

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

THE DRUM, UNIVERSITY PLACE

Posters will be displayed in **the Drum, University Place**, for the duration of the conference. Presenters will be available during the scheduled timeslot on **Wednesday 5 April 2017, 15:00 - 15:30** to discuss their work. Additional times may be indicated on individual posters.

POSTER 1

The Influence of the British System of Education? A Comparative Historical Analysis of the Formation of the Secondary Education System in East Asian Countries

Aizawa, S.
(*Chukyo University*)

This study analyses the history of formation of the secondary education system and each contemporary situation in East Asian countries focusing on the influence of Britain. The modern British schooling system was broadly implemented in non-European areas through colonization. Today, some of these previously colonized areas are among the topmost countries in the world in terms of educational achievement, such as Singapore and Hong Kong. Apart from these, the British influence in education can be observed in other East Asian countries, as well. We can find two great influences of Britain on East Asian education. The first is that Britain was regarded as the first country to successfully undergo modernization. The second influence, which is more important in terms of education in today's world, was a subject of extensive discussion in Britain during the late 20th and 21st centuries. The British idea of 'privatization' in the era of the knowledge economy had a great impact on the East Asian educational reform.

This study performs comparative historical analysis and examines the conditions of seven East Asian countries. In conclusion, it was found that Singapore and Hong Kong have built a unique educational system by transforming the British system. In China and Vietnam, 'privatization' has paved the way for educational expansion, targeting the development of a capitalist economy. Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, which have more participants in the secondary and tertiary education systems than Great Britain, have interpreted privatization as a new approach to combat the massive competition.

POSTER 2

The Inter-Generational Contract: Are Obligations and Expectations in the Provision of Conventional Familial Caregiving Shifting?

Akhtar, M.
(*University of Birmingham*)

The Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt placed a strong emphasis on UK families in need of embracing Asian culture of caring for the elderly, who are taken in by their adult children. In doing so, British families were being shamed into taking a lead on tackling the challenge of an ageing population. Hunt's model of elderly care was criticised by some as not the solution, largely due to the willingness of adult children taking care of elderly family members and most importantly – are elderly family members willing to live and be cared for by their adult children?

Care provision for the elderly within the South Asian communities is by in large delivered by members of their family and primarily women. However, there is a consensus from preceding research highlighting such traditional caregiver ideology is rooted in obligation, expectation and virtuous. These have remained a strong feature in conventional familial caregiving for South Asian communities.

Thus far, very little knowledge has been generated concerning the cultural transmissions emerging around inter-generational caregiving in South Asian families in the UK. In particular, the noticeable rise of young South Asian women accessing higher education and how this will impact on the future of familial care provision.

The focus of this paper will be on young South Asian women and caregiving to consider: (i) attitudes of this younger generation around caregiving, (ii) negotiating the traditional caregiving ideology as experienced by their mothers and grandmothers and (iii) the shifts emerging in traditional caregiving ideology.

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POSTER 3

Saudi Women Online Practices on Social Media Platforms: A Qualitative Study Using Mixed Methods

Aljuwaiser, G.

(Sheffield Hallam University)

This study is a part of a longitudinal - ongoing - PhD research on Saudi women's's online practices across a number of social media platforms (SMP) (e.g., Twitter, Facebook and Instagram). The main focus of this study can be delineated as: (1) discover Saudi women's online practices across different SMP, (2) explore the relationship between these practices and Saudi women identities. A qualitative mixed methods approach is adopted, including Netnography (Kozinets, 2010) and semi-structured interviews. A pilot study was conducted between March - September 2015, in order to test the data collection techniques. The second phase of data collection was conducted between February - September 2016. In total twelve Saudi women from different cities in Saudi Arabia (Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam) were recruited, using purposive and snowballing sampling. Initial findings indicate that Saudi women online practices vary across SMP by appropriating platforms' features and affordances. Moreover, Saudi women choices of their online practices on SMP differ as a result of the non-linear relationship between online practices and identities. In other words, online practices impact offline identity and vice versa; offline identity can be represented online as a part of Saudi women online identity. Though there is a growing body of literature in digital sociology on online practices and SMP, there is a scant amount of research addressing Saudi women online practices on SMP in particular. Hence, this study aims to be a novel contribution to the existing sociological research, in terms of context, methods and findings.

