status transmission, we find that a higher social class is associated with a greater likelihood of volunteering more. We find evidence for a 'positive' time squeeze whereby hours spent on 'productive' pastimes such as homework and housework per week are associated with more volunteering, while a 'negative' time squeeze exists for 'unproductive' pastimes such as TV hours watched and interacting via social media. We find positive effects of role-modelling: living in a household where at least one parent volunteers increases the likelihood of more youth volunteering. This association is largely driven by the instance of voluntary activity of mothers, which is more predictive than the voluntary activity of fathers. Involvement in religious extra-curricular classes doubles the likelihood of youth volunteering. Females volunteer more than males. Life-satisfaction, self-reported health, household size, number of youths in a household, and household structure are not predictive of frequency of youth volunteering.

Datoo, A.K. *Institute of Ismaili Studies*

<u>**Sociological Exploration of Values in Globalizing Context**</u>

The proposed presentation will employ sociological lens to critically analyze phenomenon of value-encounters resulting due to cultural globalization processes in life-worlds of Pakistani high school youth.

The analysis is based on the data generated through a critical ethnographic study of an urban high school in Pakistan; whereby the tools of data collection employed were: media analysis of the performance texts (of the youth), focus group discussion and participant observation.

The presentation argues that- like images, ideas, economies and people, value-systems too are set in motion due to processes of globalization. Structure of value flows whilst involves a nexus of economic, social, cultural and moral dimensions of human life, is also a result of an interplay between global and local, and associated political economy of culture which in turn influences construction of youths' 'value-scapes' and their world-views.

In this regard, drawing upon sociological and anthropological theories of global flows and disjuncture (Appadurai, 1998), the presentation will share some examples and analysis of value-encounters experienced by urban Pakistani youth through their interaction with global media-scapes and the ways in which they negotiate these value- flows, and link these negotiations with their identity politics.

Appadurai, A. (1996). Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Aranda, K., Hart, A.   *Brighton University*

Doing Resilience: Researching Resilient Moves and Practices

Resilience is the ability to achieve good outcomes despite serious threats to adaptation or growth. This paper discusses a qualitative, critical realist research project which sought to explore practitioners' - foster parents, statutory and third sector workers – understandings of concepts of resilience and their work with disadvantaged young people. Learning about resilience in a Community of Practice (CoP) aimed to create a vehicle for knowledge exchange to embed the learning and strengthen the capacity of both the university and community sectors to tackle entrenched inequalities and improve the health and well-being of local disadvantaged young people and their families. Using a Resilient Therapy (RT) framework was the means to offer a strategic series of practices, rooted firmly in the resilience evidence base, to enhance and promote ways of working with disadvantaged young people. This completed project sought to identify and explore the practitioners' learning and the nature of their resilient work with young people. Observations from the year-long programme, together with 13 follow up interviews revealed findings which suggest differing resilient capitals, moves and practices came into play, with diverse impact; within themselves; their everyday encounters and interventions with young people and their families and to varying degrees, within their teams and organisations. The implications for theory and practice of resilience, understood as critical, relational and embodied forms of practice, are discussed.

Lian, O., Bondevik, H.   *University of Tromso*

Medical Constructions of Exhausted Women: Today and Yesterday

Women with severe chronic exhaustion is not a new phenomenon; the condition has been known for hundreds of years. In this project, we set out to compare medical constructions of this condition today with that of yesterday, with yesterday meaning the early phase of modern medicine (dated from the late 19th century). The medical name of chronic exhaustion has changed many times, from neurasthenia to myalgic encephalomyelitis. Also, the causes of this exhaustion have been described in many different ways. An important and recurrent debate has been related to the question of how to place the condition is relation to psyche and soma. In our work, particular attention is given to this aspect of the debate. Our main aim is to explore how medical constructions of exhausted women are related to general cultural norms and values, including ideas of femininity and masculinity. The analysis builds on a cultural perspective on health, illness and medical knowledge.

Matthews, C.   *Nottingham Trent University*

The Appropriation of Hegemonic Masculinity within Research Examining Men's Health

Connell's (2005) Hegemonic Masculinity Thesis (HMT) has occupied a relatively dominant position within contemporary research exploring masculinities and the lives of men. Messerschmidt (2012) has conducted a review of recent literature which purports to use HMT and describes in detail some of the ways Connell's thesis has been appropriated. Taking Messerschmidt's (2012) lead this paper explores a small selection of research examining the sociology of men's health, which employs HMT in various ways. This narrow focus enables detailed critical analysis of the theoretical and conceptual strengths and weakness of contemporary engagements with HMT. It is hoped that this paper will provide colleagues with clear examples of ways in which theoretical problems and conceptual slippages, which have been associated with HMT, can be avoided.

Hiadzi, R. A.   *University of Ghana*

Couples in Search of Children: A study of the Strategies and Management of Infertility in contemporary Ghana

Studies on the use and effects of various strategies that infertile couples adopt in their quest for conception are very few on the African continent (Inhorn, 1994; van Balen et al., 1997, 2000; Gerrits at al., 1999) and especially in Ghana (Donkor and Sandall, 2009) although the country records an infertility rate of 15% amongst women in their reproductive years. Due to the Ghanaians' pronatalist orientation, the negative consequences of infertility are strongly felt by those affected. Societal members adopt various observable strategies such as faith based healing and traditional herbal medicine in addition to the relatively costly assisted reproductive technologies in their quest for conception. This study explores these strategies being adopted, the cultural nuances that play out and the consequences thereof. The respondents for the study are selected from fertility clinics located in the capital, Accra. Based on qualitative indepth interview data, this paper illuminates the ways in which both traditional and bio-

medical strategies are adopted by the contemporary Ghanaian infertile couple to engender childbirth. The paper highlights and provides the various cultural explanations that underpin the usage and/or non-usage of these fertility methods.

"WHEN I CLOSE MY EYES…" PRESENTING A DIFFERENT MODE OF ATTENTION TO THE URBAN SPACE THROUGH THE SENSES

This panel is composed of urban researchers who invite all participants to question the hegemonic visual insight into the world both from an epistemological and ontological perspective.

It will present a different mode of attending to the urban areas, exploring the changes in our perception and understanding of the area, that occur when we close our eyes for a second, shifting from the occularcentric perspective that urban studies is prone to.

From exploring the urban space through smell, to sound, to written text, to using the eyes by looking through photographic lenses with a different angle, this panel will present a series of short papers themed by their attention to the urban through the sensorium and the changes this can contribute to in Sociological method and notions of authorship in research.

Sensuous methods are taking a noticeable relevance in Urban Studies, however, there seems to be a reluctance to fully embrace them within Sociology. These set of papers aims at providing several examples of innovative methodologies (either because of using new methods or putting traditional social sciences methodologies to another use) in researching the city through the senses. This symposium does not only support the use of the sensorium to research the city but it encourages all researchers to notice their senses and learn how to be affected by them and let them permeate in the research process and writing up.

Back, L.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Goldsmiths, University of London*

Making Methods Sociable: Photography, Ethics and Authorship in Qualitative Research

The article argues for a sociable model of qualitative research dialogue. Conventional Existing models of sociological research share an emphasis on extracting narratives with state and judicial modes of enquiry rather than on learning from a genuine two-way dialogue between participants and researchers. Using a study of young adult migrants in London we show how photography was used to make participants observers can produce circulations of insight that oscillate across the researcher's and participant's horizons of understanding. This produces new insight beyond the limits of qualitative investigation that extracts information from participants and in doing so has the potential to affect shifts in perception that both animate and enchant experience. It has consequences for re-thinking authorship that share, credit and specify responsibility. Developing such a model opposes the 'ethical hypochondria' characterising sociological research culture where 'automatic anonymity' is limiting sociology's potential to travel, connect people and animate the public imagination.

