BSA

2022 VIRTUAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Wednesday 20 to Friday 22 April

Building Equality and Justice Now

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Pei-Chia Lan - National Taiwan University
Nasar Meer - University of Edinburgh

PLENARY PANEL

Sociology Under Threat: International Solidarity:
Gargi Bhattacharyya - University of East London
Mariangela Graciano - Federal University of Sao Paulo, UNIFESP
Susan Halford (Chair) - University of Bristol
Iulius Rostas - National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (Bucharest, Romania)
Spyros Themelis - University of East Anglia

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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Building Equality and Justice Now

Contents

WELCOME

Welcome to the second Virtual British Sociological Association Annual Conference. The conference theme of Building Equality and Justice Now was chosen to encourage thinking about how sociology can contribute to working towards equality and justice as a post pandemic future began to seem possible. Since then the pandemic remains with us, particularly if we look globally, the invasion of Ukraine has occurred and other global conflicts remain. While this can feel overwhelming, it necessitates even more the need for dialogue and solidarity.

Our plenary speakers and panels are as follows:

- Pei-Chia Lan (National Taiwan University)

- Nasar Meer (Edinburgh University)
- Plenary Panel - Sociology under Threat: International Solidarity
    - Gargi Bhattacharyya, University of East London
    - Mariângela Graciano, Federal University of Sao Paulo, UNIFESP
    - Iulius Rostas , National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, (Bucharest, Romania)
    - Spyros Themelis, University of East Anglia

In addition to these plenaries, delegates have the opportunity to view and discuss presentations on a wide range of topics. The conference is organised into different streams, each designed to represent one of the major areas of research sociologists are currently exploring. Each stream is open to any topic, enabling delegates to engage with colleagues in their areas of interest and expertise whilst also exploring a variety of other topics. Stream Plenaries bring key speakers together to reflect on the conference theme; there are also a number of open streams providing a forum for new, innovative and multidisciplinary work.

Thank you to everyone for contributing.

Mark Doidge, Janice McLaughlin, Rima Saini and Chris Yuill

BSA Annual Conference Organising Committee
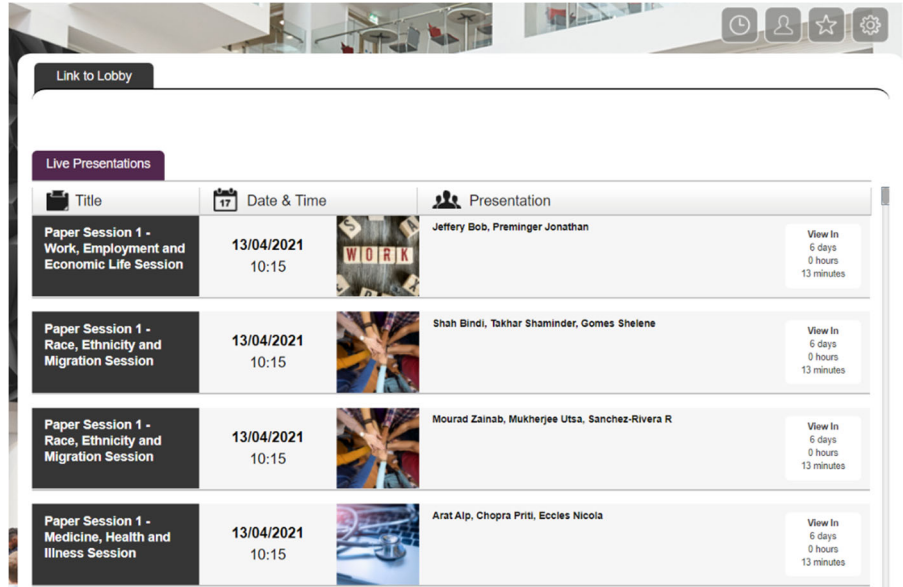
In this Programme

In this book, you will find the full abstracts for every session for the day. You may save a copy of this PDF document to your desktop or device for reference throughout the day. You can also use the search function (CONTROL+F) to search within this document for names, subjects and titles.

The link to the Conference Programme in the BSA Conference Lobby will update each morning to show the events of that day. To view abstracts for the full conference, please visit the Resources area.

To choose and watch sessions, please go to the AUDITORIUM.

You can access the auditorium from the BSA Conference Lobby. All sessions are listed by stream and author name. You can search for presentations you wish to see and can add them to your 'agenda' for the conference.

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Programme at a Glance

Wednesday 20th April 2021 - Day 1

10:15 - 11:30	**Paper Session 1** with live Q&A to follow each session
11:30 - 11:45	Break
11:45 - 13:00	**Paper Session 2** with live Q&A to follow each session
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:00	**PLENARY KEYNOTE**
	Nasar Meer
	Rema Saini (Chair)
15:00 - 15:15	Break
15:15 - 16:30	**Paper Session 3** with live Q&A to follow each session
16:30 - 16:45	Break
16:45 - 17:45	**Stream Plenaries & Special Activities**
	Medicine Health and Illness
	Sociology of Religion
	Work, Employment and Economic Life
	Environment and Society
	Presidential Panel Session – Gurminder Bhambra

Thursday 21st April 2022 - Day 2

09:30 - 10:30	**Stream Plenaries & Special Activities**
	Rights, Violence and Crime
	Cultural Sociology Special Session – Raewyn Connell
10:30 - 10:45	Break

10:45 - 12:00	**Paper Session 4** with live Q&A to follow each session
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 14:15	**Paper Session 5** with live Q&A to follow each session
14:15 - 14:30	Break
14:30 - 15:45	**Paper Session 6** with live Q&A to follow each session
15:45 - 16:00	Break
16:00 - 16:40	**PLENARY KEYNOTE**
	Pei-Chai Lan
	Janice McLaughlin (Chair)

Friday 22ⁿᵈ April 2022 - Day 3

09:30 - 10:45	**Paper Session 7** with live Q&A to follow Each Session
10:45 - 11:00	Break
11:00 - 12:15	**Paper Session 8** with live Q&A to follow Each Session
12:15 - 13:15	Lunch
13:15 – 14:15	**PLENARY KEYNOTE – Sociology Under Threat Panel**
	**Gargi Bhathacharyya	Mariangela Graciano	Iulius Rostas	Spyros Themelis**
	Susan Halford (Chair)
14:15 - 14:30	Break
14:30 - 15:45	**Paper Session 9** with live Q&A to follow each session
15:45 - 16:00	Break
16:00 - 17:00	**Stream Plenaries & Special Activities**
	Families and Relationships
	Theory
	Science, Technology and Digital Studies

Race, Ethnicity and Migration

17:05   **Closing Remarks – Louise Ryan**

17:30   **Conference Closes**

Day One

Presidential Panel

WEDNESDAY, 20 APRIL 2022
16:45 -17:45

ADDRESSING DEEP INEQUALITIES: NEW AGENDAS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Torsten Bell, Resolution Foundation; **Daniel Edmiston**, University of Leeds;

Sarah Kerr, University College London

Chaired by Gurminder K Bhambra, University of Sussex

The postwar period in the UK saw the consolidation of the welfare state, increasing democratization, a fast-growing economy, and declining income inequality. This lasted till the late seventies, since when we have witnessed a reversal. The last decade, in particular, has seen the starkest decline in living standards. This panel brings together three speakers who have made significant and potentially transformative contributions to current debates on inequality and public policy.

This conference will take place just as people are experiencing increases to National Insurance contributions and a steep rise in energy bills. As Daniel Edmiston argues, there has been an increased likelihood over the last decade for women, children, larger families, and some ethnic minorities, of falling into a 'deep poverty' unmitigated by full time work. The Resolution Foundation has been at the forefront of arguments against the new forms of inequality. Recent analysis by its Chief Executive, Torsten Bell, suggests that the 10% of family budgets that the poorest third of households spend on energy bills is comparable to what richer households spend on eating out and holidays. This suggests that 'deep wealth' needs to be addressed alongside 'deep poverty'. As Sarah Kerr has argued, sociology and public policy needs to confront issues of unearned wealth and the undeserving rich.

Torsten Bell, Resolution Foundation

Torsten is the Chief Executive of the Resolution Foundation, a think tank that combines analytical rigour with policy prescriptions to improve the living standards of those in Britain on low to middle incomes. He has a background in economic policy, and his research focuses on economic change, inequality, the labour market, tax and benefits, and wealth. Prior to leading the Resolution Foundation, Torsten was Director of Policy for the Labour Party. He has also worked in HM Treasury, as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers during the financial crisis and as a civil servant. Torsten is a trustee of the Child Poverty Action Group and a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Daniel Edmiston, University of Leeds

Daniel Edmiston is a Lecturer in Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Leeds. Prior to this, he worked for the Economic and Social Research Council, the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit, and the University of Oxford. His research is academic and applied in nature, focusing on poverty and inequality, welfare politics and social citizenship.

Sarah Kerr, University College London

Sarah Kerr is an Economic and Social Research Council-funded doctoral student at UCL Institute of Education, writing about wealth and poverty in social policy. She also works as a consultant in the field of policy and evidence for public policy making.

Paper Session 1
Wednesday, 20 April 2022

10:15 - 11:30

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space

Withering Prticipation in 'Left Behind' Places? The Effect of Community Deprivation on Individual Political and Civic Membership

Franco Bonomi Bezzo, Anne-Marie Jeannet

*(*La Statale, University of Milan*)*

The aim of this paper is to understand how individuals' local community experiences of deprivation shape the way they participate in political associations. More specifically, we aim to answer the question: How does increasing community deprivation affect individuals' political and civic involvement? To test this, we exploit the spatial and temporal richness of the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS). With this data, we follow individual exposure to changing community deprivation over around 10 years (2010 to 2019) at a very granular community level where, on average, 3,000 people live (LSOAs). We measure community deprivation using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provided by the ONS as well as measures of subjective neighbourhood social cohesion through the Buckner index. For our outcome, we measure a multidimensional measure of political participation, which considers membership in national political parties, membership in trade unions and membership in residential associations. This multi-dimensional measure allows us to consider political participation at three different levels, the national, the workplace and the neighbourhood of residence. We use both longitudinal regression models and structural equation modelling (SEM) to demonstrate that while the direct effect of community deprivation has a positive effect on political participation, it has an indirect negative effect which is mediated by the extend of social cohesion in the community. Together, our results highlight the importance of considering community-level deprivation and the crucial role of social cohesion but for political participation as well.

The Effects of Neighbourhood Ethnic Diversity, Intergroup Contact and Deprivation on Social Cohesion and Well-being in London

Unaysah Mogra

*(*University of Birmingham*)*

This paper revives a contested academic and political debate within the social sciences on whether growing levels of ethnic diversity are harmful for the social cohesion and well-being of individuals. A large body of research in the UK has led to mixed findings and has identified deprivation as the key driver of this negative relationship. Using recent cross-sectional data from 2018-2019, this study focuses on a single metropolis - the city of London. It is one of the most diverse conurbations on earth which makes it an ideal place to test this hypothesis. This research address limitations in the literature by exploring ethnic diversity at the LSOA and MSOA levels including a range of social cohesion (perceived neighbourhood relations, civic activity) and well-being (life satisfaction, mental health and loneliness) measures. It also accounts for intergroup contact and ethnic residential segregation. At first glance, it may appear that neighbourhood ethnic diversity negatively affects the social cohesion and well-being of residents. However, once neighbourhood deprivation is accounted for, the effects of neighbourhood ethnic diversity disappears in the multi-level regression models. The models also reveal that when controlling for negative contact, diversity has a negative effect on life satisfaction but the negative effect of diversity is no longer significant when controlling for positive contact. The same is true for perceived cohesion with neighbours. This research shows that it is neighbourhood deprivation and experiences of negative intergroup contact that reduces social cohesion and well-being of individuals.

Help Thy Neighbour. Neighbourhood Relations, Subjective Well-being and Trust during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Christoph Zangger

*(*University of Zurich & LMU Munich*)*

Neighbourhoods and neighbours are important sources for people's life chances and well-being. Their importance is highlighted in times of crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic: Neighbours helped vulnerable and at-risk groups by providing small services and a sense of community. Using panel data from Switzerland, this study investigates how and for whom relations with neighbours

changed to the better or worse during the pandemic. In a second step, changes in subjective well-being and trust in other people, both of which dropped considerably during the pandemic and while social confinement measures were in place, are linked to changes in neighbourly relations. The results show that the negative impact of the pandemic on people's subjective well-being and trust was much less pronounced for those who improved their relations with neighbours in that time, stressing the importance of local networks for community resilience. At the same time, people with more resources prior to the pandemic were more likely to improve neighbourly relations. Consequently, this study finds evidence for a social gradient in subjective well-being and trust during the crisis that partly works through changes in neighbourhood networks. Robustness analyses by means of placebo regressions further show that the documented effects are indeed attributable to changes induced by the COVID-19 pandemic and the corresponding social confinement measures.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

"Only Feminists care about news around Feminism": Young Chinese Feminists' Contradictory Attitudes towards the Feminist Filter Bubble on Social Media Platforms

Taoyuan Luo

(University of Leeds)

In the context of women boldly expressing women's rights on social media, scholars in China – similar to their western counterparts - depict a trend of feminism starting to become more visible. Relying on forty online semi-structured interviews, this paper will share some early findings from qualitative doctoral research of young Chinese women's attitudes towards feminism. This paper particularly focuses on those who selfidentify as a feminist in the interviews and their complicated feelings towards the feminist filter bubble. First, it will introduce the theories of postfeminism, neoliberal feminism, and popular feminism. Second, it will talk about some empirical studies of Chinese feminists and social media. Finally, it will share some early fieldwork findings. Acknowledging the existence of the feminist filter bubble, feminists in this study used the word "distorted" to describe the ecology of online feminism due to the homogeneous feminist information they received. They also described the difficulty of creating a feminist community and building solidarity between women due to the filter bubble. However, participants who willingly call themselves a feminist expressed their unwillingness to break the feminist filter bubble which creates a safe space for them to practise feminism in contrast to the hostility towards feminism outside the filter bubble. This paper aims to disentangle the interrelationships between feminist communities, young Chinese feminists, the filter bubble, and online feminism in the context of popular feminism.

Contrasting Interpretations of Social Justice in Sport: What Policy Makers can learn from Nancy Fraser

Jim Lusted

(The Open University)

This presentation will seek to examine and problematise the ways in which social justice is understood in and through sport - by academics, participants, practitioners and, in particular, policy makers. It is suggested that existing interpretations and uses of the term are invariably vague, imprecise and contrasting, leading to conceptual confusion over how the term is applied. The discussion begins by surveying the traditional theoretical positions of social justice - including the work of Rawls, Von Hayek and Nozick - and how their varied approaches have informed sporting discourse. It then offers a detailed appraisal of Nancy Fraser's theory of social justice (1999) which has been described as 'emancipatory' and 'interventional' (Lovell 2007). It locates Fraser's approach within this theoretical terrain, noting the potential of social justice theory to not just explain but also transform society (and sport). Fraser's integrated approach is then examined, which centres on a three-level framework of economic redistribution, cultural recognition and political participation. This framework is mapped onto the context of sport policy, which is often considered to have had limited impact in facilitating social justice and tackling social inequalities (Lusted 2014). It is argued that the goals and outcomes of contemporary sports policies can be more effective if they embrace a deeper, more consistent understanding social justice. It concludes by suggesting that Fraser's integrated approach to social justice offers a promising blueprint to follow in the struggle to achieve social justice in and through sport.

After the Cricket Test: Interculturalism, the ECB and the Politics of Inclusion

Chris Mcmillan

(Massey University)

In an interview with the Los Angeles Times in 1990, the then Conservative MP Norman Tebbit stated his concern with the "very severe problems of integration" in the UK and lamented that "A large proportion of Britain's Asian population fail to pass the cricket test. Which side do they cheer for? It's an interesting test. Are you still harking back to where you came from or where you are?" It's a question that continues to haunt British politics, especially in England, where there is a tension between multicultural celebrations of diversity and concerns about segregated communities, an anxiety often driven by nationalist sentiments. Cricket, that most English of games, has reflected these tensions. Most notably, since 2015 the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) has implicitly rejected

Tebbit's 'Cricket Test', promoting diversity and cultural inclusivity ahead of English national identity. This paper positions the ECB's pluralist turn as a response to the politics of diversity in Britain, arguing that the ECB have eschewed the language of both multiculturalism and nationalist assimilation, instead occupying an intercultural approach that focuses on inclusion, community interaction and exchange. Notably, however, ECB strategy documents make no mention of class and inequality, instead preferring the language of inclusion and accessibility. In response, I suggest that this elision exemplifies the inability of intercultural approaches to speak to economic elements of socio-cultural exclusion within pluralist societies.

Craft business as usual? The Impact of Black Lives Matter on UK Professional Craft
Karen Patel

(Birmingham City University)

When George Floyd was murdered in police custody in Minnesota in May 2020, an outpouring of grief and anger followed, and the Black Lives Matter movement regained momentum. On social media a show of respect and solidarity emerged on the 2nd June 2020, known as Black Out Tuesday, where individuals and organisations around the world posted black squares on Instagram in response to racism and police brutality against black people, and in solidarity with the Black Lives Matter cause. Crafts Council, the UK's national charity for craft, was one of the organisations who took part in Black Out Tuesday. Their post was met with a backlash from makers over their perceived lack of support for makers of colour over its entire history. The criticism the black square attracted prompted a variety of actions from the organisation evaluate their own history, image and working practices.

In this paper I examine the changes Crafts Council made in light of the backlash. The research derives from the my work with the Crafts Council as part of an AHRC funded collaboration, in which I attended and participated in various meetings and forums, and worked with staff members to put on an exhibition at the Crafts Council Gallery in Autumn 2021 to celebrate the work of ethnically diverse makers. I reflect on this collaboration and the contradictions and tensions that emerged, and discuss the extent to which equality and justice can really be achieved when action is prompted by one significant event.

Environment and Society

Civil Society Elites in the field of Power: Expertise, equality, empathy
Malin Arvidson, Laura Landorff, Anders Uhlin

(Lund University, Department of Social Work)

This study explores elite interaction at the UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP), held in Glasgow 2021. More precisely, we investigate how civil society elites negotiate access to key events and individuals of power at COP26. While the core topic of COP26 is climate action, social justice and equality is increasingly central in the global pursuit of solutions to the climate crisis. The presence of civil society organizations at COP is in itself evident of this, as is the criticism that many of these actors direct at the processes of deliberations and decisions made in connection with the conference.

In this study, we consider COP26 as a concentrate of status struggles between actors representing different fields, to use Bourdieu's terms. COP26 is a temporary field of power that brings together actors that negotiate what capital is required to gain status. We imagine that capital related to expertise, funding and position is important, but also that other kinds of capital gains traction, reflecting how social justice, equality, empathy, and solidarity is related to status (if not power) at COP.

Based on an ethnographic study we explore elite interaction from the perspective of civil society elites. We argue that this offers an opportunity to reveal how capital is used, gained and created in this temporary field of power. Exploring these issues is key to how we can understand global negotiations addressing the wicked problems that are increasingly defining our societies.

Press discourses on the Environmental Crisis in the UK, Israel and Hungary
Nira Yuval-Davis, Isabel Meier, Rolly Rosen, Viktor Varju

(University of East London)

The article examines press discourses in mainstream centre- left and right newspapers on the environmental crisis and how this affects national and international politics in the UK, Israel and Hungary. We chose to analyse the press coverage of environmental and climate crisis issues in these countries because the mass media continues to be a key site in which forms of knowledge struggle to achieve the status of 'common sense'' (Gramsci 1971). Our comparative approach is based on the situated intersectionality methodology (e.g. Yuval-Davis, 2015; Yuval-Davis & al., 2017; Yuval-Davis, Wemyss & Kassidy, 2019) in which both vernacular perspectives on a social phenomenon as well as the differential situated gazes of local actors in which site are encompassed in the search for factual and analytical understanding of social and political realities.

To do so, we selected one centre-right and one centre-left mainstream newspaper in which country and selected three international and three country specific illustrative case studies to study the specific constructions of the environmental and climate crisis in each of them. Our study shows how different political projects affect the ways these crises are understood, in spite of a levelling common

sources of information which are commonly used by the press these days. We also found that in spite of attempts to reduce the environmental and climate change to single factors, attempts to understand them prove to be complex and multi-faceted.

Referfences:
Gramsci, A., 1971. Selections from the prison notes (Q. Hoare and G. Nowell Smith, Trans.) New York.
Yuval-Davis, N. (2015), 'Situated Intersectionality and Social Inequality' in *Raisons Politiques* no. 58:91-100, 2015
Yuval-Davis, N., Varju, V., Tervonen, M., Hakim, J. & Fathi, M. (2017), '*Press discourses on Roma in the UK, Finland and Hungary*', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *40*(7), pp.1151-1169.
Yuval-Davis, N. Wemyss, G. & Cassidy, K. (2019) *Bordering*, Polity Press

Families and Relationships

Potent Connections and Mystery-work: Making Relationships in the Context of Retreat-going
James Hodgson
(The University of Manchester)

In this paper I explore Jennifer Mason's (2018) work on 'affinities' in the context of retreat-going, specifically, her theorization of 'potent' connections or relationships. Contemporary sociological approaches tend to understand retreat-going through the lens of the self. Retreatgoers abscond from their obligations and relationships, their jobs and family duties, in order to spend time working on themselves, steeped in discourses and practices which prioritise self-discovery and self-mastery. But accounts given by retreat-goers often also emphasize the relationships and connections they make with others. In this paper I argue that Mason's (2018) work, a recent development in the sociology of personal life, can shed light on this part of the picture. I draw on data from interviews (n=27) carried out with people who went on retreat. I then outline the ways in which the relationships retreat-goers made with others could be considered 'potent', that is, characterized by uncertainty, surprise, and mysteriousness. Noting the importance of coordinated action in retreat-goers' accounts, I also go on to describe how potent connections appear to be collectively produced, rather than just encountered, practices which I conceptualize as 'mystery-work.' This paper therefore makes two contributions to contemporary sociological debates. First, it extends the existing literature on retreats by adding further detail to the relational picture. Additionally, it suggests the generation of intense or ineffable relationships via mystery-work is a dimension of personal life that may be encountered in other contexts and that this is worth further study.

Cubicle Homes under COVID-19: Space, Intimacy, and Family Practices
Ruby Lai
(Lingnan University)

This study examines how spatial injustice impacts the family lives of disadvantaged groups under the COVID-19 pandemic. While the study of housing and family is mostly concerned with how housing attributes affect family well-being, limited empirical research has looked specifically into housing size and how it structures daily interactions among family members. This study focuses on cubicle apartments in Hong Kong – an informal housing unit subdivided from a larger domestic quarter – to explore how space, both domestic and public, structures family practices; it also documents the spatial arrangements employed by tenants to alleviate spatial and structural constraints. Data has been drawn from ethnographic observation and in-depth interviews conducted with tenants living in cubicle apartments concentrated in a low-to-middle-income neighbourhood in Hong Kong since January 2021. The findings demonstrate that domestic space affects spousal and intergenerational relationships and shapes everyday family interactions. It also illustrates how tenants of cubicle homes "do" family in the face of stringent spatial limitations by deploying situational spatial arrangements that utilised both domestic and social spaces. In particular, the study reflects how COVID-19 has disrupted the fragile equilibrium sustained through the tenants' daily household maintenances before the pandemic, and shows the strategies they used to contain these unexpected adversities. This study sheds light on the growing problems with housing inequalities and spatial injustice across the globe, revealing how structural inequalities, such as gender and class inequalities, are embodied, reinforced, and mitigated in everyday family and intimate practices.

Co-Sleeping with Partners and Pets as a Family Practice of Intimacy: Israeli Couples' Narratives of Creating Kinship
Dana Zarhin
(University of Haifa)

Despite advances in the sociology of sleep, we know relatively little about the experience of co-sleeping in general and about co-sleeping with pets in particular. In the present study we employed interviews with Israeli couples to investigate how individuals experience co-sleeping with a life partner and with pets. We make sense of the results by drawing on and synthesising four bodies of knowledge rarely brought together in one analysis: the sociology of sleep, family sociology, embodied sociology, and human-

animal relations. Our findings indicate that co-sleeping with partners and with companion animals is what we term, a family practice of intimacy, whose enactment both implicates and constructs time and space as well as the body and the embodiment of the interacting parties in a way that consolidates them as a multispecies loving family unit. Co-sleeping allows couples to constitute their pets as 'kin' and to blur the boundaries between humans and animals in two distinct ways: by emphasising the personhood of pets and treating them as family members—either as children or as substitute partners; by highlighting the animality of humans, especially the unruliness of the fleshly body, which becomes most apparent in sleep. This study enhances sociological understanding of the associations between family practices and time and space and sheds light on how family practices create post-human sensory worlds of kinship.

Medicine, Health and Illness

Alcoholics Anonymous Community in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemics
Lavinia Adriana Bulumac
(University of Bucharest)

This study investigates the influence of social support, affiliation to AA, involvement and perceived stress on attaining and maintaining sobriety. A convenience sample of individuals suffering from alcohol use disorders from Romania who attend AA meetings (n=107) completed an online questionnaire in October 2020 in order to analyze the intricate bi-directional relationship between COVID-19 and sobriety and to identify risk factors associated with relapse. Results indicated that online AA meetings are perceived as less useful than the physical ones and that social distancing is a major risk factor for relapse. For 77% of the alcoholics attaining and maintaining sobriety since the COVID-19 pandemic started is more difficult. Although only 23% of the participants had relapsed, 40% out of those who maintained sobriety, experienced craving. Alcoholics who attended more AA meetings the past 12 months before the COVID-19 pandemic, reported 10 times more chances to maintain sobriety. The findings suggest that those working in the area of substance abuse should pay more attention to the influence of social support in attaining and maintaining sobriety and find innovative ways to improve online support groups, as these appear to play an important role in becoming and maintaining sobriety.

The Potential of 'Task Sharing' to Improve Mental Health Support for Women who are Single Parents on Low Incomes
Natalie Dewison
*(*University of Strathclyde*)*

Single mothers on low incomes in the UK experience high rates of mental illness and multiple perceptual and practical barriers when it comes to seeking support. COVID-19 has disproportionately affected single parents and placed additional strain on overstretched mental health services. The pandemic has also highlighted the essential role played by community organisations and local volunteers in meeting the healthcare needs of isolated populations. Could this have inspired new thinking around the possibility of 'task sharing' in mental healthcare?
'Task sharing' programmes which involve communities in the design and delivery of psychosocial services have been long established in low and middle income countries. According to the evaluative literature, these initiatives have improved the accessibility of support, resulting in significant improvements to mental health outcomes. Similar approaches, which include training peer support workers to deliver talk therapies, have only recently begun to emerge in the UK. Strikingly little appears to be written however about how it feels to be involved in these interventions, the potential for exploitation and the acceptability to those receiving support.
This presentation will draw on findings from a participatory action research project in Edinburgh involving internet-mediated semi-structured interviews and workshops with single mothers on low incomes, peer support workers and a range of mental health professionals. Rooted in Medical Sociology, this doctoral study considers how communities can influence a therapeutic model in ways that feel meaningful and empowering. It prompts discussion around the challenges and opportunities of merging lived and professional expertise in participatory research and practice.

(In)visible Shame in Medical Education: Affect, Organizational Culture, and Social Control
Penelope Lusk
*(*University of Pennsylvania*)*

Shame is a ubiquitous and deeply social human emotion that is often stigmatized and kept hidden or private. It has been proposed as particularly salient and impactful in medical contexts, and as culturally inscribed in medical education. Medical education itself has a rich sociological history, and offers ground to consider shame as a sociocultural factor impacting individuals and organizations. Shame is especially socially relevant for marginalized individuals; Scambler (2020) offers a post-Goffman account in which stigma

and shame reorient society towards capital accumulation instead of justice. I theorize shame as a manifestation of organizational culture and a tool for organizational control within medical training. Medical training serves a social function in preparing individuals for work within the NHS as caring professionals. Recognising how shame is manifested through organizational culture could enable institutions to identify sources of symbolic power and mitigate the shame experiences of medical trainees. However, following Scott's (2018) "sociology of nothing," bringing that which has been invisible to the fore disrupts both symbolic and real orders, as the omission or lack of acknowledgement as shame creates its own meaningful consequences. Foregrounding a normative affective experience in training could act to normalise and standardise affect, and in extension identity, functioning as an alternative source of social control. In order for institutional efforts to make shame visible in medical education to be inclusive and equitable, they must embrace ambiguity and incorporating and prioritising sense-making of affective realities by individuals occupying varying degrees of power within the learning organisation.

Methodological Innovations

Sociology on Screen and Beyond
Laura Harris
(University of Edinburgh)

In this paper, I bring sociological image making into conversation with contemporary artists working in moving image. I begin with a recognition that the filmed moving image remains a relatively underexplored tool for sociological inquiry. This is despite the wider disciplinary embrace of the hard-to-get-at aspects of social life—those atmospheric or sensual experiences that shape life-worlds—to which film is particularly wellsuited. I suggest that this is linked to the dominance of mainstream documentary formats, with their conventions of narrative, talking-head interviews, voiceover, and directing, that can appear overly prescriptive and authoritative. Alternative approaches to the moving image are called for. Having set up this call, I answer it by turning to artists who explore social lives through working with the moving image in expansive and experimental ways, often moving beyond the screen into installation settings. I draw on examples including Angelica Mesiti. Such artists craft visual, sensory, and often emotional or poetic evocations of life-worlds that, I conclude by arguing, can help expand the horizons of what film can look and feel like in visual sociology.

Finishing Time and Moving On: Life after Punishment - Documentary Film Making Research as Public Engagement
Julie Parsons
(University of Plymouth)

Since 2015 I have worked on a series of externally funded research projects at LandWorks, a resettlement and rehabilitation project that works with people released on temporary license from the local prison and others referred through probation. This research gives people with criminal convictions the space and opportunity to detail some of their individual troubles in the context of wider systemic and structural barriers that continue to pathologise them beyond the end of their sentences. Unusually, LandWorks maintains contact with people who have been on placement at the scheme beyond the end of their licencing conditions and this has enabled ongoing longitudinal research into the lived experience of the trauma of criminalization. This research and some key narratives form the basis of a short documentary film. The film raises important questions in terms of how to counter the barriers faced by individuals caught up in the criminal justice system? It highlights the importance of creating communities of solidarity with joined-up sustained support that takes into account individual histories, whilst paying attention to some of the structural inequalities that lead people into the criminal justice system. The film showcases some of the research that seeks to engage the wider public with the voices of those rarely heard. It highlights the importance of sociological research in creating opportunities for dialogue with communities that have been hurt, though a variety of creative methods.

'Life is a journey': Visual and Verbal Accounts of Life with HIV in Zambia
Corinne Squire, Sanny Mulubale
(Bristol University)

While many live healthily, well and long with HIV, others encounter health, psychosocial and material resource challenges. These challenges intersect with wealth, gender, and racialised inequalities. Covid-19 intensifies such difficulties, many of which are little-seen.
This paper reports on a study using multiple qualitative methods to facilitate people living with HIV in Zambia's explanations of the resource contexts of their lives.
Semi-structured interviews were conducted in Lusaka, Livingstone and a nearby village, with 30 participants, addressing health, psychosocial and material resources for living with HIV. Participants also generated visual maps, wrote words and phrases associated with 'HIV', and produced photographs of everyday resources. Follow-up telephone interviews were conducted with 20 participants to address later, Covid-era resource issues.

Maps, and sometimes associations, described relations between resources, particularly resources limiting healthy living with HIV, more fully than interviews. Maps were also able to show possible 'dream' futures of lives with HIV. Photos exposed the emotional significance investing overlooked day-to-day aspects of lives such as food and sanitation. Associations documented the continuing emotional difficulties of living with HIV, more dramatically than interviews. Maps displayed otherwise-neglected features, like flooding rivers; maps, photos and associations clarified regional differences.

In this research, different qualitative approaches worked dialogically. Using visual and written media alongside interviews helped centre the research on participants' own explanations, and expanded their engagement: approaches that speak to decolonial perspectives. The research's multidimensionality also addressed the complex, interwoven resource constraints and possibilities that make up people's journeys through lives with HIV and now, Covid.

Capturing Everyday Spatial and Social Life in University Residential Dormitories: Exploring Roommate Relationships in Chinese Universities with a Mix of Visual Methods and Interviews

Guanyi Xu

(The University of Sheffield)

In this presentation, I will discuss how I used photography, emotion maps and interviews in my PhD project researching roommate relationships in Chinese university dormitories. The residential arrangement in which 4-6 students share one room during each year of their undergraduate studies presents a particular context different from most student residential environments in many other countries. How students manage the space and each other raises important questions about residential living, friendship and conflict. This is not widely researched and the few existing relevant studies in China tend to focus on the conflicts in dormitories but just attribute these to students' immaturity and lack of collective consciousness (Huang and Guo, 2016). Students' everyday negotiations and the role played by the materialities of the dorm are usually overlooked.

This presentation will reflect on how I accessed the material, relational and emotional aspects in this shared living with a mix of visual and interview methods. Visual methods are effective social analysis method in a spatial context and helpful elicitation of interviews (Heath et al, 2012). Besides photography, emotion map is another visual method used to connect space and emotion in research (Gabb, 2008). My project involved interviews with undergraduate and graduated Chinese university students who also produced photographs and emotion maps of their dorm living. These pictures are not only elicitation tools, but also key datasets which worked with interviews to reveal the complexities of the micro conflicts and intimacies in participants' everyday dorm living and their dynamic association with the material space they live(d) in.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration

Knowing Myself: Socio-Cultural Representation in Critical Thinking Education in Transnational Higher Education in Ghana

Coomerene Muilerman-Rodrigo

(The Open University, UK)

This research is derived from an MA Education and problematises the critical thinking curriculum of an international branch campus of a British university in Ghana (a former British colony) from a critical theory paradigm. Taught primarily from a Western philosophical and historical tradition, it results in the 'othering' of African philosophy and knowledge and a pedagogical practice disconnected from learner identity, culture and society.

Presenting data gathered through narrative interviews and online forums and interpreted through thematic analysis, this research critically interrogates the lack of socio-cultural relevance and inclusivity in the curriculum and its impact on the student learning experience, as well as the wider issue of cultural imperialism through education. The student voice is engaged to reframe a new curriculum that relates to African identities, strengthens learner agency, develops better academic literacy and seeks to contribute towards epistemic justice in transnational higher education (TNHE) in West Africa.

It attempts to address two significant gaps in the literature. Firstly, paucity of TNHE research in West Africa; secondly, the examination of TNHE that goes beyond management issues and focuses on curriculum design and the student learning experience. It would be relevant to educators and teachers based in the UK and in IBCs overseas as they grapple with the challenge of decolonising the curriculum and engaging their students in education that represents their diverse identities. History has evidence of how education and educators have contributed to cultural imperialism; thus, education is not exempt from these dialogues.

The Impact of Changing Educational and Cultural 'scapes': Life Narratives of Displaced Young Individuals in Ukraine

Lyudmila Nurse, Ian Thompson

(University of Oxford, Department of Education)

Belonging to a place is an emotional and memory-related process, but it is also a complex process of social and cultural interaction that leads to individuals' "construction of their own self-identity" (Bauman 2011; Taylor 2010; Guibernau 2013). This process is particularly complex in the case of young individuals forced to migrate because of a violent conflict in their home country and to completely change social environments. Such external change poses additional challenges for the individuals' identity formation and their integration into new communities. For adolescents, their school, family, friends and neighbourhood constitute the basis of their social support system and influence identity formation. Forced migration and a complete change of social environment, however, can distort this system of social support and pose additional challenges for young people's identity formation and their integration into new communities. A study of young displaced individuals in Ukraine, as part of the AHRC Cultural Artefacts and Belonging project, explores their pace of adaptation and the impact of changing cultural landscapes on their life strategies and emotional wellbeing from an inter-generational perspective. The study uses structured online and qualitative biographical interviewing methods with young people and their parents. The paper addresses the complex identity construction process and biographical strategies by focusing on one of the "linking" (connecting) points in an individual's emotional belonging to a particular place.

Rights, Violence and Crime

Inventing and Decolonizing Sexual Rights as Human Rights in the United Nations Conventions

Liang Ge

(King's College London)

Politics around violence against women (VAW), and reproductive and sexual rights politics constitute the two domains of contemporary body politics. However, compared to the universal consensus on eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women, sexual rights, as an undefined term, despite its widespread currency among debates within its advocates and feminists since the 1980s, remains being excluded from UN treaties and conventions. Noticeably, the struggle for sexual rights as human rights culminated in the mid-1990s, which was marked by three international conferences: the International Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993), the International Conference of Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the Fourth World Women Conference (Beijing, 1995), although as Naira Kabeer (2015) suggests, these significant gains were a narrow version of human capabilities. Nevertheless, in the following two decades, feminists and human rights defenders have focused on preserving gains acquired during the 1990s, and have made limited advances in the attacks mounted by crescendo conservative allies represented by the Vatican, Islamic nations, and the US government. This research, via primarily deploying the 1995 Beijing Declaration and its Platform Action, and its following debates as the case study, illustrates that, in the face of the multiple conspiracies between conservative groups, sexual rights become a volatile concept which has undergone tremendous difficulties even backslides after the climax of Beijing Conference. On the one hand, sexual rights as human rights contain diverse ambivalences, and on the other, religions, geopolitics, neoliberalism, and homo-nationalism contribute to a conspiracy to colonise sexuality and sexual rights.

Speaking for the Subaltern: Understanding the Consequences of Assumptions of Universality in Lesbian, Gay, Isexual, Transgender, and Queer Human Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa

Isabel Krakoff

(York University)

This paper offers a theoretical exploration outlining how the history of assumptions of universality in human rights, as well as the underlying notion of 'the human,' manifest in contemporary lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) rights activisms in sub-Saharan Africa. Because the hegemonic constructions of humanity and human rights largely emerge out of Western understandings of social, economic, and political relationships and identities, their global imposition does not always adequately account for non-Western contextual and cultural specificities or alternative understandings. With LGBTQ rights in particular, the lack of flexibility in the global implementation of Western configurations of such rights frameworks often forces non-Western activists to engage in strategic mobilizations of human rights discourse in order to foster international support and funding. Not only are these strategies not always the most effective or contextually appropriate, the reliance on universalized understandings of LGBTQ identities and needs can legitimize some anti-gay political figures' arguments suggesting that homosexuality is an 'un-African,' Western import. Rather than deny the importance of a human rights system that people can rely on globally, this paper reveals how current formulations of human rights do not achieve this goal, and must be radically rethought not only to better account for diverse identities, but also to acknowledge and incorporate non-Western ideological and historical traditions that complicate eurocentric understandings of 'the human.'

Understanding the Impact of the COVID Pandemic on the Food Security of Families with School-aged Children: A Service Providers' Perspective

John McKenzie

*(*University of Aberdeen*)*

This paper presents evidence that suggests the COVID pandemic lockdowns brought pre-existing problems for welfare dependent families with school aged children (FWSAC) to the forefront and highlighted that low to middle income FWSAC may be particularly vulnerable to the associated impacts. Based on interviews with people working in organisations that provided emergency food services to FWSAC during the lockdowns , this paper will demonstrate that the participants believed that FWSAC experienced food insecurity for reasons that were similar to and different from other service users. We contend that many of the distinct problems experienced by FWSAC reflect pre-existing problems relating to insufficient welfare benefits, particularly during school holidays. We also argue that low and middle income families with mortgages and other debts may have been particularly vulnerable to the impacts of the lockdowns as their expenditures were not always met by welfare and because they lacked the social support and the knowledge required to negotiate the benefits system. We conclude that FWSAC may experience food insecurity due to a lack of access to sufficient economic, social and cultural capitals and that organisations like those involved with providing access to emergency food during the lockdowns may be well placed to provide them with access to the resources that could keep FWSAC out of food insecurity in and outside of emergencies.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 1

Bivalent Collectivities Need Both: Redistribution and Recognition Dilemma in Social Justice-A Reassessment of Dalit Women Collectivities in Kudumbashree Programme, Kerala India

Jyothi Saseendran Nair

(KNM Gouvernment Arts and Science College, Kanjiramkulam, Thiruvanathapuram, Kerala)

Kudumbashree Poverty Eradication Mission is a project sponsored by the Government of Kerala for social and economic empowerment of women through their community mobilisation.The programme is rolled out through the women collectivities formed among the women who are below poverty line. Kudumbashree has formed collectivities of Dalit women to bring them into the folds of microcredit through self help and thus encourage inculcating of spirit of entrepreneurship among them. Dalit women in India were subjected to centuries old caste discrimination which have resulted in material deprivation. The experiences at the grassroots, indicate 'struggle for recognition' of the Dalit women collectivities hasve no end in sight with the present institutionalised practices of social welfare. Nancy Fraser's concept of Redistribution-Recognition in Social Justice is used for examining how the Dalit women collectivities struggle in between the two dilemmas material redistribution and cultural recognition. Kudumbashree's official procedures and the norms of group formation among the dalit women have formed them into a distinctive social group identity, placing them the market regulated neoliberal regime with no protective gears.The present paper discusses the trajectories of Dalit women collectivities, how the dalit women collectivities compromises with the state and official apparatus for overcoming their socio-economic and cultural/symbolic injustices and what are the challenges in escaping the stigmatised group identity towards establishing reciprocity and solidarity among them.The paper on the basis of the field data and conceptual analyses proposes a transformative reditribution by realigning the group identities, placing more emphasis of solidarity and reciprocity across group identities.

National Health Insurance Scheme and the Right to Health in Nigeria: Making a Case for the Poor and Vulnerable

Oluwaseun Olanrewaju

*(*Academics Stand Against Poverty, West Africa*)*

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Act was enacted in 2004 to provide affordable and accessible healthcare to every Nigerian. It is expected that the NHIS should serve as a legislative framework for promoting the right to health in Nigeria. Conversely, the scheme has failed to achieve the desired objective due to implementation challenges and its failure to provide adequate cover for citizens living in poverty. Poverty has been identified as a major challenge that impedes access to healthcare in Nigeria. It is estimated that 83 million Nigerians suffer from poverty. In essence, about 40% of the population lack access to quality and affordable healthcare. Sadly, the right to health is not justiciable as stated in the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria. The study through primary research examines the right to health in Nigeria from the context of the NHIS and the challenges of citizens suffering from poverty. 425 respondents earning less than $1.90 daily participated in the survey. Findings indicate that the majority of respondents are unaware of the NHIS. However, respondents that are aware of the scheme stated that their employment benefits do not cover the NHIS and that subscribing to the scheme is a challenge due to low income/salaries. Consequently, the amendment of the NHIS Act is mandatory to accommodate free medical services for impoverished citizens suffering from poverty.

Social Class as an Analytical Tool to Explore Experiences of Period Poverty
Lottie Rhodes
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Period poverty – referring to barriers in affording menstrual products – is a growing social issue in the UK. However, existing research focuses predominantly on schoolgirls. This paper discusses adult women's experiences of period poverty. I draw on recent empirical qualitative research conducted for my PhD to explore the lived experiences of women in period poverty in Newcastle upon Tyne. Specifically, this paper discusses the influence of social class on experiences of period poverty. Working within a feminist epistemology, the research employed 38 unstructured interviews as a method of conversation between myself and women with experiences of period poverty. Most women I spoke to were working-class, however a handful of participants were middle-class. I focus the discussion on the middle-class women's experiences of period poverty to explore the subtle yet powerful differences social class has on the ability to manage period poverty. I highlight the nuanced sociocultural differences in how these women embodied their experiences, negotiated seeking support and reflected on their own situations. Drawing on participant's lived experiences I argue that working-class women found support in friends, family and their neighbourhoods, whilst middle-class women felt a stronger sense of shame around their peers which impacted their ability to ask for help.
I explore that class plays a key role in unequal access to material, symbolic and emotional resources. Not being able to afford menstrual products transcends class boundaries but the ways in which period poverty is managed is intimately interweaved in classed imaginaries, materialities and socioemotional resources.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 2

'All this time I've wasted thinking I fitted in.' Inequality, Injustice, Citizenship and FGM-safeguarding
Natasha Carver, Magda Mogilnicka, Saffron Karlsen, Christina Pantazis
(University of Bristol)

In 2015, the UK government brought in a series of legislative changes and policy initiatives designed to prevent and eliminate FC/FGM. This paper explores the impact of these measures on notions of equality and justice in relation to (un)belonging and citizenship. Based on data collected from six focus groups in the summer of 2018, we find that efforts to safeguard children and prevent FC/FGM have resulted in widespread alienation of the target group. Participants – including anti-FGM activists – described FGM-safeguarding encounters as hostile, leading them to question the genuineness of political discourse on integration, belonging and inclusive citizenship.
Existing scholarship on the role of law and policy in shaping (un)belonging has focused primarily on nationality and immigration legislation
(Bonjour and de Hart, 2021), citizenship deprivation (Kapoor and Narkowitz, 2019) or crime-prevention schemes such as Stop and Search (Murray et al, 2021) or terrorism (Hillyard, 1993), all of which are deliberately discriminatory and hostile. Here we explore the impact of a set of laws and policies enacted with the purpose of including black and brown bodies in the nation-state and protecting them as British Citizens. This paper considers how a policy intervention which was initiated with significant support among affected groups and undertaken on an anti-racist platform, resulted in stigmatization and racism. We demonstrate the significance of naturalisation processes and discourse in framing understandings of belonging and how FGM-safeguarding measures brought to the fore for this group what Cohen (2009) terms the "myth of full citizenship".

Postcolonial Pandemic: Inadequate Science, Deferential Business and Disposable Lives of the Global South
Anukriti Dixit, Muneeb Banday
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Drawing from postcolonial theory (Bhabha, 1984; Puar, 2021) and grievable lives (Butler, 2004), we analyse how the Covid-19 pandemic and vaccines provide an appropriate context to deconstruct the normalization of 'first-world' as the priority of the pandemic. We propose to study certain empirical events related to the pandemic, including quarantine conditions for 'third world' persons entering 'first world' countries, vaccine legitimization by bodies of various 'first world' countries (including the WHO) and issues related to the production and supply of vaccines. We use 'problematization' (Bacchi, 2009) as the methodological technique to analyse the data, which includes news reports and policy documents. This involves studying the assumptions and the underlying discourses through which 'events' are constituted in specific ways as well as analyzing the subject positions made available in the discourses mobilized to constitute events. In our context, it involves analyzing how Covid-19 pandemic comes to be constructed as a specific 'problem' and is presumably 'solved' through particular kinds of practices and priorities.
Through this analysis, we illustrate how the 'first world' is deemed as the legitimate producer of 'science' and 'scientific knowledge' and 'first world lives' as more valuable lives. Accordingly, the 'rest of the world' comes to be positioned as the 'supporting mechanism or paraphernalia' for first-world's practices of 'doing science' and saving their lives. Implications include - unpacking of the underlying assumptions in the (il)legitimacy of knowledge and science produced in the "third world" and the production (derealization) of subaltern lives and our deaths as dispensable events.

A Critical Exploration of War Metaphors during the Covid-19 Pandemic
Stefanie Petschick
*(*Nottingham Trent University*)*

In the early phases of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, narratives about key workers were often framed in the language of 'heroism' and 'sacrifice'. This practice was drawing on established metaphors of illness as war, which frames medical professionals as 'frontline' workers on 'battlegrounds' fighting an 'invisible enemy'. Moreover, this framing developed further, invoking British wartime myths by, for instance, linking the experience of lockdown to the 'blitz spirit' or naming temporary Covid-19 hospitals 'Nightingale Hospitals'. Other practices appear to be drawing on much more recent traditions of war commemoration which emerged during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The practice of a weekly 'clapping for carers' which took place for 10 weeks during the first national lockdown in 2020, is reminiscent of the tributes paid to the bodies of repatriated fallen soldiers in Wootton Basset from 2007 to 2011. Scholarship has shown that the language of war, sacrifice and remembrance can have a depoliticising effect in the context of war death. This paper draws on the research on war commemoration to explore how public practices, media reporting and government narratives have tried to make sense of aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic using the register of war remembrance. This paper reads these discourses in the context of a decade of austerity and public health measure that responded late, and arguably inadequately, to the dangers of a new pandemic. It asks questions about the social and political function of this war framing and argues for a re-politicisation of the debate.