POSTER 4

An Exploration of Life With a Chronic Skin Condition

Al-Muhandis, K.

(Royal Holloway, University of London)

Chronic skin conditions such as atopic dermatitis and psoriasis together affect greater than one in twenty people in the UK, while acne is almost universal in young people and remains very common in adulthood. Considering their prevalence, skin conditions remain under-represented in the sociological literature and in public discourse, while the impact these conditions can have on the lives of individuals and families affected is often overlooked.

Through a qualitative methodology combining the use of interviews and the production of participant-generated videos, this research explores the experiences of adults with a range of chronic skin conditions in order to better understand the social and material impact of these forms of illness. Particular focus is given to understanding practices and strategies employed in attempting to manage both skin and self-identity in the face of conditions which can be erratic in their presentation and far-reaching in their impact upon the lives of those affected. In-depth interviews explore the meanings ascribed to experiences of living with a chronic disease of an organ which forms the surface of the body through which we make contact with and present ourselves to the world, and which is deeply imbued with social value. Participant-produced video accounts enable an engagement with immediate, material environments through which experiences of cracked, scaly, inflamed, painful or oozing skin are mediated. Combining interviews with participant-produced video will, it is hoped, enable the experiential, sensuous and affective qualities, and the material impact, of life with a chronic skin condition to be better understood.

POSTER 5

The British Born Black Caribbean Nurse and the NHS – What's Going On?

Brathwaite, B.

(Birmingham City University)

The history of black Caribbean people coming to the British 'mother land' is interwoven with that of the National Health Service (NHS) and continues with British-born Caribbean people, that still chose to nurse in the NHS. From post war into the 1960s (Many Rivers to Cross n.d.; Olwig, 2007) and today with British minority ethnic (BME) people having an enduring presence in the modern NHS. The narrative of the BME in the 1970s and 1980s (Lee-Cunin, 1989) observed the Black nurse experienced overt racism and lack of advancement. By the late 1990s (Iganski and Mason 2002) discovered the demise of the black nurse of Caribbean origin was under represented. In the 21st Century there continues to be inequality of treatment compared to white nursing colleagues and an awareness of equal opportunities at work in relation to legislation falling well short of the reality (Dhaliwal and McKay, 2008; Rogers 2014).

What is needed now and in the future for the NHS and BME nurses is for initiatives such as the NHS Workforce race and equality standard (NHS England 2015) to be seriously utilise when planning strategically and locally to make the real changes in the culture of the NHS and focus on workforce discrimination and race inequality more overtly, and consistently. This will then demonstrate to black British born Caribbean or any other BME people to continue to

choose nursing as a career, that they can flourish and move within at all levels of nursing equally. Providing quality care for all.

POSTER 6

Skin Colour and Educational Inequality in Latin America

Castillo Jaramillo J.I.
(University of Manchester)

Latin America is one of the most unequal regions in the world and shows a high level of racial diversity. However, the association between these two variables has scarcely been explored by scholars interested in Latin America. Recent inquiries have shown a consistent influence of race, via skin colour, on education, although it is not totally conclusive nor have covered all Latin American countries. The main objective of this research is to extend and deepen these results to all the region and propose a country-level explanation for the link between skin colour and educational attainment. In this sense, racial heterogeneity seems to be suitable for trying to clarify this link in different Latin American countries. The survey of the Latin American Public Opinion Project from 2014 was chosen to conduct this research because it has significant variable about the skin colour of the respondents. Data will be analysed running a random slope multilevel model. At the final of this document, problems and limitations of this research proposal were discussed. To conclude, a small research schedule is proposed.