Berrens, K.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*

The Dialectics of Sound in the Urban Environment

"When I close my eyes, the dialectics of space appear much clearer through its sound, the human geography emerges from underneath the landscape and I feel a sense of discernment that sight doesn't allow for."

This article will focus on the sonic city. It will look into the effect sound has in our conception and representation of landscape. How do we make place through sound? To what extend does sound permeate into every part of our lives? The article will analyse how does the soundscape shape our experience of the urban and how, being embedded in the mundane of our everydayness, it becomes part of a background that we need to regain. It will also reposition the sensuous body at the epicentre of this perceptive exchange, arguing that bodies and place, like sound, are fluid and eternally bound to time. The article will argue for a research methodology that is based on listening and empathy so as to capture the accounts of the participants once they are affected by their sensuous bodies. To conclude the article will provide an argument for the inclusion of sensory methods in social research as being valid and making research projects more human, its final argument will be to approach research methodology from another perspective, that of inclusion and respect.

Rhys-Taylor, A.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Goldsmiths, University of London*

The Dynamic Semiotics of Urban Smells

This paper will explore the urban space through as it appears through the nostrils of urbanites. The main aim is to analyse how smells shape our conception of, and experience of social space, and how the 'other senses' shape social processes. While demonstrating how social research methods can operate within a 'democracy of the

senses' (Back 2002) the paper aims to explore the particular nuances that the sense of smell brings to social processes. Drawing on an array of empirical examples, the paper will explore the relationship between olfaction, cultural rituals and the articulation of diasporic identities. Alongside exploring the role of the nose in reproducing ethnic identities amidst the experience of dislocation, the paper will also explore the role of the nose within the formation of the everyday multicultures and new urban ethnicities that characterise today's 'world cities'. While this is not an attempt to privilege the nose as a locus for social processes, it is an unabashed argument for honing our sociological attention onto the 'other senses'. This, the paper will argue, is an important move if we are to understand the poly-faceted and deeply embodied nature of urban subjectivities, and associated social forms, in contemporary cities. And it is essential if we are to develop a sociological discipline and methodological practice that is congruent with the lived complexities of the present.

Blackwell, L., Rogers, N. Charlesworth, A.   *Office for National Statistics*

What Can Administrative Data Tell Us about the Population of England and Wales? Lessons from the Validation of the 2011 Census for England and Wales

Data sharing between Government Departments allowed ONS to use some administrative sources to check and understand Census counts and estimates. This element of Census validation provided a unique, and possibly final, opportunity to assess the utility of administrative sources as way of measuring population, instead of a traditional Census. This presentation will illustrate the complexity of enumerating particular population sub-groups, among them the most disadvantaged who are the focus of much social policy concern and research.

This presentation will describe the sources that were used and some of their limitations, including the NHS Patient Register, Higher Education Authority Statistics Agency data, Electoral Registers, Valuation Office Agency data, Births and Deaths and the School Census. It will describe data matching methods developed specifically for this task, and how they were applied flexibly during Census quality assurance.

The challenge of matching address-and individual-level datasets on a large scale and across differing geographies is described. Bespoke data architecture allowed the dynamic updating of linked household and individual-level files, with a full audit trail to understand and unravel any inconsistencies. These technical and analytic processes provided new insights into the characteristics of the respective sources, and how accurately they represent different groups in society.

Katz, A.

Your Life: The Spreadsheet Version

While typically not associated with the remit of narrative analysis, the spreadsheet can imaginatively and enlighteningly abet the constructive work of the genre. Subject-colour-coded timelines teamed with extended textual comments and photographs attached to cells and pivot-table-driven recapitulations of the daily round can divulge a narrative, patterned gestalt of demotic activity, one that might otherwise escape the attentions of the investigator.

Bask, M., Bask, M.   *Uppsala University*

Measuring Cumulative Advantage and the Matthew Effect

The principal aim of this paper is to properly define measures of cumulative (dis)advantage--an intra-individual micro-level phenomenon--and the Matthew effect--an inter-individual macro-level phenomenon--where the main focus is on measurement of the Matthew effect. We argue that a proper measure of the Matthew effect focuses on the mechanism or dynamic process that generates, say, socio-economic inequality and not on the outcome of this process. We therefore argue that the Matthew mechanism is a better name for the Matthew effect. Moreover, we argue that one should utilize the positivity of the natural logarithm of the largest generalized eigenvalue for a non-linear dynamic process as evidence when claiming that the Matthew mechanism is present in the dynamic process that generates individuals' life courses. Last but not least, we sketch the contours of a class of social network models that can produce the Matthew mechanism and cumulative (dis)advantage.

Crow, G., Wiles, R.   *University of Edinburgh*

Pushiness in Data Collection as a Methodological Issue

Serendipity in social research, described by Robert Merton as 'the discovery through chance by a prepared mind of new findings that were not looked for' raises some interesting ethical issues and practical challenges. There are inevitably issues of consent because, by definition, chance discoveries will not have been fully-described to research participants by researchers in information sheets about their research. There are also issues of how far to pursue topics with participants where this involves researchers being 'pushy' in the pursuit of information about aspects of the lives of their participants which have unexpectedly come to light. The practical challenges relate to Merton's reference to 'a prepared mind', which suggests that preparation for fieldwork should include training in how to handle chance discoveries. This presentation will draw on a range of examples of how we and other researchers have handled the ethics of serendipity, and then review what a range of research methods textbooks and reports from the field say about handling such situations.

Bondi, L.   *University of Edinburgh*

Emotional Insight: A Reflexive, Psychoanalytic Approach to Making Sense of Research Encounters

The upsurge of interest in emotions in the social sciences raises challenging methodological questions about researching emotional life. Drawing on a single research interview, this paper illustrates and argues for the value of the psychoanalytic concepts of unconscious communication and the counter-transference in making sense of research encounters. I illustrate overlaps and differences between the ordinary empathic responsiveness of the research interviewer and the use of psychoanalytic interpretation in therapy, showing how the boundary between research and therapeutic encounters might be thought about and enacted. I also show how I used my own embodied, affective response (or counter-transference) within the interview in ways that would be taken for granted by many interviewers and which supported the exploration of emotional dimensions of the interviewee's narrative. The selection of the particular interview for close exploration was influenced by my powerful sense of something lost in the translation from face-to-face encounter to transcript. Gaining new perspective on this when revisiting the recording, I show how my affective experience re-enacted themes embedded in the narrative account contained in the interview. Understood as a counter-transference response, this deepened my understanding of the emotional meaning of what had been conveyed. This example contributes not only to the literature on the methodological uses of psychoanalysis in social research but also to wider debates about researching emotion. Rather than construing psychoanalytical methodologies as highly specialist and intrinsically different from generic qualitative research practice, it seeks to illustrate their widespread relevance to reflexive research.