On the Role of Storytelling and Humour in the Dissemination of Right-wing Populist Politics
Tim Winzler
*(*University of Glasgow*)*

This paper wishes to contribute to the understanding of the success of right-wing populist rhetoric in our times. It does so from a relational and practical epistemological basis. I first lay out the fundamental assumptions of this perspective by drawing on Bourdieu's paradigmatic chapter on 'Culture and Politics' in Distinction (1984[1979]: 397-465). The relational-practical perspective acknowledges the remoteness of public political discourse and the barriers to its access. From this follow, depending on the endowment with specific cultural resources, various ways of accessing, understanding and influencing this discourse through its audience. But the lack of resources also opens up the problem of dispossession and misappropriation. This leads us to study the relationship of the (interested) audience to its delegates, the interactional realm where dispossession can turn to misrecognition and then to misappropriation. Thus, rather than looking at finished right-wing populist discourse and its components or coherence, or at an abstractly constructed 'authoritarian' audience, we are compelled to focus on fuzzier 'soft markers' that make up the initial attraction of the two groups before political socialisation: characteristics of attire, hexis, and language, in short of the 'presentation of self'. I focus on the German right-wing populist Alternative fuer Deutschland (AfD) as a case in point for the importance of these soft markers. Specifically, I show how particular 'footings' in political talk – namely, story-telling and humour – are utilised to mobilise and attract the social groups most susceptible to the right-wing populist message in the current socio-economic context.

Sociology of Education

BOURDIEU AND EDUCATION

Lifestyle Space and Cultural Capital in Japanese Society
Shinichi Aizawa, Kentaro Hori
*(*Sophia University*)*

This paper aims to reproduce the approach, which inductively depicts social space according to lifestyles, on Japanese national representative social survey data. The geometric approach of the Benzécri School, used in Bourdieu's Distinction, is applied to Japanese social survey data. This geometric approach involves the following two steps. First, the spaces that constitute people's lifestyles are analyzed by multiple correspondence analysis. Second, the technique of supplementary variables is used to derive the factors involved in that space.
The analysis that was already carried out allows us to interpret lifestyle spaces in terms of a two-dimensional measure of social space, namely the difference between the total amount of capital and the composition of possessed capital. The use of supplementary variables and the interpretation of scatter plots to supplement the interpretation of the distribution of variables have also proved quite useful for the analysis of these results. However, this result differs slightly from that in Bourdieu's Distinction. In the current analysis, when the attribute variables were plotted with the supplementary variables, a relationship was found that was not parallel to the x-y axes but oblique.

Educational Equality for International Students? The Role of Institutional Habitus

Jihyun Lee
*(*University College London*)*

One of the neglected aspects of internationalisation of higher education is the concern over educational equality for internationally mobile students. In the UK context, this is closely related to the dominant framing of international students as privileged student migrants, which is reinforced by structural conditions such as high tuition fees, limited financial support and a restrictive immigration system. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 55 non-EU international students who were enrolled in or had recently completed postgraduate degrees from three UK universities, this paper aims to unsettle the homogenised accounts of experiences and outcomes of those studying in the UK. This paper adopts a Bourdieusian framework, and particularly the notion of institutional habitus, to elucidate the socially and spatially differentiated flow of international students across the universities in the UK. The findings highlight that international students' experiences during and after their studies are shaped by the interplay of their social characteristics and the institutions they attend. Theoretically, this perspective allows a detailed examination of the institutional contexts which enable individual students to imagine and experience a range of opportunities after graduation, whilst drawing attention to differences between these students within each institution. Given the complexity and multiplicity of experiences of international students in UK higher education, I argue that discussions of social difference and inclusivity should include both international students and domestic counterparts alike and that demands for educational equality should be extended beyond national borders.

Place-based Habitus and the Structuring of Middle-Class Aspirations
Amy Stich, Andrew Crain
*(*University of Georgia*)*

Dominant success narratives relative to aspirational norms tend to elevate certain types of postsecondary institutions and achievements over others, as well as idealize certain career and life outcomes. As these attitudes become increasingly normative within an increasingly stratified system of higher education, the grounds for growing inequality become increasingly fertile. Indeed, not all students have equal access to the forms and amounts of capital that facilitate movement toward dominant neoliberal ambitions, such as enrollment at a highly selective postsecondary institution. Further, popular narratives surrounding success and individual aspiration often locate the inability to obtain such outcomes as an individual failure or moral deficiency. As a result, there is a pressing need for further research on the aspirational formation of a vast number of students pursuing what might be considered more modest, middle-class aspirations, which stand in contrast to more elite, prestige-seeking aspirations that are less attainable for those without a lived history of privilege. In this research, we provide an analysis of the structuring of middle-class aspirations, as observed at one less-selective postsecondary institutional setting in the USA. Our analysis is grounded in a Bourdieusian framework in order to highlight the ways distinct forms of aspiration are observed within one non-elite institutional setting. We argue that students' college-going and future aspirations are heavily structured by students' habitus as well as the habitus of their chosen postsecondary institutions. Importantly, our findings highlight particular features of habitus, namely geographic locale, in structuring aspirations and trajectories that reproduce inequality of opportunity and outcome.

Test and beyond: The Transposition of Dispositions of Taiwanese Academically Elite Students
Chi-Chung Wang, Ting-Huang Tai
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The concept of cultural capital has been of central importance for the studies of educational stratification. However, its relation to the prevalent standardized tests in East Asia is understudied. To fill this gap, this paper focuses on 'unstable situations' where Taiwanese academically elite high school students transpose their dispositions formed by the standardized tests to other contexts. To symmetrically explore the transposition between domains of activity and the transposition in the same domain, we analyze how these Taiwanese academically elite students face two unstable situations: extracurricular musical practices and adaptation to an educational system not characterized by standardized tests. In the first case, we focus on how students transpose their competitive disposition into playing rock music. The research findings show that the competitive disposition obtained from the exam-oriented educational system has made technical competition the most significant frame of evaluation when playing rock music, facilitating a specific pattern of cultural distinction marked by the obsession with 'rankable' achievement. In the second case, we explore how academically elite Taiwanese students adapt to another educational system characterized by intensive nonstandardized exams: the French preparatory class of grandes écoles of engineers. Regarding the same domain of activity (mathematics), their transposition of dispositions varies from unproblematic affinity between different schooling experiences to nuanced rupture that calls for subtle adaptation. We suggest that examining the role of standardized testing in shaping students' learning dispositions may be beneficial in revealing the more complicated patterns of the interaction between cultural capital and varying educational context.

Theory

The Dark Side of Gift Giving: Understanding Sustained Exploitation in Family Power Dynamics

Lui Chihling
(Lancaster University)

Extant gift research has predominantly focused on the role of gift-giving in producing expectations and obligations of reciprocity in both archaic and contemporary societies. Following this moral logic, more recent sociological theorising has also documented how the incapability to reciprocate can facilitate social exclusion and withdrawal, in addition to dependence. However, by romanticising the reciprocal view of giving and returning the equivalence, understandings of unequal exchanges or a complete lack of reciprocity are limited. To attenuate this knowledge gap, this article explores the dark side of gift giving in terms of sustained exploitation and how it can generate a vicious circle of affective and social destructions in the lived experience of the subjugated gift giver. Inspired by Berg et al.'s (2019) analytical approach of reading for affect, I draw on textual data from a video competition on the topic of Chinese son preference in 2020 to illuminate three interlinked mechanisms that drive sustained exploitation, each of which highlights how certain aspects of pre-exchange calculation, gift-receipt or gift-giving unfold in the service of its manifestation. The video competition elicited over 30,000 reflective comments on personal experiences of unequal exchanges within the family power dynamics and their impacts on the othering of daughters, leading them to experience and encounter profound self and social alienation. By examining these experiences, I extend and broaden the scope of sociological theorising by reviewing the moral norm of reciprocity and providing a preliminary framework for analysing the becoming of an exploited gift giver.

There is No Outside (of) Capitalism: Eco-logics and New Feminist Materialist Ethics
Peta Hinton
(Western Sydney University)

In Vibrant Matter, Jane Bennett advances an ecological approach that carries an ethical imperative to shift approaches regarding "nature as resource" on which capitalist logics rely. Importantly, this approach also carries the suggestion that it is not so much a 'moving beyond' existing capitalist systems that Bennett and others like Karen Barad contend but a shift in contemporary circumstances that must continue to account for those more problematic byproducts of capitalist industry. These arguments differ somewhat from approaches that would situate capitalism as a system against which certain interventions might take place, or through which their counter-active efforts might gain effect. Indeed, Bennett's eco-logic becomes a starting point from which to pose a slightly different question about the nature of feminist intervention into and about capitalist production and inequality; one that would engage with the possibility that there is no outside (of) capitalism. The key aim of this paper is to ask: what shape might a feminist ethics and politics take when this possibility of capitalism's morphology is considered, without the additional manoeuvre of simply rejecting its systemic organisations? Where do we look if (social, environmental) sustainability involving a specifically human accountability cannot be considered fully achievable in addressing contemporary capitalist errors? What resources do new feminist materialisms offer for capturing and reworking the ethical requirements involved in attending to regimes of capital and power?

Prove Your Gift or Log Off: Online Charisma, Social Phenomenology, and QAnon
Dominik Zelinsky
(University of Copenhagen)

Charisma has been called a "viral" concept (Collins, 2020: 1) but sociologists seem seldom interested in how it subsists in the home hound of the contemporary virality metaphor, the internet. There seems to be something intrinsically anti-charismatic in our online lives. How could the embodied, enacted, and ecstatic carnal experience of charismatic fascination unfold in the fast-changing, distracting world of zeros and ones, in which we seem to encounter at best only mirages of others? And yet, it seems that it is in the digital world that new prophets arise. Donald Trump, whose political success has often been attributed to his charismatic appeal seems to be the prime example. Other politicians like
Bolsonaro are out to emulate his success. And as the example of psychology professor Jordan Peterson shows, even intellectuals can become global charismatic 'sci-lebrities' online.
In this paper, I draw on the fields of cultural sociology and social philosophy to carve out an approach to both charisma and online experience that sheds light on how charisma subsists in the online world. In particular, I draw on the emerging field of social phenomenology to unpack online reality as a potential space of full-blooded social experiences, where affection, fascination, and solidarity are very well possible. Finally, I demonstrate my approach on the contemporary case of the QAnon movement, which has gripped the world's attention in January 2021, when its followers, formerly organized mostly online, sought to realize the history-altering role of charisma envisioned by Weber and stormed the US Capitol.

FRAMING ECONOMIC LIFE

Taxation and Inequality – Why is Taxing Wealth Now on the Political Agenda in High Income Countries?
David Bryne
*(*Durham University*)*

The USA has seen a call for 'The New Fiscal Sociology' but most work done has been in comparative and historical work and has seriously neglected the relationship between taxation and the funding of components of 'the social wage' – the services in kind – health, education, cultural and leisure services, transport etc. – which form a crucial component of the real income of households in high income countries. Neoliberal policies on taxation and spending have slashed income tax (but not social security contributions) and corporation tax levels and relative tax yield alongside cuts in funding of services in kind in an era of austerity. This, together with the legislative weakening of trade unions, has been a key driver of increasing inequality.
Now, there is a marked change in the public discourse on taxation and calls not only for more progressive income and property taxes and the evening of levels of taxation on income from labour and from wealth, but for the taxation of stocks of wealth themselves (OECD, Think Tanks, Left of Labour in UK, statement by UK multi-millionaires 25th October 2021). This paper will explore the background to this development in relation to the impact of the character of post-industrial capitalism on 'the squeezed middle' (OECD) and the threat that poses to the legitimacy of the capitalist order, and lay out an agenda for a critical fiscal sociology in the 21st Century.

Interest Group Framing of Tax Transparency Regulation in Switzerland and the United Kingdom
Victoria Gronwald
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This research situates itself in an increased scholarly interest in wealth inequalities (Savage 2021; Piketty 2013, 2019; Pfeffer & Waitkus 2021), which are perpetuated to an important extent by offshore financial centres or tax havens. These jurisdictions are used by wealthy individuals to hide their money through secret bank accounts or anonymous companies, out of reach of tax authorities or law enforcement agencies.
The international community has recently undertaken efforts to curb these practices. Apart from high-net-worth individuals it is mainly the wider financial sector and wealth management professionals who have been affected by these new transparency laws. We however know very little about how they have reacted to and perhaps tried to shape these regulations in their and their clients' favour. This research aims to shed light onto this issue by analysing interest groups' interaction with the laws from a framing theory perspective.
The paper analyses how financial sector interest groups frame issues around tax transparency regulation in the top two wealth management countries in the world, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. This with a view to draw conclusions about the sector's influence on the policy process and perhaps on the limited effectiveness of regulation. The research is applying quantitative text analysis and computer-assisted qualitative content analysis to previously unexplored interest group submissions to public consultations. It takes a comprehensive approach, covering all consultations on laws related to financial account and company ownership transparency over a time period of around 20 years.

Powerful yet Powerless: Social Media Analysis of #MeToo Cases in the Indian and Pakistani Film Industry from the Institutional Work Perspective
Syed Imran Saqib, Aparna Gonibeed
*(*The University of Manchester and Manchester Metropolitan University*)*

The study examines four high profile #MeToo cases in the Indian and Pakistani film industry using the institutional work perspective which focuses on the influences of individual agency on institutional arrangements. Through our analysis of the reportage and comments on social media platforms of these cases, we find that most public sexual harassment cases in South Asia did not lead to any material consequences for the alleged perpetrators but relatively high cost to the victims. Our study shows that women's attempts to reign in agency by sharing their experiences on social media have largely been futile even for relatively powerful women featured in these cases. Social media discourse has served as a catalyst in spurring otherwise inefficient formal institutions (such as legal systems and HR departments) into action to address these allegations in the West. However, this has not been the experience for the Indo-Pak context as our analysis revealed mostly misogynistic views on these cases that weakened the public support for these women, indicating the powerful role of the informal institution of patriarchy. Thus, the institutional work performed by these women by trying to control the narrative via social media does not seem to be impacting traditional mindsets and institutions. Our paper makes a theoretical contribution by highlighting the limits of institutional work performed by women, helping to bridge the gap between mainstream institutional theory and feminist institutionalism.

SKILLS AND CAREERS

Governing Through Skills: Intersecting Discourses of Fourth Industrial Revolution and Neoliberalism in the Indian Information Technology Industry
Muneeb Ul Lateef Banday
*(*Goa Institute of Management)

In this paper, I analyse how 'reskill or perish' has emerged as the governing logic of employment relations in the Indian information technology industry. Drawing from the analytics of governmentality framework, I analyzed industry reports and HR conference discussions to study how workforce management is problematized as a particular kind of 'problem' and employees are positioned as specific kinds of 'subjects'. The findings reveal the employers' construction of employment relations through the discourses of neoliberalism and Fourth Industrial revolution (or digital revolution). The former is mobilized to responsibilize employees for their survival and growth in the industry where one's continued employment is contingent on continuous change. The latter is mobilized to construct digital revolution as an inevitable transformation, which presents both risks (redundancy of existing jobs and skills) as well as opportunities (new job and new skills). Through such discourses, workforce management is construed as a 'problem' of supply and development of skills and accordingly continuous upskilling/reskilling is constructed as the only appropriate 'solution'. Employees are positioned as modifiable bundles of skills or abilities and governed through pastoral and disciplinary techniques of power. Through this analysis, I illustrate the shift from the language of 'rights' to the language of 'interests' in the employer-employee relations in the new economy.

The Role of Experiential Learning in Creating Equity of Access to the Workplace
Jackie Carter
*(*University of Manchester*)*

This paper will discuss and address equity of access to the workplace, with the focus on examining undergraduate social science students' experiences through a living-wage paid internship - Data Fellows - programme, at one UK University. The programme was set up in 2013 through the UK-wide Q-Step initiative (Nuffield, 2013). Three-hundred students on social science degrees have since participated: 70% women, 25% from widening participation backgrounds or under-represented groups.
Drawing on students' reflections, the presentation will include case studies and vignettes of undergraduates' experiences at the beginning, middle and end of their work placement. Examples of how such experiential learning helps social science graduates enter and progress through the workplace will be given. The paper will be framed in the light of the Social Research Association's 'Far to go: Diversity and
Exclusion in UK Social Research' (SRA, 2021) and the British Academy's 'The Right Skills' (BA, 2019) reports. Summary data will be presented to illustrate the different subject degrees and pathways of the Data Fellows (2013-2021), with those on a Sociology/joint degrees providing the focus for the paper. We will critically reflect on the extent to which these students are self-selecting. Skills, knowledge and experience gained through data fellowships will be covered.
We critically discuss the role, timing and outcomes of such experiential learning intervention programmes. Moreover, the paper aims to bring together reflection and suggest action that could improve equality of workplace outcomes through taking a holistic view rather than looking at a single slice of the education lifecycle.

Does Working from Home Hinder Career Progression? The Gender and Family Perspectives
Agnieszka Kasperska
*(*University of Warsaw*)*

This article examines the effects of home-based work on career prospects for employees from 29 European countries. Although home-based work is becoming increasingly prevalent, not enough is known about its impact on employee evaluation. Considering that remote workers are as productive as office based workers (Siha & Monroe, 2006), have higher job satisfaction (Gajendran & Harrison, 2007) and encounter fewer workplace distractions (Nardi & Whittaker, 2002), they should experience good career outcomes. However, lack of peer and supervisor interaction, combined with a threat of being less visible at work and having poorer access to training and development programs (Martinez & Gomez, 2013) could hinder career progression. The following article attempts to explore the working conditions of home-based work and incorporates the gender and family perspectives, something that is particularly missing in the existing literature. The aspects of career development prospects included in the following article pertain to perceived promotion opportunities, access to training, job visibility, rapport with supervisor and colleagues as well as job stability. Multilevel modelling was applied to cross-sectional data of the European Working Conditions Survey, which was additionally merged with country-level data of Family Policies Sub-Index in order to grasp the potential moderating effects of national contexts.

The findings indicate positive effects for male home-based workers, both fathers and non-fathers, and mostly negative effects for female home-based workers, especially for mothers. Varying effects of different home-based work frequencies are observed. Family-friendly policies moderate the negative effects of home-based work on career development opportunities.

Paper Session 2
Wednesday, 20 April 2022

11:45 - 13:00

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

Tackling Food Insecurity from the Ground: The Agency of Community Food Providers
Katy Gordon, Andrea Tonner, Juliette Wilson
(University of Strathclyde)

Fourteen percent of UK households experienced food insecurity in 2019/20. Food insecurity both epitomises and exacerbates inequality. Many grassroots community food providers support food insecure households in local communities through the provision of a range of services such as emergency food aid, community meals and low-cost food retail. However, given the structural root causes of food insecurity, and the primary responsibility of the State to ensure households have adequate income to protect them from food insecurity, this research asks what agency do community food providers have to contribute to the wider change required to this pressing social issue?
The research adopts a quasi-ethnographic qualitative approach with 16 grass roots community food providers, operating in the central belt of Scotland, and 5 meso level support organisations. It draws attention to micro acts of agency embedded in the day-to-day activity of organisations.
The findings highlight a range of agentic work being undertaken by community food providers, most commonly in the form of advocacy. Collectively the organisations undertake advocacy targeted at political and public audiences, and we discuss the variety in scale and intentionality of such work across the sector. The research also develops the idea of 'everyday advocacy' where organisations use mirco-acts of agency to conduct important advocacy in their day-to-day existence and offer of services. The research, therefore, contributes to knowledge on the role of small, local, grassroots community organisations in a response to the pressing social issue of household food insecurity.

Food Aid Providers and Their Responses to Food Insecurity: A Spatial Perspective
Morven G. Mceachern, Caroline Moraes, Lisa Scullion and Andrea Gibbons
(University of Huddersfield and University of Birmingham, UK)

At a time of widening economic inequalities and distributive injustices, such as the right to food not being met, this research adopts a spatial perspective to examine how food aid providers address place poverty. We use Castilhos and Dolbec's (2018) typology of spaces to advance understandings of collaborative food aid partnerships and their spatial engagement when seeking to alleviate urban food insecurity. Through an interpretivist approach including 10 in-depth interviews with food aid organisations, we determine that food aid providers are established through a variety of organisational structures and operational practices involving collaborative arrangements with third sector and other publicprivate sector organisations. Often flexible and responsive to demand for emergency food provision, these food aid providers help to reconfigure spaces of concentrated poverty while achieving positive social impact. This research contributes to existing literature on charitable food provision by broadening Castilhos and Dolbec's (2018) theorisation. It does so by conceptualising transitional space, an additional type of space through which transitions between spaces of food insecurity are experienced. We illuminate non-linear, porous movements from segregating spaces (i.e., emergency food provision spaces) to transitional spaces of food aid provision (i.e., food pantries via food aid membership). This concept allows for a fuller depiction of the temporal spatiality of cities associated with concentrated poverty and deprivation. We conclude by providing future opportunities for research and relevant insights for food aid organisations, such as the need to consider the strategic alignment of existing or potential collaborative partnerships with poverty reduction goals.

Charitable Food Provision as a Strategic Action Field: Qualitative and Network Evidence from Greater Manchester
Filippo Oncini, Alejandro Ciordia
(University of Manchester)

Building on qualitative and Twitter network data based in Greater Manchester, this paper aims to advance the literature on Charitable Food Provision by arguing that the sector can be usefully framed as a Strategic Action Field (SAF) (Fligstein and McAdam, 2012). The combined use of qualitative and network data is particularly helpful, as they have complementary strengths and weaknesses

that can be profitably used in conjunction (Crossley, 2010). The presentation is organized in two parts. First, drawing upon a wide range of qualitative data, we will illustrate that food charities belong to an SAF focusing on i) the shared rules, understanding, and practices that characterise the organizations that belong to the field; ii) the broader field environment and its most crucial collective actors; iii) the social positioning of the most important organizations operating in the field; and iv) the impact of COVID-19 as an exogenous shock. In addition to this, we also conducted several network analyses of the digital ties (Twitter follows) between 136 food support providers active in Greater Manchester. This network of digital mutual recognition allows us to explore i) to what extent actors are mutually aware of each other; ii) whether the field is fragmented into different subfields; iii) the overall power structure of the field; and iv) the nature of the relationship with the broader field environment.

'The food is for everybody': How Food Redistribution Connects Individuals and Communities.
Perry Share, Michelle Share, Catriona Delaney
(Department of Social Sciences, Institute of Technology Sligo, Ireland)

Food waste is complex topic that repays sociological analysis. Redistribution of surplus food within the food chain has become a common approach, with a range of organisational structures ranging from food banks to community pantries to meal delivery. This paper examines how redistribution of 'surplus food' by an Irish food NGO connects individuals and communities in ways that go beyond environmental or food poverty objectives. It reports on research conducted in late 2021: a survey of community and voluntary organisations (CVOs) [n=267]; semi-structured interviews and photo-elicitation with selected organisations [n=15], service users [n=15] and focus groups [n=3]. The paper draws extensively on participants' narratives. The study aimed to investigate how the pandemic affected food redistribution. It was the first sociological study of the work of the NGO and revealed new knowledge about perceptions and practices amongst participants.

While food redistribution is often couched within an environmentalist discourse (avoiding landfill), government agencies and businesses increasingly adopt a 'food poverty' framing. The research suggests that CVOs resist the food poverty discourse and that redistributed food is integrated into a broader community-based service delivery model that stresses food as a means to build and maintain connection. This reflects the strong 'community' perspective within Irish social policy. The paper addresses the implications of these findings for food redistribution. It discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the food poverty frame and suggests that a discourse that stresses the potential of commensality and universality may have greater potential in addressing the wicked problem of food waste.

Environment and Society

Oir na mara: Island and Coastal Commons and a Tale of "Greater Wisdom" or "Foolishness"?
Kathryn A. Burnett, Michael Danson
(Scottish Centre for Island Studies, University of the West of Scotland)

Recent Scottish land ownership policy has created actual and symbolic spaces within which Scotland's people can nurture and develop collective capabilities, facilitating communities to sustain and grow. The land and sea assets of rural and island communities are dependent on their locational and situational context at "the margins", "on the edge". Such communities are sites imbued with shifting and complex narratives of place (Romance) and people (Resilience). Furthermore, the resilient and "countering" enterprise and innovation activity within Scotland's coastal rural and island commons are indicative of deeper foundations of emplaced community identity, collaborative partnerships of sustained growth and the endogenous futureproofing of "localness" as commons. This paper explores "commons" within remote rural places yet culturally defined spaces that speak to empowered and empowering realignments of periphery, margin and edge with particular reference to "buyout" community narratives and arenas. Here, embedded in social foundations and innovations of both Scotland's "place and people", the expanding ambitions for island and coastal rural community assets and a local and global commons is realised both in policy and in practice. With illustrative reference to textual account, including Sorley MacLean's great emplaced, embodied sense of his island landscape and its Gaelic oral history, this paper asserts and assures the value in narratives that (is)lands, and assets of close and distance waters and shores, are a necessary and deeply felt and told "localness" commons identity and imagery.

Nature as Property? Reconsidering the Ownership of Land through Rights of Nature
Philipp Degens
(University of Hamburg)

This contribution explores how the discourse on rights of nature affects conceptions and imaginations of ownership, property rights, and the commons. Taking a conceptual perspective, it specifically assesses and compares proposals and initiatives to establish hybrid forms of property that institutionalise joint control by humans and other-than-humans over land. Ownership here is re-imagined not as constituting exclusive rights over a specific natural resource, but as being necessarily pluralistic and overlapping: different stakeholders might hold different and possibly conflicting, yet legitimate legal interests in the same physical space (cf Bradshaw 2020). While some proposals build on stewardship for non-human entities, others aim at recognising citizenship rights of non-human animals (Donaldson 2020). In either case, social (or environmental) obligations are regarded as being inherent to property itself.

From a sociological perspective, I argue that such conceptions that build on rights of nature entail both transformative and modernizing elements: transformative in the sense that they appear to scrutinize the strict dualism between nature and society. Arguably, however, such conceptions also represent the idea of modernization. The particular idea to reconfigure the human-nature relation in the field of property rights builds on the further extension of the scope of basic Western legal categories, not on a transformation of the concept of modern subjective rights as such. It rather resembles an expansion of rights, which has historically been understood as an element of progress in modernity per se.

Families and Relationships

Analysing Social Networks during the UK COVID-19 Lock-down: Time, Care, Space

Alessio D'angelo, Louise Ryan, Vrain Bellotti, Emilie Elisa

*(*University of Nottingham; London Metropolitan University; University of Manchester; University of East Anglia*)*

In this paper we draw on the results of the 'Life in lockdown' survey undertaken with a sample of UK residents during the first coronavirus lockdown of 2020. The study employed a 'Social Network Analysis' approach to map personal connections and investigate how confinement has impacted on domestic, work, leisure and social habits. Particularly, we examine the changing nature and frequency of family ties - including close and extended family - assessing their role and relative importance during these unprecedented times. Our analysis also explores the extent to which the lockdown impacted and was experienced differently by people depending on who they were confined with, raising important issues about the experience of working parents with children as well as the relationships between spouses and partners. While much of the existing literature on social networks in times of national emergencies and crises tends to focus on natural disasters that often result in homelessness and dispersal, fracturing social ties, our paper contributes to understanding the effect of unique experiences of protracted confinement that characterised the Covid-19 pandemic. Our research is underpinned by a multi-disciplinary theoretical framework connecting literatures about 'ego-networks', family networks and social support, examining the overlaps and distinctions between these dimensions. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, this also allows us to reflect on the relative and changing importance of distance/propinquity and physical space, and is informing our ongoing work on social networks of support in post-pandemic societies.

Rethinking Dingwall's 'Missed Opportunities" in Sociological Advocacy for People's Needs

John Holley

*(*Suffolk University*)*

The Covid crisis has challenged many professions, problematized public dialogue, and destabilized popular understanding. Dingwall (2021) asks why sociologists have been largely absent from these issues, especially when sociology's subject is people's needs and policies that can bring social progress. Dingwall identifies some medical professionals as exercising too much influence over institutions, for example, government in the UK, as in other countries. Health practitioners may take too narrow a focus. For example, 'fighting the virus' has overridden people's needs, for example, by preventing their social relationships. Why haven't sociologists spoken up about this? This large topic surely involves all social scientists. My contribution is to show how the social relationships of 'normalcy' contribute to society. For example, older people want to be with those who love them; isolation for medical reasons may be the worst situation for everyone when someone is dying. My research finds that social relationships are crucial to happiness and growth in each phase of youth: exofily in mid-childhood friendships; attraction-based courtship in teens; neo-career choice in late teens and twenties; neo-locality of householders in late-twenties; and generationally distinctive parenting later. All these relationships prove crucial to people's happiness and require society to recognize their needs. Advocacy for these relationships will add weight to sociologists' professional concern for people's needs and may result in society getting outcomes that balance medical practice with people's social progress. f

Voicing the need for Culturally Responsive Support: How black and Asian Youth have Navigated Pandemic-related Change in the UK

Teresa Sharma Perez, Anita Gupta, Claudia Bernard, Monica Lakhanpaul

(Royal Holloway, University of London)

Culturally responsive policies are necessary to tackle racial injustices highlighted by the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on black and Asian families and communities across the UK. This ongoing study examines the interaction between individual coping strategies and societal structures with a view to improving support for black and Asian children and young people.
The qualitative research design was underpinned by a socio-ecological approach, combining critical race theory with a wellbeing and resilience framework, to connect micro-meso-macro social processes. Semi-structured interviews and focus groups were used to gain insight into the combined impact of COVID-19 and racial discrimination on black and Asian young peoples' everyday life,

and how they navigated change. Data is comprised of transcripts and fieldnotes collated over three months in 2021, with a total of 53 participants, aged between 12–19 who identified as black, Asian or mixed black/Asian heritage.

Findings based on thematic analysis, shed light on the interconnectedness of young people's relationships with family, peers, teachers, and community support workers for maintaining wellbeing. Young people voiced concern about inconsistencies in the policing of 'lockdown' rules, education and health practices, and being positioned differently by global justice movements. They identified local, national and global processes of change necessary for tackling systemic racial discrimination. Conclusions are drawn around the need for better alignment between coping strategies and support in order to make recommendations towards policies that respond sensitively to the wellbeing of black and Asian youth.

Lifecourse

LIFECOURSE: OLDER PEOPLE'S LIVED EXPERIENCES

Good Time, Bad Time: Socioeconomic Status, Time Scarcity and Well-Being in Retirement
Boroka Bo

*(*University of Essex*)*

We tend to think of retirement as a great equalizer when it comes to relief from the pernicious time scarcity characterizing the lives of many in the labour force. Puzzlingly, this is not entirely the case. Using data from the MTUS (N=15,390) in combination with long-term participant observation (980 hours) and in-depth interviews (N=53), I show that socioeconomic characteristics are important determinants of retiree time scarcity. Contextual disadvantage influences well-being outcomes via time exchanges that are forged by both neighbourhood and peer network characteristics. The SES-based 'time projects of surviving and thriving' undergirding the experience of time scarcity lead to divergent strategies of action and differing consequences for well-being. For the advantaged, the experience of time scarcity is protective for well-being in later life, as it emerges from the 'work of thriving' and managing a relative abundance of choices. For the disadvantaged, the later life experience of time scarcity is shaped by cumulative inequality, further exacerbating inequalities in well-being. The final section of the article offers an analysis and interpretation of these results, putting retiree time scarcity in conversation with the broader literature on socioeconomic status and well-being.

Decolonising 'Bereavement Studies': Exploring Diverse Resources in the Face of Contemporary Global Crises
Jane Mccarthy, Sukhbinder Hamilton

*(*Open University / University of Reading and University of Portsmouth*)*

Crises facing the world today raise existential dilemmas about human being-ness, such that understanding the diverse ways in which people 'respond to death' (Klass, 1999) becomes highly significant for enhancing wisdom and resources to rise to the challenges. Yet the current field of bereavement studies is very heavily dominated by individualistic interventionist approaches, largely based in the 'psy' and mental health disciplines, and developed in high-income Minority world contexts. At the same time, the (historical) foundations of much of the 'expert' knowledge of such Minority countries are being actively re-examined from the perspective of decolonisation, raising questions about the resources available to advance such work. It is notable, for example, how poorly documented are the lived bereavement experiences of ethnically minoritized groups in the UK, and more generally in respect to the significance of relational and familial experiences in regard to death and 'bereavement'. In this presentation, we will consider examples of existing 'knowledge' from both cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary work on death and bereavement. What are the benefits and limitations of existing bereavement studies for understanding the aftermath of death in the diverse continuing lives of the living? Can such perspectives shed light on how power, inequalities, and material-discursive contexts both shape, and are shaped by, how diverse peoples respond to death? How far might experiential auto-biographical resources be brought into play, and the wisdom and insights of indigenous peoples? In this presentation we hope to open up conversations and provide some food for thought.

Gender differences in rural-urban migration and its impact on mental health in later life in China
Jingwen Zhang

*(*University of Manchester*)*

There is increasing need for policymakers to understand the particular needs and risks pertaining to women's health in the process of migration, given the rapid feminization of rural-to-urban migration in China in recent years. The role of gender has not been thoroughly investigated in previous studies on internal migration and mental health in China, especially taking account of the complexity of migration experiences over an individuals' life course. Guided by a gendered life course perspective, this study explores gender differences in the association between ruralurban migration trajectories and mental health in later life among Chinese older adults. Exploiting rich life history data from China Health and Retirement Longitudinal studies, we employ sequence analysis to identify the major migration trajectory patterns of Chinese older adults in a more nuanced and comprehensive manner.

Beyond testing and explaining the association between rural-urban migration trajectories and mental health in later life, we use moderated mediation analysis to examine gender-specific health pathways. The results indicate that: rural migrants who settle in urban regions have better mental health in later life than return migrants or rural non-migrants; migrating to urban areas at an early age is especially beneficial for women's long-term mental health; and economic achievement and institutional barriers mediate the relationship between migration trajectory and later-life mental health, with similar mediation effects for men and women. The study therefore highlights the importance of considering the role of gender when designing policies aiming to improve the health and wellbeing of migrants in China.

Medicine, Health and Illness

Mental Health, Inequality and Social Justice: a Critical Role for Sociology
Baptiste Brossard, Amy Chandler
*(*Australian National University / University of Edinburgh*)*

What is the purpose of the sociology of mental health, especially when it comes to inequalities and social justice? In this paper, we argue that much existing sociological work addressing mental health inequalities limit themselves to unimaginative agendas which describe relationships between various measures of social position (class, race/ethnicity, gender) and of well-being, but do not explain them. The dominance of what we call the 'correlation paradigm' – the multiplication of increasingly sophisticated statistical relationships between particular social positions and mental health outcomes – lacks engagement with the complex epistemology of social life, and in particular with power. Drawing on our forthcoming book, Explaining Mental Health: Sociological Perspectives, we propose three promising approaches (intersectional; configurational; and definitional) through which sociology can better explain how mental disorders are embedded in the interrelations between social position, the social hierarchies that structure them and the meanings that are attributed to these. Each of these approaches underlines how social position and mental health are not only correlated, but entangled.
Facing this entanglement not only requires sociology to engage more fully with the ways in which inequalities produce distress; but to name such inequalities, the structures which produce them, and the political philosophy that justifies them. In particular, the notion of social justice, in the area of mental health, raises singular issues for capitalist economies where inequalities of well-being may be understood as drivers of imperatives to work and consume.

Risk, Motherhood and Mental Illness: an Intersectional Qualitative Study
Charli Colegate
*(*University of Sheffield*)*

At the intersection of motherhood and mental illness, women experience an amplification of social scrutiny and stigma. Professional discourses of those responsible for supporting women and their families are suffuse with risk-talk. In perinatal mental healthcare, there exists a paradoxical problem where women in most need may not get the necessary care. Women fear speaking about the true extent of their histories of mental health and illness. They worry their children will be removed from their care if professionals deem them too high a risk to be able to adequately parent. This is a fear women from many socio-cultural backgrounds share. However, when white, middle class standards of mothering are privileged and parenting practices outside of this 'norm' are seen as 'risky', it is not unwise to assume these fears to be more acute in some women than others: Women for whom entanglement with state institutions can often result in more harm than good. In early 2022, I will begin empirical research investigating the experiences of women whose voices are notably absent in the qualitative perinatal mental health literature – working class women and women from minoritized ethnic groups. In this talk, I will present a critical review of the literature on perinatal mental illness and the key sociological perspectives I will utilize in my study. I will also discuss how conversations with women with lived experience of mental illness as well as relevant professionals and community organizations, have shaped the study I am undertaking.

Suicide-scapes across Scotland: Approaching Suicide as a Matter of Social Justice
Sarah Huque, Amy Chandler, Rebecca Helman, Joe Anderson
*(*University of Edinburgh*)*

Suicide is unequally distributed across societies, and people who are marginalised and oppressed are at greater risk of death by suicide. Despite this, knowledge about suicide is dominated by individualised psychological and biomedical frameworks, with sociology notably absent in public policy and discourse about suicide. Suicide Cultures: Reimaging Suicide Research is a sociologically informed, interdisciplinary project exploring how culture, social structures and inequalities shape experiences and responses to suicide in different communities across Scotland.
This paper presents preliminary findings which develop the concept of 'suicide-scapes'. Considering 'suicide-scapes' entails a focus on cultural meanings, social practices, structures and place/geography in understanding suicide. To illustrate this concept, and the benefits of in-depth, qualitative approaches to studying suicide, we focus on two examples of institutional suicide-scapes – the

Scottish prison system and NHS Scotland. Drawing on narrative analysis (as part of a broader 'sociological autopsy') of Fatal Accident Inquiry reports of suicides by prisoners and NHS reviews of patient suicides, this paper demonstrates how institutional settings shape the dynamics and experiences of suicide in Scotland – including in relation to incarceration, coercion and social control.

Examining suicide from a cultural instead of purely biomedical perspective, our analysis considers differences in social experience, including those relating to socioeconomic status, gender, sexuality, disability, race, and institutional location. We show how social factors feature in existing explanations for suicide, as presented in the reports, and demonstrate how a sociologically informed, social justice-oriented approach is vital – but often missing in attempts to make sense of suicide.

Covid-19 and Mental Health of Polish Essential Workers in the UK

Paulina Trevena, Sharon Wright, Anna Gawlewicz

*(*University of Glasgow*)*

Covid-19 has exposed the UK's socio-economic dependence on a chronically insecure migrant essential workforce. While risking their lives to offset the devastating effects of the pandemic, migrant workers often find themselves in precarious employment and personal circumstances (e.g. zero-hours contracts, work exploitation, limited access to social security). This is the case for many Polish essential workers in the UK who – while employed across a range of roles and sectors – are overrepresented in lower-paid work. This paper explores the impacts of Covid-19 on the mental health of Polish essential workers in the UK, considering their diverse working and living conditions. It is based on a mixed-methods UKRI-funded study comprising of over 1,100 responses to an online survey, 40 interviews with Polish essential workers and 10 expert interviews with key stakeholders (www.migrantessentialworkers.com).

The paper finds that the impacts of the pandemic on Polish essential workers' mental health vary substantially. While 55.5% of our survey respondents reported a deterioration in mental health, 33% saw an improvement. Employment and working conditions – along family, health, and financial issues – have largely shaped these diverse experiences. Health and care staff were especially affected by increased pressures and work unpredictability during Covid-19. Some reported challenges arose from the Polish workers' migrant status in particular. For instance, they felt profoundly negatively impacted by their inability to travel to see family in Poland or provide direct support to them. Poles with mental health problems also faced cultural and structural barriers to accessing support in the UK.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 1 Special Event

Following Emejulu and Bassel's conception of the 'politics of exhaustion' this paper suggests that among racialised groups in academic exhaustion operates quite literally as a structure of mutual recognition of the disproportionate degree of emotional labour ethnic minority women endure in HE. By looking at transnational and institutional emotional labour through the lens of 'the politics of exhaustion' this paper disrupts the idea that upwardly mobile migrant ethnic minority women experience a semblance of equality in HE. On the contrary, based on auto-ethnographic methods this paper suggests that, our transnational, gendered and racialised lives are structured in ways that require us to constantly carry out a multitude of disproportionate emotional labours. Viewed in this way, the equality agenda in HE appears to be powered by ethnic minority women's unpaid work and hence is deeply compromised. As HE institutions take stock of questions of diversity, equality and wellbeing in the current moment, we argue for the gendered and racialised politics of exhaustion to be recognised, particularly during moments of crisis such as the a global pandemic and Black Lives Matter movement.

Outsiders Within: Minoritized and Migrant Academics in the UK

Ahmad Akkad

*(*University of Warwick*)*

The mobility of international academics literature tends to celebrate the internationalisation of higher education, globalisation and transnationalism. Academic mobility is often conceptualised within neoliberal, market-oriented and human capital terminology which acclaims academic mobility as a universal advantage. However, such an understanding of mobility is deeply lacking. This paper explores the lived experiences of displaced early-career Syrian scholars in the UK and challenges the conceptualization of mobility as a 'universal good', voluntary, or based on making career-related choices for career advancement and international reputation. Drawing on data obtained via an indepth examination of three contrasting cases of displaced early-career Syrian scholars at UK higher education institutions, the limits and extensions of academic mobility and knowledge production are explored. The paper utilises in-depth narrative interviews which are specifically analysed for this presentation. By offering a more nuanced understanding of the experiences of displaced scholars as occupying a 'liminal' space, this paper challenges dominant discourses of academic mobility and draws on lessons learned from within liminal spaces of knowledge production to advance more responsive and equitable higher education institutions.

Migrant Ethnic Minority Women in Academia during the twin Pandemics of COVID-19 and Racism

Nazia Hussein, Saba Hussain

(University of Bristol and University of Birmingham)

Following Emejulu and Bassel's conception of the 'politics of exhaustion' this paper suggests that among racialised groups in academic exhaustion operates quite literally as a structure of mutual recognition of the disproportionate degree of emotional labour ethnic minority women endure in HE. By looking at transnational and institutional emotional labour through the lens of 'the politics of exhaustion' this paper disrupts the idea that upwardly mobile migrant ethnic minority women experience a semblance of equality in HE. On the contrary, based on auto-ethnographic methods this paper suggests that, our transnational, gendered and racialised lives are structured in ways that require us to constantly carry out a multitude of disproportionate emotional labours. Viewed in this way, the equality agenda in HE appears to be powered by ethnic minority women's unpaid work and hence is deeply compromised. As HE institutions take stock of questions of diversity, equality and wellbeing in the current moment, we argue for the gendered and racialised politics of exhaustion to be recognised, particularly during moments of crisis such as the global pandemic and Black Lives Matter movement.

Outsiders Within: Minoritized and Migrant Academics in the UK

Janice Smith

(Indapendent)

As a black female academic in a white dominated higher education institution means that I am marginalised. I find my very presence to be disruptive to the 'norm' of male, in a white dominated department, it is hard to quantify the microaggressions and the actual blocking of my own career development. Whilst some of this is down to individual racist and sexist attitudes, the more insidious attitudes and actions seem to arise from potentially unconscious reactions to the 'threat' of my presence and longstanding structural inequalities and academic hierarchies within a broader unequal society. This paper explores why minoritised women are underrepresented in academia. It draws upon how female academics of colour often experience racism and sexism by exclusion, which is subtle, covert, and nuanced. Women of colour are conceived as 'space invaders' (Puwar, 2004), creating liminal spaces in which to navigate a career-life. Importantly, critiquing my own personal experience through the lens of an 'outsider-within' (Hill-Collins, 1990) has allowed me to see there is strength in looking at an objective context for a lived experience. Using narrative research, drawn from my biography I give an emotional account which is informed by a subjective reality of my working-life. This makes me potentially a better academic and researcher, mentor and even champion, and more equipped for challenging injustice in the workplace. To be a pathfinder for others, or to champion them on their journey is a powerful thing. As a teaching academic, I take these responsibilities seriously.

'Migrant Academics/Sisters Outsiders: Feminist Solidarity Unsettled and Intersectional Politics Interrogated'

Maria Tsouroufli

(Brunel University London)

Feminist sisterhood has been heavily criticised by black feminists and others as installing a false sense of equality among women and over ambitious in disrupting the models and boundaries of the neo-liberal university. This paper draws on the autobiographical account of a whiteother, female European migrant academic in the UK to consider how intersectional disadvantage and advantage shapes feminist sisterhood configurations with profound implications for academic identities, careers, and belonging in the internationalised University and the wider sociopolitical British context. The author draws on her professional trajectory to demonstrate how othering, symbolic and actual violence, intertwined with xenophobic and racist performances of professional legitimacy and authority, operate as dividing mechanisms between different shades of white feminists within the nexus of institutional inequalities, and North/South, East/West global hierarchies. I argue that the contextuality and conditionality of whiteness and Western subjecthood coupled with the gendering, racialization, and ethnicization of European minorities (and other) within the pre/post Brexit context require further attention for understanding female migrant academics' projects of identification/disidentification, feminist solidarity, transnational positionalities and belonging.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 2

Racism and Discrimination among Ethnic and Religious Minorities in Britain during the Coronavirus Pandemic: New Evidence from the EVENS Survey

Nissa Finney, James Nazroo, Natalie Shlomo, Dharmi Kapadia, Laia Becares, Harry Taylor, Dan Ellingworth, Magda Borkowska

*(*Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) and University of St Andrews*)*

Stark evidence now exists that ethnic minorities have been disproportionately affected by the Coronavirus pandemic and commentators have pointed to structural inequalities as underlying causes, including deprivation, occupational segregation and racism (e.g. Nazroo and Becares, 2020). However, a severe lack of data has hindered investigation of the experiences and causes of these inequalities. This presentation will report early results from the Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), the largest and most comprehensive survey of ethnic and religious minorities in Britain. EVENS, undertaken by the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE), collected data between February and October 2021 using novel non-probability survey methods, thereby providing unrivalled data for 14,000 people, including 9,000 ethnic and religious minorities. The presentation will give methodological reflection on the innovative non-probability survey design; and early results of survey analysis. EVENS is novel in enabling robust comparison between ethnic and religious groups, allowing reliable documentation of racism across the lifecourse and during the pandemic in institutional contexts including education, employment, policing and public spaces. This presentation will focus on the patterning of experiences of racism across class, gender and age, and on whether experiences of discrimination and unfair treatment have increased from the beginning of the pandemic and in relation to the Black Lives Matter movements and lockdown restrictions. This will be a 'first view' of EVENS results, prior to release of the survey to the research community via the UK Data Service, showcasing the value of this unique dataset for building equality and justice.

Ethnic Inequalities in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales: Evidence from Magistrates' and Crown Courts

Kitty Lymperopoulou

*(*Manchester Metropolitan University*)*

Over recent years there has been unprecedented attention to racial and ethnic inequalities in policing and the Criminal Justice System (CJS). The 2017 Lammy Review, the most comprehensive analysis of the treatment of, and outcomes for ethnic minority groups in the CJS to date, showed that ethnic minority groups are both disproportionately represented, and appear to experience disproportionately worse outcomes across different stages of the CJS. While the Lammy Review demonstrated the presence of stark ethnic inequalities, it also highlighted the lack of evidence into the drivers of inequalities. This paper draws on ESRC ADR UK funded research using Crown Court and Magistrates' Court datasets created through the Ministry of Justice Data First data-linking programme and multi-level models, to assess the relative importance of defendant, case and court factors in explaining ethnic differentials in court outcomes at different stages of the CJS. Specifically, the models examine the socio-demographic characteristics of defendants and different case characteristics such as plea, prior offending and conviction, offence type, and the presence of multiple defendants, and how they relate to court outcomes including remand, sentencing severity and sentencing length. The models further assess what proportion of the variation in outcomes can be attributed to individual (case) as well as contextual (court) factors such as court type, court case load and effectiveness. The presentation will examine whether ethnic inequalities persist after controlling for individual defendant, case and contextual characteristics and discuss the implications of findings in terms of identifying effective approaches towards tackling ethnic inequalities.

Everyday Racism Online? Young Norwegian Muslims' Experiences of Online Racism

Marjan Nadim

*(*Institute for Social Research, Oslo*)*

There is a growing research literature on everyday racism, emphasising that experiences of racism are often subtle, ambiguous and difficult to pin down, even for the actors involved. Rather than being explicit and blatant, everyday racism often manifests itself as everyday experiences of exclusion and stigmatisation. However, this research literature has often ignored the online realm, where "old-fashioned" and explicit forms of racism are present and highly visible. Based on qualitative interviews with 20 young Muslims in Norway, this paper examines how online racism is experienced and understood. More specifically, the paper traces the specificities of online racism as an experience of everyday racism, discussing how it might differ or not from face-to-face experiences and theorising around everyday racism. The analyses show that although online racism is experienced as massive and explicitly racist, it is seen as a normalised aspect of being online. Furthermore, the online realm offer possibilities for the young people to distance themselves from the racism they experience, in a way that is not possible off-line.