POSTER 7

Working With Bourdieu's Reflexive Sociology: From Society to the Self and Back Again

Dean, J.
(Sheffield Hallam University)

Many authors, such as Richard Jenkins and Michelle Lamont, have written about how Pierre Bourdieu is 'good to think with'. This paper wants to assess how useful his application of reflexivity is for field researchers to work with. It will consider the development of Bourdieu's work on the role of reflexivity within social research. Moving through four decades of his scholarship, it will explore Bourdieu's changing relationship with the issues of subjectivity, positionality, and the role of researchers within their own research. Across his work (on disciplines with de Saint-Martin; the social awkwardness of rural France in *The Bachelor's Ball*; his invitation to reflexive sociology with Wacquant; and his final work to sketch a socio-analysis of self) Bourdieu's approach to issues of reflexivity changes, becoming a more personal and less guarded endeavour, more willing to allow his own experiences to bleed into the framing of his data. It will be shown that throughout this development, there remain inconsistencies, vagaries, and a frequent inability of Bourdieu to explain how the posited theoretical framework should translate into research practice. The paper will conclude by reflecting on how we can work with such a body of material and what this shift in Bourdieusian reflexivity means in practical terms: and by drawing on my recent attempts to grapple with autobiographical work, ask whether by shifting from a concern with macro issues of scholarly structures to more personal reflexive work we get lost in the easier 'intimist confession' of self-analysis.

POSTER 8

Empirically Exploring Concepts of (Urban) Social Sustainability via Citizens' Views in Stuttgart, Germany

Keding, H.
(University of Nottingham)

Concepts of social sustainability refer to multiple issues in the public realm, such as the fulfilment of basic needs, inter- and intra-generational justice, equality of rights, opportunity for learning and self-development, inclusion or participation. Although different concepts of social sustainability have been developed, the understanding of the social dimension of sustainability (as compared to its biophysical and economic 'pillars') is still contested and evolving. At this, empirical investigations of social sustainability are lacking compared to theoretical and conceptual works. Authors have also concluded that the concept of social sustainability is not generically applicable and should be analysed in a time- and place-specific way.

Therefore, this research aims at contributing empirically to conceptualising social sustainability based on citizens' views about a range of social sustainability aspects in the city of Stuttgart, Germany. Drawing on data of the 2015 Stuttgart Citizens' Survey, it will be explored via factor analyses how far existing concepts of (urban) social sustainability are reflected within the data; and how far alternative conceptualisations emerge. Implications for conceptualising social sustainability in European cities will be discussed.

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POSTER 9

Pierre Bourdieu Meets Otto Neurath: Combining Correspondence Analysis and Pictograms to Visualise and Analyse the Changing Social Space of Housing in England

Koessler, G.

(National Housing Federation)

Correspondence analysis (CA) is a statistical analysis technique that allows to represent two-way (contingency) tables in a two-dimensional space (i.e. a coordinate system) in which social relations between characteristics of individuals, groups or attitudes are visualised as a map of points. Broadly, the distances between the points in the map indicate the strength of the association between the characteristics: the closer the points, the closer the association. Bourdieu has drawn extensively on this technique in order to represent his concept of social space, most famously in his work *Distinction*. This paper will extend CA by drawing on Otto Neurath's visual language, in particular on his rich pictographic work. Precisely, pictograms will be plotted on a CA in order to represent social characteristics such as age, income, gender, occupation or housing tenure. By drawing on data from the English Housing Survey, this paper will perform a visual analysis of the changing social space of housing in England. Specifically, this will be done in relation to current housing debates on affordability, tenure change and the growing generational divide in terms of housing wealth. Crucially, the visualisations will not only help to analyse and represent some of the key shifts in the social space of housing in England but also to demonstrate (visually) the divisions emerging from recent shifts along the lines of social class, age and geography.

POSTER 10

A Class Act: Showcasing China's Stratified Family Politics

Lamont, A.

(University of Edinburgh)

What does the Chinese state think the contemporary Chinese family should be like? This presentation explores this question by looking at the annual "Looking for the Most Beautiful Family" competition, first launched by the state's All China Women's Federation (ACWF) in 2013. The campaign has a dedicated websites in Chinese and English hosted by the ACWF, as well as pages hosted by CCTV, Sina News and dedicated WeChat channels. Using these digital channels to invite popular participation from Internet users, the campaign promotes "traditional" family values by crowdsourcing examples from netizens. The campaign thus continues old methods of dictating the public discourse on morality (so-called "mass line" politics) on this new platform.