Carabine, J.   *The Open University*

In The Studio: An Observational Case Study of Art Practice and Creative Processes

The material for this paper is taken from a recent psychoanalytically informed psychosocial pilot research inquiry into creative practices where the primary aim has been to explore 'what makes creativity possible?' Central to the pilot has been the aim of developing a methodology and methods that allows for a deep understanding of the factors - physical, mental and emotional, material and environmental, social and individual, conscious and unconscious, and internal and external, that contribute to making creativity possible. The pilot research was conducted in Ireland and in the UK, and undertaken with a range of creative practitioners and artists, working in individual and organisational settings, in urban and rural locations, individually and collectively. The research piloted different psycho-social methods including in-depth free associative interviewing and an adaptation of the Tavistock Infant Observation Method (TIOM). The infant observation method was originally developed by Esther Bick in the 1950s as a method for training psychotherapists and it has become an established aspect of psychoanalytic psychotherapy training. The paper will consider the 'usefulness' of TIOM as a psychosocial research method for deep exploration of creative practice. Topics addressed will include: - what can be observed, the validity of the observer's responses, and the nature of the data and potential knowledge produced; as well as reflecting on the impact of the method on the researcher and on the researcher/respondent relationship.

Walsh, J.   *University of Warwick*

Extracts from an Investigation of the Cultural Dynamics of Shame

In this paper I shall discuss some of the principal coordinates of my present research project entitled 'Test-Cases in Shameful Sociability: An Investigation of the Cultural Dynamics of Shame'. I begin by underlining the importance of the concept of shame for the field of psychosocial enquiry. I present the hypothesis that we take pleasure from shame (both being ashamed and shaming other), and argue that when we talk about shame we have to consider this pleasure and its social function. Turning to the extant literature on shame, I contend that contemporary sociological accounts have not developed a sufficient analysis of the social pleasures of shame. I argue that there is a tendency within the social sciences to overemphasise the coherence of the project of self-narration, and, in doing so, to treat shame as a kind of social pathology which impedes the development of a secure self-identity. Methodologically, the project relies on a series of 'cultural test-cases' such as Reading the 'Slut Walks'; and Social Media and the Mechanics of Shaming. In the second half of the paper, I describe my methodological approach, outline the test-cases I have constructed, and focus on one particular test-case to illustrate some of the challenges of doing empirical sociological research on the topic of shame.

Open Access Publishing: Q & A

Open Access publishing has been the subject of much discussion of late. The Government has a stated aim to increase access to research and new policies from Research Councils UK mandating Open Access publication come into force as of 1 April 2013. We do not yet know all the ways in which these policies will affect research publication, journals, BSA members and the BSA. However, we are doing our best to stay informed of the developments and to track the effects.

As these policies come into force from 1 April 2013, authors with RCUK funding will have to consider their publication methods. This will mean new conversations within departments, with publishers and with co-authors. Do you have to publish Open Access – do you want to? Will you pay an article processing charge (Gold model) or will you opt for the Green model? How does the Article Processing Charge (APC) get made and who pays it? Does it change the submission/peer review process? What licensing are you comfortable with? These and many more questions will become important for researchers over the next 12 months as articles are accepted.

We cannot promise to have all the answers, but our panel will do its best to answer your questions and to listen to your concerns, suggestions and experiences. This session will contribute to the information the BSA will provide for its' members and authors in future.

All Queries Welcome

CRIME

Bratu, R. *London School of Economics*

Actors, Practices and Networks of Corruption: The Case of Romania's Accession to European Union Funds

This presentation aims to describe and analyse the process of accessing European Union (EU) funds in Romania. It follows both the logic of the process and the actors involved, showing the dynamics and interactions between them. Throughout the presentation, I argue that the actors are influenced by multiple frames of meanings (regulatory, political, economic), act at the intersection of different markets (market for consultancy, market for tourism, market for construction), move between registers of eligibility, compliance and profitability and in doing so, they use a wide range of practices (formal, informal, legal, extra-legal and sometimes illegal).

The presentation has three main parts. I begin with the 'official story' and show how the process of EU funding is presented by the official guides. The second section is a case study focusing on a public entrepreneur who had accessed EU funding. The main reason for putting this case forward is to show the entire process through an entrepreneur's eyes. The last part of the presentation is an analysis of the process of accessing EU funding. It starts with a short description of the actors involved and proceeds with describing the dynamics of the project.

Nelson, A., Nelson, J. *University of Waterloo*

Framing the Picture: The Canadian Print Media's Construction of Art Fraud

While many have investigated media constructions of 'newsworthy' and 'non-newsworthy' crimes and their victims, the overwhelming focus of these analyses has been upon violent crime in its myriad forms. In contrast, this article examines the Canadian print media's peculiar construction of crime, criminals and victims in the world of art fraud, from 1978 to 2012. Just as art fraud is not thought of as normal 'crime news' and bracketed away elsewhere, the victims of art fraud tend not to be regarded as ideal victims. We note that allegations of art fraud in Australia and elsewhere have occasionally provided a catalytic environment for discussions of 'who is an 'Aboriginal artist'? 'what is 'Aboriginal art' and 'who owns Native culture?' However, the Canadian print media's response to allegations of fraud in relation to the works of acclaimed Aboriginal artist Norval Morrisseau suggests how claims of victimization may be delegitimated through a denial of the victim.

Audu, A. *University of Liverpool*

'Under the Shadow of Boko Haram': Why it was Difficult to Police the Insurgent Activities in Nigeria?

The government and people of Nigeria have been in recent years, striving to contain the menace of the insurgent activities of, a group otherwise known as boko haram. People are being subjected to a life of fear and tribulation. The approach, which the group has notably used, ranges from suicide bombing, gun attacks, disguising and issuance of threat messages to recruitment of hands for its operations. Most especially in the northern part of the country, the group has wrecked lots of havoc, leading to wanting and large scale destruction of lives and property thereby affecting the socio-economic progress of the area. Families and individuals, religious institutions, media houses, government agencies as well as security organisations in the country have had their respective share of the ugly experience. The efforts of the government and other stakeholders in Nigeria to bring the violent disposition of the boko haram to its end have not been successful, partly because of the fact that little or no effort was made to understand the factors that are making the policing of its actions difficult in the first place. The paper therefore seeks to review theoretical basis of their actions to examine the inherent reasons behind the seeming difficulty in curbing the group's activities, with the view to proffer suggestions that could call for a return to normalcy in Nigeria. The study would rely on the available literature for analysis.

Ernst, F. A. *University of Essex*

The Mutation of Mexican Drug Trafficking: Illicit Actors in Pursuit of Projects of Alternative Governance

Still commonly reduced to Drug Trafficking, Mexican Organized Crime has long mutated into a phenomenon of far greater complexity. As functions taken up by involved actors go well beyond the generation of proceeds through participation in illicit drug markets, revisiting the way Organized Crime is conceptualized – and consequently addressed in policy terms – becomes indispensable. One telling case highlighting this development is the one of

Los Caballeros Templarios (LCT, 'The Knights Templar'). Acting as a de facto regulatory authority over surrounding regional economic, political, and especially social environments, this group is today depicted best as a carrier of an ongoing project of alternative governance.

Based on empirical data gained during a year of field work which included ethnographic sojourns in the territory controlled by LCT as well as interviews with leading members of LCT and further informed local actors, this paper analyzes the way the group strives to implement its version of social order. The latter is here understood as the outcome of an array of organizational processes that ultimately become manifest in form of the group's organizational behavior. Drawing on sociological organizational theory, it is argued that LCT's embeddedness in a set of local as well as non-local environments – reaching from local-specific religious traditions to transnational flows of 'violent know-how' – has led to the emergence of a new and fundamentally hybrid form of criminal organization.