"I Need Political Asylum": the Image of Russia in YouTube Blogs of Russian Asylum Seekers in the USA
Aleksandra Salatova

*(*HSE University*)*

In 2017 number of asylum applications by Russian citizens in the USA hit a 24-year record. Moreover, number of Russians granted the asylum reached 1109 in 2019 and nonimmigrant admissions (Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, 2019) made up the population of a medium Russian city equaling 301321 individuals. In 2021, with a high degree of probability, we can expect the continuing growth of the number of asylum seekers from Russian Federation. Particularly the growth of the political asylums because the election cycle has ended by the ruling party victory.
The online communities have acquired a significant audience of subscribers due to the spread of the useful information on how to cross the border (primary from Mexico to the USA), the cost of the whole process, how to prepare the immigration case etc.
Our research is based on the qualitive analysis of the image of Russia in the four YouTube blogs by political asylum seekers from Russia (verbal description of the country, their vision of the political and economic situation, the quality of life and everyday comfort in contrast to the USA). The research period 2020-2021 provides the information on how their vision of Russia and their life in the Russian Federation transforms with the immigration experience. The results demonstrated the transformation of perceptions to the less negative with the ongoing period of living in the USA, the general links between characteristics of different spheres of Russian life and their representation in the YouTube vlogs and the main push-factors for the migration.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies

COVID-19 Treatment or Miracle "Cure"?: Tracking the Hydroxychloroquine, Remdesivir and Ivermectin Conspiracies on Social Media
Stephanie Baker, Alexia Maddox

*(*City, University of London*)*

One of the biggest challenges during the pandemic has been how to tackle the spread of medical misinformation about the virus. Much of the so-called 'infodemic' centres around potential causes, treatments and "cures" for COVID-19. In this paper we track and compare conspiracy theories on social media involving three repurposed drugs used as treatments for the novel coronavirus: hydroxychloroquine, remdesivir and ivermectin. To do this, we introduce the original concept of the 'conspiracy course', documenting the development of the conspiracy object, and classifying the parallels between its narrative trajectory and visibility curve. This original concept is then applied to public discourse and events surrounding these treatments over a 24-month period from 11 March 2020 when the pandemic was declared. We trace the narrative emergence of these conspiracies during the pandemic as they were amplified across mainstream and social media networks by key public figures and influencers as promising "miracle cures" through to their debunking and co-option in the media. We also critically analyse the resulting real-world consequences and accompanying silencing practices that submerge a conspiracy back into the social fringes and media margins. In analysing the trajectory of a conspiracy across social and mainstream media, the 'conspiracy course' provides a useful conceptual apparatus to understand how medical claims succumb to conspiracism and misinformation.

Emotional Responses to Data Visualizations about Climate Change in Two Different National Contexts
Monika Fratczak

*(*University of Sheffield*)*

The recent increase in private, public and political use of data and the increased circulation of data through visual representations indicate that the study of data visualization (graphs, charts, maps) is gaining importance as a research subject. Despite this, there has been little sociological contribution to the understanding of everyday experiences of data visualization. Data studies has been characterized by studies of the top-down operations of data power and by a related absence of attention to experiences of data 'from the bottom up'. In this context, understanding the role emotions play in engagements with data visualization is important, as a number of practitioners and scholars argue (such as D'Ignazio and Bhargava, 2020; Gray, 2020; Kennedy and Hill, 2017 and Simpson, 2020).
To address this gap, I research explores emotional responses to data visualizations in two different national contexts in the United Kingdom and Poland. I do this through a focus on climate change, investigating data visualization about climate change produced by non-governmental organizations from the UK and Poland. I explore whether these data visualizations have an emotional impact on people, and whether and how they can prompt civic mobilization and political participation.
This empirical research uses mixed qualitative methods, including social semiotics analysis of data visualizations, semi-structured interviews with data visualization experts and designers from the selected organisations, and semi-structured interviews with diverse user participants from the UK and Poland. In my presentation, I will discuss how national and demographic differences can influence users' engagements with data visualizations.

Information Pollution in Pandemic Times: Some Insights from Sociotechnical Research

Anita Lavorgna

*(*University of Southampton*)*

The "coronavirus pandemic" struck the world in a really distinctive way, leading to an unstable and uncertain situation, affecting individuals, communities and many societies alike. In this context, and with cyberspace being increasingly used to support health-related decision making and to market health products, potentially harmful behaviours have been carried out by individuals propagating non-sciencebased health mis/disinformation and conspiratorial thinking. This includes, among other actions, boycotting the use of masks and physical distancing, proactively opposing the use of the COVID-19 candidate vaccines, and promoting the use of useless or even dangerous substances to prevent or resist the virus. This presentation focuses on some recent studies carried out by the presenter over the past two years (based on digital ethnography, semi-structured interviews with providers and supporters of mis/disinformation, and computational approaches), shedding light on these potentially dangerous social practices, and conceptualizing them in the broader context of technology-facilitated social harms. The presentation will detail how the nature of personal interactions online and the construction of both personal and group identities through the development of an 'us vs. them' narrative are central to the creation and propagation of polluted information.

Combating Misinformation in a Virtual Community uring the COVID-19 Pandemic: How Volunteer Moderators decide what Information to Remove

Alexandra Quezada

*(*Virginia Commonwealth University*)*

Online misinformation has become a growing concern during the COVID-19 pandemic. Previous studies addressing online misinformation describe how social media facilitates the spread of misinformation. Little research is conducted that details the actors on social media that combat misinformation. My research on content moderators suggest that they play an important role in the circulation of misinformation. This paper aims to investigate how volunteer moderators combat misinformation in a Reddit community that covers the spread of COVID-19. There is a gap in academic literature at the intersection of content moderators and misinformation. This project will address this gap by scraping the comments of volunteer moderators in the subreddit /r/Coronavirus that reveal what content they deem misinformation. I will conduct a content analysis of the URL's removed by moderators and their stated justifications from the subreddit to identify trends in their decisions.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 1

Promoting Conceptions of Equality and Justice among Public Services Students through Sociological and Sociopsychological Module Content

Wendy Booth

*(*University of South Wales*)*

Promoting conceptions of equality and justice among Public Services students is essential due to their future roles in society, and the varying demographics of the people they will be required to support. Designing and delivering module content to student cohorts, especially where the majority are from fairly homogenous backgrounds (in this case the South Wales Valleys), presents some unique challenges; however, these challenges can be overcome by supporting students' critical thinking skills, and drawing on a combination of sociological and sociopsychological theories. For example, considering the impact of stop and search and the disproportionate use of such powers with young Black males, will lead to a greater awareness of issues related to racism and justice, yet this can be done not only by explaining sociological concepts, such as those related to structural inequalities, but also through social psychology and fostering empathy; in essence, encouraging students to 'walk in the shoes of others.' In addition, exploring social class and intersectionality from a sociological perspective, alongside explaining socio-psychological theories on in-groups and out-groups when discussing prejudiced and racist attitudes, can have a powerful impact. Furthermore, utilising elements of social psychology assists in teaching about unconscious bias and provides a useful starting point for self-reflection. This kind of combined approach to teaching and learning, which encourages exploring feelings and attitudes, as well as examining factual evidence and theories, provides a positive starting point for graduates to enter the workplace with a clearer idea of fairness, or equality versus inequality and justice versus injustice.

Relatively Privileged: Moral Dimensions of Subjective Class Identification

Jack Thornton

*(*University of Pennsylvania*)*

Past research has investigated why people tend to identify themselves as middle-class, regardless of their actual class position. Using interviews with 42 upper-middle-class students at an elite U.S. college, this study suggests that a "middle-ground" position between rich and poor may offer cognitive refuge from the dilemmas that can arise from seeing oneself as personally implicated in

unequal social arrangements. Respondents draw sharp boundaries between themselves and wealthy classmates based on subjective differences in consumption and disposition, while also outlining a morally proper way that upper-class position can be inhabited: through humility, awareness of others' limitations, and "using" privilege. In contrast, respondents differentiate themselves from low-income peers based on the objective experience of financial hardship and material constraint. Respondents find themselves uncomfortably united with the upper class in enjoying "distance from necessity," or a comfortable, secure lifestyle that is ultimately contingent on the disadvantaging of others. Despite framing class inequality as morally objectionable, respondents express doubt that they will be able to effect change, especially in light of the need to reproduce their own privileged class position.

The Perception of Inequality in Turkey
Hasan Yenicirak
*(*Siirt University*)*

There is growing social discontent among people in Turkey, especially in recent years. This social discontent is related to Turkey's economic conditions. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) reports gross national income (GNI) per capita, which reached the highest level in 2013 with $12,519, decreased to $8,599 in 2020. According to IMF reports, GNI per capita in Turkey will decline to $7,568 in 2021.
However, these bad economic conditions did not have the same effect on all people in Turkey. While some individuals were significantly affected by these bad economic conditions, some individuals were less affected, and some individuals were not affected at all. This difference has led to the perception of inequality among people. The process that leads to the perception of inequality begins with comparisons. The comparisons made by individuals with others who are more advantageous can lead to their perceptions of inequality. The primary determinant of this perception of inequality in Turkey is political groups. The perception of inequality varies from person to person, in line with their affiliation with the types of political groups.
This study analyzes the perception of inequality in Turkey using statistical data and reveals how this perception of inequality changes according to political groups.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 2

Motherhood as Female Citizenship in Contemporary Chinese TV Drama
Sanna Eriksson
*(*University of York, Centre for Women's Studies*)*

Since the start of the reform period, Chinese official state ideology has shifted from socialism to nationalism influenced by Confucian culture. Simultaneously, 'traditional' ideas of women's greater domestic role, intergenerational dependency, filial piety, and the importance of children's education have entered public discourse and individual lived experience. Contemporary domestic arrangements where women play a central role in elderly and childcare take centre stage in popular television dramas such as Nothing but thirty (2020) and A love for dilemma (2021). Notably these series have emerged at a time when the party-state emphasises the importance of 'family values' while women struggle between careers and family expectations. In nationalist projects, women function as biological and socio-cultural reproducers of the nation (Anthias & Yuval-Davis, 1989). From a Chinese party-state perspective, women ensure national stability through their role at the centre of the family, a core unit of society (Wu & Dong, 2019). I use Gramscian 'hegemony' and 'common sense' to analyse TV dramas as means for the party-state to distribute and ensure popular consent to elite patriarchal, nationalist values. I enquire to what extent TV dramas like the above can be understood as domestic soft power vehicles for strengthening popular views of female citizenship as centred on caring responsibilities, and emphasising and shaping the role of the mother at the core of the family unit. I explore to what extent these TV dramas form a part of the partystate's nationalist project in envisioning gender specific roles for women in the 21st century Chinese nation.

Conceptualising Organisational Cultural Lag on Marriage Equality in Australian Sporting Organisations
Keith Parry, Emma Kavanagh, Eric Anderson, Ryan Storr
*(*Bournemouth University*)*

This paper details the development of a theoretical framework to understand how sexuality can be institutionalised through debates about marriage equality. We first examine 13 Australian sporting organisations concerning their support for marriage equality and sexual minority inclusion before showing they drew cultural capital from supporting episodes of equality exogenous to their organisation while failing to promote internal inclusion. We use online content analysis alongside the identification of institutional speech acts within policy to analyse results through three conceptual lenses: Ahmed's (2006) institutional diversity work, Ogburn's (1922) cultural lag, and Evan's (1966) organisational lag, from which we propose a hybrid, Organisational Cultural Lag, as a theoretical tool within social movement theory.

Sports Diplomacy and Gender Politics in the Tokyo Olympics
Tomoko Tamari
*(*Goldsmiths, University of London*)*

The paper explores how representations of woman became a contested field in the institutionalized gender inequality and male-dominated politics. Focusing on sports diplomacy in the context of the 1964 and 2021 Tokyo Olympics, the paper examines how socio-politically constructed gender discourse helped to promote 'soft-power.' According to the 2020 World Economic Forum (WEF), Japan ranks 121st out of 153 countries in the Global Gender Gap index, which is the largest gender gap among advanced economic countries. This makes us recall the resignation of the head of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics organizing committee, due to his sexist comment on women that thrust the current Japanese gender inequality situation not only into the local, but global public debate. As a consequence, the former female Olympian, Seiko Hashimoto became the president. In this context, she can be seen as a representative symbol of soft-power, an attempt to diplomatically promote the image of Japan as a gender-equal society. Analysing representations of the 'Oriental Witches', the world champion Japanese female volleyball team in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the paper also scrutinizes the politically constructed 'paradoxical' gender discourse for the athletes. Comparing the two cases, the paper demonstrates the continuities in the (un)changing gender discourse and shows how the power of male-dominated and sexualized female discourse can oppressively objectify women. Drawing on 'the idea of performative agency' (McNay), the paper explores the formation process of gender discourse, by analyses instabilities of gender norms along with the reformation of identities and possibilities of agency.

Gendering National Sacrifices: The Making of New Heroines in China's CounterCOVID-19 TV Series
Kailing Xie, Yunyun Zhou
*(*University of Birmingham*)*

Since February 2020, presenting the "correct" narrative regarding COVID19 pandemic is a top priority in China's state-controlled media. This paper focuses on two high-profile state-sponsored Covid-themed TV series Heroes in the Harms Way and With You based on real stories during the Wuhan lockdown. It elaborates the gendered nature of state narratives through analysing the construction and representation of heroines of COVID19. It demonstrates the centrality of the heterosexual family in these state narratives where individuals' sacrifices for the COVID19 national crisis are made meaningful and comprehensible to the public. It argues that, within this framework, herteronormative gender performance romanticises individual sacrifices, therefore aesthetically sanitising mass sufferings in such a traumatic event. Compared to socialist heroic figures, these idealized gendered subjects' personal weakness and minor flaws are tactically displayed to enhance the emotional authenticity and resonance with the contemporary audience, as long as their loyalty to the national "big family" under CCP's leadership is not compromised. It contends that COVID19 heroines though different in professions reflect stereotypical depictions of femininity and masculinity in post-reform China. While the former is associated with being caring, supportive, aesthetically appealing, highly emotional, the latter is often linked with being firmly charismatic, experienced, honour-pursuing, taking leadership roles. Consequently, this paper states that COVID19 heroines' politicised womanhood is inscribed with "the correct sacrificial attitude and gendered conduct" to serve to discipline China's new generations of "strong women", as well as to legitimise the blueprint of the Chinese nation envisioned under CCP's authoritarian rule.

Sociology of Education 1

RACIAL JUSTICE IN EDUCATION

Achieving Social Justice in Education Through a Strengths-based Approach
John Doyle
*(*Sheffield Hallam University (PhD Research)*)*

This presentation will consider how a strengths-based approach within education can be effective in building equality and social justice. It challenges the notions of 'equality' and 'justice' in education when the outcome is education that does not meet the needs of marginalised and culturally diverse communities.
I will draw on the work of Tuck and Yang (2014) on 'refusal', and Tuck (2009) on avoiding 'damage' focussed research, which challenges research that problematises communities and explicitly or implicitly portrays them as devoid of capability. It argues researchers should instead focus on the structures and institutions that create disadvantage and inequality.
I will draw on examples of two ethnographic research projects, using data collected with the Roma Slovak community in a post 16 education centre and ongoing within a mainstream and very ethnically diverse secondary school in the north of England. This research applies theories of cultural wealth (Yosso, 2005) and what Wallace (2018) describes as a 'constellation of capitals' to understand how the knowledge, skills and experiences of communities can be reflected in classroom learning. The research with the Roma Slovak community found that the student's stories showed capability and potential that can be recognised in a more positive learning environment.

I will discuss how through a Critical Race Theory (CRT) framework, the voices of the participants are central and counter stories can be used to challenge a deficit discourse. This presentation claims an equity-based approach that focusses on strengths, not deficits, is a more effective route to achieve social justice.

Contextualising Concerted Cultivation: Private Tuition, Classed and Racialized Parenting Cultures, and the Neoliberal Educational Playing Field

Sarah Holloway, Helena Pimlott-Wilson, Sam Whewall
*(*Loughborough University*)*

Supplementary education warrants greater attention in the Sociology of Education. Parents' use of private tuition to boost children's academic attainment is booming in England, but the provision is characterised by significant inequalities in access by class, race and region, with use lowest amongst working-class, White and Northern families. This paper uses qualitative research with 60 parents from diverse socio-spatial background to explore: (i) how England's marketised educational field foments the use of private tuition as a tool of concerted cultivation; and (ii) how the dispositions and resources of Asian, Black and White middle- and working-class families cohere in this context to shape distinctive tuition practices.

In highlighting the uneven growth of supplementary education markets in England, the paper makes three conceptual contributions to literature on parenting cultures and educational inequality. Firstly, it demonstrates the importance of place-sensitive research in contextualising concerted cultivation, as the neoliberal educational playing field foments demand for tuition both nationally and through neighbourhood processes. Secondly, it elucidates the need for more complex approaches that continue to explore inter-class differences in parenting cultures, but which complement this with analyses of inter-class similarity and intra-class variation where this emerges. Thirdly, it highlights the significance of racialised differences in parenting cultures, arguing that the factors shaping racialised dispositions, and the ways these are reproduced through racialised social capital, must be explored without homogenising or naturalising socially-constructed racial categories.

Falling Between the Cracks': Minority Ethnic Postgraduate Research Students in Higher Education

Shaminder Takhar
*(*London South Bank University*)*

Education prepares students for postgraduate study and employment, however this is often not always recognised or evidenced in the labour market which compounds structural inequalities (Bhopal, 2018). Although acquisition of educational qualifications particularly at postgraduate level have increasingly become the currency for employment for all ethnic groups, some at the intersection of race, gender, class, disability and religion experience highly stratified educational settings that impact on social mobility and social change. There is complexity to how minority ethnic students are viewed with overlapping factors such as socio-economic status, social class, migration and possession of social capital that impact on choices made. There are persistent inequalities in higher education and statistics show a decrease in the numbers of students transitioning to postgraduate research studies. The difference between the white ethnic group and minority groups' entry to research degrees is significant with statistics for different minority groups in postgraduate research study showing low numbers progressing to this stage (HEFCE, 2016:19). This paper is based on findings from focus groups conducted with students about their experiences of postgraduate research study. The aim is to ascertain student perception of current challenges to success. To increase participation, the students point to practical measures that universities can make which moves away from the deficit model often quoted as the underlying reason for lack of academic success for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic students (Loke, 2015).

Sociology of Education 2

COVID-19 & EDUCATION

Innovating in the Face of Covid-19 Digital Learning Challenges among Ghanaian Tertiary Students

Rabiu Asante
*(*University of Ghana*)*

Prior to Covid-19 gaining a global pandemic status, Sub-Saharan Africa's ICT infrastructure was developing at a slow pace often lagging behind the rest of the world. The only aspect that the continent may be posting higher numbers than the remainder of the world is in mobile phone subscription rates. Unfortunately, in the areas of PC ownership, internet infrastructure, online content generation, cost of using the internet, IT technical knowledge and skills, and stable electricity the continent is still far behind the rest of the world. Consequently, with universities forced to take up digital learning as a means to mitigate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on tertiary education amid the poor ICT infrastructure of the continent both students and the teaching faculty are expected to encounter some challenges. Indeed, the few existing research conducted on the impact of Covid-19 on higher education in Sub-

Saharan Africa tends to be qualitative and often recount the challenges that students encountered while engaging with the available digital learning platforms. Acknowledging these challenges, this paper explores this phenomenon by using a quantitative approach across a sample drawn from Ghanaian public universities to examine how students are adapting to their educational demands during the Covid-19 pandemic by establishing the innovations they employed to adapt to the challenges of online learning. Students employed multi-faceted techniques such as relying on their existing social capital to bridge the gap in access to learning resources and ICT tools.

Educational Inequalities in the times of Pandemic
Surbhi Dayal

*(*Indian Institute of Management Indore*)*

COVID-19, an unknown virus, triggered a global epidemic in 2020. It has forced the closure of schools and institutions all around the world for more than a year. Nearly 1.6 billion students are physically absent from school in over 190 nations. According to UNESCO (2020), this has affected 94 percent of the world's student population, with low- and lower-middle-income nations accounting for up to 99 percent of the student population. The pandemic has replaced traditional classrooms education with digital platforms of learning but there is a large population who does not have access to any kind of digital device. This digital divide increased the gap between rich and poor. Inclusive education has been always a goal in India but during the pandemic, this educational inclusion became tenuous for children coming from marginalised communities and lower economic strata of the society. This paper focuses on the status of educational institutions in India and how a new kind of inequality related to digital devices, internet emerged during the pandemic. It further explores how this inequality affected the students physically and mentally. This paper is an exploratory paper and is based on the primary data collected from students of marginalised communities living in India. A combination of survey and the telephonic interview to collect data.

Inequality, Barriers to Opportunity, and the Lived Experience at a British School
Rebecca White

*(*Sheffield Hallam University*)*

The focus on education for this project is driven by the weight of responsibility schools have in shaping, moulding and socialising young people. Education systems as have largely turned a blind eye to the needs of marginalised groups (McGregor and Mills, 2012) and with the sheer force with which Covid-19 has hit the world, it is more pertinent than ever for educational institutions to support all young people. In order to do this, schools must understand what 'barriers' exist both socially and institutionally so that the system might change to better meet the needs of marginalised students and in turn, all students.
Research Questions:
1) What role and how does inequality play in the lived experiences of young people at school?
2) In what ways do visible and invisible barriers affect young people's equal access to the curriculum and wider opportunities within school?
3) Has the coronavirus pandemic exacerbated this?
An ethnography has been employed as the main research method, highlighting the importance of access, participation, and ethics in a Covid-19 world. Ethnographies are an important tool when understanding individual experience, especially for young people, as it allows for flexibility, observation and rapport building within a research setting (Russell, 2013).
This project aims to fill a knowledge gap that addresses young people's experiences of inequality on an individual level. The insight I hope to gain will offer a unique perspective of young people's experiences of inequality both before and after the worldwide spread of Coronavirus and subsequent lockdown period.

Work, Employment and Economic Life 1

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Framing Self-employment; Cheering Capitalism
Rachel Cohen

*(*City, University of London*)*

This paper explores the ways that self-employment, sometimes understood as entrepreneurship or the coordination of small (micro or ownaccount) businesses, is framed within five key spaces: Political discourse; popular entertainment; self-help guidance; corporate advertisements and spaces of resistance (e.g. those organised by Trade Unions). It shows the ways in which the framing of self-employment within each of these cultural spaces overlaps with and reinforces frames produced elsewhere, as well as points of rupture or dissonance.

Based on this analysis, the paper argues that self-employment plays an important ideological role in reproducing contemporary capitalism. It does this, first, by presenting 'success stories' and 'origin stories' that legitimate meritocratic understandings of 'making it'. Second, it does this by providing the language and referents that underpin apparently universal conceptualisations of the 'enterprise economy' and 'entrepreneurial self'. Consequently, cultural contention around self-employment, including, for example, around the self-employed status of Uber and Deliveroo drivers, reflects and impacts wider collective contemporary understandings of work.

The paper suggests that the frames used to make sense of self-employment are important because these orient understandings, public policy and social attitudes towards self-employment, but also capitalist waged employment. At a micro-level, they also influence the ways in which self-employed workers understand and make sense of their own experiences, the language they draw upon to talk about their working lives, and to frame alternatives.

Women Entrepreneurs and the Gendered Division of Household Labour in Japan
Makiko Fuwa
*(*Tokyo Metropolitan University*)*

Using data from the Survey on State of New Business Start-ups (special surveys), 2013, this study examines the division of household labour among female and male entrepreneurs in Japan. Self-employment have been considered possible work options that can help women balance their work and family responsibilities. The results indicate that women entrepreneurs are much more likely than men to do most of the household labour. The results also indicate that factors related to the labour market—relative resources and time availability—had little effect on household labour among the self-employed. In addition, those who value fulfilling private lives over financial and business fulfillment in their business consequently bear a higher share of household labour. These findings suggest that the option of entrepreneurial business may have double-edged consequences for women. Self-employment may provide opportunities for women to continue to participate in the labour force, but at the same time, they may ultimately shoulder much of the responsibility for household labour. As a result, ironically, the gendered division of household labour could be worsened through the promotion of self-employment.

Family Networks and Self-Employed Young People in Ghana and Nigeria
Iyeyinka Omigbodun
*(*University of Cambridge*)*

This study looks at how the family ties of self-employed young people in Ghana and Nigeria shape their transition into self-employment and their working life. It is based on data from 57 semi-structured interviews conducted with self-employed workers between the ages of 15 and 35 in Ghana and Nigeria. This study fills a gap in the literature that has been dominated by quantitative studies by its fine-grained analysis and bringing in the perspective of young workers. Families were critical in providing financial support, non-financial forms of material support, practical and emotional support. Self-employed young people who had family members running businesses in the same sector were able to gain useful knowledge and beneficial connections through those ties though it could also result in rivalry and competition. The study highlights other adverse impacts of family ties that the self-employed young people identified including negative family attitudes towards self-employment and obligations that ought to be fulfilled to family members. The study shows how family ties are critical for self-employed young people working in Ghana and Nigeria where there is weak institutional support, and shows the need for studies on the impact of family ties on selfemployed workers to account for the multi-faceted nature of family support and the context in which it occurs. Further, it is argued that policymakers should target self-employed young people with unsupportive families who are especially vulnerable.

Keeping the show on the road: Live performance during/beyond crisis
Melissa Tyler
(University of Essex)

Combined with the ongoing challenges associated with Brexit, COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on those working in the UK's creative economy, and particularly its live performance and entertainment sector, already the eponymous 'gig economy'. This paper draws on a survey of 200+ participants and data from 40+ in-depth interviews to show how self-employed and freelance performers in the UK experienced, and have responded to, their livelihood being threatened by the virus and its associated restrictions since March 2020. Discussing the professional, artistic, technological and financial challenges, as well as some of the creative and co-operative opportunities that successive periods of lockdown presented, our analysis highlights both the continuities and challenges that have been created for those working on the front line of what is a radically altered cultural landscape in the UK's creative economy and culture industries. Framing COVID as a 'crisis within a crisis' and considering the changing meaning and experience of 'live' performance, it illustrates the ongoing precarity of the work and sector. Emphasizing some of the challenges faced by those campaigning for an equitable and sustainable future for self-employed and freelance performers, the discussion focuses on the dynamics of existential and financial crisis experienced by many of those who have tried to keep the 'show on the road' during COVID and beyond – as one performer put it, 'I'm a performer who can't perform, what does that make me, apart from broke?'.

GENDER

'You can't pour from an empty vessel': Social Policy Interventions in the Lives of Women since 2010, in the North East of England.
Suzanne Butler
(University of Sunderland)

Women have a very different socio-economic experience to men, and economic and material disadvantage add yet a further layer of complexity. The North East of England is one of the most economically deprived regions of the UK, and this study seeks to explore the experiences of women in the North East in light of social policy interventions under the 'Austerity' agenda. This research aims to spotlight the tensions that social policy interventions and public discourses create in women's lives between motherhood and financial independence. There is a narrative which expects women to be both effective nurturers of children and effective financial contributors to society. Women are simultaneously problematised and presented as the solution in a climate of limitations and restrictions. How are women able to achieve financial independence, prosper in their own lives, and create a fecund environment for the next generation to flourish, when they are economically disadvantaged and internalise a narrative that diminishes their worth? I will pose the question throughout this research; are we expecting women in the North East to pour from an empty vessel?

Politicising 'knowledge' through a Postcolonial Lens: The Context of Anti-workplace Harassment Policies in India
Anukriti Dixit
(Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad)

Colonial and imperial logics often involve artificial division of 'knowledge' into the 'economic' (the 'rational' or 'technical' side of things) and the 'cultural' or 'political' (the unscientific and often 'politically charged' side of the binary). The Orient, or the 'third world' is produced as the less credible 'knower'. Such imperialist logics of dividing 'knowers' are observable in policy practices of anti-sexual harassment laws, wherein subjects with superior social capital are produced as 'stronger and more capable knowers'. In this study, I invoke the works of postcolonial scholars such as Bhabha and Said, in context of India's anti-sexual harassment at workplace (SHW) laws and policy provisions. Data analysed includes:
A)   World Bank, UN Women and IMF reports on sexual harassment
B)   Related discussions on equality and social justice, with anti-SHW extra-state actors in the policies' implementations).
Predominant discourses that were highlighted are those of 'intersectionality' and 'anti-discrimination'. I argue that 'intersectionality', is co-opted through the enterprise logic as 'multiple social identities', as opposed to a complex interplay of subjectivities producing experiences of being uniquely marginalised. Discrimination, in the enterprise framework, is not a set of oppressive or unjust practices but a matter of assessment of a disrupted contract. Arbitration will have the task of assessing whose 'beliefs' about culpability and confidence in their testimony is more 'credible'.
Implications of this study include a. Re-conceptualising policy 'solutions' that engage with intersectional oppression and injustice. b. Revise policy frameworks to include practices that engage with the unequal epistemic burdens placed onto subjects.

Women and Networking: A Systematic Literature Review (1985-2021)
Martina Topic, Christine Carbery, Adalberto Arrigoni, Teela Clayton, Niki Kyriakidou, Chian Gatewood, Sujana Shafique, Sallyann Halliday
(Leeds Beckett University)

This paper analyses literature on women and networking between 1985 and 2021, as published in women and gender studies journals. Authors analysed a total of 78 articles published in European Journal of Women's Studies, Feminist Review, Women's Studies International Forum, Feminist Theory, Gender & Society, Journal of Gender Studies, Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies, Signs, Women Studies Quarterly, Feminist Economics, Gender in Management: An International Journal (previously called Women in Management Review), Gender, Work & Organization, Feminist Studies, Hypatia and International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship. Thematic analysis and three-tier coding have been used in analysing available articles. Findings reveal that organisational cultures did not change during the four decades of research as boys clubs still exist and take men ahead much more than women's networks take women ahead. Old boys clubs remain persistent and more powerful than women's networks and women do not report benefits from networking even when they engage with this, often seen, masculine practice. Women also report exclusion from important professional networks and this is a theme that consistently runs through research, and additionally, many women cannot join networks due to the social expectation that women will look after families. Networking thus presents a structural barrier and this is visible throughout decades of analysed research, with recurring and repeating themes of networking as a structural barrier, exclusion of women and persistent power and influence of old boys clubs.

Networking in a Neoliberal Academia: An Experience from a Book Club at a Northern University in England

Martina Topic, Christine Carberry, Catherine Glaister, Karen Trem, Sallyann Halliday, Joy Ogmebudia

(Leeds Beckett University)

Research on women and networking reveals that organisational culture does not seem to have changed since networking research first started in 1985. It is argued that 'boys clubs' still exist and take men ahead much more than women's networks take women ahead. Some research studies (Alsop, 2015; Macoun and Miller, 2014) argued that forming book clubs during working hours helps women because it creates bonds.

In our study, we are following from these two studies and have formed our book club. Each one of us proposed a book that means something to us and after each session, we are writing reflective diaries. We will analyse reflective diaries by exchanging them and conducting qualitative content analysis and a thematic analysis on what are the topics that matter most to us, what challenges we face at work, and also how we see the same issues that arise from the same book, which we will also link to our backgrounds (the book club consists of the white working and middle class, Black and European women, thus providing ethnic and class diversity) and possible differences in viewpoints, which will explore and celebrate differences to meanings we assign to work and discussing how to form future projects and collaborations. We will also look at what books we have chosen, why, and analyse these choices concerning race, gender and class of the author. Finally, we will consider the impact which membership of the book club has had on our careers and working lives.

Keynote Event

NASAR MEER

WEDNESDAY, 20 APRIL 2022

13:00 - 14:00

THE CRUEL OPTIMISM OF RACIAL JUSTICE

What can we learn from success and failure in the pursuit of racial justice in the UK and elsewhere in the Global North? One answer is that societies adapt to a form of 'crisis ordinariness' (Berlant 2011) in which the regularity of racial injustice prevails without the need for choreographed and pre-meditated racist intentionality. Underwritten by a 'racial contract' (Mills 1997), and propelled by racial mechanics in seemingly disparate and ancillary social spheres (Meer 2022), the work for a better future nonetheless endures. This is the 'cruel optimism' that we may borrow from Lauren Berlant to characterise racial justice struggles today, something animated by affective labour alongside social and political movements. Recognising this is to refuse totalising approaches that foreclose agency, minimise resistance, or collapse racial minorities into mere objects of racist social systems. It is instead to grasp how systems too are 'embodied', and not apart from racial projects. The argument advanced here is that systems, identities and societies bear the imprints of older racial injustices that are not merely restated but re-articulated in ways that may be novel, and yet share common properties with how other racial projects have been curated and sustained. Seeing racial injustice as systemic, therefore, better allows us to grasp the nature of the challenge we face. For, as Milsum (1968) put it more than half a century ago, while 'systems have some stability which resists the initiation of change', this can only be maintained 'until some threshold of forcing stress is reached'. Does our present moment of accumulated struggle promise just such a breach?

Nasar Meer is Professor of Sociology and Director of RACE.ED at the University of Edinburgh. He is co-Editor of the journal *Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power*, and his publications include: *The Cruel Optimism of Racial Justice* (2022); *Whiteness and Nationalism* (ed, 2020); *The Impact Agenda: Challenges and Controversies* (co-authored, 2020), *Islam and Modernity* (4 Volumes) (ed, 2017), *Citizenship, Identity & the Politics of Multiculturalism* (2015 2nd Edition), *Race & Ethnicity* (2014), *Interculturalism & Multiculturalism* (ed, 2016), *Racialization & Religion* (ed, 2014) and *European Multiculturalism(s)* (ed, 2012).

Paper Session 3
Wednesday, 20 April 2022

15:15 - 16:30

Environment and Society

People like to Complain about the Weather, but how can we prevent it Killing People?
Thomas Roberts
(University of Surrey)

People in Britain like to complain about the weather, but to date British weather has been generally fairly benign. However, each year we still see around 3,000 excess deaths each year during episodes of extreme heat and 35,000 due to cold weather. As the impacts of climate change become more severe the number of heat related deaths is likely to rise dramatically to around 7000 per year by 2050. Furthermore, cold weather deaths are likely to remain stable till at least the end of the century (Hajat et al., 2016). Consequently, there is an urgent need to rethink the way in which we inform people about the dangers of hot and cold weather and prepare health and social care services to respond to changing climatic conditions. This paper draws the findings from a series of workshops with emergency planners working across the NHS and local authorities to evaluate the effectiveness of the current systems for alerting the public and front-line workers about impending extreme weather events. The paper will consider how the current system could be improved by focusing on what information front line staff need to ensure an appropriate and proportionate response is provided.

Building Equality in Adaptation: the Ambiguous Role of Households in English Coastal Flood Risk Management
Sien Van Der Plank, Sally Brown, Emma Tompkins, Robert J. Nicholls
(University of Southampton)

Rising sea levels and growing populations are driving increased coastal flood risk worldwide, and households are being expected to adapt. Despite an increasing body of literature on the inequalities of household vulnerability and capacity to adapt, there is less research that explores household adaptation motivation. By consolidating local organisational stakeholder expectations of households in coastal adaptation with householders' perceptions, this work exposes the inequity of assuming household responsibility in coastal adaptation.
We draw on a case study of coastal flood adaptation undertaken across three areas of England in 2018-2019, using thematic analysis of interviews with 45 local organisational stakeholders, and statistical analysis of 143 questionnaires of exposed households. We find that, in contrast to organisational stakeholders, very few households perceive householders as responsible in coastal adaptation. Whilst nearly all households surveyed are taking some form of adaptive actions, most actions are basic in nature and limited in potential to reduce flood impacts. Meanwhile, local organisational stakeholders feel they have a role in supporting household adaptation, but they themselves identify a lack of guidance and resource to fulfill this role.
The study exposes the limitations of withholding management guidance to organisational stakeholders for engagement of households in coastal adaptation strategies. Households are differentiated not only by their capacity to adapt, but by the factors that drive their motivation to do so. If local stakeholders including householders are to play a role in coastal adaptation to a rising risk, there is an increasing need to empower local organisations to promote effective adaptation.

Hot Property: Overheating Inequalities in UK's Residential Sector
Audrey Verma
(Newcastle University, UK)

Global warming is creating new axes of inequalities along the lines of those who can keep afford to keep cool and those who cannot. This paper contends that it is impossible to imagine and enact visions of just environmental futures without understanding the structural factors shaping the lived experiences of overheating. Housing is one area in which these inequalities play out, with housing policy and design in UK yet to catch up with the new realities of rising temperatures. The bulk of new-build houses, for instance, include mid- to high-rise apartments that generally do not factor in upper heat limits and are not easily remediated for thermal

regulation. Many of these buildings are also what may be characterised as social or affordable housing, occupied by first-time buyers or persons on lower incomes. These housing heat-traps are arguably also most susceptible to being rendered uninhabitable in the coming decades. Where heavy focus has been on behavioural changes for mitigation, this critically fails to consider the intersecting inequalities, spatial realities and socio-legal arrangements - particularly restrictive leasehold, tenancy laws and the cladding scandal - that configure day-to-day experiences of residential over-heating. This paper draws on pilot ethnographic research undertaken over the summer of 2020 and 2021 within a leasehold shared ownership block in London, to illustrate the need to turn from technocratic ontologies and deterministic fixes, to re-centre social assemblages toward democratic policies for the anthropocene.

Families and Relationships

Parents, Policy, and Fertility: Young Chinese Adults' Childbearing Aspirations

Sampson Blair, Shi Dong

*(*The State University of New York*)*

Researchers have noted that the majority of young women and men in China aspire to marry and have children, one day. However, the larger context in which such aspirations develop has changed, considerably, over recent years. In regard to fertility plans, policy changes were introduced in 2015 which allowed couples to bear two children, but this policy was changed, yet again, in 2021, to allow for the birth of three children. Aside from these policy changes, the larger social, cultural, and economic changes in China have had a substantial impact upon young adults, who are frequently regarded as being more individualistic and materialistic, as compared to previous generations. Cultural factors, such as filial piety and the continuation of family lineage, remain salient determinants of fertility aspirations, yet these traditional factors may have lessened over recent decades.
 Using multi-year samples of Chinese college students, this study examines changes in fertility aspirations from 2015 through 2021. Across the years, the expectations of young Chinese adults clearly trend toward preferences for a later age at first marriage, along with a later age at first birth. The fertility aspirations of young adults show a steady decline, despite the policy changes which allow for more births. Familial characteristics, including filial piety, do appear to influence young adults' fertility aspirations, yet peer factors have significant associations with fertility aspirations, as well. The findings are discussed within the developmental paradigm, and the potential implications for demographic changes in China over coming decades are also discussed.

Otherland? The Liminality of Childless/freeness across Women's Lifecourses and the Consequences for Intimate Citizenship

Mel Hall, Jenny Van Hooff

*(*Manchester Metropolitan University*)*

Increasing attention is being paid to the downsides of having children (e.g. psychosocial, environmental and financial aspects) and the challenges of parenting in the COVID-19 era. Delays to having children are becoming a cultural norm and, alongside demographic changes such as declining birthrates (ONS, 2020), and an ageing population, Western contexts are witnessing a moral panic surrounding the absence of children. This is of significance to scholars in the overlapping fields of personal life and childhood studies.
Building on Scott's 2018 work, 'The social life of nothing' which demonstrates the significance of absences or events that did not happen, we query the tendency to present having children or not in absolute terms. A thematic analysis of posts on a UK parenting forum provides the foundation for upcoming biographical research that seeks to understand childless/freeness as a liminal state (Turner, 1969), in the context of wider relationships. Reflecting on our analysis, we explore the implications for women's relationships and lifecourses. We argue that established categories of 'mother' and 'childless/free' overlook their porous nature and are potentially reductive. We apply the theoretical framework of Scott (2018) to conceptualise the absence of children as significant. We also draw on insights from Roseneil et al's (2020) concept of intimate citizenship and the implications of pro-creative norms in a changing context.

Silent Generation: the 'Black Children' of China's One-child Policy

Jingxian Wang

*(*University of Nottingham*)*

This research explores how the 'black children', someone like me, could be born and raised up through the negotiation between family fertility desire and the state sovereignty, when the one-child policy in mainland China was implemented from 1980 to 2016. The legacy of parents' griefs through this campaign were well elaborated, however, little is known about the injustice of being born, decided, concealed, returned, and readjusted or rejected to family recognition as a 'black child'. Allow me to clarify the term of 'black children' and distinguish it from the ethnical 'black': it is an identical rather than appearance category to describe the children who were born outside the one-child policy, which was mediated by authorities, medium, and parents, followed by citizenship's deprivation, family exclusion, societal margination, etc. The body of family penetrated this state-sanctioned harm into individuals' day-to-day interactions, sense-making, and identity-construction.

Stories of being 'black' started before their births and went beyond the one-child policy period. I employed twenty participants (both genders included) for semi-structured interviews and research their narratives of how to survive and respond the 'black identity' through the chronology of 'prebirth patriarchy', 'birth and concealment', 'foster and return', 'readjustment and (un)recognition'. Their repeated inequal practices normalised their feelings of being 'abandoned', 'excluded', 'abused', and 'destroyed', also legitimized the sibling abuse and family hierarchy. Everyone starts from a family and when this fundamental institution resembled the state sovereignty, what is the real human cost of being a 'black children' who were 'camped' by the family body?

Lifecourse

YOUTH: AGENCY, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND (IMAGINED) FUTURES

Youth and Masculinities in India and South Africa for Post-COVID Futures
Shannon Philip
*(*University of Cambridge*)*

Several global sociologists have argued that young people in the Global South face severe long term impacts of the pandemic with unparalleled global socioeconomic shifts affecting employment, health, leisure, pleasure, consumption as well as youth cultures more broadly. This paper focuses on young men from India and South Africa to study their gendered and generational positions in light of COVID-19 and its challenges in both countries of the Global South. The paper studies how young Indian and South Africa men now think about their precarious futures, how they relate to women and girls in a post-COVID context and finally the paper demonstrates the many new challenges that young men experience due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its local manifestations in India and South Africa. The paper is based on longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork in Johannesburg and New Delhi, as well as online interviews with young men and women, data from social media websites and qualitative data from exclusive 'all-men' groups where young men talk candidly with each other. As a young queer British-Indian male sociologist myself, I have unique access to data from men's youth cultures in both India and South Africa giving me nuanced qualitative data on the anxieties and aspirations of young men, but also data on young men's violence towards women and their strategies to manage a post-COVID19 world. Hence this paper furthers theories of youth, masculinities, violence, life courses, global sociologies and decolonial sociology.

Conceptualising 'Activist Competency' in Youth Social Justice Activist Groups in the United States
Laura Weiner
*(*University of Edinburgh*)*

Issues of inequality, made starker by the Covid-19 pandemic, motivate young people to mobilise in their communities (and beyond) for greater equality and social justice. In the USA, young people may organise through youth activist groups – out-of-school spaces dually designed for young people to create social/political change and develop 'positive assets' (Kirshner, 2007). Current sociological theory does not fully address both aspects of learning – developmental and activist – in these spaces, and thus lacks a critical context for exploring this topic (Kwon, 2013). In response, the concept of 'activist competency' conceptualised in this research explores the social justice priorities of activist learning by considering political literacy and civic competence theories, in relation to positive youth development and informal learning literature, to explore young people's acquisition of skills, values, and/or knowledge in being/becoming an activist (Larson, 2000; Crick, 2002; Youniss et al., 2002; Fyfe, 2007). The concept also provokes dialogue around rhetoric of young activists, and in particular discussion on whether prioritising 'competency' can act as an asset or an obstacle for young people in their social justice efforts. 'Activist competency' can then be used as a critical tool, such as it is employed in this research project through a critical discourse analysis, to address the potential gap between youth social justice efforts and neoliberal policies within youth activist settings. In turn, constructing 'activist competency' allows researchers, practitioners, and those involved directly in social justice efforts to reconceptualise how young people contribute toward building a more equally just world.

Medicine, Health and Illness

A View from the Cauldron: What the COVID Pandemic Looked Like in the Heart of Dixie
Cullen Clark
*(*University of Alabama at Birmingham*)*

The American state of Alabama, whose number plates carry the motto "Heart of Dixie", is a state of contrasts. It has one of America's leading medical centers, yet 33 of its 67 counties have no practicing ob-gyn. Its largest city, Huntsville, is home to NASA and a thriving aerospace industry, but is represented in U.S. Congress by Rep. Mo Brooks, a climate-change denier who spoke to the 6

January insurrectionists shortly before they stormed the Capitol. It has one of the country's 10 wealthiest communities and one of America's poorest counties. In short, Alabama is a post-modern pastiche of inequality.

The COVID pandemic illuminated the effects of this inequality. Out of a population of 4.89 million there have been 830,789 confirmed COVID cases. More than 15,000 Alabamians have died. As expected, this devastation did not rain down upon rich and poor alike, nor was the suffering born equally across racial lines.

This presentation is a medical sociologist's autoethnographic account of what it was like to watch a pandemic burn through his state. It is a tale of Herculean efforts by his university and others to promote life-saving public health measures, of nursing and medical students diving into the frontlines to assist medical staff at hospitals. It is also a tale of failed political leadership, poverty, racism, and the politicization of life-saving things like mask wearing and vaccination. This is also a cautionary tale that could be a preview of coming attractions for future pandemics far beyond the Heart of Dixie.

Understanding Racism-Induced Stress in the Context of COVID-19: Representations of Shame, Anxiety and Stigma in UK BAME Communities

Tanisha Spratt

*(*University of Greenwich*)*

The disparate impact of COVID-19 on UK BAME communities, despite BAME communities having ostensibly equal access to NHS services and public health advice, offers a compelling reason to take a closer look at the relationship between race, racism and health. Whilst UK government officials have attributed the increased risk of mortality amongst BAME groups to various eco-social and health-related drivers (i.e. increased occupational exposure and existing co-morbidities), researchers are increasingly becoming interested in the role of racism-induced stress in COVID-19-related deaths and serious illness. Research shows that racism-induced stress can lead to an increase in allostatic load (defined as gradual wear and tear on the body), which can weaken the immune system and significantly increases the risk of BAME groups developing negative long-term health outcomes, including: hypertension, heart disease, lupus, asthma and diabetes. With the global rise of anti-Chinese sentiment following the COVID-19 outbreak and the resurgence of Black Lives Matter following the murder of George Floyd in May 2020 came an increased awareness of how everyday forms of racism inform negative health outcomes. This presentation will explore this relationship by using online narratives of race-related shame, anxiety and stigma in the context of COVID-19 to better understand the negative ways that systemic racism impacts health.

Narrating Lives with HIV and Covid: Everyday Narratives as Theories of Covid Inequalities and Injustices

Corinne Squire, Floretta Boonzaaier, Nondumiso Hlwele, Ivan Katsere, Sanny Mulubale, Adriana Prates, Simone Peters

*(*Bristol University*)*

Despite global progress towards the 'end of HIV', health, psychosocial and material resources remain problematic for many people living with HIV. Covid-19 has intensified such difficulties. This paper explores what we can learn about living with the multidimensional inequalities and injustices of Covid from narratives of Covid told by 'pandemic experts': people living with HIV in Brazil, South Africa, Zambia and the UK. Research involved mid-2020 semi-structured interviews with 86 participants about the effects of Covid on their everyday resource contexts. Interviews were analysed narratively, addressing thematic, structural, and positional elements. We approached narratives, not just as representations of lives, but as explanations or theorisations of those lives that were also positioned within particular structures of power relations.

Narrative analysis displayed distinct HIV and Covid theorisations, across and within countries. Brazilian participants' stories theorised their

Covid-era lives in relation to historical struggles for health care justice. Zambian participants' narratives of multidimensional inequalities traced Covid's local, national and international disempowerments of people with HIV. South African participants' narratives explained complex intersectional inequalities around Covid, HIV, gender, racialisation, violence, and migration. UK participants' narratives emphasised Covid's extreme marginalisation of racialised citizens and non-citizens with HIV, and now, Covid.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 1

Everyday Politics of Recognition and (Re-)distribution: Residents' Responses to Multicultural and Economic Changes in Wongok-dong, South Korea

Jihyun Choi

*(*Lancaster University*)*

This study explores non-migrant Korean residents' complex responses to the multicultural and neoliberal processes in their multicultural neighbourhood. Based on my ethnographic fieldwork in Wongok-dong, one of the most labour migrant populated neighbourhoods in South Korea, this study probes the concerns and interests that the residents have regarding various public policies which support migrants, the large presence of migrants in the neighbourhood, and the local economy. In analysing their

responses expressed through their everyday discourse, I identify elements and contexts that affect the ways in which the residents respond, and examine the emotions engaged in their responses. In doing so, I argue that their ambivalent attitude reflects their conditional recognition of diversity and migrants in Wongok-dong: cultural diversity and migrant others are valued predominantly in economic terms. Non-migrant Korean residents acknowledge class inequality and ethnic relations viewing class and (re-)distribution as only relevant to Korean 'us', not non-Korean 'Others'. They tend to interpret their experiences of forms of inequality deriving from political economic processes, including neoliberal policies and urban (re-)development, as being about migrants. Such responses highlight the tensions between recognition and (re-)distribution, as well as the intersection between class and 'race'/ethnicity. This kind of everyday politics of recognition and (re-)distribution that involves a tension between moral worth and economic value of migrants and cultural diversity is rarely discussed in studying everyday multiculture, though much attention has been paid to cultural or ethnic identity (re-)formations through daily and mundane encounters and interactions.