A critical discourse analysis of the campaign and its online presence is presented to explore contemporary Chinese state concepts of, and hopes for, family life. By exploring devices such as curated online photo galleries of user-nominated "beautiful" families, this competition discursively creates the ideal family as one able to attain the China Dream of moderate prosperity and self-sufficiency. Analysis highlights the key themes of romance, conjugality and welfare as the cornerstones of the modern family. Finally, the paper emphasises the unstated role of class – or "social stratification" in the contemporary Chinese terminology – in the representation of China's most beautiful families, and questions what the discursive impact of these family representations have on notions of social mobility, identity, and normality.

POSTER 11

Gender Neutrality and Celebration of Difference. Women, Gender Relations and Gender Equality in the Swedish Police Service

Lofqvist, L.

(Linnaeus University)

Working as a police servant poses no problems what so ever in terms of gender. That is the claim made by police servants interviewed in this study. The author however makes another claim, that gender is constantly at play, in and at work.

Interviews have been conducted with police servants of different rankings and specialization within the Swedish police force with the aim to explore gender equality as part of police work and collegial relations.

Results from the interviews showcase how the significance of gender relations in general, and the subject position of female police officer in particular, are both rejected and reinforced by the interviewees. The interviewees, to discard gender as structure and identity make use of the idea of 'occupational sameness', but as part of their interpretative repertoire they also draw upon and reproduce gender differences.

The analysis makes use of Beverly Skeggs concept of disidentification (Skeggs, 1997) and put it alongside work on gender neutrality (Korvajärvi, 2002, 2011) and casting in organizations (Czarniawska & Höpfl, 2002) to understand how the discourse of organizational gender equality can be generally celebrated while the importance of gender is cast aside as obsolete and the identity as female rejected.

Finally the paper concludes by asserting that the signs of sameness and difference both are at work in the interviews and in the constructions of gender in policing.

POSTER 12

Individualization, Mass Schooling and Poverty: A Sociological Study of Complex Family and Educational Change in a Rural Pakistan Village

Naveed, M.A.
(University of Cambridge)

Mass schooling initiatives are expected to induce social change and economic development by substantially increasing access to education. This paper examines such ambitious 'modernizing' effects of schooling in a Pakistani rural community. The formal institutional arrangements governing modern lives including educational provision are increasingly geared towards 'individuals' than groups (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim 2001). The resulting Western driven processes of individualization transform human identities from a 'given' into a 'task' of becoming, expecting the individuals to take the responsibility of performing this task as well as to bear its consequences (ibid.). We explore the effects of embedded social structures and poverty on individuals' educational experiences, and how these are themselves reshaped by the increasing number of individualized identities of male and female family members.

With individuals becoming the unit of social reproduction (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim 2001), we study such educationally-induced social change by drawing upon Bourdieu's (1979) notion of habitus (Arnot and Naveed 2014). A person's habitus enables us to see the dialectic relationship between subjective and objective, structure and agency, and individual and society. This paper uses this concept, alongside individualization, to explore the effects of schooling over time on individual identities and biographies. Unique longitudinal data from in-depth interviews with 4 members of 10 families within a rural community (in 2010 and 2016), reveal the dynamics of individualization and 'biographical solutions to systemic contradictions' (Beck et al., 2011) that are being played out within this part of the Global South.

POSTER 13

Does Paternal Involvement in Childcare Prevent Relationship Breakdown in Married and Cohabiting Heterosexual Couples?

Norman, H., Fagan, C., Elliot, M.
(University of Manchester)

Relationship breakdown for married or cohabiting couples is fairly common. The Office for National Statistics (2015) estimate that 42% of all marriages end in divorce. When couples have children, divorce or separation can lead to inequitable family settings (e.g. see Jones 2010). For example, research shows that relationship conflict has a negative effect on parenting, particularly on the relationship between the father and child, which tends to be more vulnerable to the effects of parental breakdown compared to the mother-child relationship (e.g. see Cummings et al 2004).

In this paper we explore whether paternal involvement in childcare contributes to the parents' relationship stability. To investigate this hypothesis, we conduct longitudinal analysis using the first four sweeps of the UK's Millennium Cohort Study. We explore the effect of paternal involvement in childcare during the first year of the child's life on the stability of the parents' relationship over time. Logistic regression is used to predict relationship breakdown when the child is aged 3, 5 and 8 years old to explore the influence of paternal involvement in childcare on the probability that the couple's relationship stays intact, controlling for other salient variables including household income, education, employment and marital status.