Butler, C., Parkhill, K., Pidgeon, N.   *Cardiff University*

Designing Sustainable Futures? The Role of Scenarios in Low Carbon Transitions

Scenarios have long been utilised in various forms of future planning but have become particularly prominent in the context of contemporary climate change targets, as they represent major tools for envisioning decarbonised systems. This contemporary relevance means that it is timely to reflect on the roles that scenarios can and do play in processes of low carbon transition. In recent years multiple groups, organisations and institutions have created and documented scenarios, ranging from specified scenario visions to open access tools that offer a basis for their creation (e.g. see the DECC 2050 Calculator; UKERC, 2011). Such different scenarios embody varying and often competing visions of the future that foreground technical and physical possibilities, while at the same time incorporating normative ideals about the future. In this paper, we draw on interviews with key stakeholders in decarbonisation processes across policy, NGO's, academia, and industry, combined with analysis of existing scenario documents, to examine the varying roles that scenarios can be seen to play. In particular, we explore their appeal and their limits, the possibilities and problems they bring for understanding and achieving low carbon transitions, and how they are relevant to, or intersect with, existing debates about the relations between science, politics and society.

Spurling, N., Shove, E.   *University of Manchester*

Policy Works in Surprising Ways: Sustainability and Practices

In this paper we explore five surprising ways in which a range of policies influence practices that matter for sustainability. We draw on examples from the Sustainable Practices Research Group to illustrate how a variety of policy interventions, including standards, reviews and reports, and methods of analysis, inadvertently frame issues of sustainability, behaviour and change. For example we discuss The King Review of Low Carbon Cars (King 2007) to illustrate a variety of possible problem framings. We show that policy is made at specific moments in the trajectories of cycling practices and that timing is important for forms of intervention. We show that standards can help to connect practices in undesirable ways, illustrating this with reference to the indoor climate and the spread of air conditioning. In this case cooling becomes embedded in many practices at once. We illustrate that policy does not operate in a silo, discussing how the standard for zero carbon homes has been mediated through different systems of provision. Finally, we show how methods of policy analysis, like those on which DECC's Pathways to 2050 depend, reproduce environmentally problematic templates of normal practice. In taking this approach we identify new challenges and opportunities for promoting more sustainable ways of life.

References

King, J. (2007). The King Review of low-carbon cars. Part I: the potential for CO2 reduction. H. Treasury.

Yates, L., Southerton, D., Warde, A.   *University of Manchester*

Solo Living and its Environmental Implications: A Time Use Comparison of Eating and Mobility Practices in Different Household Types

A number of studies have shown that single person households use more resources and energy per capita than other households (Vringer and Blok 1995, Moll et al 2005, Williams 2007). These findings, and the falling average household size across several continents, have led to solo living being described as a comparable threat to climate change mitigation efforts as population increases (MacKellar et al 1995, Keilman 2003). As yet, there has been relatively little sociological analysis of solo living or of the environmental consequences of living alone. This paper employs time diary data to explore the significance of solo living with respect to everyday practices, particularly related to eating and mobility. Informed by theories of practice, which posit that consumption (and its resource intensity) occurs as a consequence of the performance of practices, the paper examines variations in the performance of practices across solo and non-solo households. In doing so, it reveals that living alone appears to matter more to the performance of some practices (e.g. mobility) than others (e.g. eating) with respect to patterns of time use. Findings question the category of 'single person households', the logic of comparisons between per-capita resource usages and assumptions about choice and 'normal' consumption. Problems include the glossing over of demographic and socio-economic differences and life course transitions, despite their importance in explaining patterns in solo living, consumption, and the environmental sustainability of daily life.

Markusson, N., Ghaleigh, N., Ginn, F., Scott, V.   *Oxford University*

'In Case of Emergency Press Here': Geo-engineering as Response to Dangerous Climate Change

Increasing attention is being paid to geoengineering as a potential climate change policy option. There is a growing body of research, whilst remaining taboo in climate policy. Frequently, climate engineering is framed as a response to climate emergencies, emphasising its expected viable deployment speed.

The paper analyses how 'climate emergency' can be defined scientifically and contrasts this with lay understandings, and suggests that 'points of no return' may be a less misleading terminology. The paper further contrasts the pre-emptive logic of the emergency framing of geoengineering with the precautionary logic that has been used to support climate mitigation, and suggests that pre-emptive style arguments are not conducive of transparent debate and policy making. With these arguments in mind, the paper scrutinises existing bodies of international law for their treatment of emergencies, and discusses if international law could – and should – be capable of regulating geoengineering as an emergency response.

This paper offers an inter-disciplinary scrutiny of issues arising from framing climate engineering as a response to climate emergencies. Whilst recognising that dangerous, large-scale impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly difficult to avoid, the paper cautions against the invocation of emergency type arguments in policy making on climate change.

In so doing, the paper also provides an example of how emergencies are used and produced rhetorically in relation to science, policy and law. Given the uncertain impacts of geoengineering deployment and the ensuing risk of the technology becoming the emergency, this paper illustrates the performativity of pre-emptive emergency reasoning.

GENDER

Roth, S.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of Southampton*

'Sometimes I Need to be a Man': Doing Gender in Aid Organisations

Organisations involved in development cooperation, emergency relief and human rights work can be seen as gendered, which is reflected in the representation of men and women in leadership positions, the gendered division of labour as well as the impact of aid work on the life courses of men and women. However, aid organisations might offer women more career opportunities than other expatriate or domestic work sectors. This paper is based on biographical interviews with men and women working for a range of different aid organisations (including non-governmental and faith-based organisations and UN agencies). Reviewing the careers and biographies of people working in aid, familiar patterns can be observed. Overall it seems harder for women – in particular from the Global North -- to combine working in aid with starting and maintaining families and relationships. For those working overseas, it appears even more difficult to achieve a work-life balance, because fewer compromises (for example part-time work) are possible. Furthermore, generational and regional differences as well as the field and type of organisation need to be taken into consideration, when assessing careers and the ability to combine them with a family for men and women. An intersectional perspective is needed to analyse how gender interacts with other factors which shape aid worker's careers and how gender is negotiated in aid work.

Karepova, M., Salmenniemi, S.　　　　　　　　　*University of Turku / University of Essex*

Post-Feminism without Feminism: Constructions of Gender in Russian Self-help Literature and Among its Readers

This paper looks at normative constructions of femininity and masculinity in contemporary Russian bestselling self-help literature and how these constructions are negotiated by self-help readers. It investigates what kind of symbolic frameworks of gender the Russian self-help literature domesticates to the Russian audience from the West, how this domestication happens, and how these frameworks articulate with or confront other discursive frameworks present in the books. The paper is based on the analysis of fifteen books by six bestselling self-help authors in Russia and a set of one-to-one and focus group interviews conducted with self-help readers in the city of Saratov. Our analysis suggests that all the analyzed self-help books engage with the Soviet gender ideology. They reproduce, re-code and criticize various elements of this ideology, in particular understandings of motherhood and sexuality. They also attempt to offer new 'identity options' to the Russian audience, especially by introducing post-feminist ideas of the celebration of femininity, consumerism, emphasis on natural sexual difference and the rhetoric of choice, autonomy and sexual freedom, while at the same time openly rejecting feminism. The interviewed self-help readers see this post-feminist agenda as a significant element of contemporary self-help genre but perceive it with ambivalence. By analysing self-help as a technology of gender this paper contributes to the understanding of the role of popular media culture in transforming cultural meanings of femininity and masculinity, and the ways in which increasingly global identity models are appropriated at the local level.