Re-imagining the Migrant Metropolis: from Top-down Integration Discourses to Inclusive Forms of Solidarity in Diversity from the Bottom Up
Silke Zschomler
*(*University College London*)*

This paper presents findings from my ethnographic research with a heterogenous group of migrants who are navigating the complex processes of setting up a new life in London in the face of hostile environment policies and a 'brutal migration milieu' (Hall, 2017). Using migrant language education as an entry point this research highlights the impact of prominent discourses that emphasise the learning of English as a marker of integration on the lived experience of my participants.
Findings show the mismatch between top-down discourses and imaginations of immigrant integration and the reality on the ground in the context of increased migration-driven diversity and the distinct postcolonial multicultural situation of the global migrant city London where urban multiculture intersects with entrenched forms of inequalities giving way to the ranking and ordering of difference, the establishing of complex hierarchies of belonging and a situation in which conviviality co-exists with division, dissonance and competition (Back and Sinha, 2016; 2018). My analysis reveals how these hierarchies of belonging are manifested as hierarchies of value at the institutional level of my field site and as hierarchies of integration within migrant narratives. My work further elucidates how these dynamics are not only reproduced but also resisted and counteracted and discusses the potential to leverage migrant language educational spaces as a catalyst for a supportive sociality, alternative and dynamic place-based forms of solidarity in diversity and the fostering of convivial capabilities for more equitable and inclusive futures in the migrant metropolis.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 2

The Promise and Problems of Race Equality Work within Higher Education
Madeline-Sophie Abbas
*(*Leeds Trinity University*)*

This paper provocatively asks not what do academics need to do to tackle institutional racism within higher education, but rather, do we even know what institutional racism within higher education looks like? I ask this question in response to my involvement in a university Black Lives Matter event where it was black students' lived experiences of racism at the university which cut to the heart of the issues. This was a poignant departure from the usual emphasis placed on theorising racism that is prioritised within the academy, both in terms of teaching and scholarship. The voice of black students within this space not only made racism transparent and tangible, but it implicated the institution and all therein accountable for recognising and in turn, taking action to support race equality; an intervention which in that moment made the promise of forging an anti-racist university conceivable. Hill Collin's (2009) delineation of a black feminist epistemology rallies us to dismantle power structures which privilege Eurocentric knowledges and invalidate other ways of knowing such as lived experiences, emotion, and dialogue as criterion of meaning. This paper explores what an anti-racist higher education institution might look like if we take seriously our students as 'agents of knowledge' (Hill Collins, 2009, p.285) as a means of decolonising, not just the curriculum, but experiences of higher education.
• Hill Collins, P. (2009). Black feminist thought. Routledge.

Say My Name: the Pronunciation of Students' Names in Contexts of Culturally Diverse Student Identities
Jane Pilcher, Hannah Smith
*(*Nottingham Trent University*)*

Personal names discursively index individual identities, including family affiliations, civil-legal identities, and socio-cultural identities of ethnicity, nationality, language and religion (Pilcher 2016). The complexity of entanglements between names and identities means that if names are mispronounced, identities are misrepresented. This may result in affected persons feeling disrespected, disempowered, excluded and/or othered (Wheeler 2016). In this paper, we focus on students' names and their pronunciation. Institutions of higher education in England are increasingly culturally, ethnically and linguistically diverse and policies of equality,

diversity & inclusion have a high profile. What, then, are experiences of the pronunciation of students' names in higher education? What policies and practices are there around the pronunciation of students' names? We explore these questions using preliminary findings from a British Academy-funded research project which focuses on a) experiences of students whose names may be mispronounced, including those whose cultural, ethnic and/or racial identities are minoritized b) experiences of teaching and professional services staff in higher education whose role brings them into contact with students with a diverse range of names c) current policy and practice in higher education on the pronunciation of students' names. We argue that the pronunciation of names is an issue that must be more widely and more systematically addressed if higher education is to become more inclusive and non-discriminatory.

Student Anti-racist Activism in the Equality Chartermarked University

Ala Sirriyeh, Hannah Jones

*(*Lancaster University and University of Warwick*)*

There has been a resurgence in student anti-racist activism in recent years in response to enduring colonial and racist structures and practices in Higher Education. In the wake of the global Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests in 2020, antiracism in education has been in the public and media spotlight as students continue to organise around anti-racist and specifically 'decolonial' platforms, while many institutions already publicly embracing the language of equality and diversity now also 'decolonise' and 'Black Lives Matter'. Concerns have been levelled at institutional co-optation of the decolonial agenda and the threat this poses in negating its radical potential, echoing to some extent longstanding critiques of the Equality and Diversity agenda as corporate branding and 'a neoliberal exercise in managing social difference' (Choudry and Valli 2020: 10). In this paper we draw on narrative interviews and creative workshop data from our 2019-20 study with racially minoritized students involved in antiracism and decolonial activism in English universities to discuss how student activists navigate a space and time where racism endures yet institutional articulation of commitments to EDI and 'Decolonising' is at all-time high. We examine the constraints and openings presented here. We outline how students navigate this contradictory landscape showing how they are often constrained yet at times also able to deftly leverage attempted co-optation from institutions to reorientate interventions. We explore how these tensions and experiences impact on their activist trajectories, strategies and goals; and on their definitions of activism and recognition of 'success' in their campaigns.

Academic Profiling in Britain? Exploring Black Caribbean Young People's Experiences of Tracking in Schools

Derron Wallace

*(*Brandeis University*)*

Based on 30 in depth interviews and 24 focus group interviews with 120 Black Caribbean pupils along with seven months of participant observation in one of the largest state secondary schools in South London, this article examines how Black Caribbean students make sense of their concentration in lower-ranked classes. While previous research documents the academic, social and psychological implications of tracking and other 'ability' grouping practices for various racial, ethnic and class groups, comparatively little concerted attention has been devoted to how the persistent misrecognition of Black Caribbean and other minority ethnic pupils in Britain often results in academic profiling in schools. The results of this study suggest that Black Caribbean participants experience academic profiling as a signature feature of their educational experiences, whether in bottom, middle or top sets. Academic profiling is here defined as the persistent (mis)characterization of Black and other racially minoritized students based on their past achievement. The lived experiences of Black Caribbean young people suggest academic profiling is not a one-off expression of individual biases, but a cumulative construction facilitated through institutional tracking practices like setting.

Rights, Violence and Crime

Necropolitics, State Neglect and Navigating the Hostile Environment: Challenging Injustice by Transforming Systems

Katherine Allen, Joana Ferreira, Olumide Adisa

*(*University of Suffolk*)*

Migrant domestic abuse victim-survivors in the United Kingdom contend with significant, and at times insurmountable, barriers to accessing safety and justice. Uncertain immigration status and lack of recourse to public funds leaves some victim-survivors vulnerable to escalating abuse or the choice between destitution and deportation. In a national context where immigration remains politically vexed and entangled with notions of desert and 'illegality' (Farmer, 2020), the state and its agents can act as an extension or continuation of coercive and controlling home environments. This state of necropolitical exception (Mbembe, 2008) creates a substratum of 'illegal persons' who fall outside of the aegis of state protection yet are the object of intense control, surveillance and scrutiny.

Reflecting on their evaluation of an innovative multi-agency programme designed to support victim-survivors with no recourse to public funds, the researchers will adopt a systems lens to analyse how agencies collaborated to transform the local response to

migrant victim-survivors, and explore how macrosystem-level factors such as austerity, public service cuts, precarious VAWG funding and Hostile Environment policies informed and undercut local systems change efforts. Drawing on their evaluation findings, researchers will frame recommendations for creating fairer and more equal systems at a local and national level.

Safeguarding Detainees in Police Custody
John Kendall

*(*Independent Researcher, till 31 March 2022 Visiting Schholar at Birmingham University Law School*)*

People who are arrested by the police and detained in police stations are vulnerable. The odds are weighted against them. They are kept in disorienting isolation and may be neglected and abused. Some detainees die in custody or commit suicide shortly after leaving custody. The presumption of innocence does not apply in the police station – only after the detainee is charged with the commission of an offence. Detainees are people for whom social justice and equality are far more than rhetoric.
Regulation of police detention is inadequate. The police self-regulate with computerised records, some of which are known to have been falsified. The Independent Office for Police Conduct deal with complaints after the event. There are inspections of each custody block just once every six years. What is missing is frequent outside scrutiny. The UK's statutory Independent Custody Visiting Scheme facilitates unannounced visits by members of the public to custody blocks. Custody visiting should act as a regulator, providing that frequent outside scrutiny which is needed. This research (Regulating Police Detention, Policy Press 2018) is the first in-depth study carried out into custody visiting. The method used was case study with observation and face-to-face interviews with visitors, police and custody staff, solicitors and, most importantly, the detainees themselves. The scheme was found to be neither independent nor effective, and counter-productive in that it masks the need for regulation.

(Re)construction of Gender within the Institutional Discourses; How does Street Check/carding Reconstruct Binary Genders?
Haleh Mir Miri, Scott Thompson

*(*University of Saskatchewan*)*

Police Services use the practice of "Carding," or "Stop and Account," as a means to gather data about specific individuals and their communities, as well as to determine how better to deploy police resources. As a result, this act of data collection, analysis, knowledge production, and then subsequent enforcement by police officers, works to (re)construct specific forms of identities, categorizing them within the institutional discourse, and then pushing individuals into new identity performances. At issue is how gender, as a key feature of identity, is reconstructed within the policing activity of Carding, and how checks conducted in public schools impact the social? Drawing upon Dorothy Smith's institutional ethnography, and Foucault's governmentality theory, this paper analyzes the narratives of 362 street checks written by police school liaison officers within a northern Canadian city. Preliminary results show gendered presumptions in reporting the street check's narratives for those considered suspicious – including fight, theft, gang member, clothing among men, and being a victim of domestic violence and sex worker for women. While these claims might be authentic, we are intrigued by how femininity and masculinity are being constructed within the practice of Carding and how these categories of identities push individuals to forced performances. This paper presents suggestions for actionable changes in practice, training, and policy to serve justice in the community better and make police services more gender-equitable - particularly when officers are engaging with students within a school setting.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies 1

Suboptimal Health as a Boundary Object: Negotiating the Standards of Being In-between Health and Illness
Lijiaozi Cheng

*(*University of Sheffield*)*

This paper looks at the genealogy of a concept called suboptimal health (亚健康) and the way it functions as a boundary object between different actors, including Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), the health food industry, the Chinese government, as well as lay people. Subhealth was championed as "a new concept of the 21st century" that "troubles the majority of the world population" by TCM professionals, which was initially fuelled by the commercial development of health foods in 1990s China. Since then, there have been different attempts to standardize what is meant by suboptimal health, and numerous efforts to capture, define, and measure it, as well as to treat it. For example, there is a project called Study on "Preventing Disease" and Sub-health intervention in Traditional Chinese Medicine as part of the National Science and Technology Support Plan for the eleventh Five-Year Plan period (2006 - 2010). Drawing on the work on boundary object, this paper seeks to unpack the knowledge production of this concept and examine the challenges associated with pinning down and standardizing it, in urging people to pay more attention to health, to promote the usefulness and relevance of TCM, or to promote commercial products that are claimed to tackle subhealth. This has to some degree cultivated a 'productive misunderstanding' of what exactly is suboptimal health among different actors, to the point that

it is shaped as either Chinese or western, or neither Chinese nor western. How are related standards distributed and whose interest do they serve?

Walking Charts, Dogs and Discharge Summaries: Recovery Work of COVID19 Intensive Care Patients and Relatives in the UK

Annelieke Driessen

*(*London School of Hygiene and Tropical medicine; THIS Insitute*)*

This presentation draws on 40 narrative interviews with intensive care COVID19patients, and relatives, in the UK.
In this presentation I theorise what patients and relatives after discharge from hospital as 'recovery work', which is done both individually as well as collectively. Often discharged early due to pressures on hospital space, and with little support available, patients and relatives describe the highest burden of recovery work in relation to 1) organising exercise and rest as part of regaining (physical) strength, 2) calibrating emotional impacts sustained during the admission, 3) obtaining tailored support, and 4) (re)framing set-backs and losses. The narrative interview by participants is both an opportunity to review and as a (gendered) performance.
The analysis highlights how patients enlist humans and non-humans into their recovery, including close family and friends, particularly those in the same household/'bubble', and dogs and technology. In doing so, it points to the need to support those who do not have such relationships. The analysis furthermore sheds light on relation between the unequal distribution of care and differences in experiences and skills pertaining to navigating a health care service landscape characterised by support that was largely improvised and emergent. At the same time the analysis demonstrates how 'recovery' comes to encompass others and thus goes beyond patients' individual health and wellbeing.
Unpacking these relational and unequal burdens and dynamics of recovery will help inform interventions that can better support patients doing 'recovery work'.

Turning Patient Data into Assets: Promissory Infrastructures, the Entrepreneurial State and the Scale-up of Whole Genome Sequencing in the UK National Health Service

Paul Martin

*(*University of Sheffield*)*

The UK recently announced plans to Whole Genome Sequence (WGS) up to 5 million citizens in the next few years with a focus on rare diseases and cancer. This follows the completion of the 100,000 Genomes Project and signals an ambition to place the UK at the forefront of the global bioeconomy. This involves the creation of a massive infrastructure within the NHS to enable large scale WGS and the integration of many different types of biological, health and personal data. Operationally, this process is being driven by Genomics England, a company owned by the Department of Health, which has a business mission and structure. It is part of a series of other changes in the governance of innovation, the adoption of new technologies, and the transformation of health services aimed at making the NHS an engine of economic growth and competitiveness. This vision is a key element of the UK's post-Brexit Industrial Strategy. However, the evidence to support the claimed benefits of such large-scale investment in genomics is limited.
This paper will chart the recent history of this project and analyse the key role of a powerful imaginary that repositions the NHS as an underexploited resource for the creation of novel forms of promissory value. In particular, it will focus on new narratives concerning the creation of digital assets through the development of massive sociotechnical platforms within the health service. The paper will conclude by reflecting on the role of the entrepreneurial state in the making of new bioeconomies.

Beyond the 'Empathy Machine': Digital Reality Narratives, Power Dynamics and Social Change

Rosie Wright

*(*University Of Cambridge*)*

Digital realities, such as VR and AR, are increasingly being heralded as a conduit for social change, with much of the excitement around this medium focused upon its ability to generate empathy for others, through the affordances of immersion and embodiment. However, whilst these empathy narratives have been shown to be effective for generating short-term, low commitment behavioural change, they have also been criticised for reinforcing negative power dynamics, potentially undermining more equitable and sustainable change.
I therefore argue that developing a more comprehensive understanding of digital realities and the narratives they can best afford is essential, to understand their full potential in driving and advocating for change. This is particularly important now, as the rapid digitalisation of experiences prompted by Covid-19 restrictions, alongside improved accessibility and affordability, has encouraged greater interest in this emerging technology. Consequently, through combining an integrated artefact analysis of recent AR and VR resources produced by UK charities and an auto-ethnographical study of my experiences as a mental health lived experience educator, I have identified five further digital reality narratives which offer an alternative to empathy. In particular, I demonstrate how digital realities are well-suited to creating destabilizing narratives, through their additional affordances of juxtaposition and transcendence, which work to challenge the hegemonic logics that uphold inequalities. By doing so I hope to enable more informed decision-making by advocates, especially those from marginalised or stigmatised backgrounds, by showcasing the wider range of opportunities which digital realities can offer them as changemakers.

Biopolitics, Women's Fertility Desires and Reproductive Justice in China under the Changing Population Control Policy

Xiaowan Cang

*(*University of Oxford*)*

With scrapping the profound social engineering project of the one-child policy in 2016, China has entered the pro-natalist era of promoting nuclear families having two and three children following its statist model of making population control policies. Based on 57 interviews conducted from 2019 to 2021, this presentation argues that the one-child generation women have formed their own understanding of the singleton identity, with distrust of 'policies about lives', entangling with ambivalent feelings of class politics and gender politics. Their objectified body, desires and reproduction are reinterpreted in subjective narratives. They have recognised the sanctity, dignity and freedom of reproductive choices, rather than being utilised by the state for the national wellbeing. However, they have also internalised the ideal one-child family norm and identified with their singleton privileges. Only-child women have benefited from concentrated family resources and would like to continue this pattern. Therefore, more-than-one-child policies are a sharp reversal and violation of their singleton identity, resulting in opposite effects of the state's efforts. The transition from enforcing the one-child policy with propaganda 'carved in mind' for this generation to encouraging responsibilised individuals to bear more reproductive burdens entails another revolution in family relationships and household structures in which women form and reconstruct their classed and gendered subjectivity. By governing the population with legal relaxations, reproductive justice is redefined and negotiated between women, families, and the state, denying and deconstructing the state's assumptions' of women's obstructed fertility desires shaped by the one-child policy, the patriarchal system and neoliberal narratives.

From Violence and Shame to Pleasure and Pride: Foetal Imagery and the Battle for the Visual-affective Sphere in Irish Abortion Campaigning.

Aideen O'shaughnessy

*(*University of Cambridge*)*

The use of foetal imagery within anti-abortion campaigns has been well-documented by feminist researchers who illustrate the role of such imagery in establishing the 'autonomy' of foetal life. Less scrutinised is how reproductive rights activists experience and respond to foetal imagery in anti-abortion campaigns, on an embodied and affective level. Taking the Irish abortion rights campaign as a case study, this research examines how abortion activists in Ireland encounter and counter foetal imagery in protest activity. It examines the work of two groups; 'Radical Queers Resist' (an LGBT activist group) and 'Angels for Choice' (a collective of 'pro-choice' performance artists) who conducted a series of 'counter-demonstrations' to oppose the use of foetal images by the 'pro-life' movement in the abortion campaign in Ireland in 2018.

Analysing data collected through qualitative interviews with activists from these groups, this research demonstrates how pro-life visual imagery literally shapes and transforms abortion activists' experience of public space. Describing their encounters with 'pro-life' posters, activists explain how these images work as an objectifying, invasive force and as a material manifestation of a culture of surveillance and reproductive coercion. Explaining their counter-protest demonstrations, activists describe how, through their performances – deploying rainbow flags, dressing as angels, singing and dancing in front of foetal images – they seek to contest the visualisation of gendered subjectivity depicted therein, to redefine the aborting body as a site of pleasure, and to operationalise a process of affective transformation which removes shame and attaches pride to the aborting body.

Gender and Familial Nationalism: Deploying Emotion to Evoke Family-nation Sentiment in Xi's China

Kailing Xie, Stevi Jackson

*(*University of Birmingham*)*

The power of emotion in mass mobilization was a key ingredient in the Chinese Communists' revolutionary victory, and remains central to partystate propaganda in post-Mao China (Perry, 2002). The wide-scale patriotic education campaign launched shortly after the Tiananmen Incident is one example (Wang 2012). Under Xi Jinping, patriotism/nationalism has become apriority for ensuring regime legitimacy, social integration, and 'harmony' (Guo 2019). One keystrategy of Xi's deployment of emotional rhetoric has been his adoption of a vocabulary of family and traditional family values to evoke support for and identification with the nation-state. He has repeatedly called on citizens to unify their love for family with love for the nation through his promotion of 'family and nation sentiment' (jiaguo qinghuai) and his call for the 'Construction of Family Values (jiafeng jianshe)'. Meanwhile, however, empirical evidence reveals an increased tolerance of different lifestyles among China's citizens and an ongoing transformation of family practices, evinced by pre-marital cohabitation, later marriage, extra-marital affairs, more divorce and reshaped norms of filial piety (Yan 2021). Bringing together insights on the political mobilization of emotion (Goodwin et al. 2001; Thompson and Hoggett2012) with theories of gender and nation (Yuval-Davis 1997, 2011), and critical perspectives on heterosexuality (Jackson

2006, 2019) and Asian familialism (Ochiai 2014), this paper establishes familial nationalism as a theoretical framework to analyse the multi-layered implications of the emotionalization of Xi's propaganda work. We also assess the potential power and dangers of emotionally charged familial nationalism as a means of securing regime legitimacy.

Methodological Innovations Special Event

Participatory Action Research: Methodologies for Building Equality and Justice?
Umut Erel

(BSA)

This presentation explores the potential of participatory arts based methods for transformatory research that builds equality and justice. It looks at two related examples, PASAR which used participatory theatre and walking methods to better understand the experiences of racialized migrant families subjected to the No Recourse to Public Funds policy. This allowed us together with the research participants to articulate subjugated knowledges that challenged the legitimacy of this racist policy. This also led to engagement with wider migrant community groups, practitioners and policy makers. The participatory theatre and walking methods allowed the group more situational authority with which to conduct a dialogue with practitioners and policy makers. Working together with artsbased methods also importantly allowed us to address issues which are difficult to verbalise and allowed for affective engagements with the difficult experiences of those subjected to the NRPF policy. The second example looks at our work with two groups of migrant community activists in the UK, in the North East of England and in London. We set out to explore how migrant community organizations might be able to use participatory theatre for civic engagement, community building and activism. When the pandemic began, we needed to take the project online. This meant a steep learning curve: we explored how community building, creativity, sharing of experiences and challenging power relations of racism and migration status can take place in online participatory workshops. This presentation reflects on the learning in this project, the opportunities and limitations, as well as surprises we experienced.

Participatory Action Research: Methodologies for Building Equality and Justice?
Eirini Kaptani

(University of Greenwich)

This presentation explores a knowledge practice of racialised and ethnicised young women as cocreators. It takes place in the intersections of aesthetic and research spaces, and not in one space alone, or not by the former used for the service of the latter. This practice, unlike the standard qualitative methods, generates a creation and transformation of images and movements among bodies in the aesthetic space. It is a topo-somatic practice, as it brings into focus how the bodies are situated in the places they inhabit (Kaptani forthcoming 2022; Lecoq, 2009,). Moreover, epistemologically this practice transforms the subjects from research participants to co-creators and spect-actors (Boal, 1979; Kaptani et.al, 2021). They create images of their own reality, then enter the aesthetic space of these images to explore and change them. The aim is at transferring this knowledge they obtained in the aesthetic space back to their social realities. This is an epistemological and ethical shift, as they are moving from the positions of one-off data carriers to active creators and analysts of their own lived experiences which is part of a decolonising, Feminist and Social Justice resistive knowledge process (Collins, 2019; Ng 2018; Tuck, 2009). This is an experience of lived knowledge that creates reparative spaces and encounters rather than merely the means and tools for data extraction. In this context by changing the aesthetics of methods we cocreate reciprocal ethics of research that can only emerge if we immerse in the process of the aesthetic form and its properties.

Participatory Action Research: Methodologies for Building Equality and Justice?
Maggie O'neill

(University College Cork)

'Walking borders' makes a case for using walking as a biographical interview method (WIBM) in order to do critical public pedagogy. Working across the arts and social sciences, using ethnographic, qualitative and interactive theatre (arts) based methods we seek to challenge and address sexual and social inequalities by working with women, groups, communities. We ask what are benefits and possibilities of our work together? In the paper we share one of our collaborative projects from the conception of an idea, to creative ways of working together, using interactive theatre methods and walking biographies, in collaboration with a direct access hostel in a Northern city. We share the outcomes both in the walk, theatre making - SUGAR and critical pedagogy that: cuts across 'procedural' methods, through an ethic of listening, trust and recognition; activates walking as a method; and 'decodes', 'interrupts' and challenges dominant ideologies of gender, class and homelessness, through a mobile, 'conjunctural analysis' (Hall).

Participatory Action Research: Methodologies for Building Equality and Justice?
Tracey Reynolds
*(*Univeristy of Greenwich*)*

This paper explores racialised migrant women community organising and grassroots activism and the way in which creative arts and participatory methodologies offer the opportunity to develop long-term sustainable approaches to community organising by these women. It shares findings from a public engagement project, with a community organisation that supports migrant women and their families in Southeast London, 'Creating Ground'. The insights generated from this research highlights how these women utilise arts-based methods (primarily filmmaking, theatre, art/drawing, poetry,) to co-create tools for community organising; to become community leaders, leading local campaigns and implementing social changes that address poor standards in temporary accommodation from migrants' families living with no recourse for public funding in their local neighbourhood. The PAR methodological approaches we use in this collaborative co-produced project also demonstrates an innovative, and inclusive ways of working 'with' rather than 'for' these women in sharing their stories about the negative impact of the UK' hostile environment on daily lived experiences. By centreing the women's voices as community leaders and utilising still and moving images to construct a collective narrative of shared experiences, the women can share their experiences in ways that do not leave them exposed and vulnerable to the public gaze. These women's collective stories and their use of creative tools community organising demonstrates their strength, success, and resilience in building new forms of bottom-up community-led initiatives for local action and change.

Sociology of Education 1

PARENTING AND PRIVILEGE

Equity and Excellence in Scotland and Ontario: Inclusion of Parents for Reducing Educational Inequality in Highperforming and Equitable Education Systems
Max Antony-Newman
*(*University of Toronto*)*

Parental engagement in children's learning has a crucial role in the academic achievement and well-being of children (Jeynes, 2007; Lareau, 2015; Vincent, 2017). Despite its benefits, parental engagement is shaped by economic, social, and cultural capitals of parents, which often leads to increased inequality (Author, 2020; Calarco, 2018; Reay, 2004). Many education systems across the world aspire to offer both academic excellence and equity (OECD, 2015). Scotland and Ontario are two examples of high-performing and equitable education systems (Campbell, 2020; Scottish Government, 2010), which also emphasize the importance of parental engagement (Government of Ontario, 2010; Scottish Government, 2006). This presentation offers a critical policy analysis focusing on the inclusion of parents in the excellence and equity debate and parental role in reducing educational inequality in Scotland and Canada. The study was guided by the following research questions: 1) How are parents represented in policy documents? Do parental engagement discourses empower one group of parents and marginalize others? 2) How is the role of parents in achieving excellence and equity constructed in policies? I applied a critical lens (Young & Diem, 2018) to policy documents (n=15) from Scotland (e.g. Delivering Excellence and Equity in Scottish Education, Learning Together) and Ontario (e.g. Ontario's Education Equity Plan, Parents in Partnership: A Parent Engagement Policy for Ontario Schools). Preliminary findings show that parents are constructed as "partners" to achieve the goals of academic excellence. While equity is declared as a goal, parents are rarely included as equals.

Social Class and Parenting Styles: Raising Children in Contemporary China
Sijia Du, Yaojun Li, Wendy Olsen, Nan Zhang
*(*University of Manchester*)*

Despite ample research on parenting styles, there remains conflicting evidence on whether parenting styles differ between social groups. Using China Education Panel Survey data for 2014-2015, this study identifies typologies of parenting and examines the association between social class and parenting styles in China. A major problem with typology of parenting in previous research is the use of an overly rigid two-factor model of demandingness and responsiveness. Drawing from Lareau's research on "concerted cultivation", we introduce a third dimension, labelled "cultivation". Latent class analysis results in four subgroups based on three dimensions: demandingness, responsiveness, and cultivation. Results show that Chinese parenting styles are in some ways similar to Baumrind's typologies and in other ways different from them: these patterns were labelled "tiger", "permissive", "intensive", and "neglectful". We then model the relationship between social class and parenting styles. Results reveal that (1) manual workers tend not to adopt intensive parenting, that (2) farmers tend to adopt tiger and neglectful parenting, that (3) there are no class differences among the salariat, routine non-manual and own account in parenting styles. Parenting styles do differ by other social-economic factors, such as living arrangements and parental education. This study underscores the emergence of intensive parenting in China and highlights class differences in parenting styles as one of the main drivers in children's educational development.

Economic Inequality and Intensive Parenting: Evidence from 2018 PISA

Jinghui Huang, Ming Li

(The Chinese University of Hong Kong & Tsinghua Univerisity*)*

Economic inequality has increased in various nations throughout the world, influencing the process of upward social mobility, in which the competitiveness of the education system and the myth of education's instrumental functions are reinforced in social upward mobility. The expense and cost of parenting and childrearing in families have risen as a result of the neoliberal wave that pushed child-rearing obligations to parents. It is established that economic inequity plays a role in the enhancement of intense parenting, which has been a common explanation in both Europe and Asia. However, the causal mechanism between economic inequality and intensive parenting must be defined further, for the intensive investment is diverse. In response to this unanswered question, this study proposes the hypothesis of multiple correlations between economic inequality and intensive parenting, including parental emotional support perceived by students and household investment. We introduce types of educational systems to moderate the effect of economic inequality. Based on the dataset of PISA2018, we analyze the relationship between economic inequality and intensive parenting with multi-leveled models. It indicates that, in general, economic inequality has had a positive effect on parental emotional support perceived by students but it has had a negative effect on home education resources investment. Furthermore, the impacts vary according to the educational system. Economic inequality has strong positive effects on emotional supports of parents in countries with egalitarian systems compared with dual-track systems. It implicates when understand parenting and enact parenting public instructions, the contextual educational system is one of crucial elements.

Sociology of Education 2

MARGINALIZATION AND INEQUALITIES EDUCATION

Not Fair, but Feasible: Managing (In)equality in the School Choice Process
Sarah Franziska Gerwens

(London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*)*

In Germany, pupils are stratified across secondary school types based on their primary school performance, with socioeconomic status and "migration background" significantly impacting which type pupils attend. Drawing on critical race theory, I examine how class and racial privileges are maintained and legitimised in the school choice process, considering both institutional and individual factors. The paper builds on fieldwork in a German city, including interviews with staff in primary and secondary schools (25) and with parents/guardians (14), a policy review, as well as observations at secondary school information events (26).

The findings underline that while schools emphasise the role of children's abilities, families and teachers highlight the importance of familial resources for educational success. They shift their focus from achieving what is fair to what is feasible – and beneficial for them.

Furthermore, privileged parents and (private) schools cultivate their advantage through school and pupil choice respectively, with Christianity a resource that, in the case of the private yet free religious schools, both draw on to identify desirable schools/students. Each is looking for a "good fit" – schools in marginalised areas, lower-track secondary schools, as well as racialised, lower class pupils fit less well. Yet, "diversity" is mobilised by many of the schools in their bid to attract students.

This underlines the impact (religious) private schools have on further stratifying school choice in Germany, opening the door for cross-country comparisons. Additionally, it illustrates how invocations of educational equality can be maintained in theory while being recognised as flawed in practice.

Exploring and Confronting Marginality and Under-Representation in Elite Higher Education through Participatory Methods: Insights from the Student Lived Experience Project
Lili Schwoerer

*(*Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge*)*

My presentation explores how participatory methodologies can enable both an exploration of, and a challenge to, inequalities in Higher Education (HE). I draw from my work as the academic lead on a year-long participatory, student co-led research project which explores how first-year undergraduate students from backgrounds that are under-represented at Cambridge university experience everyday life and study. The study involves undergraduate students as both research subjects and knowledge co-creators; while the students regularly submit different kinds of qualitative data about their experiences, the students and I collectively analyze this data through individual and group discussions. The process of analysis serves, for both me and the student co-researchers, as a way of both making sense of and confronting some of the most challenging aspects of inequality and exclusion in HE: moments of sharing led to structural and theoretical insights, while also building connections and social bonds that contrasted with the university's often simplistic understandings of community and belonging. Contextualizing these insights within literature on Participatory Action Research and co-production, I also outline some of the challenges of this methodology in the context of neoliberal HE specifically: the bureaucratic barriers, the focus on measurable 'impact' and an essentializing representative politics which understands 'difference' as static. I conclude that nevertheless, the (always imperfect) process of participatory research can evoke visions for academic knowledge production praxis beyond these limitations.

Work, Employment and Economic Life 1

IVF, Employment and Embodiment: Analyzing Women's Disclosure Decisions within the Workplace
Patrizia Kokot-Blamey, Sarah Riley

*(*Queen Mary, University of London*)*

This paper shares findings from a qualitative project on women undergoing fertility treatment while in full-time employment. Every year in the UK over 50,000 women undergo IVF treatment (HFEA, 2020) and the challenges of such treatment on women have been brought to the fore by scholars such a Throsby (2004), Franklin (2013) and Baldwin (2018). The focus in this paper is on women's disclosure decisions within employment. This has been problematised in a number of ways. For example, Payne, Seenan and van den Akker (2018) note the importance of leave policies and that a key reason for non-closure was privacy, and van den Akker, Payne and Lewis (2017) demonstrate how decisions about disclosure were also related to fears about the potential impact on working relationships as well as the women's careers. Here, we explore specifically the extent to which this question is also one of

embodiment, related to the women's sense of fertility treatment as an embodied experience with the potential to intrude on workplace norm around professionalism. The interviews were analysed through a phenomenologically informed thematic analysis following Riley & LaMarre (2021), which allowed us to centre and learn from the women's experiences while acknowledging the ways in which these experiences were temporally specific, embodied and related to their sense of self.

Scripts of Life and Death: Cultural Scripts and Communicative Conventions in Large and Small Animal Veterinary Work in the UK and Ireland

Lisa Moran, Lorraine Green

(Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland and Edge Hill University, Ormskirk, Lancashire, UK)

This paper focuses upon discourses, cultural scripts and communicative conventions in small and large animal clinics in the UK and Ireland. Drawing upon biographic narrative interviews with 40 practicing veterinarians, veterinary nurses and veterinary specialists, we elucidate the multifaceted character of communicative conventions with farmers and pet owners during three interrelated processes: diagnosis, euthanasia and post-euthanasia. We argue that death and diagnoses are scripted, orchestrated events that involve a complex communicative 'dance' between veterinary staff, human and non-human clients (Hobson-West and Jutel, 2019). Vets draw on complex communicative conventions to justify animal death, and to diffuse anger, grief and fear, processes which link in labyrinthine ways to veterinarians' relationships with human and non-human clients in and across time.

We argue that more research on veterinary scripts are required and address existing gaps in the literature. As per our findings, scripts differ markedly in large and small animal practices, and vary according to the clinic's orientation and locations (e.g. rural, urban). Significantly, we illuminate areas of confluence and convergence in how diagnosis, disease and death are managed as socio-emotional events in UK and Irish clinics, which is scarcely acknowledged in sociological research in both countries. We propose that several factors shape and reflect veterinary communications which are frequently overlooked in extant literature on veterinary communications, including power relations, 'dirty work' (Hamilton, 2007) and 'front' and 'back stage' communications (Goffman, 1990) on life, death and disease that play out in a multiplicity of settings like waiting rooms, farmer's kitchens and pet crematoriums.

Lifting the Lid: Managing Leaky Bodies at Work

Jennifer Remnant, Sushila Chowdhry, Kate Sang, Abigail Powell

(Scottish Centre for Employment Research)

Leaking bodies threaten social order. Blood and other uncontained bodily fluids are highly regulated by societal disgust and through feelings of shame. The unbounded, unpredictable leaky body, liable to leave traces of transgressions through odours and stains must be carefully concealed in social situations – particularly that of the workplace, where there remains an assumption of the 'ideal worker' who does not leak.

There has been little exploration of the workplace as a site where illness is experienced and stigmatised symptoms, taboo within the confines of a professional context, are managed. In this paper we draw on qualitative interview data and research in process with women, trans men and non-binary people with gynaecological health conditions and experiences of incontinence to lift the lid on the workplace management of waste, and exploring workplace blood (blue) prints to explore the relationship between health, work and the workplace toilet.

The paper argues that workers' bodies remain poorly theorised as well as unrecognised in workplace policy, practice, and the working environment more generally. Employers in the UK do not adequately accommodate diverse body types or the management of bodily fluids. Consequently, they create contexts of institutional silence for employees with leaky bodies, where there are no guarantees that appropriate accommodations will be made for them, or that they will be protected from mistreatment.

Work, Employment and Economic Life 2

SUSTAINABILITY

Welfarepreneurship: the Art and Science of the Husbandry of Humans

Dennis Chapman

(Coventry University)

'Husbandry' is a term used to denote the 'care, cultivation, and breeding of crops and animals'; its second definition is: 'management and conservation of resources'. In practice, the husbandry of crops and animals consists of supplying optimum care for their survival and growth under domestic conditions. This paper conceives of 'welfarepreneurship' as the art and science of the husbandry of humans which seeks the enhancement of human welfare—removed (as much as possible) from capitalism—as the primary impetus of one's working life. This paper argues critically that the striving for unsustainable capital must end to manage and conserve the Earth's diminishing resources. Drawing on early theories of sustainability and equality represented emblematically in Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Men and the critical economic theory of Marx's Das Kapital, this paper posits a form of radical agrarianism—driven by welfarepreneurship—as a solution to inequality, poverty and climate change.

Transitioning to a Low Carbon Economy: Skill Gaps, Disincentives and Dismay in the Work of Domestic Heat Pump Installation

Thomas Roberts, Jill Timms

*(*University of Surrey*)*

It is regularly claimed that new green jobs will result from a low carbon economy, but here we consider the challenges for workers and the potential to deepen inequalities. In recent years we have seen climate change make a slow but steady climb up political and CSR agendas and finally the rhetoric is beginning to turn into policies and action. Prior to COP26, the UK government outlined a series of policies designed to phase out fossil fuel-based technologies in favour of more sustainable alternatives. For example, gas boilers will be banned from new build properties by 2025 and new gas boilers will no longer be for sale by 2035, and sales of new petrol and diesel cars will be banned from 2035. To make these changes, an enormous reconfiguration of national and domestic infrastructure is required and to do this a new highly skilled workforce needs to be trained. This paper explores these urgent challenges though a case study of the installation of domestic heat pumps, the UK government's favoured technology for replacing gas boilers. Industry reports suggest there are currently only 1,200 qualified UK installers, but to meet government targets at least 20,000 will be needed by 2025 and 40,000 by 2030. We draw on interviews with industry leaders, training providers, current heat pump installers and gas plumbers yet to make the switch, to explore the challenges associated with training the workforce needed and the wider implications of this 'skills gap' for the transition to a low carbon economy.

Climate Change and Architectural Production - Competing Visions and Practices

Melahat Sahin-Dikmen

*(*University of Westminster*)*

This paper will discuss the implications of climate change for architectural production and examine the extent to which visions and practices of sustainability address the social dimension of the green transition in the built environment. Buildings are responsible for 40% of emissions and are targeted by climate policies globally. Zero-carbon is fundamentally different from traditional construction with changes in materials, design, and construction methods, which has far-reaching consequences for architectural practice.

Based on an ongoing investigation, the paper illustrates the emergence of disparate narratives of 'business sense and corporate social responsibility', 'professional ethics' and 'social responsibility'. Competing visions of sustainability range from technical interpretations to holistic appraisals of the construction industry calling for a radical transformation of building production. Sustainability practices too vary and are shaped by technical and commercial considerations as well as environmental and political ideologies. The paper shows that the 'environmental turn' in architecture is intertwined with the social divisions within which architecture and building production are embedded.

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Building a 'Wellbeing Economy': Developing a Capability-based Approach to Capturing the Complexity of Social Justice on a Healthy Planet.

Anna Spiesova

*(*Glasgow Caledonian University*)*

The idea of a 'wellbeing economy' – an economy designed to work for people and the planet, rather than the other way around (Costanza et al., 2018; Coscieme et al., 2019) - has captured the imagination of politicians and policymakers across the globe, including in Scotland.

However, attempts to deliver economic, social and environmental justice raise questions such as: What do people residing in local communities want from such an approach? And, perhaps more importantly: How should progress and success - or indeed failure - be measured? This thesis will work in collaboration with Glasgow City Council's Economic and Social Initiatives team to pose a new set of questions on a wellbeing economy, for how it creates opportunities for individuals to lead a life worth living, a good or flourishing life. This paper will set out the arguments for, and the uncertainties of, a 'wellbeing economy', before moving on to consider ways to evaluate a wellbeing economy. Amartya Sen's capability approach could prove a useful framework to offer a common language for the framing of the questions we should be asking. The paper will discuss why a capability framework is vital in this process in order to tackle the epistemic injustice present in today's society, and build a wellbeing economy that is tailored to the local needs.

Stream Plenaries and Race Report

Race Report Special Event

Race in British Sociology: A Repository of Best Practice in Teaching and Recruitment
Triona Fitton, Barbara Adewumi, Alexander Hensby, Emma Mires-Richards
(University of Kent)

This presentation will launch the BSA Race in Sociology Teaching & Recruitment Best Practice Repository. The repository is a BSA-funded project that collects, analyses and promotes examples of best practice in relation to the teaching of race in Sociology, as well as best practice in recruitment and retention of BAME students and scholars. Following the recommendations of the Race and Ethnicity in British Sociology report (Joseph-Salisbury et al, 2020), this project qualitatively surveyed and collated widening participation intiatives and interventions in Sociology departments around the United Kingdom with a particular focus on race. Heads of Sociology, Equality, Diversity & Inclusivity leads, widening participation teams and lecturers were interviewed on their implementation of initiatives to address issues such as cultural sensitivity, unconscious bias and institutional whiteness. This work was then collated into a number of thematic strands, such as decolonising the curriculum and encouraging a sense of belonging, informed by current research and pedagogy in critical race theory and evidenced by showcasing the work of Sociology departments that are demonstrating tangible progress in this area. The repository also offers a series of useful guides for academics and professional services staff with downloadable materials to allow them to engage with the initiatives in their own practice. It provides a systematic evidence base of what works well when embedding racial equity and justice within the discipline of Sociology.
The researchers will be joined for a panel discussion by Tom Hall (from the BSA Heads & Professors of Sociology [HaPs] group).

WEDNESDAY 20 APRIL 2022, 16:45 - 17:45

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND ILLNESS STREAM PLENARY

Celebrating 10 years of the Cost of Living Blog, and looking to the future of Medical Sociology

The speakers are representing the much larger Cost of Living Collective, click here to find out more https://www.cost-ofliving.net/

Abstract:
The Cost of Living blog has provided a sociological perspective on global happenings relating to health for the last 10 years. Established to address issues relating to austerity measures in the UK it has developed to include international guest bloggers with an international view and as a result has an increasingly global reach. The collectively organised blog has weathered and commented on world-changing issues such as COVID-19, the health implications of geo-political events including Brexit, whilst also providing commentary on local food and sport access, matrimony, the provision of welfare and regional activism alongside reviews of contemporary media depictions of health and wellness.

In this panel discussion, members of the Cost of Living collective will distil an overarching narrative from the blog, reflecting on both blog content and audience engagement. We will discuss and debate the last decade of change and turmoil, contextualising this within the history of medical sociology as a discipline. The plenary will offer a forecast for what might come next for the blog as well as the world events it provides commentary on.

Corresponding speaker: Ewen Speed - University of Essex

Ewen is Professor of Medical Sociology in the School of Health and Social Care. He has research interests in health policy, particularly in the context of the NHS. He is also interested in critical approaches to understanding engagement and involvement in healthcare, and in critical approaches to psychology and psychiatry. He is currently an Associate Editor for the journal Critical Public Health.

He is also a member of the National Institute of Health Research East of England Applied Research Collaboration, contributing directly to the Inclusive Involvement in Research for Practice Led Health and Social Care theme and is Implementation Lead for this theme.

Dr Simon Carter – The Open University

I originally was a research chemist working in the automotive industry and then in environmental protection. After studying at the Open University, I returned to full time higher education to complete a PhD at Lancaster University. After this, I worked at the MRC Medical Sociology Unit, Glasgow University, where I spent a period on secondment to the MRC Public Communications Group in London. This was followed by a period working as a medical sociologist at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In 2005 I took up a post in the Department of Sociology at the Open University.

Dr Chris Yuill – Robert Gordon University

Chris has a background in medical sociology and an interest in urban sociology. His textbook publications have sold globally and his main textbook *Understanding the Sociology of Health: An Introduction* now in its fourth edition is required reading on courses throughout the United Kingdom as well as universities in Ireland, Singapore, Netherlands and South Africa.

He has served on the Executive Management Team member and Publications Director of the *British Sociological Association* (BSA) (2005-2012) and a committee member of the British Sociological Association Medical Sociology Study Group (2004-2006). He has recently re-joined the BSA as a trustee in 2017 and holds the positon of Treasurer. As part of the BSA he set up the BSA Annual Equality Lecture in 2011 and chaired the inaugural event.

Dr Christopher Till – Leeds Beckett University

Chris is a sociologist who has a focus on health, digital technologies and social theory. Chris conducts theoretical and empirical investigations into digital technologies and health. His recent work has critiqued the ways in which health and work have been merged through the "datafication" and quantification of everyday life. Other projects are looking at how this "datafication" can help to better inform public health interventions and understanding of health inequalities. He is a co-editor of "Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine", on the associate editorial board of the journal "Sociological Research Online"

Dr Lesley Henderson – Brunel University London

Lesley Henderson is a social scientist with specific expertise in Communications and Social Change. She is founder and Group Leader of the interdisciplinary Sustainable Plastics Research Group (SPlasH) at Brunel.

Lesley completed her PhD in the Dept.of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Glasgow where she was a researcher with the Glasgow Media Group. She held posts as Visiting Lecturer and Senior Researcher/ Grant Holder in Public Health & Policy at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and came to Brunel on a study exploring media and the role of scientific correspondents in reporting human genetics (Wellcome Trust). She was grant holder on a study of media advocacy and health inequalities (Health Development Agency) appointed Lecturer in Sociology & Communications (2003) and promoted to Senior Lecturer (Research Excellence, 2008)

Veronica Heney – University of Exeter

Following an English and History BA at the University of Oxford, I worked from 2015-2017 in the Social Sciences Applied to Healthcare Improvement Research group (SAPPHIRE) at the University of Leicester as a Communications and Academic Writing Assistant, and also took on a role helping the Department of Health Sciences complete an Athena SWAN application. While in Leicester I also held a volunteer role as a communications assistant for Pride Without Borders, a group which provides support for local LGBT refugees and asylum seekers. I completed my Gender Studies MA at the University of Sussex in September 2018, which included dissertation research taking an interdisciplinary approach to gendered medical professionalism. During my time at Sussex I was also fortunate to work with Dr Catherine Will on an engagement project around statins and decision-making and to work with the university's I Heart Consent Campaign, delivering consent workshops to students.

WEDNESDAY 20 APRIL 2022, 16:45 - 17:45

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION STREAM PLENARY

The role and responsibility of scholars of religion in building equality and justice

Session Chair - Professor Mathew Guest (Durham University) – Chair of SocRel

Abstract
The Sociology of Religion study group stream plenary session explores how we as scholars of religion can and should contribute towards the development of equality and justice in the contexts that lie at the centre of our study. Religious individuals and institutions are deeply intertwined with issues of equality and justice. For many, fighting for a perceived "better world" through social justice work is anticipated as a key tenet of their faith, yet accounts of systemic injustice experienced and enacted by religious groups around the UK and the world continue to bring pain to those involved. As sociologists of religion, tasked with understanding the nature, experience, and role of religion in the modern world, what is our responsibility when faced with these situations in building equality and justice for and within these communities? Is reporting through our academic output enough, or do we have a duty to pro-actively respond through other forms? How can sociologists and sociological research support and develop work by and within religious institutions that is building equality and justice?
In this panel discussion we will hear from scholars of religion who have already been involved in these conversations within the academic, legal, and wider public spheres, around issues including abuse of children and vulnerable adults within religious institutions, religion and racial justice, and the role of religion in battling for social justice within contemporary society.

Gordon Lynch (University of Kent)
Gordon Lynch is Michael Ramsey Professor of Modern Theology at the University of Kent. His research has focused both on contemporary forms of meaning and values in Western societies, and historic abuse in institutional settings. He has written extensively on UK child migration programmes and undertaken substantial expert witness work on this for both the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse and the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry. He also served as the chair of the Theology and Religious Studies sub-panel for REF2021.

Professor Gerardo Marti (Davidson College)
Gerardo Martí, Ph.D. is William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Sociology at Davidson College and publishes broadly on race, religion, and social change. His book, The Deconstructed Church: Understanding Emerging Christianity (Oxford University Press), was awarded the 2015 Distinguished Book Award from the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. His academic leadership includes elected positions as Chair of the Sociology of Religion Section of the American Sociological Association, Editor-in-Chief of Sociology of Religion: A Quarterly Review, and Executive Board Member of the Washington, D.C. based Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI) and the Lilly-funded Louisville Institute. He is now President-Elect of the Association for the Sociology of Religion, and his most recent books include The Glass Church: Robert H. Schuller, the Crystal Cathedral, and the Strain of Megachurch Ministry (Rutgers University Press) and American Blindspot: Race, Class, Religion, and the Trump Presidency (Rowman & Littlefield).