POSTER 14

Post-retirement Migration and its Impact on Family Solidarity in Europe

Repetti, M.
(University of Lausanne and University of Manchester)

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In most European countries, welfare state systems rely on families as the primary source of social support. In this context, retired people are considered to be an important pool of volunteer workers who can give time and skills to their families and the larger society. This assumes, of course, that most family members live in close proximity and can provide regular, concrete help.

However, this principle is challenged by post-retirement migration, an increasing phenomenon over the course of the 21st Century. Such retired women and men are not positioned to contribute to the daily lives of their families. What does this mean for family relations?

My presentation draws from my ongoing research in Alicante (Spain). Using data from semi-structured interviews with fifty retired migrants from central and northern Europe as well as observations and informal interviews, I explore the impact of this migration on intergenerational support. Overall, I find that these retirees maintain a globalized model of family solidarity, in which advanced communications systems enable them to remain in close contact, while travel possibilities allow them to quickly respond to family needs when these arise. Thus, while family relations are altered, these retirees still provide intergenerational support.

POSTER 15

Attitudes to Necessities of Life in Germany – What is "Absolutely Necessary", What is "Nice to Have" and What is "Unnecessary"?

Wenzig, C., Tophoven, S., Lietzmann, T.
(Institute für Employment Research (IAB))

In Germany – like in most European countries - children and adolescents are still at greater risk of poverty.

In terms of the deprivation approach of Townsend (1979) we are looking at the availability of goods to shine a light on the living conditions of poor children. Furthermore we discuss what items and activities are necessary for an acceptable standard of living according to the view of the population in Germany. With focus on the living conditions in low income households and special needs of children we examine if the existence of children or poverty experience influence the attitudes to necessities.

For our analysis we use the 8. wave of the panel study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS), which is an annual household panel survey for research on unemployment and poverty and the welfare state in Germany. The questionnaire includes more than 20 items and activities to measure on the one hand material deprivation and of the other hand the socially perceived necessities for an appropriate standard of living, e.g. having a hot meal per day, having television, inviting friends for dinner at home. It also contains comprehensive information on the income and living conditions of different types of households.

POSTER 16

Temporal Tricks and Toilet Trips: Mapping Everyday Life with Irritable Bowel Syndrome

White, L.
(University of Sheffield)

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a common, long term bowel disorder, characterised by symptoms of pain, constipation and/or diarrhoea, bloating, flatulence and urgency to use the toilet. Although IBS is common, there is little understanding of experiences and coping strategies in everyday social life. This research investigates how those with IBS negotiate toilet access in everyday life, by means of planning routes, having mental maps of toilets and preferences for usage. Drawing upon theoretical perspectives surrounding taboo, societal expectations, conduct and stigma, this work explores how individuals negotiate the materialities of toilets and how they manage the excretions that are associated. It reports on twelve go along semi-structured interviews of individuals who identify as living with IBS, to examine how individuals manage their IBS by toilet mapping, how they may access and cover toilet activity in relation to others in the social arena. A thematic analysis is drawn from the go along interviews highlighting themes such as the public/private places and spaces, tricks that conceal toilet activity, surveillance and the senses and temporal and spatial features of using the toilet in everyday routine practices. The go along interview findings suggest that toilet access, availability and negotiation of such spaces is fundamentally shaped by societal expectations of appropriate behaviour; behaviour that is personal, controlled and sensorially appropriate. Findings demonstrate that those with IBS are hyper aware of appropriate toilet behaviour and the accessibility of toilets, leading to strategic mapping, planning and covering when their bowels do not cooperate and stigma prevails.