Hutchinson, E.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*University of Warwick*

Performing Sex/Gender Electronically: Examining Heteronormativity in Online Spaces

Using data from a study into the identity performance of online gamers in Final Fantasy XIV, this paper discusses the ways in which gender can be performed in myriad ways online. Research has suggested that it is possible for online gamers to portray themselves in different ways, compared to their offline life, with gender receiving much attention. In an online game where players must choose an avatar to represent themselves, the player can potentially switch gender, for example, self-defined male players using female avatars. Yet, this behaviour has become stigmatised, with a stereotype of heterosexual male players objectifying the female avatar becoming prevalent in such spaces. Those who switch gender are also viewed as dishonest. Player communities thus emphasise the importance of maintaining biological sex online, despite claims in interviews that some players feel they perform their gender online instead. The paper will thus explore how gender is performed in online games, with reference to Judith Butler's notion of performativity. There will be a consideration of the embodiment of the avatar and the ways in which players use them in gendered performances. These points will be framed in relation to the sexual dimension of gender switching online, such as the reassertion of heterosexuality by certain self-defined male players who use female avatars, coupled with a separation of their offline sex and online gender. The

game community's attempts to police such gender switching through heteronormative and homophobic remarks will also be examined.

Jackson, S., Sik Y. H.   *University of York*

The Making of Modern Gendered Selves in Hong Kong and Britain: Women's Accounts of Being Modern and Traditional

This paper explores lay understandings of tradition and modernity among two generations of women in Hong Kong and Britain. Drawing on data from interviews and focus groups with young adult women and their mothers, we consider how women represent themselves as either modern or traditional or both simultaneously and juxtapose these accounts with sociological conceptualisations of modern selfhood. As might be expected given the rapidity of social change in Hong Kong (as elsewhere in East Asia) and consequent 'compressed' modernity (Chang 2011), Hong Kong women articulated a more self-conscious understanding of themselves as traditional and/or modern. These terms, however, were not without meaning for the British women and were often invoked spontaneously during interviews and focus group discussions with them. How participants understood the modern and traditional varied between generations and between the two locations as a result of both cultural differences and specific experiences of social change. In exploring these commonsense accounts of traditional and modern womanhood we hope to cast further light on the construction of narratives of self and sociological debates on the self in late modernity.

Addison, M., Mountford, V.   *Newcastle University*

Talking the Talk and Fitting In: Troubling the Practices of Speaking 'What You Are Worth' in Higher Education in the UK

In this paper we raise questions about 'fitting in' pertaining to various classed and gendered identities within two UK Higher Education Institutions. We discuss the pains and privileges attached to accent and ways of speaking 'worth': Who is able to mobilize and capitalize on inscribed values, as they come to be attached to accent? Who is able to get 'ahead' using their accent, and who finds themselves quite literally fixed in 'place'? Accents are part of embodied class identities and whilst some carry connotations of intelligence, other regional accents are positioned as lacking value, as well as other cultural meanings (Lawler, 1999). Class places people (Stenning, 2010; Taylor, 2012) both spatially and culturally (Addison, 2012), this is a particularly important focus for a Sociology that engages with wider 'publics' (Taylor and Addison, 2011). The geography of accents carry constantly reactivated meanings linking to the demography of class (Hey, 1997). In this paper we discuss our empirical research carried out in two separate qualitative ESRC-funded research projects in the north of England with undergraduate students and university staff. We show ways in which embodying particular accents or ways of speaking tangibly affect (classed) notions of 'fitting in' or 'standing out' in HE. In a climate of austerity and uncertainty in Higher Education the importance of demonstrating one's impact, value and worth comes down to more than just productivity, it is demonstrably about being able to talk the talk: in this paper we trouble the practices of speaking 'what you are worth'.

Papapolydorou, M.   *University of Greenwich*

Direct, Indirect and Relational: Teenage Students' Understandings of Social Class

Social class identity is an issue widely discussed by British sociologists, particularly in relation to adults. Yet, there is less research on the way social class is conceptualised by teenagers in the UK. This paper, then, discusses the way teenage students understand social class, with particular reference to themselves and their friends.

The data is drawn from individual interviews and focus groups carried out with Year 12 students in four London secondary schools. All data was transcribed verbatim and analysed using a thematic content approach.

Findings suggest that social class comprised an important way in which students understood themselves and their friends. Yet, different participants employed different conceptualisations of class. These could be broken down in two broad categories: a) the 'direct elaborations of social class' and b) the 'indirect elaborations of social class'. The first category consists of the students who made direct references to class by explicitly naming it in their accounts, whereas the second category consists of students who did not name class but made reference to class signifiers, implying thus some level of class awareness. Further, it is argued that students often elaborated social class in relational terms, as their perceptions of social class were not seen as fixed and static but as relative to others' characteristics. This paper concludes that social class is a recognisable concept by young people and that despite the variations in their accounts they define themselves and others in class terms, demonstrating, thus, the salience of social class in their lives.

Friday 5 April 2013 at 15:15 - 16:45

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION   ESSEX SUITE

Arat, A.   *Lancaster University*

Charisma Today: Embodiment and Facilitation in Contemporary Spiritual Practice

In light of contemporary shifts in religious practice, this paper seeks a critical re-assessment of one of sociology's key concepts of power—charismatic authority. It traces the conceptual formulation of the term from its original roots in Rudolf Sohm's account as an impersonal, collective quality, through to Weber's paradigmatic definition in terms of the extraordinary. Based on a more grounded assessment of the present field, this paper identifies the unique modus operandi of charisma today, including its key operative elements in terms of embodying and facilitating the divine. This paper thus argues that such forms of external authority play a much more significant role within the vast milieu of self-spiritual practices today than are conventionally assumed, thereby calling for a much needed revision of our existing understanding of charisma.

Lewicki, G.   *Jagiellonian University*

The Conversion Game: A Game Theoretic Model on How Religion Spread - An Example of Early Christianity

How religions spread in Europe can be potentially modelled in game theory. It will be shown how religions compete in real time in a game theoretic environment (animated 3d torus).

A game modelled in NetLogo multi-agent environment was a part of my MSc dissertation in London School of Economics 2011, Philosophy of Science ('The Conversion Game: towards game theoretic modeling of early Christianity'), which got a university distinction. It simulates the spread and competition among Judaism and three currents of early Christianity, which emerged in I century A.D. The characteristics of interacting agents and some rules of the game might be manipulated to see how the results change.

One of the conclusions is the most tolerant and open religion which is in the same time rooted in the narratives of the past WINS the competition as it is most attractive in the eyes of the public and thus the state governors.

Personal website: www.greglewicki.com

Ulker, O.   *King's College London*

Wrong Rosary: An Attempt to Read a Film from Social and Anthropological Perspective

The cinema has been in existence for more than one hundred years in the form of art and technology. It has made incredible technological advances and become one of the most popular forms of entertainment. In the virtual world that is created by cinema, filmmakers sometimes create a religion, as did John Curran in Stone (2010), or sometimes a belief system such as the Jedi religion can move from film to the physical world. Films depict religion either positively or negatively. One way or another, cinema inevitably interacts with religion. In this article, I would like to examine the relationship between Turkish cinema and religion, particularly Christianity. A film, Wrong Rosary will be the case study of article. . Wrong Rosary is the first feature of Mahmut Fazil Coskun. Its subject matter is the impossible love between two people who are Musa (Nadir Saribacak), a muezzin (caller for the Islamic prayer) appointed in a small mosque in Istanbul, and Clara (Görkem Yeltan), an orphan raised by a local church, who looks after a bedridden woman. The film will be analysed deeply; every conversation and every detail will be put under the microscope. The aim of this article is just not examine how Christianity is reflected in Turkish films but beyond that, it will be an attempt to make an anthropological and sociological comparison between virtual world, which is created by movies and real world.