Dr CL Nash (University of Edinburgh)
Dr. Nash obtained her PhD in Historical Theology from the University of Edinburgh and the University of Gloucestershire. She is currently a new recipient of the IASH Duncan Forrester Fellowship at Edinburgh University. In addition to her post in Edinburgh, she is a Visiting Scholar at the University of Leeds where she initiated and still manages a research project, Misogynoir to Mishpat (or from Hatred of Black Women to Restorative Justice). She launched the website (https://misogynoir2mishpat.com/) and hosted the inaugural, international seminar on May 13th (featuring Prof. Esther Mombo) with the second seminar hosted on Sept. 20th (featuring Prof. Rosetta Ross). Look for their new blog, "Conversations in Race, Gender and Religion" which will be launched later this year. A new member of the editorial board for *Black Women and Religious Cultures*, she is also published in various theological blogs including with the Centre for Religion and Public Life, Leeds University. Her work is also featured in journals

including *The Journal of Theology for Southern Africa*. In addition to several articles and chapters being released throughout 2021, her first book is scheduled for release in 2022 with SCM Press.

WEDNESDAY 20 APRIL 2022, 16:45 - 17:45

WORK, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC LIFE STREAM PLENARY

CSR and corporate control of regulatory processes: the impact on labour and the workplace

Convenors: Jonathan Preminger, Jill Timms, Rachel Cohen

ABSTRACT

In 2020, Joel Bakan released a follow-up film to his 2004 book *The Corporation: the Pathological Pursuit of Profit and Power*. The film, subtitled *An Unfortunately Necessary Sequel*, explores the use of corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a tool that enables corporations to capture the process of regulation and shape it to their interests – at the same time shrinking the areas of social life that remain under effective democratic oversight. A parallel process was the withdrawal of direct state intervention in the social-economic sphere, and the increasing use of market mechanisms to reach "desired outcomes", placing increasing power in the hands of market actors.

The Covid pandemic forced us to reimagine state capacities, demonstrating the state's willingness to directly intervene on a massive scale but also its ability to bypass democratic processes and evade democratic accountability – to the benefit of government's corporate buddies.

Focusing on the classic sociological question of the relationship between democracy, voice and participation on one hand, and economic systems and market actors on the other, this stream plenary will explore the impact of this de-democratisation and de-politicisation on labour and the workplace, linking to key sociopolitical challenges such as inequality and climate change.

Chair: Jill Timms, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey and WEEL Co-Convenor

Speakers:

Dr Rami Kaplan

Rami is an Assistant Professor in the Departments of Sociology and Anthropology and Labour Studies at the Tel Aviv University. He work at the intersection of political sociology, organizational sociology, and political economy, and often apply historical and comparative approaches. His research spans various aspects of global corporate capitalism, including its historical emergence and expansion, business and society politics, corporate power and social responsibility, global diffusion of ideas and practices, global governance, neoliberalism, transnational business elite networks, and global environmental politics. See: https://english.tau.ac.il/profile/ramikaplan

Prof Stephen Vertigans

Steven is currently Head of School of Applied Social Studies at Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen. His research interests include different forms of violence, resilience in informal settlements and corporate social responsibility, particularly within the energy sector. See: https://www3.rgu.ac.uk/dmstaff/vertigans-stephen

Dr Luc Fransen

Luc is Associate Professor of International Relations and member of the Political Economy and Transnational Governance Research Group, as well as the Transnational Configurations, Conflict and Governance Research Group at the University of Amsterdam. Luc's research interests include the politics of Corporate Social Responsibility, sustainable development in global supply chains, private standard-setting, transnational civil society activism and international organizations. See: https://www.uva.nl/en/profile/f/r/l.w.fransen/l.w.fransen.html

WEDNESDAY 20 APRIL 2022, 16:45 - 17:45

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY STREAM PLENARY

Towards an ethic and practice of reparation: Learning from and through informal work

Abstract
This talk relies on critical and community-engaged research on informality to illuminate how dominant economic imaginaries misread the core drivers of both poverty and environmental degradation. Worldwide, about 2 billion people work informally, generating social, economic and environmental value for cities. Too often, policy elites, including those promoting sustainable development, overlook this value, instead proposing interventions that rely on deficit-based framings of informal work. Instead, thinking historically, relationally, and spatially clarifies the essential role of informal work for urban economies and ecologies. It also reveals how growth-oriented economies reproduce environmental destruction, income inequality, and poverty, the very conditions impelling many to informal work. Learning from grassroots movements and activist scholars, I articulate an alternative ethic and practice to guide efforts at sustainable development and climate justice- one that is anchored in an acknowledgement of histories and lived legacies of oppression, understands over- and under-consumption relationally, and enacts reparative politics and policies across space and diverse positionalities. I illustrate applications of an ethic of reparation with existing practices and transformational proposals.

Biography
Manisha Anantharaman is an Associate Professor of Justice Community and Leadership at Saint Mary's College of California and Associate Fellow at Chatham House's Environment and Society Program. She is a multi-disciplinary scholar whose research and teaching interests connect sustainability and social justice, applying participatory and ethnographic methodologies to explore the potential for, pathways to, and politics of *just* sustainability transformations. Her publications include an edited book on "The Circular Economy and the Global South" (Routledge, UK). In 2019, she was the Alba Viotto Invited Professor in Sociology at the Institute for Sociological Research, University of Geneva. She received her PhD from the Department of Environmental Science Policy and Management at the University of California Berkeley (2015). You can read more about her research and teaching at manishaanantharaman.com

Day Two

Stream Plenaries and Journal Event

THURSDAY 21 APRIL 2022, 09:30 – 10:30

RIGHTS, VIOLENCE AND CRIME STREAM PLENARY

From 'me, not you' to 'all of us': an intersectional approach to tackling sexual violence

Abstract

What violence can we do, in the name of fighting sexual violence? This talk presents a critique of mainstream feminist campaigns in the UK, US and other Western countries. It explores how #MeToo can become 'me, not you': an exclusive focus on bourgeois white women, and a desire for punishment that legitimates systems oppressive to more marginalised people. Such feminism can also become reactionary, in campaigns against the sex industry and transgender inclusion that hoard resources and police borders in synergy with the resurgent far right. In contrast to these myopic and often destructive forms of feminism, an intersectional framework helps us move from 'me, not you' to 'all of us' - with a comprehensive understanding of violence and capacious practice of care. This can be enacted in highly practical ways using the abolitionist concept of 'non-reformist reforms', which move us towards the world we want rather than perpetuating cycles of violence.

Alison Phipps is professor of sociology at Newcastle University in the UK. She is a political sociologist and scholar of gender with interests in feminist theory and politics, the body and violence and neoliberal racial capitalism. She has pursued her interests in various areas including sexual violence, sex work, reproduction, and institutional cultures. She has been an activist in the movement against sexual violence for seventeen years.

BSA Annual Conference 2022
Cultural Sociology Journal Special Session

DECOLONIZING CULTURE

Guest Speaker: Professor Raewyn Connell, University of Sydney

Chair: Marcus Morgan, University of Bristol

For at least the last 20 years, sociologists in the English-speaking world have discussed and even agreed on the need to decolonize our knowledge systems, cultural assumptions, practices, and, ultimately, our discipline. Yet tenacious barriers persist and progress occurs slowly and intermittently. As part of the collective effort aimed at realising this process, the BSA journal *Cultural Sociology* has invited Professor Raewyn Connell (University of Sydney) to discuss three questions that arise from the project of decolonizing culture, or more modestly, decolonizing the study of culture. First, how the structure of the global economy of knowledge has shaped the way 'culture' is generally understood in the social sciences. Second, what significance southern theory - the intellectual work produced from colonial and post-colonial societies - has for understanding cultural processes on a world scale. Third, what practical responses should

now be made in cultural sociology to the issues being raised by movements to decolonize the social sciences and humanities.

Paper Session 4
Thursday, 21 April 2022

10:45 - 12:00

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space

Re-imagining Spaces for Representation in the Divided City: Urban Street Art in 'Post' - Conflict Beirut and Belfast
Omar El Masri
*(*University of Gloucestershire*)*

The research study investigates the social and political dimension of contemporary street art (murals) production in the deeply divided cities of Beirut and Belfast. Specifically, it examines how historical experiences with the ethnonational and the neoliberal urbanisation of space influence the motivations of street artists to engage with everyday life. The research design for the project compared the urban and social phenomenon of street art in the post-conflict cities of Beirut and Belfast. By shedding light on some of their artistic practices, the findings reveal that street art communities engage in small- 'p' political acts. They re-purpose taken-for-granted spaces within the city to demonstrate how street artists adjust their practices to reveal pragmatic and rule-based forms of placemaking to avoid jarring with sectarian identities while bringing attention to the democratic, transient and transformative nature of their practices. While they do not have an impact on the nature of space, their interactions could remark on the possibilities for the co-production of space. Moreover, they intend to awaken the slumber of urban dwellers with the visceral enjoyment and experiences of creating and producing street art for the inhabitants of the space. While small, their artistic interventions gift the inhabitants of Beirut and Belfast with ephemeral and gratuitous forms of interactions which present an opportunity, however temporary, for different social worlds to meet.

Long-term Disaster Recovery: Shifting Problems and Social Media Use over the Settling Period
Stephen Ostertag
*(*Tulane University*)*

Global food insecurity, rising sea levels due to climate change and the mass migration of various populations this produces pose important challenges for questions of equality and equity. Understanding how those forced to confront the challenges head-on collaborate with each other, why they do so, and what tools they use are important for understanding how they will actively take part in these challenges. As immediate disasters turn into extended crises, the problems people face, the tools they use to confront those problems, and the collectives they form change as well. Drawing on a study of long-term disaster recovery associated with hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, this talk explains how different problems emerged after the flood waters receded, when governments and private interests scrambled over the recovery and rebuilding projects, the nation's interest disappeared, and private contractors swept into the city to profit from the massive influx of federal relief funds. Citizens used social media to engage these problems and in the process created collectives and worked together to engage their changing social and political landscape. I characterize the long-term social conditions of post-disaster recovery and rebuilding as "settling" times, and argue that it is an important area of focus for sociologist and relief workers who want to understand the impact and consequences of disasters above and beyond the event itself.

Statutory Tenancies, Survivability and Gentrification at Home
Sharda Rozena
*(*University of Leicester*)*

In-depth research on statutory tenancies within gentrification scholarship is extremely limited. Also known as regulated, protected, or secure tenants, statutory tenants have high security of tenure by the Rent Act 1977 including protection from eviction and the

right to a fair rent. The limited academic scholarship on regulated tenants reflects their declining number in the UK. My parents became statutory tenants in the 1970's in Kensington, west London. Using the stories of secure tenants in my building as well as others across the borough, I expose how landlords and property management agencies treat regulated tenants as a nuisance, an irritant, a tenant of no financial value. Ultimately, they want these tenants to leave or die. In many cases protected tenants are now older residents, and therefore have increased vulnerability, often living in physically unsuitable homes. There continues to be intrusion, threats and negligence that are axiomatic of a 'slow violence.' I detail tenants' experiences of frustration, fear, anger, and uncertainty that characterises these processes, which can be understood as gentrification and displacement. I highlight the importance of creative survivability and art into action which enable us to live, manage, take control, and emotionally survive. This is a less spectacular form of housing injustice, and therefore less likely to attract public interest or political mobilisation. Resistance and survivability occurs over a long period of time and behind the façade of a tenement building, arguably another reason why the gentrification of statutory tenants has not been extensively examined in academia.

Event Coalitions after the Event: Legacies of Mega-event Activism
Adam Talbot
*(*Coventry University*)*

This papers seeks to examine what happens to event coalitions after the event for which they coalesce, an often ignored aspect of studies on event coalitions. By tracing the transition out of coalition for three groups who protested against favela evictions at the 2016 Olympic Games, it reveals the ways in which groups benefit from participation in coalitions and the mechanisms by which these developments are put into practice. This has important implications for activism not only around sport mega-events, but also other events which present activists with a clear proximate political opportunity based on time-limited media attention, such as G7 summits. The study is based on ethnographic fieldwork with a range of movement organisations who protested around the Rio 2016 Olympic Games, principally The Popular Committee for the World Cup and Olympics, residents of the Vila Autódromo favela and favela advocacy NGO Catalytic Communities. By tracing the different trajectories of these organisations and their diverse post-Olympic activisms, the paper will argue that there are avenues through which movements can harness positive legacies from participation in event coalitions. However, the analysis also indicates that forward planning, particularly prior to the event itself, is crucial to this as it allows movements to capitalise on their momentum post-event.

Environment and Society

Energy Poverty, Inequality, and Practice
Catherine Butler
*(*University of Exeter*)*

Practice-theory inspired analyses have an important place within studies of energy and sustainability. Research working with this approach has focused on debates about transitions and how to achieve lasting change toward more sustainable less energy intensive ways of living. Centrally, analyses have unravelled the ways that practices are constituted and reproduced in ways that have implications for energy use. However, this literature has largely neglected the relevance of inequality and issues of power within such processes. This can be compared to a similar lack of practice theory perspectives within the wide-ranging literature on energy poverty and justice, where analysis of inequality and power are paramount. While there are clear junctures at which these differently focused areas of literature on energy demand meet, they are rarely brought into direct conversation. Drawing on a qualitative empirical study into experiences of welfare policy, this paper examines the ways that practice theory thought can bring insights relevant to issues of energy poverty, power, and inequality. Central to this is examination of governance processes and policies for their role in the (re)production of practices. By focusing on welfare policies and examining their relevance in shaping energy demand, issues of inequality, justice and power in the constitution and institutionalisation of practices are brought to the fore, and emphasis is given to the implications not only for sustainability but for energy poverty.

Climate Change, Environmental Justice and the Unusual Capacities of Posthumans
Nick Fox, Pam Alldred
*(*University of Huddersfield*)*

In this paper we use insights from posthuman and new materialist ontology to theorise and develop a perspective that draws together issues of sustainable development, environmental justice and social inequalities. We follow a trajectory that leads beyond both humanism (an overarching concern with human well-being and social justice) and anti-humanism (that privileges environment over human interests). We draw upon feminist materialist and posthuman scholars, who argue for the affectivity or vitality of all matter, and upon non-Western and indigenous ontologies in which, to quote Juanita Sundberg, 'a multiplicity of beings cast as human and nonhuman – people, plants, animals, energies, technological objects – participate in the coproduction of socio-political collectives'. These insights establish a posthuman, ecological perspective that acknowledges humans as fully integral to the environment, and an environmental ethics based on enhancing the potential of this integrated environment.

Posthumanism simultaneously rejects the homogeneity implied by terms such as 'humanity' or 'human species' based on a stereotypical 'human' that turns out to be white, male and from the global North. Instead, 'posthumans' are heterogeneous, gaining a diverse range of context-specific capacities as they interact with other matter. Some of these posthuman capacities (such as empathy, altruism, conceptual thinking and modelling futures) are highly unusual, and – paradoxically – we shall argue are now essential to undo the damage produced by anthropogenic climate change and environmental degradation.

Generational Unfairness and the Climate Crisis: a Lens on Public Understandings

Sarah Irwin

*(*University of Leeds*)*

Generation and generational fairness raise crucial questions relating to how we think about the climate crisis and its implications. However, some social scientists argue that a generational framing is unhelpful. It is said to position the climate crisis as a future risk rather than a present one, to foreground people's kinship connections as more important than wider societal commitments and to underplay the importance of intragenerational inequalities (White 2017; Diprose et al 2019). These arguments complement a wider body of research and commentary which identifies a highly individualized public take on the climate crisis. The presentation draws on mixed methods data from a new study looking at public views and the climate crisis. In this presentation I draw on quantitative evidence which shows people frequently position the well being of future generations as important in their thinking about climate change. I then interrogate new qualitative evidence to explore firstly: how people see the personal relevancies of age and generation in their accounts of climate change and its meanings and, secondly, how they see the well being of their own children and grandchildren as inseparable from wider societal futures and well being. These examples inform a broader argument about methods for grasping complexity in public understandings of the climate crisis, in turn crucial for effective actions on climate.

Climate Change and Posthuman Knowledge Making Practices: A Case Study of Biochar

Catherine Price

*(*University of Nottingham*)*

One approach to tackling anthropogenic climate change is through geoengineering (or climate engineering). Geoengineering encompasses a suite of technological fixes aimed at either cutting the amount of sunlight that reaches the surface of the Earth or removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. One technology which can potentially remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is biochar.

Biochar is applied to soil and acts as a carbon sink and soil conditioner. It also increases the fertility and water holding capacity of soil. Whilst biochar is depicted as a new technology it has a long and complex history. Terra preta soils (Portuguese for black earths) were formed between 2500 and 500 years ago and are found in the Amazon. African Dark Earths are still being formed today. The formation of these soils is a long term process which relies on indigenous knowledge.

However, when the focus switches to scientific knowledge to provide solutions to problems, innovation and progress emphasises who is leading the way and who must catch-up, rather than who is gaining and losing from new innovations. This scientific focus obscures the inequalities between genders, races, nationalities and the more-than-human. Using biochar as a case study, and drawing on feminist posthuman scholarship, this paper will show how more equitable approaches to addressing climate change can be achieved. Applying posthuman ontologies to knowledge making practices shifts the focus from an anthropocentric perspective and opens up possibilities of equality and justice to the posthuman and more-than-human world in the era of anthropogenic climate change.

Families and Relationships

The Effect of Peer Practices and Perceptions on Fathers' use of Parental Leave

Juliet Allen

*(*University of Cambridge*)*

Fathers' use of parental leave underpins gender equality at work and at home. Yet, worldwide, there is no country in which use of leave is split even close to 50/50. Factors underpinning unequal leave use and access include policy design and payment, family finances, the gender pay gap, and entrenched gender norms. A wealth of existing literature exploring fathers' use of leave has highlighted the root causes and implications of men and women's uneven take up of parental leave entitlements. Yet an area under-explored is the impact of peers and colleagues on fathers' decision-making, and how this differs cross-nationally.

This paper contributes to this emerging field by presenting findings from my doctoral research on the impact of social norms on fathers' use of leave in the UK, Sweden and Portugal. 45 interviews with fathers in the three countries articulated how the effect of peers and colleagues' perceptions and practices on fathers' decision-making varied across contexts. In Sweden, respondents were more aware of the effect of their peers' practices and judgements than in the UK and Portugal. Policy and national discourses underpinned these differences, which I theorise through a Butlerian analytical lens of citationality and performativity.

Given the centrality of fathers' leave use to gender equality, and the timeliness of the present moment as we re/think work and its relation to family and care, identifying enablers and barriers to fathers' leave use is crucial. This paper articulates the relevance of peer expectations and judgements as both conduit and constraint.

Time for Change: The Cultural Schemas and Temporal (Un)Knowns of Fatherhood
Boroka Bo
*(*University of Essex*)*

By employing a multimethod approach and studying the experiences of first-time fathers, this article examines the link between socioeconomic status (SES) and family change. Using the Theory of Conjunctural Action (TCA) as a springboard, I show how the social structure of the family can be reconfirmed or reconfigured during this formative life course conjuncture. Drawing on insights from the sociology of time, I theoretically elaborate on TCA via an examination of how SES and the social experience of time can jointly drive structure change. I find that both SES and the social experience of time are salient when it comes to the cultural schemas fathers rely on to navigate this transition period. I show that the social structure of the family is reconfirmed when new fathers deploy the cultural schema of 'I'm Not Giving Up', especially when this main schema is coupled with schemas consisting of 'Policing Temporal Boundaries', 'Learned Helplessness', and 'Temporal Path Dependency'. On the other hand, social structures are reconfigured when new fathers rely on the cultural schema of 'I'm Giving Up', accompanied by the cultural schemas of 'Best-Laid Plans', 'Echoes of the Past', and 'Temporal Path Destabilization'. My work suggests that policies and organizations targeting the well-being outcomes of families also need to consider sociotemporal factors.

Fathers and Child Welfare: Reimagining the Relationship
Ariane Critchley
*(*University of Stirling*)*

The construction and performance of masculinity, and particularly working-class masculinity, has been challenged by austerity policies and changes in the socio-economic landscape that remove opportunities for men to take up traditional employment and social roles. Political movements which have sought to address male privilege and the problem of male violence to women and towards other men call into question what it can mean to be a man. In this context fatherhood may represent a route to meaning and value for men, who may otherwise have limited options for social status or connection. Motherhood: its joys, challenges, rewards, and the community it creates, have long fulfilled this role for women. However, this has not been without difficulties, particularly in marginalised families, and so it is for fatherhood (Tarrant, 2021). There are significant tensions in the way that welfare services meet men as fathers. Decades of writing on this topic have failed to create any meaningful change in practice. Recent research in this field has found that fathers continue to be misunderstood, undervalued, approached with caution, and written out by child welfare professionals. Drawing on the author's own data (Critchley, 2021), and on wider research, this paper seeks to explore the ongoing tension in how fatherhood is conceptualised within child welfare and the enduring dominance of risk in this picture. The paper will tentatively imagine what a changed relationship between child welfare and men as fathers might look like, and what this might require of services, practitioners, and of fathers themselves.

Does Fathers' Childcare Involvement Affect Children's Educational Attainment in the First Year of Primary School in England?
Helen Norman, Rose Smith
*(*University of Leeds*)*

Fathers spend more time on childcare than ever before but the implications on children are unclear. Research with mothers or parents more generally shows that early parental childcare involvement is critical for supporting children's development (e.g. Del Bono et al 2016). Yet paternal pre- or school age care could have different consequences for child development by supporting progression in particular academic subjects, helping to close gender gaps in attainment and/or moderating the known detrimental effects of poverty.

This paper explores the relationship between fathers' childcare involvement and their children's educational attainment in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) - a statutory assessment of children's attainment at age five in England. Educational attainment is theorised in terms of a capabilities framework (Sen 1992) where socio-demographic, socio-economic and psychological factors are treated as either enabling or constraining children's opportunities (capabilities) to achieve.

Latent measures of fathers' pre-school (age 9 months and 3 years) and school-age (age 5) involvement are derived using Confirmatory Factor Analysis on Millennium Cohort Survey data, which is linked to the EYFSP. These measures are used alongside other explanatory variables in binary and generalised ordered logistic regression models to predict children's attainment in the EYFSP. We also explore the potentially moderating effects of the child's gender and relative household poverty. The findings shed light on whether and how fathers might affect their children's education, independent of mothers, and whether paternal involvement is particularly important for boys, girls or at certain stages in the child's life regardless of gender.

Lifecourse

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION & CITIZENSHIP

"Once you relate you try to make social change": A Relational Perspective on Marginalised Youth's Political Participation

Thalia Thereza Assan
*(*The University of Edinburgh*)*

This paper examines marginalised young people's political socialisation and participation through a relational lens. In particular, I uncover the important role that young people's peer relationships and friendships play in these processes, which have so far received scant attention. The paper is based on an ethnographic study conducted from August 2020 to October 2021 with Girls of Colour and non-binary people aged 14-19 who were part of a Scottish youth work charity dedicated to empowering young Black people and People of Colour. My research is anchored in youth and girlhood studies, the sociology of personal life and friendship and feminist research.

I detail how using participant observation, creative methods and semi-structured in-depth interviews was useful for teasing out the relational aspects of my participants' understandings and experiences of political participation. I discuss some of my key findings after: First, providing spaces for marginalised young people to socialise and cultivate bonds with each other was critical in engendering their activism. Second, my participants sought to create social change in interpersonal ways and through their relationships. However, they also perceived some of their relationships as barriers to their political engagement. Third, my participants' racial identities and political orientations played a role in their friendship formations, experiences and breakdowns.

Through my findings, I argue that employing a relational perspective is crucial to understanding young people's political participation. Doing so helps challenge individualistic and neoliberal narratives of youth activists as "exceptional" and of young people as politically apathetic.

Cultivating Cultural Citizenship – Global Youth Arts Programmes

Frances Howard
*(*Nottingham Trent University*)*

This presentation questions claims for the assumed benefits of arts programmes for young people. It explores youth arts programmes targeted at young people under deficit labels and presents research which demonstrates that often the most disadvantaged young people receive the weakest arts programs. I extend the discussion on deficit identities from the field of youth work to arts-based pedagogies. In addition, the paper addresses current policy contexts of 'austerity', 'inclusion' and 'at-risk' youth, which are frequently drawn on to justify arts programmes for young people. Taking the position that what is offered to some groups of young people can be seen to reinforce prejudice, this paper tackles an ethical dilemma for those working with young people and the arts.

In offering a way forward, I explore youth arts programmes that hold cultural citizenship at their hearts, exploring what kinds of 'citizens' young people are expected to be. The value of youth arts programmes in supporting participatory democracy and social change is explored through two case studies: Chicago Arts and Music Project (Chicago) and Jugend- & Kulturprojekt e.V. (Youth & Culture Program, Germany). The affordances of arts practices as civic education are explored alongside the relational practices of youth work through 'connected civics' (Ito et al., 2015), and the analysis of data highlights the value of artforms, such as music and theatre, as 'third spaces of encounter' (Thomson & Hall, 2020). Finally, the paper explores youth arts programs as a space of new possibilities for identities, imagined futures and temporary communities.

Young People's Understandings of Citizenship throughout Transitions into Adulthood: Evidence from Longitudinal Research in Scotland

Christine Huebner
*(*Nottingham Trent University*)*

Debates about young people's roles and engagement as citizens often play out against a backdrop of questions over maturity, responsibility, and adulthood (e.g., Chan & Clayton, 2006, Cunningham & Lavalette, 2004). Citizenship is commonly equated with adulthood, but the markers of adulthood are varied, and the allocation of formal citizenship rights is unusually differentiated in the UK. With the lowering of the voting age in Scotland and Wales, this incongruity extends to political citizenship with young people aged 16 and 17 allowed to participate in Scottish and Welsh elections, but not in UK-wide ballots.

This paper investigates young people's understandings of citizenship throughout their transitions into adulthood in the context of this incongruous allocation of political rights in Scotland. Based on qualitative longitudinal research with 12 Scottish young people, we

explore how young people view their roles as citizens and what motivates them to engage as citizens when attaining some citizenship rights at age 16, and some at age 18 or later. The participating young people were followed from ages 15-17 through to ages 19-21 and repeatedly interviewed over the course of the four-year period. The findings suggest that understandings of citizenship and motivations to engage as citizens are closely related to the formal allocation of political rights, but also to aspects of individual agency and recognition.

Learning to Participate; Configuring Borders of Recognition in Rendering Young People (In)visible
Harriet Rowley
*(*Manchester Metropolitan University*)*

Young people are at the heart of building equality and justice, yet they are rarely seen as citizens in their own right whilst forms of youth participation tend to reflect a hegemonic social inequality of recognition (Walther et al., 2019). In the PARTISPACE (H2020) research into the spaces and styles of young people's participation in eight European cities, normative understandings of what counts as participation were understood as limiting. It was argued that misrecognition of both the form and learning of participation has led to pedagogisation and paternalism, reducing participation to an individual act rather than a relational and social process (Batsleer et al., 2019). The follow-on Erasmus + project Partibridges bought together universities and youth associations in four cities, three of which were involved in PARTISPACE. This paper compares two different Participatory Action Research (PAR) projects undertaken by the author as part of these projects, one coproduced with young people engaged in a formal youth representation forum and the other in a Street Work homeless project in Manchester, UK. It is argued that participation and learning both depend on experiences of appearance and recognition, yet the border of recognition is drawn in differing ways to render these young people (in)visible. The importance of accompaniment, relationality and creativity is explored whilst particular attention is paid to understanding how such spaces support prefigurative political practices to emerge. Finally, the possibilities and challenges for building equality and justice within youth and community development research and practice will be discussed.

Medicine, Health and Illness

Protests, Refusals and Counting the Deaths: The Development of an Empirical-ethics of Cure
Maria Berghs
*(*De Montfort University*)*

In this paper, I examine how disabled, chronically ill and those identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) or with underlying conditions and their families have protested against their treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic. They have protested their identification in terms of the medical model and a narrow curative imperative as well as an unethical 'curation' or 'social sorting' in society in how the white able body now gets first protection against an infection, access to critical care, therapies and vaccines, according to a new curative 'imperative of health' or distributed 'logic' of cure. The logic of cure describes how an 'imperative of cure' and curative labour becomes normalized in our social and cultural lives and is increasingly commodified but not distributed equally around the globe nor a truly informed choice. In protests there was also a questioning of medical ethics and (bio) ethical responses with utilitarianism seemingly trumping over not only the sanctity of life principles, relational care but also rights-based approaches to healthcare. The pandemic revealed curative disposals and damages to bodies that could be 'counted' as collateral damage. People tried to counter this by evidencing deaths, noting lives lived and loved in online statements, refusal of disablement and protesting a second-class treatment. In the refusals of vulnerability, protests against herd immunity and pleas for greater equity and justice not just in vaccines but in economic and political inclusion, a new language and ethics of cure is developing socially.

Ethnic Inequalities in COVID-19 Clinical Outcomes: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis
Patricia Irizar, Dharmi Kapadia, Laia Becares, James Nazroo, S Vittal Katikireddi, Sarah Amele, Harry Taylor, Richard Shaw, Daniel Pan, Shirley Sze, Manish Pareek, Laura Gray, Laura Nellums, Claire Garwood, Pip Divall
*(*University of Manchester*)*

Background: Emerging evidence suggests that individuals from ethnic minority groups are disproportionately affected by COVID-19, experiencing higher levels of COVID-19 infection, more severe clinical outcomes once infected, and increased mortality. This study builds on an existing review conducted in August 2020, when few peer-reviewed studies were available.
Aims: To evaluate the relationship between ethnicity (ethnic minority groups compared to the majority ethnic group, which may vary across studies) and clinical outcomes in COVID-19, i.e., infection, severe disease (hospitalisation, ITU admission, requiring ventilation), and mortality.
This review will also critically appraise how the included studies conceptualised and measured ethnicity or race.
Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE, EMCARE, CINHAL, and the Cochrane Library were searched for articles available in English, published between 1st December 2019 and 13th October 2021 in peer-reviewed journals. The initial search identified 9792 articles. Studies were eligible for inclusion if they report original clinical data at an individual level (excluding ecological studies, modelling studies, qualitative studies, and animal data). Eligible studies must present data on any of the clinical outcomes disaggregated by ethnicity (included closely related measures such as migrant status).

Data synthesis: Meta-analyses will be used to determine the associations between ethnicity and COVID-19 infection, severe disease, and mortality. Sub-group analyses will be conducted, comparing studies which were conducted pre- and post-vaccine roll out. An adapted Joanna Briggs Institute quality assessment tool will be used to critically evaluate how ethnicity was conceptualised and measured in the included studies, prioritising self-reported ethnicity and the inclusion of specific ethnic groups.

A Complexity Analysis of Non-pharmaceutical Interventions in COVID-19
Maria Del Pilar Serrano-Gallardo, Ray Pawson, Ana Manzano
(University of Leeds)

The global fight to contain the COVID-19 pandemic was transformed with the introduction of vaccine programs in early 2021. Before that, nations were forced to rely on a portfolio of social control measures in the effort to quell the transmission of the virus, which leaves us with an intriguing counterfactual question: without the introduction of vaccines, would strategies focused on non-pharmaceutical measures have managed to control the situation? We used complexity theory framework to examine the Spanish policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on non-pharmaceutical interventions implemented before the arrival of the vaccination programme in Europe. Eight modes of complexity are identified. These are: 1) disparate command and control systems; 2) interaction and emergence; 3) policy discord and moral disharmony; 4) contextual heterogeneity; 5) implementation heterogeneity; 6) ambiguity in regulations and guidelines; 7) temporal change in public attitudes; and 8) exit and sustainability effects. This classification adapts and extends a framework developed by Pawson, which provides an analysis of the UK COVID-19 response. Each mode is illustrated with evidence from Spain. The analysis shows how complexity theory can make a positive contribution to evidence-base needed to understand the myriad outcomes of the unprecedented volume of public health and social control interventions applied in the pandemic. It is important to take advantage of the current crisis as a unique opportunity to rethink and develop a more far-reaching public health system that incorporates complexity not only in the analysis of the problems but also in the design and evaluation of interventions.

Methodological Innovations

Temporalities and Body-Timescapes in Pandemic Times: A Critical Commentary on Justice and Equality from Biographical Research
Lisa Moran, Lyudmila Nurse, Katerina Sidiropulu Janku
(Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland)

Throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, the concepts of temporality and matter are prioritized in sociological analyses. Since March 2020, successive, unprecedented sudden global lockdowns forced humankind to adopt new time-space regimes and reconsider viral/human entanglements whilst we adopted to novel modalities of being. This paper explores the interconnections between multiple bodyscapes and timescapes in relation to pandemic temporalities and human/non-human matter (e.g. skin, hair, perspiration, respiratory droplets) from the perspective of biographical research. We elucidate the notion of body-timescapes as a conceptual tool for capturing entanglements of bodies, spaces, human and non-human matter, temporalities and the multi-layered nature of human suffering, oppression, equality, and injustices that are constituted in and by our bodies in pandemic times and other globalized crises. In contrast to government/epidemiological modelling of SARS Cov-2 transmissions, disease phases and deaths which vary per expert weightings of citizen behavior versus public acceptability and access to vaccines for example, we argue that body-timescapes captures non-linear, inherently chaotic dimensions of coronavirus; how it is constituted in multiple times, spaces, bodies and human and non-human tissues. Covid-19 remains a prescient feature of future societies, due to its unpredictability, the constant threats of mutations etc. With its emphasis on temporality, sequencing, the complexities of 'disordered' narratives and re-imagining futures we illuminate the potential of biographical research in capturing labyrinthine entanglements between multilayered temporalities, bodies, and human/non-human matter(s) in relation to global inequalities, suffering and justice.

Researching Lay Perceptions of Inequalities: Ethnographic and Arts-informed Methodologies
Alexandrina Vanke
(Institute of Sociology of the Federal Centre of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

An increasing impact of inequalities on the everyday life of ordinary people around the globe makes social scholars rethink mainstream qualitative approaches and invent new research strategies to study lay perceptions of inequalities and social justice (Irwin, 2018). In the paper, I consider ethnographic and arts-informed methodologies that I applied in my individual project 'Working-class life and struggle in post-Soviet Russia'. The paper addresses the question of how working-class and other residents of two deindustrialising neighbourhoods located in the cities of Moscow and Yekaterinburg perceive everyday inequalities in their local areas and social justice in Russian society. Firstly, I consider an approach of multi-sited ethnography as a 'paradigm of alternative research practices' (Marcus, 1992: 12) relevant for the study of geographical and spatial inequalities (Savage, 2021) between and

inside post-industrial cities. Secondly, I discuss the advantages of integration of arts-informed methods in ethnographic interviews in the examination of everyday narratives of working-class people about inequalities and their feelings regarding social divisions in deindustrialising urban areas. Participatory arts-informed methods, such as drawings of society (Bikbov, 2009) made by participants and complemented by their verbal explanations, help to visualise social imaginary and verbalise lay perceptions of social structures, as well as to reconstruct images of society (Williams, 1961) and understand better a sense of inequality and a sense social justice (Bottero, 2020). Thirdly, I explain how to analyse multi-sensory data about subjective inequalities with the help of thematic coding, interpretative and metaphor analysis.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 1

The Personal (Preference) is Political: Racialized Desires and Gay and Bisexual Men's Sexual Cultures in the UK

Tiago Machado Costa

*(*University of Nottingham*)*

Socio-historical and political systems of racism and sexuality are deeply interconnected to one another. Inherent to our sexual lives are deeply racialized notions of beauty, desirability, and (sexual) worth. Race and racism, then, make their impact felt in a multitude of sexual and romantic experiences and dynamics, including partner selection and sexual practice. Yet, research on the particular interactions between race and sexuality in the UK remains underdeveloped. This paper contributes to these developing dialogues by presenting early empirical findings on racialized desires within gay and bisexual men's casual sex dynamics in the UK. Using focused vignette interviews, participants of different racial and ethnic identities were asked to comment and reflect on instances of explicit and implicit racial discourse in sexual interactions and spaces. These findings are explored through a critical discourse analysis, highlighting a complexity of racial and sexual nuances in participants' thinking about desire as a racialized ontology of worth. This paper concludes by drawing connections to existing research on racial and sexual politics and discourse. In dialogue with such research, the paper seeks to expand on current debates around the political nature of desire.

Two Islamophobias? Racism and Religion as Two Mutually Supportive Dimensions of Anti-Muslim Prejudice

Stephen Jones, Amy Unsworth

*(*University of Birmingham*)*

Islamophobia is among the most widespread forms of prejudice in the UK, yet it struggles for public recognition. One of the reasons Islamophobia seems to elude recognition is confusion about its status as either a religious prejudice or a phenomenon akin to racism. This paper seeks to bring clarity to the muddled picture of what contemporary Islamophobia looks like by presenting findings of a nationally representative survey of the British public. The survey covers perceptions of: religion in general; what different religions teach; and ethnic and religious minorities in the UK, including willingness to support discrimination against minorities. Using our data, we argue that there are two distinct, but mutually supportive, types of Islamophobia, one that corresponds to other forms of racism and another that is better understood as distinctly anti-religious prejudice. These two forms of prejudice, we show, emerge differently in British society. Like most forms of prejudice toward ethnic and racial groups, anti-Muslim racism is more common among certain social groups, specifically, older people, those in manual occupations and Conservative and Leave voters. The only thing that distinguishes this variety of Islamophobia from other forms is that it is – with the notable exception of Gypsy and Irish Travellers – much more common in Britain than other forms of prejudice. Anti-Islamic prejudice, on the other hand, is more evenly spread across political persuasions and is more common among higher social grades; this form is, to borrow Baroness Sayeeda Warsi's phrasing, the UK's 'dinner table prejudice'.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 2

From Preventive Eugenics to Slippery Eugenics: Contemporary Sterilizations Targeted to Indigenous Peoples in Mexico

R Sanchez-Rivera

*(*University of Cambridge, Department of Sociology*)*

The Mexican Society of Eugenics (MSE) was founded in 1931 by many influential members of Mexican society who belonged to different spheres of the elite. As a result, eugenic ideas were able to linger and be maintained through different departments, institutions, and individuals from all disciplines. After the founding of the Society of Eugenics, eugenicists continued writing about and supporting eugenic ideas up until the 1970s. In the same decade, population growth increased rapidly and the state's response was to implement a demographic plan that targeted indigenous populations for sterilization, a trend which despite policy change, still prevails. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the legacies of eugenics in current sterilizations procedures mostly targeted to indigenous communities in Mexico. I offer the term 'slippery eugenics' to account for the legacies of eugenics in Mexico

which, in this specific case, resurface in the systematic forced and coerced sterilization procedures targeted to indigenous communities.

**'How Best to Guard the Ex-Pupils of the Schools from Lapsing into the Barbarous Ways of the Band':
Surveillance, Race, Gender, and Age in Indian Affairs Canada's the File Hills Colony Experiment, 1906-1939**
Scott Thompson
*(*University of Saskatchewan*)*

In 1906 the government of Canada, approved a surveillance-based experiment designed to "civilize" the "Indians" of the prairies. Unlike previous colonial practices, this new experimental program was to work to organize and manage all aspects of "Indian life," as well as classify, assess, and sort, First Nations and Métis peoples as a means of accelerating the elimination of their culture. Identified as the "File Hills Colony" experiment, it worked to identify children that demonstrated "whiteness" (in skin colour, in education, in culture, and in language skills), then relocated these young people onto new reserve lands, well away from their communities in order to have them "be like colonial settlers" themselves – to take up European land management and farming techniques, and even take part in arranged/forced marriages between the most "promising" and "white" individuals identified by Indian Affairs. Drawing on access to information requests, archival sources, internal documents, and accounts of lived experience, this paper takes up an intersectional approach in arguing that the File Hills Colony experiment worked to: i) categorize young people; ii) sort them by gender and race; iii) apply detailed surveillance practices to assert onto them required identity performances of "whiteness" and colonial binary gender roles; and iv) worked to assert a colonial vision onto the day-to-day lives the prairie First Nations Peoples. Moving forward, this project speaks not only to colonial and surveillance histories, but also works to provide much needed evidence to support the current movement for First Nations controlled child welfare in Canada.

**The British Empire's Regulation of Sexualities and Genders beyond Heterosexual Norms: Analysing
Colonialism with Global Historical Sociology**
Matthew Waites
*(*University of Glasgow*)*

The British Empire's criminalisation of sex between men, and sometimes between women, endures in laws of most states in the Commonwealth, and is contested in transnational LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex) and queer politics. However, histories of such British colonial regulation have thus far lacked a historical sociological perspective. This paper offers a synthetic overall account of the British Empire's regulation of queer lives outside heterosexuality, looking at both law and wider social regulation, and utilising recent global historical sociology while also engaging postcolonial and decolonial perspectives. Previous legal histories focused on how Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code commenced criminalisation from 1862 and was extended variably to Australia and Africa. By contrast the paper will commence analysis from the emergence of English buggery laws in the sixteenth century associated with English Reformation and racialised imperial wars in Ireland; and by addressing sexual regulation through slavery in the Caribbean. The paper thus offers a new, more historically and spatially expansive and intersectional overall social analysis of the British Empire's regulation of sexualities and genders beyond heterosexual norms, highlighting where sociological perspectives increase analytical depth, and suggesting present implications. Sources include archived crime statistics and legal statutes, combined with existing literatures. The paper is in progress as a chapter for Colonialisms and Queer Politics: Sexualities, Genders and Unsettling Colonialities edited by S. Corrêa, G. Gomes da Costa Santos and M. Waites (Oxford University Press, forthcoming), comparing ten empires, and feedback is welcome. The presentation will include comparative comments.

Rights, Violence and Crime

The Gamification of Terror - Implications for the Sociology of Extreme Violence
Kevin Mcdonald
*(*Middlesex University*)*

Influential approaches in the social sciences have framed terrorism as 'political violence', frequently drawing on theories of frustration, political dysfunction or domination. This paper considers three recent expressions of extreme violence in Europe that highlight the need to disengage from this paradigm: the neo-Nazi attack on a Synagogue in Halle in October 2019, the deaths of 11 people in Hanau in February 2020, and the Incel-related killing of five people in Plymouth in August 2021. While each of these attacks is different, they possess significant overlaps, including an imaginary framed in terms of gaming and conspiracy, and the search for violence that obliterates the self.
Theoretically, the paper draws on the author's previous analysis of jihadist radicalisation, which suggests three distinct, but intersecting, fields of radicalisation: one centred on 'I', another on 'you', and another on 'us' (McDonald 2018). In each case, violence is more than an instrument, it is an imaginary, one that reveals a truth: about 'us', about 'you', or about 'I'. Each is constructed

through digitally mediated communications that need to be understood not as transfers of information, but as embodied acts of world building. This has important implications for the sociology of extreme violence.

Attitudes Regarding Protest Action in South Africa

Johan Zaaiman

*(*North-West University*)*

Protest is a common phenomenon in South Africa and has increased in scope and violence over the past decade. It is therefore important to study the phenomenon. Much has been written about protests in South Africa, but attitude-related variables that contribute to attitudes towards peaceful protest action and violent protest action have not yet been investigated. This study addresses this gap based on the Human Sciences Research Council's South African Social Attitudes Survey conducted in 2017. This data set is statistically analysed secondarily on the basis of selected attitude variables. It is found that the factors that can be predictors of attitudes towards peaceful protest action differ significantly from those around attitudes towards violent protest action. Attitudes about peaceful protest action are driven by inequality experience, perceptions of national government and community orientation. Attitudes about violent protest action seem to be fuelled by Marxist revolutionary views. Yet the study also points to the complexity of these contributing factors. It is further pointed out that the findings confirm certain knowledge statements about protest, contradict others and also provide unique insights. The uniqueness of this study lies in the fact that it describes the differences in attitudes about peaceful and violent protest action.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies

Explainable AI?

Marisela Gutierrez Lopez, Susan Halford

*(*University of Bristol*)*

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly embedded in everyday life and – consequently – raises profound concerns about the politics of the data and methods that drive these applications. From an initial reluctance to open the 'black box,' the concept of 'Explainable AI' (XAI) is now increasingly positioned as the solution to a range of social, ethical and regulatory concerns. Here, XAI or 'explainability' is usually framed as a technical account of data and algorithms, understood by 'experts' who – in turn – are able to vouch for the ethical standards and trustworthiness of AI applications. Our starting point is that this fails to provide sufficient explanation to those outside 'expert' communities, and operates within an instrumental conceptualisation of ethics rather than the broader ethics of care, which is required to address social concerns about the current round of AI. In this paper, we use a design justice perspective to reconstruct 'explainability' from the perspective of non-experts. Specifically, we draw on co-produced research working with two community groups situated in marginalised communities in Bristol, UK. We explore empirical accounts that drive our argument for radically widening the understanding of what makes AI explainable to include the lived experiences of people subject to automatic decision-making. Overall, we suggest that this participatory approach strengthens the politics and practice of 'explainability' in ways that might build equality and justice into the future of AI.

Social Justice from Rational Motivations. The Case of a Group of Artificial Intelligence Researchers

Mariame Tighanimine

(Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers and French National Centre for Scientific Research (Paris, France))

This presentation analyzes the ongoing structuring of a group of researchers in computer science and mathematics, who act within and at the margins of the professional arena, and who are at the origin of scientific productions, both theoretical and applied, on the issues of robustness, security and ultimately ethics of artificial intelligence. They are in fact the bearers of an ambitious project of epistemological recasting of computer science, which they consider as a "computable moral philosophy" whose development is subject to a deadline. Thus, answering (technically) the philosophical questions posed by computational and computational tools becomes urgent. Each query submitted to an algorithm is potentially seen as a moral dilemma that the algorithm must solve within a constrained time frame. Based on research material consisting of interviews, an ongoing participant observation, we will see how this self-organized group tries to carry a "rational" critique from the inside (on the nature of the data, the lack of awareness of the epistemic and social stakes of optimization research...), and will analyze some receptions by their peers. Furthermore, we will ask ourselves to what extent this group of researchers tends towards the Durkheimian ideal of the professional group regulating professional activity that destabilizes the social order, and within which professional morality and law must be constituted.

Sociological Research Online Journal Special Event

Publishing in Beyond the Text with SRO: A Space of Possibilities

Helen Lomax, Rachel Rosen, Caitlin Nunn and Julie Spray

This special event will introduce the forthcoming inaugural issue of *Beyond the Text*, a new section of *Sociological Research Online* which offers opportunities for publishing non-traditional research outputs in a unique, peer reviewed, free to view format. An introduction from two of the guest editors and screenings of four of the contributions illustrate the possibilities and challenges of creative visual arts to support different ways of knowing for academic, policy and public audiences, highlighting the potential of the new publication format for contributing to sociological debate.

Programme:

'Rethinking visual arts-based methods of knowledge generation and exchange in and beyond the coronavirus pandemic' An introduction with Helen Lomax and Kate Smith

Stories too big for a case file: Unaccompanied young people confront the hostile environment in pandemic times - A film by Aissatou, Evangelia Prokopiou, Lucy Leon, Mika, Mirfat, Osman, Pauline Iyambo, Rachel Rosen, Rebin, Veena Meetoo and Zak with Louis Brown.

'Our Voices': Seeing and hearing from children during the covid-19 pandemic – An animation by Helen Lomax, Kate Smith, Belinda Walsh, Anna Zelasko, Finn Tanner and anonymised children;

Calais Again - A digital story of asylum by Anas, David Cường Nguyễn and Caitlin Nunn;

What do arts-based methods do? – A comic strip by Julie Spray, Hannah Fechtel and Jean Hunleth.

Q&A with the contributing authors and artists, led by SRO editor-in-chief, Kahryn Hughes. The panel welcomes questions about the contribution of the special issue and the individual creative pieces as well as queries about the new journal format to enable future contributors to submit to *Beyond the Text*.

Sociology of Education 1

THE POWER OF SOCIAL CLASS

Intimacy in Class Reproduction: Morality, Love, and Commodity
Gelan Su
Beijing Xiron Culture Group Co. Ltd

This article attempts to develop a new intellectual movement concerned with intersections between moral evaluation and class reproduction advanced by Michèle Lamont and Andrew Sayer. The existing literature focuses on the public dimension of moral evaluation by relatively neglecting the private field. Inspired by Viviana Zelizer's approach, the article connects public/private life in class reproduction by offering three logics of intimacy, namely, morality, love, and commodity. Drawing on a critical reading of Annette Lareau's Unequal Childhoods, this paper shows that parent-child interactions can not only work based on middle-class codes of morality but also commodify educational and leisure activities to facilitate their children's achievement and express their own love. By clarifying the empirical inspiration of intimate logics, this piece further argues that the three logics could be incoherent and unevenly distributed which lead to three types: the dominated type, the marginal type, and the coordinated type. The former two mean that the notable or the neglected one plays a considerable impact in reproducing social classes. By contrast, the coordinated type means that middle-class parents maintain a harmonious relation among the three logics to raise their children.