POSTER 17

Democratisation of Intimacy within Female Same-sex Relationships: The Study of Sexuality Identity of Yuri Culture in a Chinese Context

Yeung, M.
(*Lingnan University*)

Yuri is a Japanese manga sub-culture which refers to all kinds of works (manga, animation) that portray attraction between two girls, including spiritual bonding and shared values. Through examining the value and interpretation of this sub-culture by Yuri fans, this paper attempts to explore the democratization of intimacy and the construction of sexuality identity among Yuri fans. In the past decade, there has been a growing fan base in China and Chinese fandom have developed their own culture of Yuri that is characterized by their focus on specificity in their sexuality. They are enthusiastic about the spiritual connection and the sharing of inner life between two girls, and their emphasis on the deepening of spiritual bonds rather than sexual desire. In this sense, their emphasis on the inner bond challenges the extant understanding of non-heterosexuality and sexual intimacy. Besides, although Yuri fans would identify themselves as "non-heterosexual", few identify themselves as 'lesbians'. They are critical towards mainstream lesbian culture, especially Tomboy culture. In this regards, I argue that their valorization of the spirit of freedom and spiritual love has the potential to democratize intimacy.

POSTER 18

Turkish Postgraduate Students' Attitudes Toward Marriage: The United Kingdom Example

Yildiz, Z.
(*University of Leicester*)

In the literature, in order to define the concept of marriage, there are several other concepts such as social and economic security, religion, socio-cultural practices, legislation, sexual practices etc. come up regarding the society and the time that the definition is addressed. In the 21st century, the institution of marriage has been questioned with the concepts of gender-power relations, cohabitation, living alone, mate selection criteria, and intimacy as an outcome of the globalisation and individualization. This study aims to explain whether studying abroad is a determinant of changing attitudes toward marriage for Turkish postgraduate students who have a governmental scholarship. So as to investigate the effects of different cultural settings, I chose Turkish postgraduate students who pursue their postgraduate educations in the United Kingdom and came from Turkey which is a relatively Eastern and a secular country whereas 99,2% of its citizens define themselves as Muslim according to the research conducted by State Institution of Statistics. I analysed the data with five concepts regarding five research questions. These concepts are living alone, intimate relationship, cohabitation, marriage, and mate selection criteria. In addition to these questions, I investigated whether gender, family background, religious beliefs, socio-economic and ethnic background and current living situation are determinants for these attitudes.

POSTER 19

"I Don't Think this Woman had Anyone in her Life": Loneliness and Singlehood in Six Feet Under

Yodovich, N., Lahad, K.
(*Manchester University*)

This paper offers a critical analysis of representations of loneliness and singlehood, embodied in the narrative of the "old maid's" lonely death. Our study contributes to a complex understanding of single women and the resignification of emotions conventionally ascribed to this category. By bridging the gap between two rarely linked bodies of knowledge – singlehood and the sociology of emotions – we do not ask what loneliness is, but, following Sara Ahmed's (2004) work, rather what loneliness does. To this end, this paper employs a content analysis of versatile media texts, focusing on the acclaimed television series *Six Feet Under*, a polysemic text which juxtaposes both conservative and subversive meanings. Our discussion contributes both to the vibrant discussion of social emotions as well as to the existing critical scholarship about singlehood, and seeks to challenge the limited set of representations attached to single women, and hegemonic ideals of family and solitary life.

POSTER 20

In Search of the Entrepreneurial State in the North of England: Investigating the UK Entrepreneurship Policy for Early Stage Entrepreneurs

Youssef, S.
(*University of Leeds*)

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The main aim of this study is to investigate the key role of the UK government with regard to early stage entrepreneurs, specifically in the North of England, and how this role can be developed further.

In this study, I will draw upon diverse academic literature regarding entrepreneurship and innovation in order to develop a robust analytical framework to assess different austerity policies that were implemented under the conservative government, with specific reference to delivering on their proposed capacity to generate sustainable economic growth.

The methodological approach used in this study is based on qualitative methods specifically, semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted with early stage entrepreneurs who had already established their ventures in the North of England, enterprise officers, academics and policy makers, in an attempt to make a connection between the existing policies and future policies that could be implemented to encourage more young people to become entrepreneurs and to create an appropriate system to support the development of enterprises, specifically in the North of England.

The empirical study of the entrepreneurial state in the North of England suggests an urgent need to end a decade of austerity and to reinstitute the necessary funding support for early stage entrepreneurs. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of tax reforms to maintain state investment. Finally, it emphasises the necessity of putting the Northern Powerhouse plan into action, which can ultimately create the necessary networks and drive economic growth in various northern cities.