Varriale, S.   *University of Warwick*

A Culture That Connects and Divides: Bourdieu after the Cultural Turn

Despite remaining a key reference in sociology of culture, Bourdieu has been recently criticised for underestimating the critical capacities of social actors (Boltanski and Thévenot 1991) and for his view of culture as a 'dependent variable' of social structure (Alexander 2002). Meanwhile, further research (Lamont and Thévenot 2003) has underlined the complexity of the ways in which people employ different cultural repertoires; that is, not simply as means of distinction.

Drawing on my research on Italian music magazines, I will try to reframe the opposition between the Bourdieusian sociology of culture and its recent critiques. Indeed, in the context of 1970s Italy, popular music magazines acted as key resources for young people coming from different backgrounds. They provided an 'alternative' public sphere (Fraser 1990) to discuss a variety of issues, including questions of discrimination and inequality related to cultural consumption. However, journalists mediated such a public arena defining its very space of possibles (e.g making distinctions between appropriate and inappropriate matters of debate). The understanding of this 'mediated space', as a result, would be very limited without taking into account the institutional orientation of the magazines, and the positions of both readers and journalists within the social space.

Overall, the paper argues that a post-Bourdieusian sociology of culture should study the variety of ways in which culture is mobilised, along with the conditions which both enable and constrain cultural practices, rather than choosing between 'bracketing' social structures or the underestimation of meanings and reflexivity (Bourdieu 1990).

Palme, M., Lidegran, I., Börjesson, M., Broady, D.   *Uppsala University*

The Cooncept of Symbolic Capital in the Analysis of Contemporary Class Differences and Lifestyles

In Bourdieu's sociology, the notion of cultural capital developed out of the broader concept of symbolic capital, imbedded in his anthropological studies of rural Béarn and Algeria and theoretically explored in several of his major works. In his empirical studies of modern France of the 60's and 70's, synthesized in Distinction, cultural capital broadly refers to a dominating culture composed of 'general' knowledge, high educational diplomas, socially acknowledged language proficiency, recognized cultural habits and legitimate taste. While the concept by no means disappears in Bourdieu's later works, the development of the notion of social field seems to entail a return to the more basic concept of symbolic capital, now conceptualized as 'field specific capital'. Drawing on the empirical evidence from a study on life-styles among students at Swedish elite study programs in higher education, the article emphasizes the significance of all three concepts in exploring contemporary class differences and lifestyles. Three lines of argument are put forward. First, research taking Distinction as the point of reference would benefit from viewing symbolic and cultural capital as exploratory, analytical tools rather than as empirically testable hypotheses of the existence of a given highbrow culture that separates the upper class from lower classes. Secondly, simplified use of the notion of cultural capital may obscure the differences between dominating culture and an avant-garde culture with less general social recognition. Thirdly, the existence of social fields implies that lifestyles need to be understood also in the light of the symbolic markets that these fields constitute.

Law, A., Rocks, E.   *University of Abertay Dundee*

Habitus Divided Against Itself: Hysteresis and the Don Quixote Effect in Irvine Welsh's 'Kingdom Of Fife'

The sociology of fiction always runs the risk of taking an objectivist sledgehammer to the enchanted spell cast by literary effects. In defence of the socio-analysis of literature, Bourdieu argues that it potentially intensifies and enriches literary and sociological truths. Literary transgressions and inversions both express and veil the structure of damaged social space, its constraints and possibilities. Here a socio-analysis of Irvine Welsh's story, 'Kingdom of Fife', a demented, Rabelaisian tale set in the post-industrial wasteland of the Fife ex-mining town, Cowdenbeath, plots the contradictory consequences of defeat and defiance amidst social suffering since the strike. Welsh's main character, Jason King, son of an ex-miner, is the embodiment of a class engulfed by grievous loss. Welsh's Kingdom' is no romantic panegyric to a lost way of life. Sociological analysis of 'Kingdom' condenses what Bourdieu called 'all the complexity of a structure and a history which scientific analysis must laboriously unfold and deploy'.

Burton, S. *University of Glasgow*

'Signifying Nothing'? The Impact of the Poetic on the Theoretical in John Holloway's Crack Capitalism and Change the World without Taking Power

John Holloway's recent work has made extensive use of poetic language as both a rhetorical device in his argument for resistance to the power of capital, but also as a method of presenting social theory. This stylistic decision has, however, been frequently challenged and derided with Holloway's poetic inclinations, and subsequent position as social researcher, questioned as 'unsociological'.

This paper analyzes the intersection between the poetic and the theoretical in Holloway's work and examines whether the literary style utilized supports or detracts from the sociological basis of Holloway's thesis. Beginning by examining key motifs and tropes, including 'the scream' and 'the crack', the paper seeks to analyze the effect of the poetic language on the theoretical argument. The paper then moves forward to consider some of the criticisms of Holloway's literary style and engages with these in order to assess both the validity of Holloway's poetry and of the critiques made.

The paper concludes by reflecting on the usefulness of a literary approach to sociologists. Drawing on the scholarship of Bauman (2000) and examples of literary academic critique including Marx, Veblen and Derrida, the paper considers how social theory may be considered in terms of a narrative and thus how engagement with literary styles and methods may benefit sociological analysis. The paper concludes by sketching an initial approach to cross-disciplinary theory writing that encompasses the need for wider engagement and greater impact in creating and disseminating social theory.

Kemp, S.   *University of Edinburgh*

The Problem in Social Science

A key moment in the research process is the identification of a problem with a social scientific theory. At this point, something in the theory is identified as anomalous or contradictory by the researcher (or by a helpful commentator), the most eye-catching kind of case involving an apparent incompatibility between the theory and social scientific data. The question is: what should happen next? In this paper I suggest that various theories and philosophies of social science offer or imply unhelpful answers to this question. Social constructionists are minded to say: it is only an anomaly if you define it as an anomaly'. Defenders of post-structuralist accounts of diversity or post-ANT accounts of mess say: 'if a theory has an anomaly this may reflect the anomalous state of the social world rather than being a weakness of the theory'. Those who treat the social world as an open system may say: 'not to worry, there must be another as yet unidentified influence generating the anomaly'. In this paper I consider some of these responses and their limitations. To develop an alternative answer to the question 'what should happen next?' I draw critically on resources from 20th century philosophy of science, particularly the work of Lakatos. The aim is to offer an account of how social scientists can respond productively to problems and anomalies in their theories.

Poutanen, S.   *University of Turku*

New Hope for the Dead? Whiteheadian Takes on Some Stubborn Problems in Social Theory

In the contemporary academia the 'later' philosophy of A. N. Whitehead (1861-1947) is probably best known as an essential inspiration for what is called process theology, but theoretical work on Whitehead's potential relevance to social theory has notably intensified in recent years. Within the Whiteheadian scheme, such familiar conceptual pairs as e.g. subject-object, nature-society, fact-value and agency-structure basically show the same misleading bifurcation. In my paper I will elaborate this key Whiteheadian critique and its implications to social theory with special reference to work of Michael Halewood (2011).