Chinese Parents Exercising Alternative Middle-Class Choice: A Study of Homeschooling in Hong Kong
Trevor Tsz-Lok Lee, Kris Lap-Yi Chu
(The Education University of Hong Kong)

Despite its continuing rise, homeschooling in Hong Kong and many other Chinese cities is under-studied in academic research, underrepresented in society, invisible in public policy, and even marginalized within parent communities. Unlike many cases in Western societies, homeschooling in Hong Kong appears to be largely a 'middle-class phenomenon'—better-off Chinese parents in Hong Kong can draw on their resources and navigate opportunities in the existing legal framework so that homeschooling is a viable option for their children's education. Putting this phenomenon into a wider context of stratification and inequality, alternative middle-class choice and practice that 'opt out' of a traditional school system to homeschool their children problematizes our common sense understanding of middle-class trajectories. For instance, would these middle-class parents fear any loss of educational privilege that they would otherwise have in a traditional school system? Or, conversely, would these parents think that homeschooling is ideally suited for their children, who, in turn, may gain even more 'home advantage' over their schooled peers? Or would these parents pursue alternative forms of aspiration and privilege for their children? With these questions in mind, this study explores how Chinese homeschooling parents perceive and make sense of their homeschooling choice, with emphasis on the relation to social class. Data were drawn from in-depth interviews with 15 homeschooling families in Hong Kong. We will discuss the preliminary findings of this study and the theoretical implications for how Chinese homeschooling phenomenon constitutes the analytical leverage for theorizing a relatively unexplored area of middle-class reproduction processes.

Working-Class Journeys in and Through Academia
Carli Rowell, Hannah Walters
*(*University of Sussex, University of Kings*)*

This paper contributes to sociological literature that explores and theorises the working-class experience(es) of academia (Crew 2020; Wilson et al 2021). Detailed in this literature is a commitment to elucidating the complexities of navigating overlapping and at times, competing middle- and working-class spaces and of the subjective experiences of navigating an unfamiliar terrain, that of UKHE. Drawing on Bourdieusian social theory, Berlant's (2011) concept of 'cruel optimism' alongside Kempster and Stewart's (2010) co-produced ethnography, Read and Bradley's (2018) 'experimental ethnographies' this paper seeks to explore the educational journeys of two white, cis, working-class women who pursued doctoral study and who now work in academia (one permanent the other fixed term).

Throughout this paper, key moments in our academic trajectories are explored, (from pursuing doctoral study, to finding academic work as post-docs) which serve to make visible the factors which contributed to a PhD and academic career seeming achievable. In doing so light is cast upon instances, interactions, accidents, practicalities, and capitals that made possible such trajectory. In doing so this paper explore themes such as: of intergenerational support; 'navigating the margins' alongside the role of place and surviving and thriving in neo-liberal academia as working-class women. This paper is drawn to a conclusion by considering the challenges facing working-class women entering into and succeeding within academia and what it is that UKHE institutions and funders can do facilitate greater class diversity within the academy.

Sociology of Education 2

SOCIAL MOBILITY & EDUCATION

Same Game, New Rules - Social Moility and Degree Apprenticeship Pathways into Professional Occupations
Caroline Casey
*(*University of York*)*

Access to the professions among individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds remains a troublingly persistent issue. Decades of higher education (HE) diversity and widening participation initiatives have failed to achieve the social mobility aspirations of successive governments. The recent introduction of degree apprenticeships (DAs) presents an alternative pathway to university and access to a professional career, which has the dual task of producing skilled employees and increasing social mobility. Using the Solicitors' profession in England as a pertinent case, aspiring solicitors on either the DA pathway or following the university pathway were asked about their social and educational backgrounds, and influences on their educational and career decision-making. In-depth interviews (n=23) were conducted with law students, trainee solicitors and solicitor apprentices from four universities and five law firms across England. Adopting a stratified, purposive sampling approach generated findings across different types of institution and geographic location. Interview transcripts were analysed utilising Breen and Goldthorpe's rational action theory (RAT) and Bourdieu's concept of Habitus together to understand influences on decision-making and how this varies across social background. The analysis shines a light on the decision-making of individuals through both the university and the degree apprenticeship routes to evaluate the social mobility potential of alternative pathways into the solicitors' profession and the implications of this new pathway for equity, inequality and social mobility.

English Clinics and the Treatment of 'bad' English: An Ethnographic Study of English Teaching and Learning at Spoken English Training centres in Bangalore, India
Sazana Jayadeva

(University of Cambridge)

This paper will focus on teaching and learning at commercially-run spoken English Training Centres (ETCs) in India, which have proliferated across the country and constitute an important part of its English teaching landscape -- but have received very limited scholarly attention. It will begin by briefly discussing how the popularity of such centres is closely related to the stigmatisation of 'bad' English in a growing number of spaces in contemporary India. The paper will then go on to analyse how ETCs' approach to teaching English is explicitly constructed in opposition to how English is taught within the formal education system. Strongly informed by the everyday contexts of people's English-seeking, ETCs' teaching methods combine a therapeutic attention to a student's English-related 'inferiority complexes' and mental blocks with a focus on individual students' specific communicative requirements, rather than grammar and formal competencies. In analysing education-in-practice at ETCs, the paper will unpack the dominant ideologies underpinning language learning and teaching in India and explore how understandings of what constitutes 'good English' -- and 'bad English' -- are negotiated in the classroom. While ETCs are often referenced dismissively in the scholarship as being of poor quality, the paper will argue that they constitute an avenue for social mobility for those who have not been able to acquire English proficiency through the formal education system or through their families. This research is based on seven months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted at ETCs in the south Indian city of Bangalore.

Intersectionality and Temporality in Social Mobility: A Case Study of Educational Trajectories in Nursing
Helene Snee

(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Widening participation in higher education is often positioned as a panacea for social justice through its positioning as a driver of social mobility, despite the extensive sociological research that challenges this view. In contrast, debates surrounding nursing education have focused on whether academic requirements are a barrier for those who have the necessary personal qualities for nursing but not the credentials for degree level study. This presentation explores the educational trajectories and graduate outcomes of the Nursing Class of 2020 in England in relation to intersecting inequalities over time. It considers the role of class, gender and 'race' in shaping the past, current and future pathways of a cohort whose final year was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The data is drawn from a project involving 15 final year nursing students in north of England, interviewed just before graduation and again 6 months later. I focus on the trajectories of two participants, considering issues of resources and resilience in dealing with these unprecedented events, exploring life histories, university experiences and future pathways. However, this crisis moment, and how these participants were able to respond, are also considered in the context of an overarching trajectory, drawing on insights from Bourdieu in which past forces shape the present and the future. These accounts of the micro processes of social mobility – not only upward, but also horizontal and downward – extend our understanding beyond origins and destinations, adding to a growing scholarship of temporality and intersectionality in the sociology of social mobility.

Work, Employment and Economic Life 1

LABOUR RELATIONS

Conflicting Imperatives? Ethnonationalism and Neoliberalism in Industrial Relations
Jonathan Preminger, Assaf Bondy

(Cardiff Business School)

Based on a rich case study of noncitizen Palestinian workers in the Israeli construction sector, this paper explores the dynamic between the exclusionary imperative of ethnonationalism and the inclusionary imperative of neoliberalism, analysing its impact on the regulation of the employment relationship and the exercise of rights. The authors assert that this impact depends partly on the interests of key social actors: the neoliberalising ethnonational state; organised labour facing the undermining of unions; and employers facing the "marketised" regulation of the employment relationship. While neoliberalism weakens organised labour in general, the study shows how the dynamic between the two imperatives can open space for the inclusion of disenfranchised ethnonational groups within collective labour relations – a first step to political empowerment. The study thus reasserts the importance of organised labour as a powerful actor able to engender progressive change, even for the "ethnonational other" under rigidly ethnonationalistic regimes.

Does Collective Bargaining Reduce Health Inequalities between Labour Market Insiders and Outsiders?
Laura Sochas, Aaron Reeves

(University of Oxford)

We know that strong trade unions are associated with better population health on average. However, it is unclear who benefits or potentially loses out from collective bargaining institutions, and whether these effects only operate via the labour market or also via

social policy. In this study, we investigate the effect of collective bargaining institutions on individuals' self-rated health, and whether this varies according to labour market status. We use four waves of the European Values Survey (1981-2017) and the ICTWSS database on collective bargaining. We apply three-level nested random intercept models across 34 OECD and European countries (N=65,413). We find that strong unions are primarily beneficial for the unemployed and the inactive, thereby reducing health inequalities between workers and non-workers. This study has implications for how we address health inequalities, arguing that it is important to target the political institutions that shape the distribution of power and resources.

Work, Employment and Economic Life 2

MERITOCRACY

Organisational Justice and Employee Compliance to the Rules: an Exploration of the Ghanian Informal Sector

Susanna Adjei Arthur

*(*University of Professional Studies, Accra*)*

This paper extends the concept of organizational justice to understand the informal situated teaching and learning environment. In so doing, it explored how employees in the informal sector perceive and construct justice at the workplace, what they mean to be treated justly or unjustly, and how they react to injustice in their workplace. More crucially, the literature on organizational justice relies almost exclusively on studies of the formal sector. This is an important limitation given that most of the world's employed population is in the informal sector. This study addressed these gaps through in-depth interviews of 36 respondents in the informal sector in Accra, Ghana. Specifically, the paper argues that apprentices build justice perception through observation of how the rules of agreement are applied apprentices. Thus, their definition of a good master/madam is seen through the lens of the procedural and distributive justice with reference to rules of agreement. Moreover, their reaction to injustice is inherently dependent on whether they choose to discontinue with the training or have no interest in the training at all.
Interestingly, there is a building of the 'culture of silence' for those who chose to complete their training and that mostly comes with indirect revenge such as working-to-rule, pilfering and disobeying of the workplace rules.

Using Lotteries to Enhance Social Mobility in Meritocratic Regimes: Evidence from 18th century Basel

Jonas Geweke, Malte Doehne, Katja Rost

*(*University of Zurich*)*

Declining social mobility and entrenched inequality in Western countries call into question the meritocratic credo that "you can make it if you try" regardless of social background. We suggest a historically proven countermeasure: random selection decides who wins promotion from a preselected pool of highly qualified candidates. We assess the effect of focal random selection on social mobility by studying executive appointments to government administration in 17th and 18th century Basel, Switzerland. To combat widespread nepotism, the city implemented a series of partly randomized selection regimes in 1688 that were routinely applied until 1798. Using data on all 2,587 appointments to the main governing body of the city between 1650 and 1798, we study how each selection regime affected the distribution of power among Basel's citizenry. Our study demonstrates that focal random selection can be employed to counter in-group favoritism and thereby enhance social mobility in meritocratic regimes.

'Racing' up the Corporate Ladder: The Career Strategies of Black Organisational Leaders in the UK

Yvonne Lardner

*(*University of Cambridge*)*

Climbing the corporate ladder is challenging. However, research shows that Black professionals in the UK are faced with unique challenges that can form barriers and obstacles to leadership opportunities. While race is a well-established topic of sociological research and leadership is a well-researched phenomenon in institutional theory, there is limited research that explores race as a variable in the context of organisational leadership. By conducting in-depth one-to-one interviews, this qualitative research explores how Black professionals in the UK transcend constraints to leadership positions within organisations. The research draws together two theories – organisational socialisation theory to understand how professionals progress through the stages leading up to and during their time within organisational institutions, and critical race theory to conceptualise the role of race in relation to institutional norms and how they play out in the social structure of organisational institutions shaped by a predominantly Western culture. The preliminary findings serve to advance the discussion and strategic approaches to both theory and practice in relation to race and organisational leadership. It does this first by conceptualising race as a variable in the context of organisational leadership; second by revealing the Black professional experience and identifying the common strategies adopted to transcend constraints to leadership; and third by illuminating the key dynamics at play and their inherent complexities.

Paper Session 5
Thursday, 21 April 2022

13:00 - 14:15

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space Special Event

This session presents four papers from a longitudinal, qualitative research project into the experiences of social distancing for older people living in Greater Manchester. The research was especially concerned with examining the effect of COVID-19 on people living in low income neighbourhoods in Greater Manchester, where issues relating to limited social infrastructure, social isolation, and environmental pressures of different kinds, were apparent even before the pandemic took hold. Telephone interviews were conducted with an initial sample of 102 older people. Each participant was invited to be interviewed on three occasions by a member of the research team or partner organisation, examining experiences associated with COVID-19 over the period from Spring and Autumn of 2020 to Winter 2020/21. The study sample comprised of four broad ethnic/identity subgroups: White British, White British LGBT+, African Caribbean, and South Asian. The study has provided unique insights into the lives of older adults, and the impact of COVID-19 had on every-day life. The research highlights the challenges people have faced forced to 'stay apart' from family and friends. We examine how experiences have varied according to household composition, ethnicity, sexuality, gender, and age cohort. The session includes papers that consider how the pandemic may have led to a widening of inequalities amongst older populations as well as the impacts of social distancing on everyday life for older people from different marginalised groups.

COVID-19, Inequality and Older People: Everyday Life under the Pandemic
Luciana Lang
*(*Manchester Urban Ageing Research Group*)*

The pandemic has highlighted the importance of access to green spaces and the role which they can play in contributing to health and wellbeing in later life. Drawing on longitudinal research with 102 older people from four ethnic/identity groups, African-Caribbean, South Asian, White, and LGBT+ living in Greater Manchester, this paper examines the role played by green infrastructure, including blue and green public spaces during the pandemic in 2020 and 2021. The paper examines attitudes amongst participants considering intersectional disadvantages such as age, mobility, type of housing and neighbourhood. An increased interest in nature and wildlife was noted across all sub-groups in the research as participants were unable to use social infrastructure where they would normally gather, such as shops, community hubs, and churches. Green spaces also enabled groups to meet, socialise, and strengthen relationships while respecting social distancing. For those participants who had to isolate for most of the year, gardens offered an opportunity to engage with non-human life, a reminder that life goes on, while for those without gardens and struggling with caring responsibilities, the opportunity to take a walk on their own provided the mental and physical benefits of an outdoor activity. Yet, if our interviews elicited positive responses to green spaces, the research also revealed how unequal the access to and quality of such spaces can be, highlighting the need for city planners to invest in shared green infrastructure for increasingly diverse older communities in a post-Covid world.

COVID-19, Inequality and Older People: Everyday Life under the Pandemic
Camilla Lewis
*(*Manchester Urban Ageing Research Group*)*

Older people have born the majority of deaths from COVID-19, in care homes and across the community. However, there has been limited research about the unequal impacts of the pandemic on the older population. This paper provides an overview of an emerging body of research that suggests that the pandemic has disproportionately affected Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) communities, as well as the lives of those living in neighbourhoods already damaged by austerity and the loss of social infrastructure. This research indicates that COVID19 has exacerbated existing inequalities within and between social groups, and created new types of social exclusion amongst the older population, for example, those living alone and those suffering long-term conditions. The authors argue that in order to advance sociological understandings about widening inequalities, new theoretical tools are required in order to analyse significant variations in social exclusion amongst different age and social groups. Drawing upon findings from a qualitative longitudinal study, the paper will argue that COVID-19 will have a long-term impact on the way certain groups of older people think about their health and wellbeing, their use of shared spaces, and their access to, and management of, social relationships. The steep decline in social interactions and community support during the pandemic has had unequal impacts within

the older population, requiring renewed focus on the intersection of ageing and other forms of inequality. The paper will assess the implications for this for future work in sociology in general and social gerontology in particular.

COVID-19, Inequality and Older People: Everyday life under the pandemic.
Chris Phillipson
(Manchester Urban Ageing Research Group)

Coronavirus has disproportionately affected groups based on age, ethnicity, gender, disability, and sexual orientation. However, to date, there has been limited research about the wider impacts of the pandemic on the older (50 plus) population. COVID-19 raises numerous challenges for sociological research, both because of the impact and abruptness of the initial lockdown in March 2020, and its variable consequences for different groups within the older population. To investigate this issue, a longitudinal qualitative study was carried out with 102 people 50 and over living across Greater Manchester, the majority of whom were interviewed on three occasions during the period April 2020 to March 2021. The research carried out semi-structured telephone interviews designed to explore experiences of everyday life, these often difficult to capture in large-scale surveys. The paper suggests that one of the benefits of the methodological design developed has been to provide unique insights into the daily lives of older people living under three successive lockdowns, and to uncover the effects of the pandemic over time. The study sample comprises four ethnic/identity groups: African Caribbean, South Asian, White, and LGBT+ living in 30 neighbourhoods across Greater Manchester, UK. The research team also collaborated with community organisers and activists working with, and co-ordinating support for, older people within Greater Manchester. The paper calls for greater attention to the impact of the pandemic on older people, to counter negative social attitudes associated with the increase in ageism and prevalence of stereotypes about older people.

COVID-19, Inequality and Older People: Everyday Life under the Pandemic
Sophie Yarker
(Manchester Urban Ageing Research Group)

The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted deep and longstanding health inequalities in the UK, especially between different ethnic groups. Research from the ONS (2020) shows that in the first wave of the pandemic, when taking age into account, Black males were 4.2 times more likely to die from a COVID-19-related death than White males. Bangladeshi and Pakistani males were 1.8 times more likely to die from COVID19 than White males, after other pre-existing factors had been accounted for, and females from those ethnic groups were 1.6 times more likely to die from the virus than their White counterparts. Despite these inequalities, relatively little is known about the experiences of minority ethnic groups living under lockdown and even less is known about the particular experiences of older people from different minority ethnic groups. Drawing on longitudinal qualitative research conducted between May 2020 and March 2021 this paper explores the experiences of the pandemic for older South Asian adults living in Greater Manchester. In doing so it considers the role of local and transnational support networks in negotiating anxieties around the virus and increasing pressures at home. The paper concludes that the pandemic reframed what it means to age in a different place to the one you were born in for these participants, resulting in a reconfiguration of local and transnational support networks.

Families and Relationships

Mothering in a Hostile Environment
Rachel Benchekroun
(*UCL*)

Increasingly hostile immigration and citizenship policy in the UK, in particular the Hostile Environment strategy over the last decade, has targeted Black and ethnic minority women/mothers living in the UK, denying them and their children permanent residency, citizenship status and associated rights, generating socioeconomic precarity and condemning them to liminal statuses. Mothers and their children with insecure immigration status who are subject to the condition of 'no recourse to public funds' are excluded from services, mainstream welfare support and in some cases the right to work. Drawing on extensive ethnographic fieldwork in London, in this presentation I first show how hostile policies constrain experiences and practices of mothering. I then argue that in the face of everyday and structural forms of exclusion, becoming and being a mother can be understood as a form of enacting belonging and can produce acts of citizenship. Exploring a number of mothering practices – provisioning, protecting children from 'knowing too much', and cultivating citizenship – I show that mothering can be a significant way of contesting marginalisation. Yet whilst the mother-child relationship (and other types of intimate relationships) can be seen as a site for enacting belonging and citizenship, I contend that hostile policies and their effects, including the denial of citizenship status, create ontological insecurity and status anxiety, with serious implications for children's and mothers' wellbeing. At the intersection of motherhood, migration and citizenship studies, the presentation raises questions around reproductive injustice and the intergenerational transmission of social inequalities.

Authority and Autonomy New Power Relations between Youth and their Parents?
Victoria Born, Kristinn Hegna, Kristin Vasbø

(Univeristy of Oslo)

The aim of this study is to investigate how youths' position in the family, in terms of relational factors involving authority and autonomy, has changed over the course of three generations of youth and their parents. It is a common finding within family studies, that the authoritarian parent has lost its' legitimacy in the discourse of parenting over time, being replaced with the normative expectation of what Giddens (1991) phrased 'pure relationships', with a democratic foundation. This seems not least to be the case in a Nordic context (Aarseth, 2018). As Brannen et al (1994) pointed out, seeing the relationship from young people's perspective add to our understanding of what may be perceived as a rather uni-directional process of socialization. This article contributes to an emerging literature within youth sociology focusing on young people's relation to their parents perceived from a youth perspective. The data consist of life history interviews with Norwegian youth, parents and grandparents in 23 intergenerational chains.

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South Korean Parents' Experiences of Gendered Exclusion from 'no-kids' Spaces: A Qualitative Study

Youngcho Lee, Meera Choi
(University of Cambridge)

South Korea offers an interesting context to study childcare, with one of the longest working hours and least equitable gendered distribution of unpaid labour among OECD countries, as well as the world's lowest fertility rate of 0.84. The Korean government has sought to address the conditions that make it difficult for working parents to balance childcare with employment through various work-family balance policies, but little attention has been paid to the everyday micro-cultures which shape the social life of care for Korean parents. Addressing such a gap in our knowledge, this research studies Korean parents' experiences of everyday exclusion by focusing on the increasing prominence of coffee shops and restaurants with a 'no-kids' policy, based on qualitative interviews with mothers and fathers of young children. We first illustrate the various dimensions of exclusion that parent's experience, including having to go the extra mile to search for child-friendly venues and conform to "good parenthood" ideals in public spaces. We further demonstrate how parents respond to such experiences of exclusion in varying ways, with some being highly critical of 'no-kids' spaces, while some rationalise it and yet others, surprisingly, support it. The findings of our paper have broader implications for understanding what makes South Korea such an unfriendly place to have and raise children in as well as the importance of everyday micro-cultures in shaping the childcare environment of a society.

Lifecourse

YOUTH: INEQUALITIES

"I think it's too late for me, I don't think I'll ever own my own home": Social Change and the Importance of the 'here and now' for Inequalities in UK Young Adulthood

Emma Hyde
(University of Leeds)

In the UK and across Europe, young people's transitions to 'adulthood' have diversified, becoming less linear, and more precarious (Furlong and Cartmel, 2007). In particular, whether returning or remaining, increasing numbers of young adults are living with parents for prolonged periods of time (Hill et al., 2020). Whilst motivations are complex, this trend sits against a backdrop of labour market casualisation, welfare retrenchment, and rising housing costs (Green, 2017). Government policy in this area has largely been future-oriented, focused heavily on homeownership 'aspirations' (de Santos and Lloyd, 2013). However, in light of greater structural barriers to homeownership, what support might these young adults require here and now? Based on my Doctoral research, this paper presents findings from in-depth interviews with 32 young adults (age-20-36) and 13 parents across varied socioeconomic circumstances. Problematising homeownership initiatives, the two-generational lens captured unequal family resources and support relations which, intersecting with other aspects of (dis)advantage, were implicated in young adults' realistic opportunities for leaving home. Particularly salient during Covid-19, I emphasise how transformations within work, housing, education, and welfare were felt with varying intensity across my sample. Drawing on a life course approach (Elder, 1994) and accounts of the relational 'everyday' in austerity (Hall, 2019), my research offers insights to wider social-structural constraints experienced and mediated 'at home', entangled with inequalities in young adulthood. I argue for state support which responds to the present realities of these young adults and families, including more immediate access to affordable housing and greater assistance for multi-generational households.

Exploring Young People's Perspectives of Inequalities in Health: A Qualitative Study
Nicholas Woodrow, Hannah Fairbrother, Mary Crowder, Caroline Dodd-Reynolds, Matt Egan, Vanessa Er, Elizabeth Goyder, Naomi Griffin, Eleanor Holding, Karen Lock, Steph Scott, Carolyn Summerbell
(University of Sheffield)

Across England, inequalities in health are increasing. The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed and exacerbated this widening of inequalities. Despite growing interest in exploring public understandings of health inequalities, few studies have looked at young people's views. Our study explores young people's perspectives of inequalities in health. We recruited 42 young people (aged 13-21) from six youth groups in areas of high deprivation across three geographical locations in England. We carried out three interlinked focus groups (n=18) with each group, which involved participatory concept mapping activities and exploration of priorities for change. Our study highlights that socioeconomically disadvantaged young people have nuanced, experiential understandings of factors influencing their and others' health. Young people described a variety of factors shaping health outcomes, including: personal/household resources; access to health enabling spaces and foods; local service access and availability; physical environment (particularly perceived safety); psychosocial factors (shame/stigma); individual behaviours; intergenerational practices; and, socioeconomic context of the local area (e.g., employment precarity). Crucially, they highlighted the importance and complexity of interrelationships and intersections between factors. Young people articulated key pathways through which they perceived health inequalities to be created, and consistently highlighted the importance of poverty as a root cause of inequality and a barrier constraining abilities to engage in healthy practices. We argue that building upon young people's perspectives and experiences of inequalities in health provides opportunities to mobilise support for policies and interventions which promote social justice and seek to change the distribution of key social determinants of health.

Medicine, Health and Illness

The Iranian Ova Market, Biolabour, and the Invisible Women
Tiba Bonyad
(The University of Manchester)

Since the first Iranian baby was born through egg donation in 1994, this technology has become the most sought-after method among all forms of third-party assisted reproduction in the country (Abedini et al., 2016; Tremayne & Akhondi, 2016). Its biomedical industry operates within an intersection of national pronatalist policies, gender inequalities and the absence of any specific legislation towards egg donation practices.
These factors resulted in the emergence of an underground oocyte market, outsourcing ova supply to informal donor recruitment channels.
Nevertheless, the policymakers' narrative overlooks the existence of such a market and recognises egg donation merely as an act of altruism. Drawing on the fieldwork in two fertility clinics in Tehran and in-depth interviews with medical professionals, the egg providers, and the policymakers' accounts on media, I illustrate how the multiple contradictory meanings given to the egg providers' actions create local social hierarchies, perpetuate reproductive inequalities, and work against reproductive justice in the country (Rudrappa, 2021). Following feminist theorists who focus on biolabour as the essential analytical lens in studying bioeconomy (Cooper & Waldby, 2014; Pande, 2014; Rudrappa, 2015), I explore how the Iranian egg donation works as an informal, intimate market intertwined with the local economies, gendered responsibilities, and religious, moral worlds wherein bodies of precarious women become bioavailable.

Who gets Left Behind? Learning from Remote Antenatal Care in the COVID-19 Pandemic
Lisa Hinton, Karolina Kuberska
(THIS Institute, University of Cambridge)

Antenatal care plays a key role in supporting women and their families during pregnancy and in improving the chances of optimal birth outcomes. The COVID-19 pandemic compelled significant changes to antenatal care delivery in the UK, with over 80% of antenatal appointments being conducted remotely, by telephone or video. Remote technologies had previously been introduced into discrete areas of maternity care, e.g. home monitoring of blood pressure, but their effectiveness, efficiency, and safety have never been tested at such unprecedented scale.
The rapid shift to remote antenatal care was an understandable response to the imperatives of the pandemic. Remote care has many potential benefits, including convenience and efficiency, for women and professionals. Yet despite the hope and hype surrounding telehealth, the evidence base is weak and often excludes those already at most risk of poor maternity outcomes, e.g. Black, Asian and mixed ethnic groups.
Drawing on data from a qualitative study of the experiences of remote antenatal care in the UK including those who received their antenatal care remotely, maternity staff as well as managers and systems-level stakeholders, this presentation will explore the impacts of this rapid shift. Without understanding the additional obstacles introduced when care is provided remotely, we risk further amplifying existing intersectional inequalities that are well known to lead to poorer outcomes for mothers and babies. Creating equitable antenatal care pathways that include remote consultations requires intentional and sustained effort not only to prevent new harms but also reduce institutional racism and structural inequalities in healthcare.

Migrant Women, Reproductive Justice, and Bordering (through) the Family

Gwyneth Lonergan
(Lancaster University)

'Family' is central to bordering processes and struggles around citizenship. The codification of the heterosexual nuclear family as the 'correct' model was critical to the establishment of the gendered public/private divide central to liberal citizenship (Pateman 1989). Similarly, claims that this model of the family was 'superior' figured centrally in the racialisation of colonised and enslaved persons, and the concomitant association of Britishness with whiteness. Thus, as V. Spike Peterson (2021) points out, the heterosexual nuclear family is both a site in which the nationstate is literally reproduced, and also through which gendered and racialised hierarchies of belonging and citizenship are legitimated (see also Turner 2020). Notions of 'family' are therefore critical to the construction of bordering processes that define the limits of 'Britishness'. At the same time, bordering processes discipline family forms and practices; only certain family forms (heteronormative, nuclear) are read as legitimate, and families that conform to these norms are still required to meet certain conditions in order to live together in the UK. This bordering of the family, and the role of the family in the reproduction of the nation-state, has material consequences for migrants' experience of pregnancy and childbirth, and is thus an issue of reproductive justice. Drawing on qualitative research with migrant mothers, and I argue that, while national maternity policy emphasises the importance of 'family' for a healthy and safe pregnancy and birth, bordering processes serve to limit pregnant migrants' access to familial support, with consequences for these migrants' emotional and physical wellbeing.

HIV Diagnosis and the Possibility of Having Children: How Gender and Sexuality Shape Clinical Interactions

Robert Pralat
(University of Cambridge)

What are people told when they are diagnosed with HIV? This presentation will explore how gender and sexuality shape the delivery of an HIV diagnosis. Drawing on data from interviews conducted at four London clinics with men living with HIV and HIV clinicians, we will examine the role of assumptions in the interaction between patients and healthcare providers. Specifically, we will discuss how two sets of ideas contribute to a lack of conversation about parenthood with gay men newly diagnosed with HIV: clinicians' ideas about what matters to gay men and men's ideas about what it means to be HIV-positive. Both sets of ideas largely exclude having children, with patients and providers similarly unlikely to raise the topic of parenthood in the clinic. Contrary to what clinicians commonly assume, many men express interest in receiving more information, highlighting the importance of reassuring people upon diagnosis that it is possible to become parents while living with HIV. Our findings illuminate the potentially beneficial effects of emphasising that having children is a possibility at diagnosis, regardless of patients' gender or sexuality. Conveying this information seems meaningful, not only for men who want to become parents in the future but also to others, as it appears to alleviate fears about mortality and ill health. We consider the implications of our findings for the sociology of diagnosis.

Methodological Innovations

From Cross-Sectional Multi-level Modelling to Longitudinal Analysis of Country-level Variables

David Bartram
(University of Leicester)

To investigate the impact of a country-level variable on an individual-level variable, many researchers would use cross-sectional multi-level modelling. I advocate a longitudinal analysis of time-varying country-level variables as a useful alternative in many situations. The dependent variable can be constructed via aggregation of repeated cross-sectional survey data containing individual responses. There is no need for individual-level controls, because these are very unlikely to be antecedents of the (country-level) independent variable. We can then implement a longitudinal ('within'/'fixed-effects') analysis of country-level variables (including country-level controls), which is more effective in minimising bias from omitted confounders.
The paper demonstrates the potential of this perspective by exploring the consequences of inequality for life satisfaction. Existing research finds that higher inequality is benign or perhaps even beneficial for life satisfaction. For a longitudinal analysis, I aggregate life satisfaction to country-level averages using data from the European Social Survey, over an 18-year period (2002 to 2020), and match those values to timecorresponding Gini coefficients. Individual-level control variables are not needed, because they are not antecedents of inequality. In a 'within' (fixed-effects) analysis, increases in inequality lead to *decreases* in life satisfaction. This result is more effective in addressing the possibility of a causal relationship. It indicates as well that the cross-sectional findings are likely biased by failure to consider important time-constant differences across countries. There is scope for wide applicability of this methodological perspective, wherever the focal independent variable is an irreducible property of countries.

Using Administrative Data and Record Linkage to Examine Relationships between Deprivation and Incidence Rates of Children Subject to Care Proceedings in English Local Authorities

Stefanie Doebler, Karen Broadhurst, Bachar Alrouh, Ashley Akbari

(Lancaster University)

Research on child welfare inequalities in the UK has been mostly qualitative in nature, addressing questions around how families and children experience state care and support provided by the state. While such studies give important insights into child and parental wellbeing, they cannot be generalised to the population of the UK. The last decade saw an increase in quantitative statistical contributions offering populationlevel analyses of the numbers of children in care. Past research has relied on aggregated publicly available rates of children in care, which includes both voluntary referrals and compulsory care orders. This study is one of the first to make use of anonymised individual-level population-scale data linkage of all N=117,098 court cases of children undergoing compulsory s31 care proceedings in English courts from 2015 to 2019, using data provided by the English Court Advisory Service (Cafcass) linked to the English Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD). The data was accessed in the privacy-protecting trusted research environment (TRE), the Secure Anonymized Information Linkage (SAIL) Databank at Swansea University.

The study aims to examine relationships between area-level deprivation, social care spending of local authorities and the rates of children undergoing compulsory s31 care proceedings in English local authorities. The study used Poisson regression modelling techniques to tease out the interplay between deprivation and social care spending and their joint effects on the rates of children in care proceedings. The authors will reflect on the benefits and uses of the data for this and other similar research.

The Ethics of Qualitative Secondary Analysis: developing a temporal, ethical sensibility for new approaches to 'data justice'
Kahryn Hughes
(University of Leeds)

Over the last two decades there have been large scale investments in archives and repositories capturing a 'tsunami' of new data. Furthermore, there has been tremendous innovation in wide-ranging methods of qualitative data re-use. However, advances in the Qualitative Secondary Analysis (QSA) of such data has raised a host of (warranted) ethical concerns.

This presentation problematises 'rights-based' and paternalistic models of ethics as applied to the archiving and reuse of qualitative data that have characterised much of the historical treatment of qualitative research. We argue that this model, inadvertently, encourages a 'double silencing' of marginalised groups. Instead, we propose a 'temporal ethical sensibility' that foregrounds a longitudinal engagement with the long chains and complex networks of human relationships involved in research processes and longer lifetimes of data and argue that this allows us to:
•   consider how variously constituted relationships intersect and impact on the research process as it unfolds,
•   recognise, and facilitate reconciliation of, the various needs implicated in such relationships,
•   avoid an over-focus on the priorities of particular individuals or groups,
•   ensure the continuing ethical availability of research data through changing technological and legislative contexts.
Our approach facilitates a view of data preservation and curation that is part of a broader data social justice agenda that supports commitment to ensuring the social histories of those with least access to digital participation are nevertheless available long into the future.

New Bayesian Methods of Combining Time-use Diary Data with Economic Survey Data: Gendered Work Patterns in India in 2019-2020
Wendy Olsen
(University of Manchester)

India's female Labour Force Participation rate (FLPR) is one of the lowest in the world and showed a secular decline over 1994-2018. Urban, young women withdrew from the labour market toward studying or doing unpaid domestic work. We invented a method to combine datasets to obtain panel-data now-casts through the 'tertiles' [four-mnth periods] of 2019-2020. The results illuminate the impact of shocks to the labour-market, ie COVID-19 lockdowns, in India by gender. We analyse shifts from paid to unpaid forms of work over the 2020 period of the Covid pandemic in India. We also break down the age structure and social groups of men and women who moved into "housewifisation" during this unusual recession period. Our results suggest that men recovered their paid/remunerative work better than women did in late 2020.
This paper first clears the ground by discussing definitions which relate the multiple activities in the time-use diary data to the work status of the person.
The robust methodology combines two unique nationally representative random sample survey data sets, India Time Use Survey 2019 and CMIE's Consumer Pyramid Survey. Data are combined using Bayesian methods. In this paper, we use strong prior distributions to reflect information we have. For example, we know which study has measurement error in time-use data.
The use of weakly informative priors is also illustrated here. The strong information approach is broken down into adjustments for poor sampling, adjustments for measurement error, and adjustments for intra-household correlation of outcomes.
We conclude with sociological implications.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 1

Migrant Squatting and the Normalisation of Crisis
Matthew Abbey
(University of Warwick)

The word crisis is used to describe the growing number of migrants arriving in Europe. A more nuanced understanding posits the conceptualisation of Europe as the crisis, including its inadequate responses to migration. Yet since the arrival of Europe on foreign territory, the entire world has been plunged into perpetual crisis. It is only the degree of crisis for different populations that differs, and the way such crises are perceived by powerful actors. Now, the world is amidst the crisis of climate change, which will only lead to heightened migration. Whether attempting to contain migrants through barbaric methods or succumbing to the impossibility of containment, the state will continue to lose legitimacy over its claim to protect migrants. In the interest of global justice and equality, the climate crisis and its subsequent violence demands we look beyond the state and imagine otherwise. As such, this article explores the possibilities and failures of squatting as a mechanism to move beyond the state when thinking about migrant care. More specifically, I analyse The Cambridge Squatter, a film about migrants and low-paid workers occupying a hotel in São Paulo. On the one hand, the film offers a utopian way of thinking about normalising what once appeared radical. On the other hand, the film offers a dystopian way of accepting the inability to overcome the crisis. Recognising solutions are nonperformative if the problem has been misdiagnosed, I argue that normalising the crisis is a necessary step forward when attempting to grapple with its violence.

The Windrush Scandal and the Contours of 'Race', Racism, and Whiteness
Steve Raven, Kindy Sandhu, Steve Raven
(Coventry University)

The 'Windrush Scandal' and Physical Education - two research projects working across racial lines facilitated the recognizing of dimensionality in social justice positionality. This paper explores, through a unique opportune moment to collaborate on 'race', racism and the situatedness of whiteness, and the disruption of inclusivity. The immersive whiteness of British society is viewed through the dualism of the racial divide through an innovative methodology of data collaborative effort.
The narrative datasets both included participant views on social justice, racism, and whiteness. The independent approaches enabled the fieldwork to be guided by the participant's needs and perspectives. The methodology of the paper we present recognizes the positionality and reflexivity within and of the participant/researcher relationship e.g., ethnicity and shared experiences of 'race' oppression. We argue that this approach develops and produces, as a result, substantially more authentic understanding of the views and opinions developed from a situated perspective. By juxtaposing the narratives, we illustrate opposing views, which bring together such diversity of experience we highlight the stark realities of not only race oppression but the dominance perspective of whiteness mind-sets.
Our interests as researchers differ yet converge. Interests that include race and gender oppression, particularly at the intersections of identities of subjugation, racializing of spaces, and racialized thinking have a different spotlight directed at them. Our collaborated findings produce a dimensional perspective of how lived experiences through power works in a social world dominated by the legacies of coloniality and hierarchy of supremacy.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 2

"(Arab) men have to feel pain to be men": Racialized and Gendered Violence at the Bosnian-Croatian Border
Karolina Augustova
(Aston University)

Inequalities along the self-declared liberal and post-racial European Union's borders continue to be circumscribed by the internalised schemata of habitus and legitimisations of hierarchies, which include gender and race. Critical border studies show that these social categories impact structures of migration and border management, whilst feminist literature in non-migration context suggests that race and gender also effect direct violence. This article aims to develop a bridge between these points of analysis and examine how migrants are legitimised in public and policy narratives as Muslim, Arab, and "single" men despite their tremendous differences, upon which they are subjected to both structural and direct forms of violence at the border. It draws upon eight months of activist-scholar research in makeshift camps along the Croatian-Bosnian border (2018-2019). These methods include sixty-eight interviews with displaced people about "games" (unauthorised border crossing) and "push-backs" as a part of the border violence monitoring initiative. By interrogating the dominant assumptions about race and gender in migration, this article argues that non-white migrant men perpetually move between violent invisibility in the camps—left out of aid provision and legal support— and violent visibility during the border "games"—subjected to interceptions, direct attacks, and push-backs. Racialized and gendered perspectives legitimise this violence and make it feel "right" or at least "not wrong" as those subjected to beatings are positioned as 'others'. It is in this space that this paper makes contribution to the literature on race, gender and violence in migration and border studies.

Everyday Bordering, Disorientation and Inequality: The Role of Social Care Practitioners in the Orientation of Migrant Families

Maria Ferazzoli, Julie Walsh
(University of Sheffield)

Examining the role of everyday interactions in enforcing or challenging social inequalities is a central sociological concern. In this paper, we draw on data gathered as part of an ESRC funded project, which aims to understand the relationship between social care practitioners and migrant families, and the influence of 'everyday bordering' in this relationship. Transnational studies have theorised the processes by which migrants embed themselves in their host community. Strategies outlined include the development of interpersonal networks which can help people to orientate themselves. We contribute to this body of knowledge by showing that everyday bordering practices and the UK's wider hostile environment towards immigration can disrupt migrant families' ability to establish these networks and, subsequently, disorientate families; families that cannot access public funds are, for example, unable to develop networks via learning opportunities, whilst others experience barriers when attempting to locate accessible, related information. By drawing on the narratives of social care practitioners and migrant families, we argue that the support needs of families are therefore shaped by this sense of disorientation. As such, we show that, whilst some social care practitioners are newly situated as part of the UK's migration regime – when, for example, assessing a family's entitlement to access services – they can also act as a compass providing emotional and practical support to often marginalised people. Finally, we argue that these everyday interactions, whilst transgressive, highlight another way in which government legislation exacerbates inequalities and adds pressure to a resource poor social care sector.

(En)countering Raceless Narratives: Migrant Mothers and Children with 'no recourse to public funds'

Rachel Rosen, Eve Dickson
(UCL Social Research Institute)

In the UK, the 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF) condition borders social support for undocumented migrants and those with time-limited leave to remain. Previous research has highlighted NRPF's detrimental impacts, particularly on single-parent families headed by mothers from former British colonies, who are racialised as 'Other' and already economically marginalised.

Drawing on an ethnographic study with such mothers and their children, we consider the ways that 'race' and racism appeared in our interlocutors' narratives. We demonstrate that suffering was articulated most profoundly, and made sense of, largely through 'de-raced' interpersonal encounters. Where 'race' did appear explicitly, it referred to micro-level aggressions by intimate others, usually other people of colour, or in abstract terms of 'good' Whiteness.

What's more, in much of the scant scholarship on NRPF, we find a striking absence of 'race', with systemic racism rarely granted explanatory purchase. Speaking against such erasures, we argue for the importance of listening to silences to address the ways that racism pervades Britain's internal and external borders. In asking what we can learn from its presence and absence, we offer three tentative ways of making sense of the spectre of 'race'/racism:

(1) The overdetermined Whiteness of the research encounter.
(2) A context where post-racial fantasies dominate state discourses and individualised neoliberal subjectivities prevail.
(3) The often faceless and fleeting nature of encounters between families with NRPF and the state, which mean that systemic racism is obscured by hyper-violent interpersonal acts and the daily challenges of sustaining life under duress.

Rights, Violence and Crime

The 'New' Victim Blaming: How Responsibilisation Reinforces Violence against Women

Amy Beddows
(London Metropolitan University)

Victim blame is a harmful process which maintains social inequalities on multiple levels. It has a hugely negative effect on victim-survivors who are already contending with the aftermath of abuse, it prevents the justice system from convicting abusers, and it reinforces a 'rape culture' which condones male violence against women. Despite this knowledge, victim blame is still pervasive within agencies and professionals who are in a position to help those affected by violence.

As illustrated by the responses from criminal justice professionals following the killings of Bibaa Henry, Nicola Smallman and Sarah Everard, victim blame goes even further than making women responsible for their rape and murder. Women are blamed for all aspects of their lives that fall short of societal expectations: how they cope with abuse, how they manage their health, their parenting, housing or socioeconomic status. Such judgments are tightly woven through intersectional inequalities which marginalise women on account of class, ethnicity or race, age, cultural background and sexuality as well as their gender. Therefore, victim blame is an inadequate term on two counts: it is not just experienced by victims and is about the responsibilisation of women.

This paper is a presentation of my PhD findings from speaking with women who have reached out to services following sexual violence. To meaningfully tackle victim blame and other societal processes which enable gender inequalities, we need to understand the tendency to focus scrutiny on those most affected by violence rather than address the issue at the root cause.

What does the continued Killing of Women Tell Us about Our Society? Examining Violence against Women and the Need to Build Equality and Justice

Michele Lloyd
(Independent Researcher)

The cases of Sarah Everard and Sabina Nessa, both walking in London before being killed, have heightened national awareness and discussion of violence against women. This paper examines the prevalence of violence against women including domestic violence which claims the lives of two women a week. How violence against women is recorded in official statistics, and some of the anomalies in recording such crime, will be analysed.

Wider inequality has been identified as both a cause and consequence of violence against women. Research shows there was a decline in violent crime for many years until the economic crisis of 2008 when the decline stopped and violent crime against women increased (Walby et al., 2016). These trends highlight the importance of taking action to address wider social inequalities when tackling gender-based violence. Traditional gendered power relations and intersecting inequalities play a role in the (re)production of violence against women. Victim blaming narratives are in evidence, as recent high profile cases have shown, highlighting the need to problematise cultural attitudes and gender norms. Additionally, the gendered implications of government policy in response to Covid-19, such as lockdown measures, were not taken into account (Wenham & Herten-Crabb, 2021) and the paper will examine the policy effects on violence against women.

Theorising violence must take account of the gendered dimensions of violence. We are currently living at a time of increased public awareness of violence against women underlining the need for building equality and justice now with the aim of moving towards ending violence.

Sexual Harassment and Non-disclosure Agreements (NDAs) in the UK's Workplace: Exploiting the Law to Silence Victims

Christina Julios
(The Open University)

Against a backdrop of widespread misuse of NDAs to hide workplace sexual harassment, this paper examines the extent of the problem in Britain. From the worlds of politics, business and entertainment, to academia and the voluntary sector, no industry has proved immune to the practice. With NDAs disproportionately affecting female victims of sexual transgressions, their wider impact in perpetuating gender inequality is analysed. NDAs are not only shown to infringe women's rights, but often deter them from reporting incidents. Deploying these legal tools at work, moreover, fails to address perpetrators' behaviour and the complicit corporate culture that enables it. The paper draws on the author's original research for her upcoming book, Sexual Harassment in the UK Parliament: Lessons from the #MeToo Era. In particular, recent highprofile cases involving institutions accused of facilitating workplace sexual misconduct are examined, including the British Parliament, trade unions such as the leading GMB, and law firms such as Matrix Chambers, among others. Britain's experience is viewed within the broader context of the Hollywood-led #MeToo movement as a global gender-equality campaign, together with the film industry's own reliance on NDAs to cover up its endemic sexual infringements. Applying an intersectional feminist perspective, the paper identifies key social structures and systems of subordination that have long disadvantaged women, while privileging men, including socio-economic factors, institutionalised sexism and the UK's persistent gender gap. The paper, finally considers government efforts to tackle the NDA problem, while raising serious questions about gender inequality and injustice in the modern workplace.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 1

The Power of using the Method of Co-production with Disabled People: Translating 'Private Troubles' into Social and Political Actions to Build Equality and Justice

Debbie Foster
(Cardiff University)

Questioning how knowledge is produced, the value attributed to it, by whom and for what purposes, are all legitimate sociological questions. They encourage researchers to look beyond what appear to be difficulties of everyday life, or 'private troubles' (Mills, 1959), to view these as indicators of wider social and political concern. Disability Studies does this by prioritising the 'lived experiences' of disabled people. The close relationship between disabled academics and the Disability Rights Movement, nonetheless, suggests an explicit association between knowledge creation and politics, which some find uncomfortable. This paper will argue that challenging this 'discomfort' has become increasingly important since the pandemic. Academics were called on to provide 'expert' medical knowledge when politicians needed to offer public reassurance. They engaged in critical analysis when the significant contribution social and economic inequalities made to death rates in certain populations, became apparent. However, many also played an important role in what was a crowded political and media landscape, in ensuring the concerns and voices of marginalised groups were heard. Working with campaign groups representing marginalised communities who popularised the alternative discourse: "we are not all in this together", academics were active agents in challenging dominant political narratives. By reference to a research project that was coproduced with disabled people and their organisations during the pandemic, this paper

will explore the implications of alliances between academics and activists. In doing so it will examine the changing relationship of academics in the creation of knowledge, research power relationships and social policy outcomes.

Challenging Debility: Disability Rights Activism in Pakistan
Naheem Jabbar
(University of Portsmouth)

The aim of this qualitative study in Lahore is to see what signs there of movement in disability activism in the Global South. The model of social inclusion, translated from its origins in the Global North by NGOs and pressure groups, has dominated the field of contentious politics in the developing world.

By recording how social actors structure their collective interests when mobilising in regulated and unregulated sites in Lahore, in spaces created by disabled subjects themselves to challenge the norms of debility, we can learn the likelihood of a more radical phase in disability activism taking root in Pakistan (Miller and Nichols 2013). The call by activists and advocates belonging to fully conscientised disability networks in urban Pakistan for resources and legislative help in accessing health, education and work – based on essential Human Rights – is regarded as a necessary measure to 'rehabilitate' a stigmatised social group. Our study asks what evidence is there that these activists are moving from a conservative strategy of recognition of minority rights by the state to make progressive social change happen in the culture at large (the Development narrative) to questioning the right of the state to predispose members of society to injury in both warring and labouring.

The 'Cacophony' of Life and Death: the Impact of the Pandemic on Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine
Kiril Sharapov
(Edinburgh Napier University)

As of January 2021, about 2.7 million persons in Ukraine were officially registered as having a disability. The Ukrainian Government policies in relation to the economic and social wellbeing of people with disabilities (PWDs) could be, at best, described as inadequate in their scope, reach and funding; or, at worst, as a failure of acknowledgment and response (Rose 2011) - the necropolitical abandonment of the country's most vulnerable individual and communities (Mbembe 2019, Povinelli 2011).