Booth, J.   *University of Cambridge*

Taking Sociology Back to its Foundations

Sociology is either in, or is about to enter, a period of crisis - or so we are told (Savage and Burrows 2007). It now seems that whatever it was that gave sociologists their authority - a certain critical detachment, a set of methods - is no longer the preserve of sociologists (if it ever was) but is spread more evenly throughout society. Manifestos for a more engaged social science have tried to address this crisis, recommending wholesale revision of our methods or concepts (Burawoy 2005; Latour 2005; Boltanski 2011; Flyvbjerg 2012). But while these programmes recognise that the relationship between social scientists and 'ordinary actors' must change, they stop short of explicitly critiquing the foundations of academic work - specifically mechanisms for producing and disseminating academic texts.

And yet these foundations tightly constrain how social scientists are 'able' to relate to 'ordinary actors'. Without critiquing them, we remain bound by conservative notions of social science centring on narrow conceptions of the printed text and what it is able to achieve. I argue that underlying the work of social thinkers from Marx to Latour is a different programme for sociology that should take priority over textual innovation (e.g. Abbott 2007; Savage 2009). Rather than preoccupying itself with concepts and methods, this programme seeks to alter the foundations of academia to open up the university - and it pivots on a critique of print publishing. At a time when academia's foundations are beginning to shift, this programme could articulate a crucial role for sociology.

Bassani, J.C., Sobottka, E.A.   *Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul*

The Role of Social Science in Critical Theory

Critical Theory since its establishment had as a mainstream an interdisciplinary research program. The aim of this research program was to overcome both the speculative philosophical problem (metaphysics) and the specialized empirical science problem (positivism). For Horkheimer these problems could be overcome by a dialectic between research and theory. However, it led to another problem: the labor division between empirical science and philosophy. Habermas, almost forty years later, tried to give a new answer to this problem with his reconstructive method. In his works, he privileged the philosophical aspects of his method at the cost of neglecting the orientation

of a systemic program of empirical investigation. Honneth, considered a member of the third generation of the Frankfurt School, albeit proposing the overcome of what he called the sociological deficit of Critical Theory, does not offer a satisfactory solution too, specifically when he replaces empirical researches by literature or scenic arts. From this framework, we intend in this article not just to expose the role of social science in Critical Theory, but also to argue in favor of its importance as stated by Horkheimer. To this extent, recovering the relation between the vertical and horizontal aspects of the early Habermasian reconstructive method, we propose a new possibility for once more overcome the gap between social research and theoretical construction.

WELFARE

Daguerre, A.   *Middlesex University*

Welfare Reform in the US

In Western Europe, political commentators have been surprised by the apparent inability of President Barack Obama to implement comprehensive social policy reform, with the exception of health care legislation. Hopes that President Obama could become a new Roosevelt have been disappointed, precisely at a time when the Great Recession (2007-2009) has laid bare the challenge of economic insecurity and poverty in contemporary America.

Welfare reform is a test case for exploring the redefinition of socio-economic rights in the early 21st century, when rights-based entitlements have been replaced with conditional rights dependent on the fulfillment of obligations (especially obligations to take up paid employment or any job offer as a conditions for receiving benefits in cash and kind). The article explores the socio-legal constructs that justify this re-balancing of rights and responsibilities in the USA. Based on the analysis of the legislative documents and current reauthorization debates on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Food Stamps, this paper seeks to assess the Obama administration has tried to promote a more liberal interpretation of work-related obligations in its interpretation of TANF and Food Stamps.

Joynes, V., Yeandle, S.   *University of Leeds*

Women, Work And Welfare: An Exploration of Women's Engagement with the Labour Market in Leeds, 2007-2012

This paper explores the situation of women in one local labour market, the city of Leeds in West Yorkshire. It focuses on a period of rapid change between the financial crisis of 2007/8 and the present. Drawing on research from the UK's contribution to the Collaborative Project 'FLOWS: Impact of Local Welfare Systems on Female Labour Force Participation and Social Cohesion', funded under the 7th Framework Programme of the European Community, and including results from a new survey of 800 women in this major northern city, the paper examines the relationship between women's work and family lives in Leeds. It considers how this relationship is mediated by local implementation of support for welfare, social participation and caring roles in turbulent economic times. It will explore women's labour market behaviour and choices, and the main influences on these, distinguishing between the experiences of women who are employed, unemployed and outside the labour force. The analysis presented in the paper will also examine the effects of external influences on the local labour market. These include unprecedented budget pressures in public spending; changes to the types of jobs available arising from these pressures and from restructuring in the financial services sector locally; the rise in demand for care services for older people; pressure on childcare services in the city; and limited priority given to the upskilling needs of the labour force at both national and local levels.

Cohen, R.   *City University London*

Employment Relations and Temporality: Consequences for Job Satisfaction and Customer Relations

This paper explores the relationship between employment relations and two aspects of workers' experiences within the workplace: customer relations and job satisfaction. Temporal patterns are identified as playing a critical mediating role. The paper is based on mixed-methods research with workers in three occupations (Hairstyling, Car Mechanics, and Accountancy).

The paper first outlines the ways that work temporality varies with employment relations (for example whether workers are self-employed or employees and, for the self-employed, whether they work alone or with others). It shows, for example, that the self-employed without employees experience the most variation in working time.

Second, these temporal patterns exacerbate, and are exacerbated by differences in the relationships workers in different employment relations have with clients (Cohen 2010). For example the self-employed are both economically and temporally dependent on clients. This can produce high levels of frustration with clients as well as high levels of 'friendliness', partly aimed at 'training' clients to be temporally 'good clients'.

Third, the paper shows that the self-employed and employees in the same occupation highlight different tasks as leading to satisfaction/dissatisfaction, something partly attributable to differences in the social meaning workers in different employment relations ascribe to working time. Although previous research has shown significant occupational differences in workers' 'level' of job satisfaction (Rose 2003: 517), or that the self-employed (on

average) have 'higher' job satisfaction (Bradley and Roberts 2004), this study reveals that the same task may be understood differently (as good or bad) when refracted through different structural pressures/demands.

Wu, P.   *University of Bedfordshire*

Sexism in Sports Journalism: The Case of China

Sports journalism is highly masculinised occupation and sexism in sports journalism in the West has been duly researched. However, whether female sports journalists have to cope with sexual discrimination and harassment in China is barely explored in academic literature written both in Chinese and English. This study aims to examine how Chinese female sports journalists view their professional competence and their competitiveness against their male counterparts, whether sexism is of frequent presence in working ambiance and how they cope with sexual discrimination and harassment if there is any. Data have been collected through complete participant observation, a questionnaire survey with some 40 Chinese female sports journalists and 3 semi-structured interviews with 3 Chinese female sports journalists. Currently, the study is still at data collecting stage and more interviews will be conducted early in 2013. A preliminary data analysis suggests: First, sports journalism is a male-dominated occupation in China, although this male dominance is not as great as that in the West. Second, most Chinese female sports journalists are excluded from covering some most masculine sports such as men's football and men's basketball. Third, Chinese female sports journalists who cover men's football and men's basketball have encountered more sexual discrimination and harassment than those who cover other sports, and the sexual discrimination and harassment comes from not only the reported male athletes, coaches and officials but also male sports journalists who cover the same sports.

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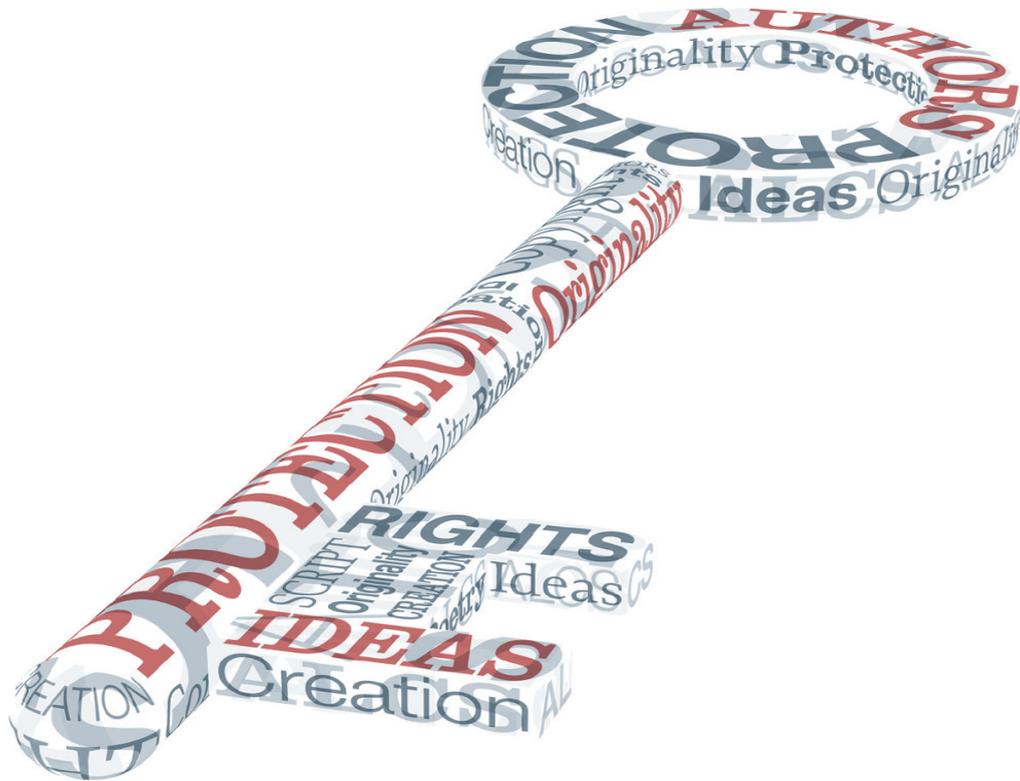
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5. Cloakroom

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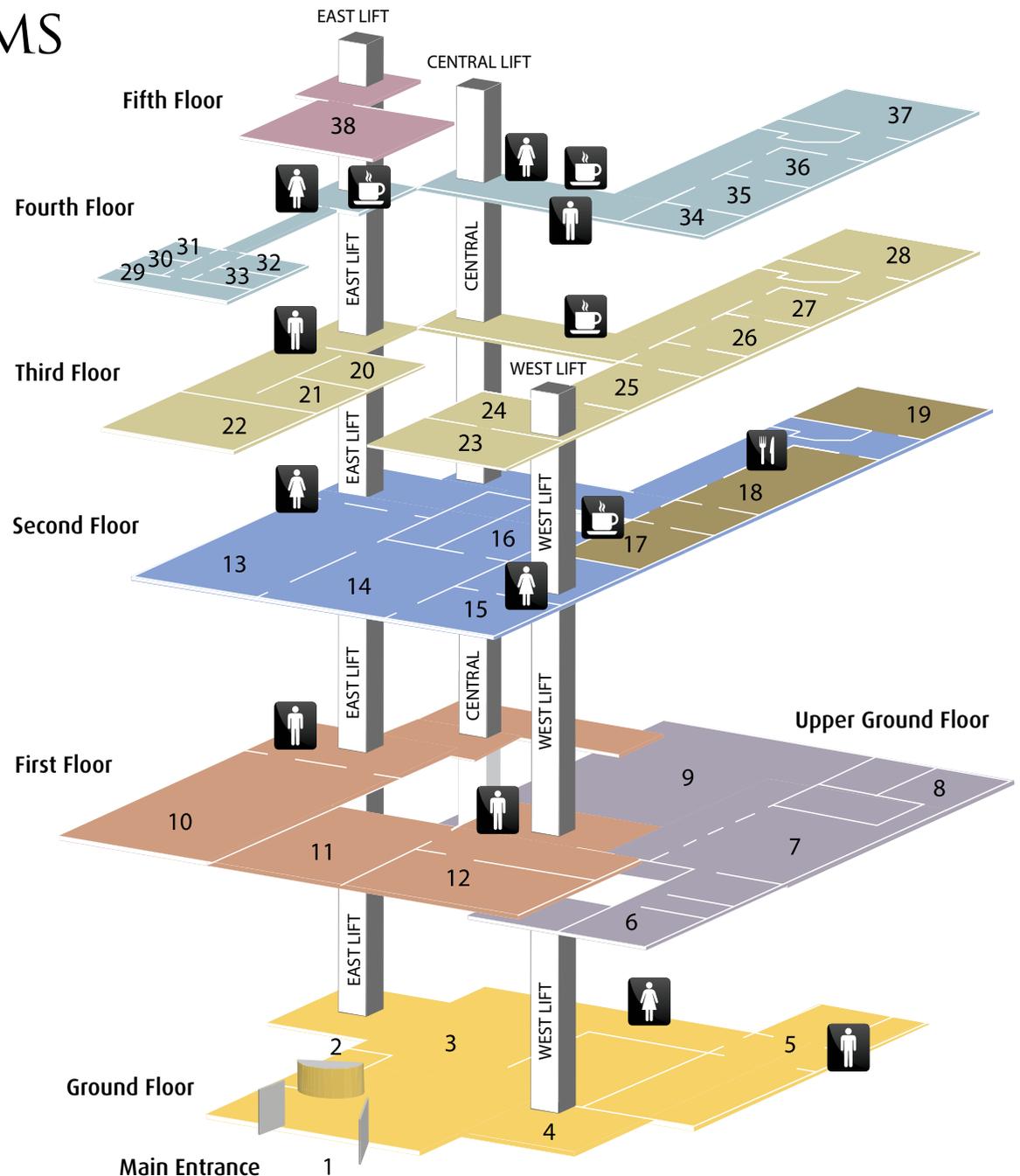
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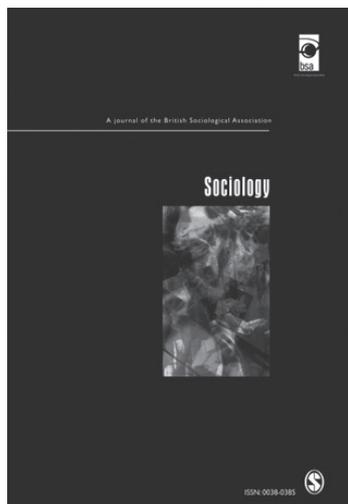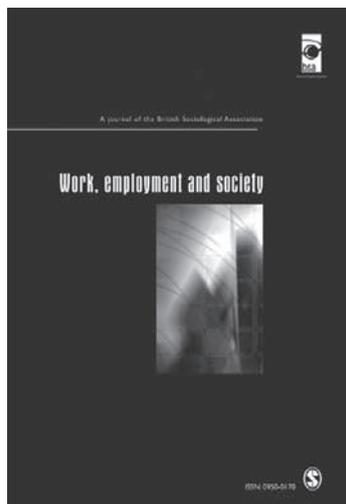
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