COVID-19 exacerbated existing inequalities and vulnerabilities with devastating consequences for Ukraine's most vulnerable groups: PWDs and, particularly, internally displaced PWDs. This paper presents the outcomes of the project which evaluated the impact of the pandemic on Ukrainian PWDs, with a particular focus on internally displaced PWDs. Funded by GCRF and AHRC, the project was conducted in March - December 2021, and is the first ever participatory community-based research project in Ukraine focussing on disability.

By relying on rhythmanalysis (Lefebvre 1992, Lyon 2020) as both a conceptual framework and a methodological approach, the paper will present the rich data drawn from the interviews conducted by the project's community-based researchers, and from written diaries and videotestimonies self-recorded by PWDs affected by internal displacement in Ukraine. In doing so, the paper will relay a mosaic of views and opinions of PWDs on the temporal and spatial 'cacophony' of closures and lockdowns, isolation and abandonment, death and sickness on the one hand, and of resilience and 'getting by', dedication and commitment, daily adaptations and creativity on the other hand.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 2

What Kind of Equality in Class Societies? The Study of Social Stratification in the Local Community of Artemis
Viviane Galata Paraskevi
(Hellenic Open University)

The widening of work inequalities over the last decade, as a clear manifestation of the effects of the economic crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic, has once again brought to the fore the unequal division of labour. This dimension is fundamental to a better understanding of class inequality and the unequal distribution of life opportunities. However, differences in the quantity and quality of work are difficult to identify and policies that address inequalities do not consider the interactions between various aspects of reality. Analysing changes in the context and content of occupational activities can lead us to sources of alienation and injustice.

This paper aims to analyse the processes of change in the social structure of the Greek local community of Artemis and how they are experienced by different socio-occupational categories. It seeks to provide a critical analysis of how objective and subjective factors deepen the reproduction process of social inequalities at times of recession. It uses the concept of relative deprivation to understand the subjective perceptions of inequality, the comparative reference groups, and the expectations of people from different social positions. Based on the sociohistorical context, participatory observation and 40 in-depth interviews, the study shows how transformations in the division of labour between different occupations keep social stratification in the community extremely resilient to change. This, combined with how people experience class differences, social status and power relations compared to others, explains how mechanisms of inequalities are being strengthened during the crisis and what policies are needed to address injustice.

English Stigma: An Ethnographic Analysis of Language, Social Class, and Inequality in Post-Liberalisation India
Sazana Jayadeva
(University of Cambridge)

Research on the demand for English language instruction in post-liberalisation India has typically focused on the proliferation of Englishmedium schools, the aspirations underpinning the pursuit of English proficiency, and the role of English in socio-economic mobility. This paper will explore the perceived importance of English in contemporary India from another lens: that of the shame, anxiety and inadequacy experienced by people who lack proficiency in the language. It builds on seven months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the south Indian city of Bangalore at commercially-run spoken English training centres for adults -- an important part of the English teaching landscape of the country, which has thus far received very limited scholarly attention. Drawing on the conceptual framework of stigma -- and, particularly, developments of the concept that have sought to foreground how stigma can be exercised as a form of power (Link and Phelan 2014) -- the paper will analyse how the most common reasons for which people enrolled at English training centres were directly related to the ways in which certain types of Englishes had come to be stigmatised in the city. It will illustrate how such stigmatisation could have profound impacts on multiple dimensions of people's lives, affecting their ability to get jobs, advance in their careers, perform their roles as parents and spouses, and confidently negotiate a growing number of spaces, from malls to hospitals. In doing so, it will offer fresh insights into the role of English language proficiency in middle-class formation in contemporary India.

Sociology of Religion

A Study on Right-based Gender Equality Monitoring in Access to Religious Services in Turkey
Hilal Arslan, Zehra Yılmaz
(Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies)

In the last two decades, there has been a major gender backlash in Turkey similar to many other countries with the rising of neoliberal authoritarianism. Against the efforts of the women's movement to advance women's human rights, gender equality as a norm has been abandoned in the state's policies and legal framework, and recently, the country announced its withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention. By using a rights-based approach, our study aims to take the picture of the current situation of accessing religious services and gender equality that stresses the role of norms such as 'justice', 'equality' and 'prohibition of discrimination' and standards which refers to legal frameworks of international human rights. Ensuring both the fulfillment of the freedom of religion and belief and gender equality are public duty assigned to the states and our research will try to expose legal and institutional framework regulating the intersection of these two fundamental human rights areas and the present state of policies and practices. The study will also try to elaborate on women's positioning in the organization of religious services, preventing violations of women's rights within the framework of family law, and religious education of children. The gender-sensitive data for the study is based on documentary analysis and registered administrative information obtained by public institutions such as the Directorate of Religious Affairs, Religious Foundation of Turkey, General Directorate of Religious Teaching, and Higher Council of Education and databases of leading civil society organizations.

(Non)religion and Attitudes to Minority Groups
Nadia Beider
(Hebrew University)

While religions preach generosity and kindness towards strangers, it is often religious nones who hold more positive attitudes towards members of minority groups. Drawing on data from the 2017 Pew Survey of Western European countries, I test the relationship between affiliation and attitudes towards various minority groups. I distinguish among nones by religious affiliation or lack thereof in childhood (disaffiliates and lifelong nones), as well as by belief (atheists, agnostics, and nothing in particular).
I find that there is significant variation in the attitudes of religious nones. Disaffiliates express more positive attitudes to almost all the minority groups analyzed than both lifelong Christians and lifelong nones. It may be that disaffiliates' liberalism is what drove them from religion in the first place, suggesting a realignment of affiliation that has more to do with social attitudes than religion. The liberalism that attracts disaffiliates is much in evidence in relation to an antipathy to social conservatism, but the attitudes towards Muslims, Jews, and immigrants held by lifelong nones who are atheists are as unfavorable and, in some cases even more so than those of lifelong Christians. This suggests that it is not necessarily religion that is linked to negative attitudes towards religious or ethnic minorities, rather it appears to be the strength of (non)religious conviction that is correlated with such an outlook.

Preliminaries to a Posthumanist Approach to Non/Religious Identities and Diversity
Ilaria Biano
(Independent)

A theoretical and methodological reflection, the presentation will build on two axis: previous reflections - partially presented at SocRel Conference - about the potentialities of a cross-fertilization between sociology of religion and philosophical posthumanism and parallel researches on a posthumanist approach to non/religious identities and related issues of equality and justice.

The paper will face the heated issues of identity politics and diversity management especially related to non/religious identity: concepts such as religious diversity, with different ways of intending and managing it, and alternatives such as superdiversity.

Crucial and sometime problematic as it is, identity represents today a central idea for any reflection about equality and justice in contemporary societies. The posthumanist approach maintains identity and subjectivity as central concepts while at the same time highlighting how the posthuman conjuncture transfigures them in their relation with both individual agency and society. Not only reflections at the intersection between posthumanism, study of religion, and identities may help clarify how core elements of posthumanism such as the decentring and relativization of the Human and the Anthropos do not imply a relativization of the human being per se – rather they points out a specific, supposedly universal concept of Man. These reflections can also stimulate a critical and reflexive stance toward the role of the researchers in their relation with their subjects, an invitation to constantly reconsider limits, boundaries and definitions as not neutral and to considering forms of engaged research.

Work, Employment and Economic Life 1

LABOUR MIGRATION

Design and Delivery: a Comparative Study of Employment Support Programmes between Scotland and England

Lynne Brierley
*(*University of Stirling*)*

The purpose of the study is to compare and contrast how Government-funded employment support programmes design and deliver personalised support to job seekers facing barriers accessing the labour market. This is in the context of Fair Start Scotland and The Work and Health programme in England through the lens of street-level bureaucracy theory (Lipsky 2010). The literature primarily focuses on the personalisation and provision of support deemed as being multi-interpretable (Needham 2011) alongside street-level bureaucracy (Lipsky 2010) which explores how discretion is practiced by frontline actors providing public services. The literature presents a complex landscape where discretion is influenced by personal beliefs, organisational culture and external factors that lead to an inconsistent approach of services offered across client groups.

Due to Covid-19 restrictions, semi-structured interviews are being conducted online with frontline actors in contracted out organisations thematic analysis using the systematic approach introduced by Braun and Clarke (2006) is being used to code and develop themes. Early findings show a high degree of commitment by street-level bureaucrats to designing and sourcing solutions within the parameters of resources and networks available. Additionally, the way in which personalisation is being delivered has also changed since March 2020 where innovative approaches have developed new ways of engaging with participants. The intensified use of digitalisation indicated that accessibility has improved especially in the cases of lone parents. However, the prevalence of digital inequality and infrastructure has highlighted how some participants now face additional barriers as they navigate through the 'new normal'.

Internal Labor Migration in USSR after WWII: Social and Cultural Traumas of Migration in the Age of Late Stalinism

Aleksandra Salatova
(HSE University)

The purpose of this study is to analyze an internal labor migration in 1945-1953 (till the Stalin's death) in USSR. The research is conducted based on Molotov Oblast (modern Perm Krai) archive data related to the period. The migration in the region was conditioned by evacuation of large metallurgic, mechanical engineering, timber production facilities away from front line over 1941-1945. In addition to State Archive of the Perm Krai records the relevant files of Perm State Archives of Social and Political History were analyzed.

The main migration patterns are described in the article in an attempt to identify key factors for return migration. As a result of analysis of an extensive data array (mostly presented by the letters, acts and statements of All-Union Communist Party Bolsheviks and Communist Party of the Soviet Union), it is shown that the unsuitable living conditions and social difficulties faced in host region served as a root cause of return movement. The research introduces new unpublished archive documents that clarify overall character of the internal labor migration in USSR after the end of WWII.

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Migrant Work in Singapore
Julia Schoonover
(University at Buffalo, State University of New York)

To establish themselves as an independent country and regional leader, Singapore undertook an intensive modernization model that was framed around an at all costs economic model. In many ways this prioritization of profits is also evident within the city-states migration system. Migration into Singapore is marked by a distinctive tiered system, with those at the bottom often having the least bargaining power. WP holders in Singapore are some of the most likely workers in the world to experience injury and/or mistreatment at work. WP holders are primarily from Bangladesh and India and are traveling to Singapore to work in sectors of construction, manufacturing, and other industrial jobs, like shipping. Many migrants undertake this migration to better their economic standing without understanding the complexities of a system that will often leave them indebted, working for years before starting to save. This article seeks to provide a qualitative as well as quantitative analysis of the outcome of WP holders in Singapore. While this analysis helps provide a better understanding of the trends in experiences of WP holders the work is also uniquely situated within this conference as all of my data was collected during the pandemic and goes into detail on some of the terrible conditions workers were subjected to throughout the course of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Negotiating the Migrant's Paradox: A Longitudinal Study of a Growing Social Enterprise
Maria Villares-Varela, Monder Ram, Sabina Doldor, Gerardo Arriaga García
(University of Southampton)

We examine how XYZ – a UK social enterprise dedicated to refugee integration – has survived and thrived in an era sharply defined by the long-live 'paradoxical partnership of unfettered markets and human restrictions' (Hall, 2020:9). Our qualitative longitudinal study encompasses a time (2015-2021) in which migrants and minoritised ethnic communities have been exposed to austerity, Brexit, and Covid-19. Our study is located at the intersection of three complementary but rarely connected literatures: the value of diversity, migrant entrepreneurship and transaction economies (Jones et al. 2018; Hall 2021), human resource management studies (Edwards et al., 2016); and break-out strategies in the migrant and ethnic economies (Ram et al. 2003).
We follow the precepts of 'qualitative longitudinal research' (Neale, 2021), an approach that pursues understanding of social phenomena in temporal perspective. We examine how XYZ shapes, and is shaped by, the turbulence events that characterise the research period. We explore the (i) tensions between the way in which their beneficiaries are conceptualised by board members, managers and workers; (ii) their main approaches to consolidation and growth (professionalisation, specialisation, diversification), and (iii) key critical incidents and how these have shaped their approach to supporting entrepreneurs (refugee crisis 2015, Brexit vote, COVID-19 pandemic, etc). Our findings show that the provision of cutting-edge support XYZ offer to migrant businesses reflects the tensions between neoliberal expectations of financial success in the migrant economy, the importance of specialisation and investment in staff, and the incorporation of key social actors in their daily operations and long-term strategies.

Work, Employment and Economic Life 2

COPING AT WORK

Emotions as Coping Mechanisms for the Widening Inequalities in Global Hazelnut Production in Turkey
Emine Erdogan, Hatice Atilgan
(Giresun University)

Drawing on participant observation on the hazelnut plants and in-depth interviews with the actors of the sector, this research explores how local constructions of emotions serve as coping mechanisms for the inequalities widening due to the climate crisis in the hazelnut production in Turkey.
The country is the largest producer and exporter of hazelnuts globally (TUIK, 2020). However, the climate crisis causes a decrease in productivity due to changes in season periods and times, sudden temperature changes, severe floods, and so on. Therefore, the export rates and profit decrease which in turn deteriorates the working conditions and widens inequalities among classes, ethnicities, and sexes. For instance, seasonal migrant workers (mostly Kurds, Georgians, and Afghans) earn less and stay longer in the region, and women's unpaid labour at home increases because the harvest season gets more rainy and cold.
Here we argue that all actors deploy different emotions as a means of staying in the sector. For example, landowners try to avoid the public shame that they would face if they leave the plant which has been cultivated by their ancestors or workers generate consent by being thankful to State, God, and landowners despite of difficult conditions. Building upon affect theories and labour process theories, the research reveals the underlying locally constructed emotional mechanisms to deal with the inequalities resulting from the climate crisis. By doing that, it expands our understanding of emotions, work, and inequality.

Stress and the Workplace: Ambiguity as Opportunity

David Graham

*(*King's College London*)*

Stress is ubiquitous, with the workplace widely depicted as the epicentre of an epidemic that has its roots in the impossible demands of a 'liquid' modernity. Neoliberalism, with its receding welfare states and associated 'responsibilisation', is often implicated in its diagnosis. Stress itself, increasingly understood as a brain-mediated physiological reaction to external 'stressors', has been widely associated with mental ill-health, particularly the so-called common mental disorders such as anxiety and depression. The workplace has thus become a frontline in the battle to locate, measure, and quantify stress, and to assess the extent of its fecundity as a mechanism in the onset of mental ill-health. And yet 'stress' has its challengers. Some draw attention to the subjective character of stress, questioning the efficacy of neat scales and measurements. Others question the concept itself, relegating stress to the status of a modern mythology, while elsewhere it has been suggested that the link between mental ill-health and the stress hormone cortisol is far from being confirmed. Stress thus emerges as an unstable concept, its meaning(s) diverse and its status as biological mechanism ambiguous. This contestability presents itself as an opportunity to tell different stories about workplace stress. Rather than seeking out, locating, and measuring workplace stress, what is suggested is an exploration of what it is that we talk about when we talk about stress, and to ask what is being done with stress, by both individuals and organisations, in contemporary workplaces.

Media Representations of 'Doing Public Service Work': The Mental Health of Police Officers and Hospital Doctors: Overworked and Under the 'Cosh? UK Media Portrayals

Sallyann Halliday

*(*Leeds Beckett University*)*

The media has an impact on the way the public perceives job roles. Of particular interest to me is the impact the media has on both police work and work of hospital doctors. Given the increasing pressure on emergency service 'workers' in the UK, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, the media narrative is often focused on the lack of resources and pressure these professions face in their daily work.

Police and hospital dramas with much dramatic activity, together with real-life 'behind the scenes' programmes based on the day-to-day work of the emergency services, add to the public appetite for real life insight into the 'tough' reality of NHS and UK police force work.

Cummins and King (2015) discuss that there has been a significant shift in the way that police officers are portrayed, and that 'this shift has been one from the complete denial of problems to a view that all cops are psychologically damaged in one way or another' (p.23.). Similarly, hospital doctors are often portrayed as psychologically damaged too.

This paper presentation will discuss media narratives of the mental health of UK police officers and hospital doctors through a content analysis of selected media representations of these workers, contextualised in the relevant academic literature.

How the mental health of these workers is portrayed in the media contributes to the understanding of what this 'work' is like. Public representations of work and different types of workers, have an important and crucial role to play in promoting equality and justice.

The Bucket and the Grief Mop: Street-level Professionalism and Paramedic Burnout

Leo Mccann

*(*University of York*)*

Occupations and professions operating in the field of emergency response are undergoing significant change, yet they continue to face chronic problems with work intensification, professional burnout and management-staff conflict. This paper, based on a chapter from a forthcoming book on the sociology of paramedic work, explores the severe challenges that ambulance response duties pose to worker wellbeing. Based on in-depth interviews and ethnographic observation, it documents how ambulance workers and employers try to handle the most difficult aspects of their work through formal and informal means. It explores the limits of 'coping mechanisms', drawing on academic concepts such as burnout, PTSD and moral injury, but also the folk concepts emergent from paramedic street culture used to describe emotional labour, such as 'five-year job', 'the bucket' and the 'grief mop'. It also describes the persistence of unsupportive managerial and employment cultures. These represent another form of stress for paramedics, who often feel undervalued and neglected by their employers and sometimes live in fear of accusations of wrongdoing, complaints and inspections. Situating the empirics in an analysis of the sociology of professions, I show that the paramedic role has become a more advanced and clinically sophisticated position following professionalization, but that employing ambulance trusts have largely not kept pace with these developments, increasing the likelihood of organizational conflict, employee burnout and disaffection.

Paper Session 6
Thursday, 21 April 2022

14:30 - 15:45

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space

Being Settled on Their own Terms: Everyday Cosmopolitanism, Diasporic Attachments and New Ways of enacting Britishness among Polish Residents of a Northern English District
Zinovijus Ciupijus
*(*University of Leeds*)*

Existing accounts of Brexit's effects on EU migrants highlighted how the newly introduced settled status regulations by UK government downgraded the rights of EU citizens (Barbulescu and Favell, 2020). This top down registration scheme adapted instrumentally conceived temporal and economic criteria under which EU migrants could get a permission to receive a legally recognised status post-Brexit. By questioning such an imposition of the meaning of being settled from above, this paper seeks to understand how EU migrants from Poland through their actions themselves have been getting settled in the UK from EU enlargement until the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper demonstrates that the condition of being settled from a migrant perspective, which is interpreted as a web of practices leading to becoming rooted in local communities specifically and British national polity generally, consist of adapting complex positions in which embracing the multiculturalism of British society and maintaining a pre-migratory national identity overlap. Instead of seeing everyday cosmopolitanism and diasporic imaginaries as mutually exclusive (Rogaly, 2020), the paper shows how they create an evolving and non-assimilatory way of practicing Britishness which transcends the politics of Brexit. The paper draws on the fieldwork conducted in a Northern English district: it explicitly seeks to understand the experience of being settled on the level of a local community, while also including the national context of Brexit. The data consists of semi-structured interviews with voluntary groups – a Polish-centred migrant trade union branch and social enterprise as well as biographical interviews with Polish residents.

Narrative Security: Exploring Young Adult Migrant Experiences in Scotland
Marcus Nicolson
*(*Glasgow Caledonian University*)*

Scotland has long-portrayed itself as a welcoming, tolerant and progressive country which is inclusive towards migrant groups, often drawing on comparisons with other parts of the UK. However, this macro-level civic narrative often contrasts greatly with the micro-level lived experiences of migrants. This discord between narrative and lived-experience takes centre stage in my qualitative study of young adult migrants living in Glasgow.
Adopting a case study based on the lived experiences of six young adults of mixed ethnic background, I explore their identity negotiation processes and everyday life. These micro-level insights will be complimented by macro-level interviews with politicians in Scotland in order to understand how macro-level narratives of Scottish distinctiveness are shared and audiences are constructed. Thereafter, I will examine how macro-narratives become the foundation upon which minority groups interpret everyday events and formulate their own identities.
A theoretical framework which builds upon ontological security theory (OST) will be used to analyse how the study participants attempt to establish security through a variety of coping mechanisms (Giddens 1991). The analysis will explore how migrant individuals employ selfsecuritising measures and adopt nationalist political behaviours in order to adapt to the macro-narrative in the host society. Ultimately, my study will analyse the deliberation process of young adults who are trying to meet the expectations placed upon them by a powerful macrolevel narrative in the specific context of Scotland. The study also has important considerations for research being conducted on migrants and minority groups across international settings and sub-state nationalist contexts.

Thoughts from a Plymouth Allotment: Health, Commercialisation and Urban Space
Mike Sheaff
*(*University of Plymouth*)*

Allotment gardening has experienced a resurgence, particularly in urban areas. Vegetable seed sales exceed those of flower seeds in the UK for the first time since World War Two. Alongside increasing evidence for health and well-being benefits of allotment gardening, municipal allotments face growing pressures of financial stringency.

Plymouth, England's largest south coast city with a population of approximately 250.000, is the location for this account. The city was also the setting for a previous BSA conference paper (Sheaff, 1997), addressing tensions between the 'healthy city' programme and economic aspects of urban regeneration.

This theme is developed here through a focus on tensions between local authority encouragement of healthy activity and more commercial objectives, particularly income generation.

My paper is a very preliminary report, using qualitative and documentary data. The former includes insights from allotment gardeners on physical, mental and social benefits of their activity, including during the pandemic. It also draws on my own experiences as a Plymouth allotment gardener for more than a decade; observing and participating in individual and collective activities. Financial issues for local government are considered using documents, including published city council committee reports and disclosures in response to freedom of information requests.

The focus on urban allotment gardening is framed within Lefebvre's idea of 'right to the city': exploring opportunities to challenge logics of market and commercial value with recognition of ecological and social value.

Sheaff, M. (1997) Urban Partnerships, Economic Regeneration & the 'Healthy City' in Jewson & McGregor (eds) Transforming Cities. Routledge.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

It is Time to go Public: Public Sociology and Community Policing in Nigeria
Aminu Musa Audu
(University of Liverpool UK)

Community policing is a strategy whose relevance is derived from the need to facilitate robust relationships and mutual information flow between the police and the public. There was a £30million UK Department For International Development (UK-DFID) overseen community policing initiative run in conjunction with the British Council's Security Justice and Growth in Nigeria. However, the desired community safety has not been achieved on account of the wide communication gaps between the security providers and the public in Nigeria. This gap has underlining causal relationships with negative influence of family norms, community networks, and perceptions of corruption by police and public. Hence, whilst there is need for a drastic socio-cultural re-orientation in favour of community policing best practices in Nigeria, this cannot be achieved without research-based proactive public engagements (Audu, 2016; Audu, 2018). In 2004 at the Presidential Address to the American Sociological Association, Burawoy (2005) introduced the concept of public sociology involving taking sociology to the public audience. Adopting the Michael Burawoy's (2005) public sociology theoretical perspective and qualitative research empirical evidence drawn from focus group discussions and individual in-depth interviews, this paper explores the need and possibility of taking ideas of community policing to the public domain in Nigeria.

'Collective Physical Activity': a Post-capitalist-oriented Praxis for Advancing Social Justice in the Here and Now
Gianmarco Dellacasa, Emily Oliver, Iain Lindsey, Leanne Trick, Caroline Dodd-Reynolds
(Durham University)

In England, the mortality rate for Covid-19 in the most deprived areas is more than double compared to the wealthiest ones (Office for National Statistics, 2020). Common risk factors in deceased patients are mostly morbidities that could be positively affected by physical activity (Choi, 2021), yet physical activity levels are significantly lower among marginalised groups (Sport England, 2020). However, discourse and practices focused on individual behaviours leave unchallenged the structural drivers of health inequalities (Marmot, 2020). Therefore, we make the case for 'Collective Physical Activity' (CPA), a bottom-up praxis aiming to not only support increased activity by marginalised individuals but empower them and their communities through civic engagement, affecting the social determinants of health and potentially contributing to wider social change.

First, we address the peculiarities of physical activity, its contribution to well-being (Hermens et al., 2017) and its peculiar potential to further social justice. Then, we propose a framework by which CPA may promote (1) individual-, (2) community-, and (3) society-level development. Specifically, we hypothesise that engaging in CPA would enhance: (1) positive emotional experiences and social skills; (2) civic engagement and community capacity building; (3) the ability to envision and enable progress towards alternative futures based on cooperation, altruism and empathy rather than competition and individualism. Finally, we highlight how CPA's 'glocal' (Bauman, 1998) perspective necessitates working simultaneously within, against and beyond the capitalist system, not to draw faraway utopias but to inform transformative processes contributing to building more equal and just societies in the here and now.

"I hadn't realised that change is not a difficult thing": Mobilising Football Fans on Climate Change
Mark Doidge, Jennifer Amann
(University of Brighton)

The damaging consequences of anthropogenic climate change are well documented (IPCC 2021). In order to engage the public on the serious question of climate change, there is a need to use different approaches to connect climate change with other concerns.

This study is the first to understand how football fans engage with climate change and how a campaign should engage with them. It does this through an analysis of fans' engagement with a campaign to engage fans (Pledgeball). It is situated within the literature which argues that climate change communication needs to engage with the culture, values and worldviews of the target audience. It argues that football fans could be a significant form of collective behaviour to engage with climate change; and that aligning with the identity and worldview of fans, as well as the broader culture of football, can promote engagement and possible social change.

Emerging Themes

Refugees as Status Apparatus and Emotions as Status Markers in International Politics

Melike Akkaraca Kose

*(*Universidad de Navarra*)*

This paper focuses on emotions in discourse in order to understand the status-seeking/enhancing actions of the states. Following the previous research which considers that status-seeking is a subcategory of state identity politics and political claims to moral superiority is one of the status-enhancing strategies adopted by the small and middle powers (Wohlforth et al. 2018), this study explores how the refugee policies and discourses construct Turkey as having a higher moral status vis a vis the 'West' while re-articulating its identity such as humanitarian, benevolent, and generous (Çevik 2019). These self-appraisals of identity are empowered by the emotions attributed to Turkey such as compassion, empathy, tender and to the other states and groups, especially to the West, such as apathy, cruelty, meanness. With the help of emotion discourse analysis, it attempts to show how the emotions can function as status markers in Turkish political discourse concerning refugees and refugee policies and how they can empower the identity articulations positioning Turkey in a category of higher moral status comparing to the 'malevolent' West.

Çevik, Senem B. 2019. "Reassessing Turkey's Soft Power: The Rules of Attraction." Alternatives: Global, Local, Political 44(1):50–71.

Wohlforth, William C., Benjamin de Carvalho, Halvard Leira, and Iver B. Neumann. 2018. "Moral Authority and Status in International Relations: Good States and the Social Dimension of Status Seeking." Review of International Studies 44(3):526–46.

Creating a Paradigm to Understand Diet and Power

Lyndsey Kramer

*(*University of York*)*

This paper explores the relationship between Vegan diet choices and cultural, economic and social capital. Therefore, Bourdieu's (1986) paradigm of capital is used to understand people's approaches to Veganism. Hence, a reflection on whether people will be better informed on the benefits of a Vegan diet will be considered as resting on cultural capital, for example, access to information, education, nutritional knowledge and computer technology. Next, social capital will be explored, for instance, how friendship groups and networks can inform diet choice. Finally, economic capital will be explored as a factor informing diet choice, therefore, how might the financial cost of a Vegan diet influence choice?

The three broad areas of capital inform habitus: how a person interacts with their environment. Aspects of embodied cultural capital and how this informs dietary choice is an important factor for consideration.

Overall, this paper is really an attempt to use a robust sociological paradigm to better understand social change, as narrowed to Vegan diet choice. However, part of the point of this paper is to excite discussion and interest. Is the use of Bourdieu's (1986) paradigm a sound choice? Could the, seemingly, rapid growth of Veganism point to a hegemonic shift that could be better understood with the application of a hegemonic paradigm?

Feelings about Time and Time for Feeling: Using Mass Observation Diaries and 'feel tanks' to Explore the Lived Experience of COVID-19

Dawn Lyon, Rebecca Coleman

*(*University of Kent and University of Bristol*)*

The Covid-19 pandemic has revealed the social life of time – that time is constructed, organised, felt and lived through infrastructures involving people, technologies, and institutional and everyday practices. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic in the UK has given rise to new feelings about time and new temporal configurations in relation to the present and future in particular. Feelings ranging from stress and anxiety to boredom and lethargy have been widely identified in scholarly and journalistic reports as people are grappling with the ongoing impact of the pandemic in what remains an 'extended present' (Nowotny 1994).

This paper investigates people's lived experiences of time during the pandemic to explore the emerging and dominant collective, cultural experiences of and feelings about the pandemic - what Williams (1977) calls 'structures of feeling'. It is based on reflective accounts of (re)making time through a 'directive' commissioned with Mass Observation in summer 2020 which asked diary-writers to document their everyday rhythms and routines; the role of media, technology and material devices in the structuring of time; and the experience of speed, suspension and waiting – as well as their feelings about these dimensions. We complemented this by generating new material in the form of 'feel tanks' where, in a setting similar to a focus group, small groups of school/university students explored feelings of stuckness, slowness, acceleration and being 'out of time' as the pandemic unfolded. The feel tanks were run by experienced facilitator, Chloe Turner and produced live discussion, written texts and art works.

Instrumentalizing Displacement Research to Stage a Political (creative) Intervention
Anita Strasser
*(*Goldsmiths*)*

This presentation focuses on Deptford is Changing (Strasser, 2020), a research project which set out to intervene in the politics and aesthetics of urban restructuring in Deptford, south-east London. Combining social research methods with the principles and (local) practices of radical community arts and activism, documentary photography and the publication culture of photojournalism, this project highlights local experiences of displacement and contributes to local resistance against this injustice. The project worked alongside local residents of a variety of ages and backgrounds to generate visual material and texts for publication to create a space for public voices and promote serious discussions with multiple publics about the issues at hand. It staged political interventions in the public sphere, demonstrating how public sociology can be instrumentalized for social justice. As such, this creative activist research is located at the interstices of academia, arts and activism.

This talk discusses the principle of optimum participation for political intervention, reviewing some of the creative-political material that was produced with, by and for local residents. It also discusses how publication of the generated material helped make visible and audible a multiplicity of voices and disrupt the politics and aesthetics of neoliberal urbanism. I argue that in order for displacement research to intervene politically, we need to respond to both the politics and aesthetics of urban restructuring, with ethical practice and creative material performing the function of political intervention. More information here: www.deptfordischanging.wordpress.com

Families and Relationships

One Country, Multiple Stories - Women's Everyday Experiences in Contemporary China
Yunyan Li
*(*University of Bristol*)*

By drawing on 70 semi-structured interviews with women living in the urban and rural areas, this paper explores the support and challenge for women to achieve work-life balance. This paper has developed a holistic "human dignity" framework investigating women's autonomy and mutuality at home, the workplace, and in a broader social context. With limited public assistance and social services in care provision, the younger generation continuously relies on financial and physical support from the older generation. Family supports have reinforced an ambiguous boundary between nuclear and extended family, which implies a prolonged dependence on the older generations and more compromise for women to negotiate an independent household. Meanwhile, under Communist governance, the Chinese welfare system continuously produces the labour market divide in the public and private sectors. The labour market in the public sector still features better welfare benefits, employment stability, and regular working hours. Women in the private sector face more instability and uncertainty in guaranteeing their rights, which leads to higher possibilities of withdrawal from the labour market and more incompatibility between care responsibilities and career development. In both family and workplace, these transforming institutional and social dynamics have reshaped different forms of tensions and contradictions for women to achieve work-life balance and secure equal career development with social security. These findings portray the variations of women's lived experiences in achieving work-life balance and highlight the disjuncture between transitional gender policy paradigms and everyday practices in contemporary China.

Untellable Bisexual Asylum Stories
Zeynab Peyghambarzadeh
*(*University of Huddersfield*)*

The analysis of asylum cases in countries like Canada, the USA and Australia shows that bisexual asylum seekers' claims are by far fewer than lesbian and gay ones. This paper will show how other asylum seekers, as well as activists, may encourage Iranian bisexual asylum seekers in Turkey to perform "gayness" in the asylum process to increase their chance of being recognised as a refugee. I discuss how the unequal and injustice asylum system makes bisexual stories less tellable due to the dominance of mono-normative narratives of sexual orientation which reduce the diverse spectrum of sexual orientations to the dichotomy of heterosexuality versus homosexuality. I will explain how the mononormative understandings of sexual orientation are reproduced through asylum procedures and negotiated within and between asylum seekers, LGBT communities and asylum officials. I use an interactive narrative approach, to analyse semi-structured interviews with Iranian asylum seekers in Turkey and activists, as well as

public debates on Persian Twitter on sexual orientation. Since asylum processes have played a central role in shaping the Persian speaking LGBT communities in Iran, I argue that these dominant mono-normative asylum narratives can impact not only the way that Iranian asylum seekers, but also all Persian speakers tell their sexual stories. This study contributes to different under-researched areas of study about marginalised minorities including bisexual asylum seekers, Iranian bisexual individuals and intimate rights of stateless people and can ultimately contribute to building a more equal and just society.

A Kaleidoscope of Care: Using a Lifecourse Perspective for Men's Family Participation in Low-income Contexts

Anna Tarrant, Kahryn Hughes

*(*University of Lincoln*)*

Analytic and discursive framing of families in sociological and policy debates often produces particular forms of male absence from low-income family life, as well as from research, reflecting a division in contemporary British sociological literature. While men have a presence in work on poverty, a sometimes-misplaced focus on their breadwinning or otherwise obscures their participation in families. In research orientated to lowincome families, they are often not included or assumed as absent. This connects to the history of family policy where there has been a conflation of the mother-child/ren dyad with the language of families, marginalising or sidelining men in policies addressing family needs. Where men have been central to policy, there has been a persistent overfocus on specific and often single, generational identities – namely men-as-fathers. Such overfocus has, first, contributed to the production of men as 'missing' from particular family configurations and, second, to the obscuring of men's diverse family participation from multiple generational positions, across the lifecourse.

To address these 'absences', we present a thematic family lifecourse framework that supports a social justice-based approach for recovering the voices of men in low-income contexts. Through this approach we develop a uniquely sociological view of family interdependencies in lowincome families, explore longer-term family trajectories and longitudinal experiences of poverty which recover men's family participation, evidence the liminal character of their family lives, and provide insights into the lived experience of family poverty both for men, women and other familial relations.

Medicine, Health and Illness

Visualizing Patterns and Gaps in Transgender Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Bibliometric and Content Analysis of Literature (1990 – 2020)

Liam Arnull, Anuj Kapilashrami, Margaret Sampson

*(*Queen Mary University of London*)*

Background: Transgender people face numerous obstacles to accessing adequate, affordable, and appropriate sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services as outlined by the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 3.7 target of achieving universal access to SRH services by 2030. However, transgender SRH sits as a poorly researched area within public health that makes it difficult to understand the current dilemmas facing transgender SRH. This paper reports the findings of a study aimed at taking stock of global research in transgender SRH. Methods: A bibliometric and content analysis was utilised to examine the growth, impact, and content of retrieved articles. Results: 914 journal articles were retrieved, predominately in English (884; 96.7%). These involved 3653 authors from 46 affiliated countries. Most frequent keywords included HIV, PrEP, and gender identity; corresponding to the SRH issues studied, namely HIV/AIDs and gender reassignment and largely diseasefocused. Conclusions: Growth in transgender SRH research was minimal until the early-2010s, after which a steep rise can be observed.

Research retrieved has a disproportionate clinical and biomedical focus around HIV and related STI issues suggesting a failure to engage with reproductive justice and more comprehensive rights-based understanding of SRH. The sustained use of derogative language suggests a need for greater inclusion and awareness of trans identities within research and publishing. US dominance in authorship and as a site of research establishes the need for more geographically diverse research, trans, and LMIC-led research enquiry and creating greater opportunities for cross-cultural, comparative, and collaborative scholarly work.

Living with Chronic Pain in Childhood and Adolescence: Contributions from a Portuguese Qualitative Study

Ana Patricia Hilario

*(*Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa*)*

To date, limited research is available on the daily living experience of children with chronic pain and their family. This study intends to address this gap by offering insights into the lives of children and young people with sickle cell disorder who suffer from chronic pain in Portugal and of their parents. A qualitative approach was developed, namely it was employed the draw, write and tell technique with seven children and young people, as well as semi-structured interviews with their parents (6 mothers and 1 father). The data collection took place in a pediatric chronic pain consultation, located in a hospital in Lisbon in the first months of 2019. Four different themes emerged from data analysis: 1) the use of non-medical strategies to deal with chronic pain; 2) food as a way to deal with uncertainty; 3) (not) being different; 4) the impact of hospitalization. Overall, by showing that these children and young

people are active social agents in the management of their chronic pain (even when they are understood by their parents to be vulnerable), this study supports recent sociological work in the field of childhood health. This study intends to encourage the sociological discussion about the experience of chronic pain in childhood and adolescence. Knowing more about how chronic pain is experienced and managed by children, young people and their families in their day-to-day life in Portugal and elsewhere will help to improve the quality of the care provided to them.

"If I'm struggling, I can't imagine what it's like for others": Using Capital to Navigate Care for Urogynaecological Conditions

Ashley White, Abigail Mcniven, Francine Toye

(Medical Sociology & Health Experiences Research Group, University of Oxford; Oxford University Hospitals, NHS Foundation Trust, Oxford)

The Cumberlege Report (2020) First Do No Harm highlighted that the UK has historically faced grave problems when it comes to addressing women's health. Specifically, the report acknowledged the dismissal of women's voices in healthcare. In light of the government response published in 2021, many patient groups and advocates feel that there endures an unwillingness to ensure justice to women who systemic failures have harmed. Women's urogynaecological conditions, such as pelvic organ prolapse, urinary incontinence, and recurrent urinary tract infections, are examples of conditions that have been overlooked, despite their considerable adverse medical and psychosocial impacts.

We conducted in-depth interviews with cisgender women in the UK about their experiences with urogynaecological conditions. We recruited participants using NHS sites and social media. Interviews took place over the telephone or via web-based video calls. Participants discussed their experiences, including symptoms, healthcare experiences, and broader quality of life implications.

We draw on Bourdieu's (1986) concepts of capital to understand access, treatment, and management of urogynaecological conditions. Participants relied on varying forms of economic, social, and cultural capital to obtain care and services to manage their condition when met with obstacles within the health and social care system. While using such capital benefits individuals, it simultaneously exacerbates existing access and treatment issues for those without it, thus reproducing health and social care inequalities. Participants recognised these potential inequalities and the power of their capital and spoke with generosity and concern about others who might not have access to this.

Methodological Innovations

Case Study on the Inclusion of People with Disabilities in Research – Combining and Triangulating Face-to-face, Phone, and Digital Interviews with a Qualitative Online Survey

Sascha Gell, Lukas Kerschbaumer

(Center for Social & Health Innovation)

The background of the study was to illuminate enabling or constraining factors for an inclusive social space for people with disabilities (PWD) in the border region of Austria- Germany. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the specific needs of the target group, adaptions of classic qualitative survey methods were required.

A peer researcher accompanied the research process, which was designed along comparative and iterative data collection and contrastive sampling. The first phase included 34 expert interviews with PWD, relatives, employers, and institutional, political and administrative personnel. Adapting to the pandemic, 16 interviews were conducted online or via phone. In the second phase, the most prevalent results were compiled into a qualitative online survey, which was guided by the principle of participatory consensus building. Altogether 51 participants – including interviewees and further members of the above-mentioned groups – completed the survey. The third phase served to further condense the data and consolidate the findings. Historically and even today, using proxies instead of PWD has been an all-too-common practice, one that has limited the collection of insights from PWD and risked prioritising the perspectives of proxies. Utilising methods of augmentative and alternative communication allowed the inclusion of PWD into the interviews. To make the online survey available the user-friendliness was validated among people with visual impairment and texts professionally translated into easy-to-read.

In conclusion, the adaptions generated a rich data set, but only with deviations from standards of qualitative approaches (e.g. open questions, pretending ignorance) and great efforts in the research process.

Changing the Script: Using Forum Theatre to Reimagine the Future in Older Age

Melanie Lovatt, Dr Jade French, Dr Valerie Wright

(University of Stirling and University of Glasgow)

In this presentation we reflect on the value of using forum theatre as a social research method to further understandings of age-based social justice and equality. Forum theatre was developed by Brazilian drama theorist Augusto Boal (Boal 1974) and has been used as a way to give voice to marginalised communities, make visible systems of oppression, and challenge power relationships in social research (Opfermann 2020; Erel et al. 2017; Kaptani and Yuval-Davis 2017). In our research we worked with theatre company Active Inquiry and a group of selfidentified older adults to identify systems of age-based oppression and create two pieces of forum theatre that sought to challenge ageist narratives and offer potential alternatives. The research took place over a course of online workshops in 2021 that culminated in the creation of two pieces of forum theatre that were performed online during June 2021. We present initial findings that discuss the effectiveness of the theatre workshops and performances in: 1) making visible participants' evolving thoughts, agreements and disagreements on aged identities; 2) enabling participants to explore and discuss intersectional approaches to age; and 3) creating pieces of forum theatre that challenged oppressive systems and discourses of age-based exclusion.

Pens, Paper and Power: An Overview of the Lifeline Interview Method for Research with Marginalised Young People

Hannah Walters

*(*Kings College London*)*

This paper discusses the author's use of 'lifeline' interviews as part of a research project tracing working-class young women and girls' pasts, presents and (imagined) futures. Developed by Thomson and colleagues (Thomson et al. 2002; Thomson and Holland 2002) and since deployed and adapted by other researchers (e.g. Allen 2016), this paper discusses the ways in which this method was modified and extended for the current project in line with the principles of feminist, participatory and creative approaches for working with young people.

In doing so, the ways this method and adaptations were used in this research as a means of uncovering young people's imagined futures and constructing their (auto)biographies to date will be explored. Using two contrasting in-depth examples, this paper showcases the benefits of this technique in interviews with marginalised young people, in particular its illumination of how aspects of structure and agency work together in constructing their trajectories through education. More broadly, this paper demonstrates the importance and power of participatory methods in working with – rather than on – marginalised young people

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Race, Ethnicity and Migration 1

Exploring Social Workers' Insights on Disadvantaged Ethnic Minority Groups' Resilience Combatting COVID-19 in Hong Kong

Gizem Arat

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Background and purpose: There are existing studies on disadvantaged ethnic minority communities' experiences related to COVID-19 (e.g., available health services, access to information on COVID-19) in Hong Kong. However, very little is known about resilience and possible resilience constructs of disadvantaged ethnic minority communities in Hong Kong. Resilience framework is prominent to de-stigmatize marginalized groups. The study aims to explore resilience and its possible constructs rooted in promixal (e.g., co-ethnic community) and distal social environment systems (e.g., mainstream society, social policy).

Methods: We ran 15 in-depth interviews with non-Chinese (South Asian, Southeast Asian, African) and Chinese social workers serving diverse ethnic minority communities (e.g., asylum seekers/refugees, South Asian and South East Asians, foreign domestic workers)

Findings: Among 15 participants, there were 11 Chinese and 4 non-Chinese social workers. Most participants reported that both asylum seekers/refugees and foreign domestic workers struggled the most to access information about COVID-19 (e.g., vaccination, recent COVID-19 cases). Regarding resilience and resilience constructs of ethnic minorities, four main themes emerged as: 1) resilience embedded in their family network; 2) resilience embedded in their co-ethnic network, 3) resilience embedded in their Hong Kong Chinese network, and 4) NGOs serving as a bridge between ethnic community and mainstream society.

Conclusions and implications: This study concluded that ethnic minorities mostly relied on their co-ethnic network and family network, while few mentioned mainstream society of their resilience constructs. Based on the findings of this study, recommendations for further research, practice, and policy implications were provided.

Housing Inequalities in a Multi-scalar Context: The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Racialised Minorities' Housing Experiences

Hannah Haycox, Emma Hill (Centre On The Dynamics Of Ethnicity And The University Of St Andrews), *Nissa Finney* (Centre On The Dynamics Of Ethnicity And The University Of St Andrews), *Nasar Meer* (Centre On The Dynamics Of Ethnicity And The University Of Edinburgh), *Sharon Leahy* (Centre On The Dynamics Of Ethnicity And The University Of St Andrews)

(Centre on the Dynamic of Ethnicity (CoDE): University of Manchester, University of St Andrews and University of Edinburgh)

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the socio-economic inequalities experienced by ethnic and racialised minorities into sharp relief. Emerging evidence continues to indicate that racialised minorities experience disproportionate disadvantages in relation to health and social outcomes. Housing provision has been identified as a key area where racialised inequalities are particularly heightened, with the COVID-19 pandemic deepening processes of exclusion, precarity and dispossession. However, whilst such systemic inequalities have been exacerbated as a result of the current pandemic, these disparities are historically-entrenched and frequently normalised.

This paper explores the impact and experience of housing governance on racialised minorities in a multi-scalar context. Focusing on neighbourhoods positioned on the socio-economic, cultural and geographical periphery of regional urban centres in Scotland and England, the paper identifies and evaluates racialised minorities' housing experiences over the last two years. New insights are provided by exploring both the rationale behind practitioners' policy responses to housing inequalities in a COVID-19 context, as well as the subsequent impact of such approaches on racialised minorities. By drawing on research conducted by the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE), the paper will further examine how housing provision is enacted and experienced differentially across places. The extent to which the pandemic is, and is not, an exceptional moment will be assessed in relation to both housing experience and broader strategies of place-based exclusion.

The Enduring Effects of Racism on Health: A Longitudinal Analysis using Understanding Society

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*(*University of Sussex and University of Manchester*)*

Racism and discrimination plays a critical role in ethnic inequalities in health. The accumulation of disadvantage over the life course via socioeconomic inequalities and racial discrimination has long-term effects on the poorer health outcomes for people from minoritised ethnic groups. The majority of previous quantitative studies have been conducted in the USA, often using cross-sectional data, and much less is known specifically about the UK context.

In this paper, we undertake novel analyses of large-scale, nationally-representative data from Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study. We present the findings of structural equation models of racism and health. The models allow us to decompose the effects of racism on health outcomes into their direct and indirect effects, and to better understand how racism affects health over time and across life stage. The findings demonstrate that there are strong direct effects of racism on health, with an additional lagged or enduring effect of racism on health over time. We report nuanced effects by age, and by different domains of racial discrimination. This work makes an original contribution to the evidence base around the role of racism on health in contemporary UK society.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration 2

Race, Gender, and Migration: Occupational Closure as an Implicit Barrier for Commonwealth Female Migrant Architects in the UK

Sreenita Mukherjee

*(*Queen Mary University of London*)*

This paper presents the emergent findings of a larger research project on the lived experiences and career outcomes of female migrant architects from the Commonwealth in the UK architectural profession. I will employ a postcolonial feminist analysis, and the paper will, in particular, focus on considering the key challenges related to occupational closure hurdles. In the UK, architecture is a regulated profession. The geographic origin of qualifications is often used as a part of a professional project and closure mechanism, which can be used as a basis for exclusion.

Adopting an intersectional framework merging with postcolonial feminist theory with the literature on professionalisation and professional closure, this paper addresses the question: how does the geographic origin of their architectural qualification influence the experiences of female migrant architects from the Commonwealth living and working in the UK?

With a commitment to feminist research design, I am carrying out fifty semi-structured interviews with female migrant architects from Commonwealth countries. One of the key findings indicates that the re-qualification and re-certification requirements for labour market participation in the UK can create significant challenges for them. Some of the requalified migrant architects' lived experiences indicate that instead of successfully crossing occupational closure hurdles in terms of re-qualification, intersections of race, gender and migrant status significantly impact their experience at work.

This research intends to contribute to the literature on professionalisation and closure of architecture by examining the intersections of migration, race and gender – an intersection hitherto underexamined in the context of architecture.

Precarious Teachers and Superstar Engineers: Coloniality and Gendered Precarisation in Intra-EU Migration

Simone Varriale

(University of Lincoln)

This paper explores intersections between gender and class in intra-EU migration. More specifically, it addresses gendered processes of class formation and their impact on imaginaries and trajectories of post-2008 Italian migration. Drawing on 57 biographical interviews and focusing on two in-depth case studies, I situate gendered biographies of education and work in the context of broader (national and transnational) processes of precarisation in the knowledge economy, which produce gendered outcomes in terms of status, professional security and economic rewards (Kofman, 2013). I explore how these structural processes manifest in individual biographies before and after migration, and the tensions they create between imaginaries of Northern European modernity - which participants associate with England and with a more egalitarian gender order - and the lived experience of migration. The paper also problematises distinctions between high-skilled and low-skilled, graduate and non-graduate migrations, focusing on emerging gendered cleavages within privileged (graduate and white) European migrations. Finally, it shows that gendered precarisation does not necessarily require restrictive, 'skill-based' migration policies, as it unfolded already in a pre-Brexit, freedom-of-movement regime. From this perspective, post-Brexit migration policy, which its emphasis on high-incomes and 'scientific' qualifications, institutionalises pre-existing gender inequalities, rather than introducing them anew in intra-European mobilities.

Rights, Violence and Crime

Child Removal in the Present

Alexandra Cox

(University of Essex)

There has been a substantial decline in the imprisonment of children and young people in a number of settings across the globe in recent years, catalyzed by intersecting dynamics of cost-saving, humanitarian questions and declining youth crime (Nowak, 2019). Many have hailed this trend as a relative success; fewer children are incarcerated and thus there have been improvements in their lives. However, the removal of children from their homes and families persists, and indeed in a number of contexts where there has been a decline in the use of imprisonment, there is arguably a process of transcarceration which has occurred, whereby children are removed to group homes, boarding schools, therapeutic facilities, and psychiatric hospitals, and continue to be deprived of their liberty (Cox, 2019, Cate, 2016). Yet, this process of transcarceration remains understudied, as well as the logics which allow the removal of children to institutions to persist. This paper advances an 'ontology of the present' of child removal, identifying some of the logics which allow new forms of removal to persist. It also considers the futures of child removal in the context of the expansion of surveillance measures and strategies of removal 'in place.'

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Falling between the Cracks: The "three planet problem" of Protecting Girls and Women from Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)

Emmaleena Käkelä

(University of Strathclyde)

Across Europe, the rise of right-wing populism, revival of assimilationist policies and public concerns over Islamic extremism have located Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and other gendered cultural practices at the heart of ongoing debates over forced migration, multiculturalism and social cohesion. In this context, FGM/C practices have become entangled with two distinct moral panics. First, the wider loss of public trust over failures of child protection to safeguard children from child abuse, which is reflected in the sustained critique against social work complacency and inaction to protect girls from FGM/C in the UK. Second, representations of FGM/C as a widespread problem have played a part in the formation of the moral panic over forced migration,

which has constructed refugees as a threat to the nation, economy, British values and identity. This paper problematises these trends by arguing that the collision of anti-FGM/C and anti-immigration discourses underpins the British state complicity in upholding the intersecting inequalities and injustices which sustain refugee women's and girls' vulnerabilities to gender-based violence. In drawing from a participatory qualitative research with FGM/C-affected women and communities, this paper illustrates how women and girls are falling between the cracks of conflicting policies and professional practices which are intended to protect women and girls from FGM/C in the UK. This paper argues that these issues are reflective of wider erasures of FGM/C-affected women's voices in policymaking, practice developments and the global campaign to end FGM/C and other forms of violence against women and children.

Considerations on the Intersectionality of the Right to Education: Is it Safe to Go to School for "Certain Girls"?

Funda Karapehlivan
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On 29 November 2016, a fire broke out in a three-storey girls' dormitory in Aladağ district of Adana, a southern city in Turkey, 11 students and a caretaker died and 22 students were injured. At the time there were about 200 students staying at the dormitory and they were coming from different villages of Aladağ. According to the reports, this private dormitory had belonged to a religious sect and a state-built public dormitory had been demolished a short while ago. The fire caused outrage in Turkey. Individuals who were held responsible for the fire were tried and two of them got long prison sentences three years later. This unendurable and avoidable fire raises questions on the character of education as a public good, the impact of gender in accessing education, the safety of educational institutions, the role of religious groups in filling the space which was opened by the withdrawal of the state and the effects of social class on educational inequalities. Human rights instruments and literature have been characterizing rights as indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated for a long time but there have always been inequalities in the enjoyment of rights especially for certain groups and social classes. In this paper, I will discuss whether the concept of intersectionality as an analytical tool would contribute to the understanding of the complexities in the unrealization of the right to education for certain groups and consequently to the closing of the gap between theory and practice of human rights.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 1

The Distribution of Unpaid Care Work in the UK: A Quantitative (MAIHDA) Analysis

Kalim Ahmed
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In the UK, approximately one in eight adults care for others without pay. This unpaid caring, typically for others with long-term illness, disability, or in older age, is associated with impoverished mental and physical health for the carer, as well as economic costs and social exclusion. This study aimed to map the social distribution of unpaid care work in the UK. To do so, an intersectional quantitative approach was taken, specifically a MAIHDA analysis. This work illuminated care inequalities independently and interactively by strata comprising intersections of gender, income, education, age, race/ethnicity, and type of care performed. This revealed an inequality of 88 hours of unpaid care work between the most and least caring multidimensional social intersections (strata). The MAIHDA analysis also suggested a significant portion of variance (22.8%) in unpaid care work hours is due to interactional effects between the numerous dimensions of social intersections considered here, suggesting intersectional features ought to be considered in future research analyses of unpaid care work in the UK.

From the Community to the Commercial: The Lived Experiences of Older Volunteers within the Charity Retail Sector

Siobhan Kelly
(University of Salford)

Charity shops have long been found to promote sociability, nurture experiences of belonging and act as spaces for community, caring and well-being. Older people remain likely to participate in this setting and charity shop volunteering is often associated with events of positive ageing. However, alongside the expansion of the sector, most charities have undergone a series of changes in a quest for professionalism and profit. While research suggests that these operational shifts have significant implications for the practice of charity shop volunteering in later life, there is a limited evidence base regarding older volunteers' experiences within the organisational context of the modern UK charity shop. To address this knowledge gap, this on-going research seeks to answer the question: what is the lived experience of volunteers aged 65+ working within the charity retail sector in the North West of England? By ethnographically investigating the participants' everyday life, the project aims to provide fresh insight into experiences of ageing in this setting and inform how the contemporary charity shop can continue to exist as a space of inclusion, opportunity, and equality. In this paper I will: discuss the rich and meaningful role charity shop work has in the social lives and social connections of older people; explore the complex impact of 'professionalisation' on the older person engaging in charity

shop work; consider how the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified – and produced new - threats to the age-friendliness of these environments; and raise urgent questions about the diverse future of the sector.

Epistemic Injustice and Disability: the Experiences of Parents of Disabled Children
Teodor Mladenov, Ina Dimitrova
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In this presentation, we demonstrate the usefulness of the concept of epistemic injustice (Fricker, 2007) for highlighting the wrongs experienced by parents of disabled children in their encounters with 'helping' professionals (e.g., physicians, nurses, rehabilitators, social workers, teachers). We build on existing research in medical sociology and disability studies that shows that encounters between patients and physicians are infused with routinised but invisible epistemic injustices (Carel et al., 2017), as are encounters between people seeking disability support and 'helping' professionals (Scully, 2018).
We first discuss epistemic injustice and its key instances – testimonial, hermeneutical, and contributory injustice. We then explore specific epistemic injustices experienced by parents of disabled children by drawing on interviews and focus groups conducted with parents in presentday Bulgaria. Specifically, we analyse encounters between 'helping' professionals and mothers of disabled children, and we highlight the interlocking effects of ableism, professional power, postsocialism, and gender that deprive the mothers of their epistemic agency. We conclude that, politically, this approach could advance equality and justice in the disability area, while methodologically, it could facilitate collaborations between medical sociology and disability studies.
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'I don't deserve this': Being a Disabled, 'deserving' or 'undeserving' Welfare Claimant in the U.K.
Rebecca Porter
*(*University of Leeds*)*

The idea of deservedness – and who deserves welfare- is often associated with citizenship (Edmiston, 2010) and moves away from the idea that welfare is the right of all citizens. Instead, welfare becomes a right of those who are deemed to deserve access to it (Soldatic and Pini, 2009). This paper examines interview data from disabled PIP claimants and applicants and argues that due to an unjust assessment process, claimants internalize these ideas and engage in damaging self-surveillance (Foucault, 1975, Hughes, 2005) where they question if they are not disabled enough to be claiming (Stone, 1984, Barnes and Mecer, 2010). Wherever disabled people find themselves demonized and vilified by the media, the politicians, benefits assessors, that result in feeling they must conceal their welfare claim from family and friends, because of stigma and shame (Clifford, 2020). The idea of deservedness has been present in U.K welfare law since the early 1800s, and as this paper will show, the idea of 'deserving to be in poverty is still prevalent in welfare rhetoric (Prideaux and Roulstone, 2010, Ryan, 2019).

Social Divisions/Social Identities 2

Being a Refugee Activist: The Mechanisms of Social Activism of Individuals with Refugee Experience
Aleksandra Grzymala-Kazlowska, Patrycja Ziółkowska
*(*University of Warsaw/University of Birmingham*)*

Neither political leaders nor political institutions can stop and reverse growing inequalities and injustice without broader social movements' backlash, emancipation, and activity of those marginalised. Activists originating from global refugees can be seen as those having the potential for change and representing marginality as a site of resistance that 'offers the possibility of radical perspectives from which to see and create, to imagine alternatives, new worlds' (Hook 1990:341). They may provide counter-hegemonic discourses which articulate the multiplicity of experiences that may bring the opportunity for innovation and transformation (Giroux 1997). However, despite the importance of this group, the studies into the social activity of individuals with refugee experience are rare.
In our paper, we propose a framework for research into the mechanism of proactivity of individuals with refugee experiences informed by the concepts of stigma, resilience, and trajectory. Our work will be grounded in empirical research with individuals with refugee experience in Poland involved in social activism and their activities for others and on behalf of them (20 IDIs).

Looking Back to Look Forward: an Eliasian Approach to Contemporary (In)sensitivities to Social Justice. A Case-study of the Psychogenesis of Racism in France
Sebastien Le Moing
*(*Centre Emile Durkheim*)*

Since the 1990s, in the West protests against stigmatizing practices and speech acts have gained visibility but have also met fierce opposition as these inclusive changes have been negatively associated with ambiguous labels like "political correctness". What if this opposition partly benefitted from the failure of social sciences to provide a historically-informed narrative that could help us better understand present-day (in)sensitivities to social injustice? Adopting an Eliasian perspective, to answer this question I investigate the way moral sentiments regarding social injustice and racism have been codified in France from the nationalisation of its society onwards. Precisely, I track continuities and changes of shared moral conventions and "we-images" drawing on (1) qualitative examination of moral and geography schoolbooks (n=56) used in French primary schools (1880s-2018) ; (2) cohort analysis of the "Racism Barometer" (1990-2020) produced by the French Human Rights Commission. This evidence will be mobilized to make a three-pronged argument: (1) far from resulting from "postmodern ideologies" or "class interest", inclusive social mores are byproducts of deeply-rooted civilizing processes and became conventions as early as the 1880s for French pupils under republican rule; (2) however, this foundational spurt of sensitivity, deriving from national "we-identification", systemically marginalized racialized outsiders; (3) since 1945, and especially since the 1980s, an incremental and colorblind process of tabooisation of racism has spread amongst younger cohorts. Finally, as discriminations persist, blatant racism re-emerges in the media and neoliberalism embraces antiracist jargon, I question both the sustainability and the very sufficiency of "inclusiveness" to eradicate racist oppression.
Our presentation will offer an original transdisciplinary theoretical contribution and empirical insights with practical implications linking local struggles to wider issues of domestic and global inequalities. Not only do we problematise the notions of 'equality' and 'justice' and propose the framework for analysis of the mechanisms of their facilitation, but also give voice to those who practice and act for social justice and equality despite their marginality.

Sociology of Religion

How and why can Religious Institutions Work towards Building Equality and Justice Now? A Case Study from the Church of England's Public Policy Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic
Alex Fry
*(*Durham University*)*

As England's Established Church, the Church of England (CofE) is entwined with British political structures. It has up to twenty-six bishops in the House of Lords with legislative responsibilities, who contribute to select committees and actively partake in debates on proposed legislation. Such bishops are resourced by the Mission and Public Affairs Division (MPA), the part of the Church's governance structure responsible for the formulation of CofE public policy. This has served as the context for the Church's public policy response to the Coronavirus pandemic where it has scrutinised government legislation responding to COVID-19 and sought to apply government guidelines to its own practices at a national level. This context is underpinned by the Church's 'marks of mission' which describe the specific areas of society where the CofE understands itself to be needed. This includes the responsibility to respond to human need by loving service and to seek the transformation of unjust societal structures.
This paper reports on data gathered during action research within MPA. Drawing on a thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews with Church leaders and policy advisors, internal reports, media outputs, and CofE website material, this paper explores how the above context has come to shape the Church's public policy response to the pandemic. To do so, it identifies the historical social factors that have influenced the Church's approach to public policy, arguing that these have led to an emphasis on equality and social justice for those who are particularly socio-economically vulnerable to the consequences of COVID-19.

Does Symbolic Violence in the Church of England Lead to Gendered Violence in Wider Society?
Sharon Jagger
*(*York St John University*)*

Bourdieu's concept of symbolic violence proposes that fundamental harms can be perpetrated through cordial exchanges and relationships. Drawing on research with women priests and exploring their relationships with male clergy who oppose women's ordination and with the institution of the Church of England, I argue that symbolic violence is perpetrated against women priests through ostensibly collegiate and supportive relationships and through institutional discourses intended to generate harmonious dialogue. After almost 30 years of women's ordination into the Church of England, a picture is emerging of a female priesthood that is held in liminality and of abusive gendered discourses and practices that leave women priests materially and symbolically unequal to their male counterparts. To support my application of Bourdieu's notion of symbolic violence I will also examine how power-over, power-with, and power-to (Allen, 1998) are highly gendered and that the ordination of women in the Church now reveals the extent to which, symbolically and institutionally, female identity is constructed pejoratively in immanence, seen as unrepresentative of either humanness or the divine. Revealing symbolic violence against female clergy offers a way of understanding what underpins gendered violence in its physical, emotional, mental, spiritual, and financial forms in a wider social context.

Theory

Grudging Acts: towards a Sociology of Mixed Motives and Ambiguous Commitment

Wendy Bottero

*(*University of Manchester*)*

This paper argues for a greater focus on how, and why, social life is so often engaged in through grudging acts. Grudging acts are those activities in which we would really rather not participate, but which we perform nonetheless. They are the acts we do with reluctance, as a chore, half-heartedly, sparingly, on sufferance, with unwillingness or resentfulness. Grudging acts can be acts of omission as well as commission, such as biting our tongue, holding back, and more generally through the exercise of caution, avoidance and self-restraint. But whether undertaken as acts of omission or commission, grudging acts represent the things we do (or fail to do) not because we endorse or will such (in)actions but rather because we feel we must perform them. All of us routinely take part in grudging acts as an integral part of the shared, and collectively constituted nature of social life. These many acts of grudging compliance form a large grey area of social life which sits somewhere between coercion and consent, dissent and compliance, and play a significant role in how many social practices are sustained and routinely reproduced, but also reworked and undermined. Yet grudging acts remain curiously under-explored in social analysis, and I argue here that their significance to understanding how social arrangements work is insufficiently examined.

The Expansion of Prevent and State Control

Justin Cruickshank

*(*University of Birmingham*)*

The Prevent Strategy has been rightly criticised as Islamophobic. It is correct, as much literature has done, to address the authoritarian aspects of neoliberalism and neoconservativism when considering the Islamophobic motivations behind this policy and its expansion. However, I argue that the creation and expansion of Prevent has to be understood both in terms of the general features of the state and the way western states construed modernity. The argument draws on James Scott's work on modern states ruling through bureaucratic 'legibility', and the decolonial work of S. Sayyid on how a form of political Islam he calls 'Islamism' challenges the west's construction of modernity as an intrinsically western project. The state's need for legibility undermines democracy by seeking to shape political debate and political activity to fit its bureaucratic channels for engagement, and Islamophobia caused by the UK state's reaction to Islamism, shapes how the UK state seeks control via legibility. Prevent expanded in 2011 from focusing on 'violent extremism' to 'extremism', with extremism defined in terms of normative commitments the state takes to be in tension with its conception of 'British values'. The state defined the Muslim population as opaque, because they were taken to not be socially integrated. This was used to justify a repressive ubiquitous surveillance based on what is termed here a 'legibility of symptoms'. This legibility of symptoms overcomes the traditional problem with legibility because the categories do not have to mirror reality.

Operationalising Utopia: from Utopian Philosophy to Urban Autoethnography and Walking Interviews

Martin Greenwood

University of Manchester*)*

This paper describes the means by which I've translated the utopian-philosophical themes of my PhD project, into an empirical investigation of public experience of post offices in Manchester UK. My PhD uses the Post Office as a means of thinking together the historic development of modernity, current public experience of the state in the UK, and a possible utopian future - for the Post Office and for society more broadly. The paper will note how theoretical resources for considering what utopia might comprise of have been drawn from Frankfurt School-associated writers - Ernst Bloch, Walter Benjamin and Herbert Marcuse - and their theories of concrete utopia, experience (Erlebnis & Erfahrung) and the erotic, respectively. The paper details how these theoretical concepts have been operationalised via an emphasis on possibility as a dimension of the spatial. Through adapting Lefebvre's 'spatial triad' - consideration of space as interrelated representations, practices and embodied sensations – and emphasising the dimensions of possibility implicit within these, cues were detectable for sets of autoethnographic observations and questions for interviewees, which had compatibility with the utopian-philosophical concepts structuring the project. The paper then discusses how this method of operationalisation played out as fieldwork: first, as auto-ethnographic investigation through walking different routes between Manchester's post offices, and second, through walking interviews with participants, also between post offices. The paper will conclude with reflections on how successfully this operationalisation was achieved, together with some initial findings from the project.

Classics Revisited, Once Again: Why to read Marx and Weber in addressing today's Inequalities?
Umur Kosal
(University of Aberdeen)

When we consider inequality today, we think not only about material standards of living, but also a variety of issues: health, geography, race, gender, or ethnicity, to name a few. Inequalities surrounding such issues shape the chances people have in life, and so become the basis of a variety of social problems. Sociology has undoubtedly been a key contributor to understanding these problems, and so the inequalities, as the politics of inequalities have been addressed by sociologists since the establishment of the discipline. In the late nineteenth century, for instance, the challenges of an unequal world and their reflections on societies were primary concerns within the framework of class and social stratification analysis of many of sociology's founding theorists. In this paper, I argue, although the patterns of current inequalities can differ to various extents from the past, the foundational accounts from classical sociology can still help today's social theorists. To discuss how sociologists can formulate new theories to understand the enduring feature of inequalities with the help of foundational accounts today, I return to classical sociology and, as an example, to the critiques of heavily economistic and somewhat determinist theories of the often-proclaimed founding figures, Marx, and Weber. I (re)explore Marx's perspective on class struggles, Weber's idea of status and party, and the distinction between these two in understanding the unequal structure of the world. I conclude that their significance lies in creating the idea that social science must analyse inequalities within the social contexts in which they occur.

Work, Employment and Economic Life

LOCAL COMMUNITIES

State Sponsored Community Mobilization for Social Justice in Kerala, South India: The Janus Faced Effect of Kudumbashree Programme on Women as Welfare Providers or Benefactors of Welfare
Jyothi Saseendran Nair
(Government KNM Arts and Science College, Kanjiramkulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala)

Kudumbashree is poverty eradication and women empowerment project implemented by Government of Kerala .Three tier system of women community network from neighbourhood level to ward level and local level has been instrumental in implementing many of the state government sponsored welfare schemes like destitute identification and rehabilitation, rehabilitation of mentally challenged persons. John Rawls' set of principles of social justice delineates that social and economic inequalities have to be rearranged to the greatest benefit of least advantaged. Kudumbashree women community network has been actively involved in ensuring social justice in advantage of worst off in the society. The Covid pandemic and the resultant change in the institutionalized practices of the state welfare have brought a new insight into the moral obligations vested with the women subjects. The present research based on Foucault's conception of subjectivity contextualizes how the Kerala State's responses to the effective implementation of the Covid protocol, won much accolades due to its positive outcomes .Break the chain campaign launched by the government of Kerala was popularized across all the women networks through strict instructions using all communication channels and new media. In spite of this relentless effort in raising the public conscience on strict adherence to covid protocol, the women in Kudumbashree were not provided any priority in vaccination, thus validates how kudumbashree women constitute themselves as subjects. The state have used the subjectivity of the kudumbashree women as providers of welfare but as benefactors of welfare whether the women subjects are othered, is the main contention of the present study.

Experiences of the local workforce in embedding Resilient Therapy informed Co-production Practice across Blackpool (UK)
Rochelle Morris
(The University of Blackpool)

The Resilience Revolution delivers free training events across Blackpool (UK) which are designed to enrich the local children and families' workforces' practice with Resilient Therapy (Hart; 2007) and co-production approaches.
The Resilience Revolution has trained over 3000 people. Each training event contains specific activities that help workers to identify, then challenge systemic social injustices. The training empowers workers to make individual and collective changes so that Blackpool is a more equal community.
Over 4 years; training materials, surveys, focus groups and interviews have been analysed to understand the opportunities and limitations of embedding Resilient Therapy informed Co-production Practice.
Using Grounded Theory to track and respond to the experiences of workers and the development and use of new approaches as they spread across local healthcare settings, schools, third sector organisations and through the Local authority, this research aims to identify the conditions needed for successful power sharing between the Local Authority and the community it supports.
Findings show how the training led practitioners to challenge inequality and injustice for the families they support and also that specific tools such as the Resilience Framework are key drivers of change. Training led to increased use of co-production across different sectors which has generated a more equal service to young people and families.

Young people and families report high levels of satisfaction with the workers that have supported them with resilience building. The combination of families and workers experiences shows overwhelming support for the growth co-production across Blackpool.

Enhancing Early Career Progression through Employer-education Partnerships in Higher-level Vocational Pathways

Karen Tatham
(University of Leeds)

Employer involvement in vocational pathways is a government priority, aiming to create higher skill local economies, but with limited evidence of the efficacy of these approaches. Vocational pathways are under-explored in research, despite longstanding patterns of inequality and a predominance of low-skill work routes. This presentation explores the processes of employer partnerships in higher-level vocational pathways and their effect on young adults' early career pathways during Covid-19. Employer-education partnerships endured despite the pandemic disruption. Drawing on thirty-one key informant interviews in the construction, textiles manufacturing and digital sectors, this is a local case study conducted in the North of England. The perceptions of employers, educators, local policymakers, and young people in local skills systems were analysed using Bourdieu's (1986) understanding and application of social, cultural, and economic capital. Participants suggested employer partnerships with education and training providers supported early-career pathways to higher-skilled work by creating enhanced credentials, social networks within employers, and sector and institutional 'fit' for young adults. In addition, employer-education partnerships enhanced the institutional capital of the education or training provider. These processes supported professionals' navigation, negotiation, and influence in often fragmented and confusing vocational skills systems. Capital processes that support early career access to higher-skilled job roles have been disproportionately explored in elite, graduate pathways. My study allows practical insights into how vocational partnerships might better support young adults' access to higher-skill jobs in the post-pandemic recovery period.

Keynote Event

PEI-CHIA LAN

THURSDAY, 21 APRIL 2022

15:45 - 16:40

"RAISING GLOBAL FAMILIES: COMPARING MIDDLE-CLASS PARENTING IN TAIWAN AND IMMIGRANT AMERICA"

Public discourse on Asian parenting tends to fixate on ethnic culture as a static value set, disguising the fluidity and diversity of Chinese parenting. Such stereotypes fail to account for the challenges of raising children in a rapidly modernizing world, full of globalizing values. This talk examines how ethnic Chinese parents in Taiwan and the United States negotiate cultural differences and class inequality to raise children in the contexts of globalization and immigration. It is based on a comparative, multi-sited research with four groups of parents: middle-class and working-class parents in Taiwan, and middle-class and working-class Chinese immigrants in the Boston area. Despite sharing a similar ethnic cultural background, these parents develop class-specific, context-sensitive strategies for arranging their children's education, care, and discipline, and coping with uncertainties provoked by their changing surroundings. I coined the term "global security strategies" to describe their childrearing practices that often lead to the unintended consequences of magnifying parental insecurity.

Pei-Chia Lan is Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Director of Global Asia Research Center at National Taiwan University. She was a postdoctoral fellow at UC Berkeley, a Fulbright scholar at New York University, and a Yenching-Radcliffe fellow at Harvard University. Her major publications include *Global Cinderellas: Migrant Domestics and Newly Rich Employers in Taiwan* (Duke 2006, ASA Sex and Gender Book Award and ICAS Book Prize) and *Raising Global Families: Parenting, Immigration, and Class in Taiwan and the US* (Stanford 2018).

Day 3

Paper Session 7
Friday, 22 April 2022

09:30 - 10:45

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space

"You always think about what other people be thinking": Black Men and Barriers to Cycling in London
Rachel Aldred, Akwesi Osei
*(*University of Westminster*)*

The climate crisis and coronavirus pandemic have highlighted the need and potential to increase cycling, alongside inequalities in current cycling levels. This includes London, UK, where groups including women, ethnic minority communities, and disabled people continue to be under-represented. Although gender-based marginalisation within cycling is widely discussed, racial exclusions remain under-researched. This article focuses on Black male Londoners, whose cycling rates remain low compared to White men. Drawing on interview research with Black men living in London, this presentation explores their experiences of and feelings about cycling, and the intersecting barriers that prevent them cycling more and which may prevent other Black men from cycling at all. Some of these barriers are also likely to be experienced by other groups and others may more specifically dissuade Black men from riding. They include issues of affordability and access to infrastructure; as well as racism, stop and search, and representation. The talk concludes by reflecting on some interviewees' suggestions that a Black cycling eco-system is needed to address a problematic dynamic of invisibility/visibility among Black men with respect to cycling.

Car Wars? Demographic Differences in Attitudes to Different Transport Modes in a Time of Rapid Change
Jamie Furlong, Rachel Aldred
*(*Westminster University*)*

As more people took to walking and cycling during the Covid-19 pandemic, this exposed the unequal allocation of space in Britain's towns and cities. Private automobiles were seen to dominate with limited space for walking and cycling. As elsewhere, the UK government created an Active Travel Fund to support local authorities to produce cycling and walking facilities. Schemes built have included protected cycle lanes, pavement extensions and Low Traffic Neighbourhoods which remove motor traffic on residential streets. Many, however, have been controversial and some have been removed following vocal opposition. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods have been the subject of sustained campaigns in the right-wing press, which has drawn on a popular 'culture war' framing to attack these schemes.
This research attempts to understand the extent to which attitudes towards active travel and other transport funding in London vary across the city's diverse demography and geography. From applying multi-level regression analyses to Travel & Places TfL survey data (June-July 2021, N=12,470), it answers the following questions: what demographic characteristics are associated with positive or negative attitudes to funding cycling, walking and driving infrastructure? How does this vary across inner and outer London? Are attitudes to active travel funding significantly different amongst respondents living in or near new active travel schemes? Results show for instance the importance of age in shaping transport attitudes, paralleling generational gaps around other political and social issues. Beyond this, our analysis of attitudinal clusters highlights complex and contested attachments to driving, alongside a large minority challenging car dominance.

A Spatial Analysis of School Streets in London: Creating Equitable Streets but are they Equitably Distributed?
Jamie Furlong, Asa Thomas
*(*Westminster University*)*

Despite legal requirements to improve air quality, UK towns and cities continue to be blighted by high levels of air pollution. The short and longterm effects on children's health have been well documented and, since 2017, have led to the creation and proliferation

of School Streets – where motorised traffic is temporarily restricted on the roads outside of schools at pick-up and drop-off times. With over 400 schemes installed in London to date, the aim has been to create safe and pleasant environments for children to walk, cycle or scoot to school. Little is known about the geographical distribution of School Streets or who is likely benefitting most from their implementation. Given the significant health benefits, School Streets could contribute to a rebalancing of physical and mental health inequalities in children. This research asks to what extent School Streets have been equitably distributed in London. By combining school-level and area-level data on free school meals, deprivation and ethnicity, the following questions are answered: to what extent are children from more deprived families or living in more deprived areas more or less likely to go to such a school? How does this vary by the ethnic background of the child or the ethnic makeup of their local area? How does this vary across inner and outer London and within specific local authorities? Early conclusions suggest that, much like Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, School Streets have been broadly equitably distributed at the wider London-level, with a much less clear picture within local authorities.

Activating the Platform City through Labour on the Last Mile: The Infrastructuring Work of Baemin Food Delivery app in Seoul

El No
*(*University of Cambridge*)*

Digital platforms have embedded themselves in many aspects of urban life. Most visibly, food delivery platforms are flooding streets with delivery riders and rapidly changing the way urbanites eat, work, and move. Food platforms and the associated labour are primarily discussed in the framework of platform capitalism, the latest form of a capitalist project that extracts value through labour exploitation. Whilst this line of research is valid and helpful, it does not sufficiently capture the indeterminate transformations taking place at the platform/city interface. In the cities where platforms create new and prevailing forms of urban mobility and navigation, these transformations actualise through everyday interactions rather than pre-planned grand initiatives. This understanding allows for grasping what platforms do to the city and in what ways they configure urban conditions.

This paper explores how platforms structure urban mobilities through continuous infrastructuring work using the example of Baemin, the South Korean food delivery platform and their couriers in Seoul. It approaches the app-enabled delivery as a moving assemblage of humans and nonhumans that forms a larger if fluid infrastructure. Through the sociomaterial analysis of the Baemin app, it illustrates how Baemin enrols couriers and various urban resources into their configuration to regulate physical and virtual urban flows. Furthermore, it highlights that the active embodied practices and knowledges of human couriers on the last mile are significant in platforms' infrastructural realisation. Employing the infrastructural attentiveness, the paper offers a means to recognise less visible labour and efforts upon which smart urban life often depends.

Emerging Themes Special Event

Interrogating Intersectional Social Justice through Power, Mobilities and Activism

This Special collection brings forth five papers to reflect, problematise and interrogate the notions of 'equality' and 'justice' through the intersectional framing of social divisions and hierarchies. Here we present the broader social landscape of power and hierarchy (following Anthias 2013), to go beyond a focus on intersectional categories and look at conceptions of status and class, and identities in precarious, structural/spatial and material contexts to look at how social categories operate within societal arenas, so that intersectional processes go beyond narrations of belonging and social identities. We also ask how can activism be fostered through research and solidarity? Often intimate or sexual citizenship hinges upon the logic of rights and/or identity politics, but also linked with gender, race and class and ecological justice. Through precariat work in the gig economy, we think creatively on the intersectional issues to give voice to those for whom social justice and equality is far more than rhetoric. Further the role of historicity and geography is central to building social justice, and at play in advancing racial and gendered social justice as we see in two contrasting contexts of South Africa. Exploring the role of children in educational settings through a sociology of childhood approach, we look at how age and generation intersect in educational spaces through addressing power structures and building activism. Thus we speak to the theme of problematising equality and justice and aim to interrogate limits to, and potential for social justice through axes of power, intersectionality, activism and difference.

Building Social Justice through Child-centric Approaches in Education

Shoba Arun, Jessica Ozan, Gary Pollock, Haridhan Goswami, Aleksandra Szymczyk Farwa Batool
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Increasingly children are becoming active agents of research projects in social sciences, with new ways to engage children through a sociology of childhood approach to validate their right to participate in decisions that concern them. Drawing on examples from three European projects focusing on children (MyWeb, ECDP, MiCreate), the authors consider different ways of engaging children and argue that researchers need to move beyond consulting children to gain insights into their perspective and start engaging them as participants, co-producers and advisors. Whilst this child-centric approach comes with its challenges, it has the potential to improve research design, data quality, and the overall research impact. More importantly, it empowers children and is one of the

rare research approaches that actually complies with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This is also critical for the growing number of migrant children's agency and integration, where migrant integration is more related to deficit models of educational integration with more focus on barriers to attainment, cultural practices, language gaps etc. Hence their diversity is never accounted for, rather often homogenised and problematized. We look at how age intersects in educational spaces through addressing power structures and building activism, articulating their diversity, voice and participation, and set out to explore how children could be advisers/shapers of integration practices in educational settings.

'My story will make me a hero': Individual Aspirations, Cruel Intersections and the Search for Social Justice among Higher Education Students Growing up in Single-headed Households

Benedicte Brahic, Shoba Arun, Aradhana Mansingh, Khayaat Fakier, Kim Heyes, Nicola Ingram, Mariam Seedat-Khan
*(*Manchester Metropolitan University*)*

The paper examines access and attainment of young people from lone parent and migrant households in Higher Education in two contrasting South African provinces (KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape), to explore the nexus of race, gender and inequalities in Urban South Africa. In its National Development Plan: Vision 2030, the South African government recognizes the scope and seriousness of poverty in single-mother households (Borgen Project, 2019) with children of lone parents (47 % of households) in experiencing significantly worse educational outcomes than any other demographic (Statistics South Africa, 2018). By focusing on an understudied population and exploring for the first time the impact of growing up in a single-headed household on access to and success in Higher Education, the project has shed light on some of the lesser-known, yet critical dynamics at play in advancing two important sustainable development goals in South Africa: Quality Education for all (SDG 4) and Gendered Inequalities (SDG 5), and identifying their needs, barriers, strengths, and aspirations. Through an intersectional analysis and inter-generational cultural capital accumulation approach, we explore for the first time the impact of growing up in a single-headed household on access to and success in Higher Education, to sheds light on some of the lesser-known, yet critical dynamics at play in advancing social justice in South Africa.

"We are talking about a branch of the tree" – Contemporary Activism around Consensual Non-monogamy in Europe and Intersectional Conceptualisation of Social Justice

Christian Klesse (Department of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University), *Daniel Cardoso* (Department of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University; ECATI, Lusófona University)

CNM activism is often framed as a matter of either intimate or sexual citizenship (which in turn hinges upon the logic of rights and/or identity politics). Drawing on individual interviews and focus groups with CNM activists, and an analysis of materials produced by activist groups in Portugal and the UK, this paper documents the multiplicity and complexity of contemporary CNM politics. We argue that there is no singular template that can account for the manifold articulations of political and cultural CNM activism. CNM activism engages with social justice in ways that avoid a singular focus on sexual politics, often advocating intersectional agendas, at times within more 'holistic' political frameworks. On the more conventional side, activist voices seem to wish for a *normalization* of CNM as an ultimately unremarkable element within a wider frame of *relational and sexual diversity*. This approach resonates to a with mainstream LGBT and other identity-based citizenship-focused approaches. Yet at the same time, there are also CNM activisms that frame their issues within a much wider system of power imbalances/injustices, which are seen as intrinsically connected. Intimacy and sexuality tends to be linked here with gender, race and class and also ecological and environmental justice. In these cases, CNM activism is heavily reliant on an intersectional framework that encompasses the human and the non-human in imagining possible new worlds, inscribing itself into broader counterhegemonic struggles for social justice rather than emphasizing its own autonomous importance. Here we see a potential of CNM activism to bring to the fore new alliances that destabilize identity-based conceptualisations of the sexual and the political.

Nursing, Class, and Gender: the Limits of Social Mobility

Helene Snee
*(*Manchester Metropolitan University*)*

Critical sociological work on the rhetoric of social mobility has problematised 'more mobility' as a solution to inequalities. This presentation engages with these ideas by exploring the complex relationship between class and gender in the occupation of nursing. On one hand, nursing is relatively accessible to women from working class backgrounds compared to other professions; and recent educational reforms have aimed to provide new training routes to enable upward social mobility. On the other, gendered discourses of nursing as 'women's work' endure, with the profession under-valued and under-rewarded; while the Registered Nurse role has become professionalised, hand-on care provided in poorly paid support roles is undertaken by working class and Black and Minority Ethnic women; and although it is a feminised occupation dominated by women, men are over-represented in senior nursing positions. Drawing on a feminist critical policy analysis and data on the 'class ceiling' in nursing, I consider the limits of social mobility as a means of achieving social justice.

Environment and Society

The Intersectionality of Grassroots Innovations for Sustainable Consumption
Cat Acheson
*(*University of East Anglia*)*

Can Grassroots Innovations offer sustainable consumption solutions, whilst actively pursuing intersectional social and political justice goals? To date, research on sustainable consumption has neglected the issues of social injustice and oppression embedded in mainstream consumption systems. This presentation will develop a new framework to explore the intersections between environmental goals and social justice in sustainable consumption, to address this gap in the literature. The presentation will focus on Grassroots Innovation projects designed to prevent resources from going to waste – for example, surplus food redistribution projects, and digital device repair projects. The presentation will examine the ways in which these waste prevention goals overlap and intersect with social and political goals, such as democratising access to resources, empowering marginalised communities, and creating new infrastructures of provision based on anti-capitalist principles. It asks how these intersectional goals develop and are enacted, what factors enable or constrain them, and how we can use this to support the development of an intersectional, justice-focused approach to addressing the sustainable consumption challenge.

Slow Violence, Environmental Governance, and Social Movement Outcomes in a Hybrid Regime
M. Omar Faruque
*(*Queen's University*)*

This paper analyzes recent environmental conflicts in Bangladesh to examine the nature, dynamics, and outcomes of social movements contesting environmentally destructive energy and resource development projects. During 2005-2020, these conflicts have generated widespread mobilizations against a planned coal mine in a densely populated agricultural region and a coal-fired power plant near the Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Drawing on social movement studies and the political economy perspective in environmental sociology, this paper focuses on two interrelated issues: the role of various actors in shaping policies and actions in Bangladesh's energy and resource development sector to advance their interests and the tactics and discourses of challengers contesting these projects. It then assesses the outcomes of both mobilizations in the context of environmental governance in a hybrid political regime. It argues that, notwithstanding their broad public support, the outcomes of these movements are mixed. Political and bureaucratic elites offer piecemeal changes in government's actions without committing to major public policy changes. In a hybrid political regime characterized by authoritarianism, top-down public policymaking, and lack of meaningful public consultation, powerful actors with entrenched interests violate relevant laws and policies and suppress the grievances of social movements concerned with the slow violence of environmentally sensitive energy and resource development projects. The mixed outcomes of both mobilizations also demonstrate the power of elites within the ruling regime who can be either allies or enemies of social movements.

'If you think this is only a local issue, then nobody in the world can object to anything except what is on their doorstep': Digital Environmental Campaigns and the Problem of Community
Audrey Verma
*(*Newcastle University, UK*)*

This paper considers the ways in which digitisation problematises the already fraught notion of community, meshing the lines between local, national, regional and global in ways that are salient for environmental justice. Drawing on ethnographic research with three grassroots environmental campaigns that have distinct digital-social lives, this paper makes three related observations. First, digital participation blurs the already unclear boundaries of 'community'. Communities of interest e.g., those who signed campaign e-petitions, invoked ideas of global interconnections and shared responsibilities. Communities of interest may thus be conceived of as communities of place wrought at larger scales, brought together under an environmental concern, able to coalesce visibly and vocally given the affordances of digital platforms. Second, where online platforms hold the capacity to expand and mobilise communities of interest and knowledge, digitally-facilitated inclusion and participation of these groups creates discernible tensions with and for those who identify in terms of communities of place. Challenges and contradictions around whose voices and opinions (should) matter emerge time and again. Third, digital campaigns raise questions around the validity of digital participation as a form of 'care' and 'caring' for the environment, and how partisanship over substantive matters of care play out discursively online, often in reductive ways.

Families and Relationships

Extraordinary Mundanity: Understanding Different-sex Civil Partnerships

Julia Carter, Nikki Hayfield

*(*University of the West of England*)*

Different-sex civil partnerships (DSCPs) were legalised in England and Wales in December 2019 and in Scotland in June 2021. This was considered a significant win for the Equal Civil Partnerships campaign, who suggest that civil partnerships offer 'a more modern, equal and feminist alternative to marriage' (http://equalcivilpartnerships.org.uk/). Yet with growing gender equality, looser social norms around parenting and cohabitation, and greater choice and flexibility around partnering and re-partnering, the campaign for DSCPs and increased formalisation of relationships seems out of step with contemporary trends. While marriage continues to operate for many as a pinnacle point within a 'normal' lifecourse (Carter 2019; Heaphy 2018), cohabitation and living apart together offer more flexible arrangements for accomplishing the lived reality of intimacies. So what do legalised mixed-sex civil partnerships offer? We set out to explore this question using a small qualitative sample of 21 participants representing 15 relationships (some couples were interviewed together). We found that while for some, DSCP did represent an 'equal' and 'feminist' alternative to marriage, it was more than an alternative- many cited a rejection of marriage traditions and of (big, white) weddings in particular. Ceremonies ranged from very low-key and as part of a long list of chores, to events which emulated some aspects of traditional weddings. Thus, DSCPs offer choice- the choice to reject or adapt traditional weddings, the choice to pick and choose, change and redefine their partnerships and their ceremonies through a process of 'bricolage'.

'An emotional stalemate': Emotionality in Heterosexual Young People's Dating Practices

Alicia Denby, Jenny Van-Hooff

*(*Manchester Metropolitan University*)*

In this paper we consider the ways in which heterosexual young people navigate emotionality in their early dating practices. We draw on the 'cold intimacy' thesis (Illouz, 2012, 2017, 2020; Hochschild, 1994) which has explored the intersection of neoliberalism, feminism, technology and therapeutic culture and their impact on personal life to argue that within intimate relationships emotions have increasingly become things to be evaluated, measured, quantified and categorized. Within the context of young people's relationships, research suggests that while they are often open about the physical aspects of casual sex, they are reluctant to demonstrate emotional attachment, with emotional vulnerability deemed shameful (Wade, 2018). We draw on 16 in-depth interviews with young people (aged 18-25) who are dating app users. The accounts that the participants offer suggests that emotional attachment is rarely articulated, and is seen as a sign of weakness in the early stages of a relationship. In the arena of dating, emotions thus become bargaining chips, with the 'winner' being the party with the least to lose, the least invested and the least emotionally attached. However, the irony in this logic is that, if intimacy is the prize, then neither party will win as neither are willing to 'put themselves on the line' (Glenn and Marquadt, 2001:38). While this is true for both the young men and women interviewed, our findings demonstrate the gendered imbalance of power in intimate relationships, distinguished by those who "wait" for emotional commitment, and those who are "waited for" (Lahad, 2012).

Emotion Work in Displaying Family

Daniela Pirani, Vera Hoelscher, Ratna Khanijou

*(*University of Liverpool*)*

This paper expands the concept of displaying family by looking at how emotion affects display work. Although intense and unconventional family display has been observed in the context of same-sex couples (e.g. Almack, 2008), this has not been explored in heteronormative institutions such as wedding rituals, of which proposals are a prominent outpost. Drawing on the experiences of 21 women proposing to their male partners, this paper analyses the intense display work that deviates from normative ideals of gender performances. In doing so, we bridge the scholarship of displaying family (Finch, 2007; Almack 2008; Harman and Cappellini, 2015) with the one of emotion work in intimate relationships (Hochschild 1979; DeVault, 1999) by focusing on the emotional reactions exchanged in displaying family across different audiences.
We offer three insights from our research. Our first finding is that emotional reactions contribute to the effectiveness of display work. Secondly, we observe how emotional reactions nuance the intensity through which family is displayed but also recognised, which hinders or motivates further display. Finally, we observe that audiences actively participate in the undoing and redoing of display work, problematizing the idea that the displayer conveys and the audience receives the meanings of family display work. This research suggests that the validation of family meanings relies on affective acceptance, which also depends on emotional competence and rules, suggesting the need for further enquiry on how emotions concur to legitimise unconventional family displaying.

Exploring Equality of Access to Yoga for Minorities in Northern UK Cities
Sally SJ Brown
(Leeds Beckett University School of Health)

Minorities of all kinds in the UK are significantly under-represented in the activity of yoga. Over 70% of British yoga teachers and students are white, female and university educated. Participating in yoga offers well-documented physical, mental, social and emotional benefits. Barriers to yoga access therefore represent health inequality for minorities who experience poorer than average levels of health and wellbeing.

Emerging findings from this qualitative study in northern UK cities confirm that barriers to yoga access are experienced by minorities. The first of its kind to focus on the UK, and on a broad range of minority groups, the study explores yoga access experiences of people from seven identified groups and 12 sub-groups marginalised in society and under-represented in yoga, including ethnic and religious minorities. The data confirms minority access barriers identified in previous studies in the US and Australia and categorises these into two groups - Practical and Perceived. Further barrier factors are identified, via analysis of yoga's underlying processes and participation dynamics using Critical Race and Disability theories, Intersectionality and Bourdieu's Habitus and Field. These include yoga's increased commercialisation, behavioural group dynamics and potential cultural appropriation.

The researcher is a white, CIS female, neuroatypical (autistic) yoga practitioner and accessible yoga teacher based in northern UK. Her position as a Participant Observer is acknowledged as offering potential for both study richness and unconscious bias - self-reflexivity and member checking are therefore employed. It is hoped findings from this study will enable greater equality of yoga accessibility for minorities.

Preparing to Care for a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse UK Patient Population: An Ethnographic Investigation of How Medical Students Develop their Cultural Competence
Jia Liu, Heidi Lempp, Shuangyu Li
(King's College London)

The importance of cultural competence (CC) education has been largely recognised by medical schools globally, but training remains fragmented with a lack of consistency in structure, content, and process. Little is known about how students develop their CC in Higher Education and extracurricular components. This study provided an in-depth exploration of students' views and experiences in developing CC. Ethnography was adopted as an overarching approach to include a range of research methods, including document review (24 posters and 9 websites), participant observation (109 hours), individual in-depth interviews (n=25), and focus groups (n=3). The results show that students develop their CC both consciously and unconsciously in classroom-based formal teaching, clinical placements, and through extracurricular activities. Their learning experiences in each setting are interrelated and constantly interact with each other. Some aspects of the learning are more apparent and easier for students to internalise; others remain hidden even if they are evidently absorbed. This requires medical educators to identify, and then integrate and holistically balance, resources that can contribute to students' CC development. Integration and discussions of the results generated a theoretical model that conceptualises medical students' CC development. In addition, the EDUCATIONIST guide, which consists of 12 educational tips, was proposed to inform a novel pedagogical development on CC education in medicine. An increased understanding of students' development of CC in different learning settings contributed to its curriculum development in medicine and healthcare. Universal themes can be contextualised culturally as an important addition to the field.

Donation, Mediatised: Exploring the Interface between Contemporary Media and Donation Systems/Practices
Ros Williams
(University of Sheffield)

This intervention highlights the important role contemporary media and mediatisation (see Couldry & Hepp 2013) play in biomedical projects of tissue donation in the UK. Whilst publicity has long been of interest in the field (e.g. Cohen 1999; Simpson 2011; Kierans & Cooper 2011), broader consideration of media's role is needed: from social media advertising to 'raise awareness' of organ donor 'opt-out' law changes, to digital apps to book donation sessions, media are an underacknowledged, though arguably increasingly important, component of both increasing and maintaining donorship, that stand to shape future donation. In this paper, I explore this through the context of stem cell (or bone marrow) donor recruitment, where social media join traditional mass media as key conduits through which donation is normalised. I present analysis of social/traditional media activity of various appeals from racially minoritised patients to encourage donor recruitment, along with interviews with 17 stakeholders collected in a Wellcome Trust-funded research project. I explore how patient narrative is mobilised to increase participation, and how this is often undertaken by those affected by 'shortages' of donors (i.e., racially minoritised patients) thereby placing the onus of recruitment onto minoritised individuals themselves, rather than funded statutory systems. Moreover, I interrogate how notions of 'deservingness' in media representations further complicate donation's moral economy. The paper thus flags some key sociological modalities of the

media/donation interface, arguing for the sociology of donation to pay increased attention to the relationship between media and donation systems/practices.

Organ Donation in Turkey from the Perspective of the Risk and Uncertainty Society
Betul Durmaz Yurt

The need for organ donation and transplantation is increasing day by day around the world. The vitality of this demand necessitated studies on the subject. This presentation aimed to measure the attitude and perception towards organ donation with a survey conducted with a sample of 603 people in Turkey.
According to the International Registry of Organ Donation and Transplantation (IRODaT, 2019) data, while the country where cadaver organ transplantation is seen the highest is Spain with 49.61 people per million, Turkey's rate is 7.54 people per million. According to the survey results, only 6.1% (n=37) of the participants donated organs. The reasons for not wanting to donate organs are social uncertainties and risks as well as religious factors. For this reason, the issue is explained by Beck's "risk society" and Bauman's "uncertainty society" theories.
Participants who did not want to donate organs, on the one hand, stated that brain death may not be real; on the other hand, they did not trust the system enough and stated that they were worried that organs could be given to status holders. Also, when they are donors, they consider the risk that no effort will be made for their survival in the event of an accident.
In this presentation, it is aimed to present the results of a field study on organ donation in Turkey. And the factors that obstruct organ donation are discussed.

Methodological Innovations

The Ethics of Ethnodrama as Representation in Research
Rhi Harvey Humphrey
*(*University of Strathclyde*)*

This presentation considers the use of ethnodrama and composite characters which speaks to work on the ethics of creative methods and forms of representations of participant data. Within this research study example, the use of ethnodrama as a form of fictionalised representation of participants' data was utilised to preserve anonymity through composite characters to voice the words of multiple participants. This protected participants' ongoing relationships with each other. This allowed for discussion of the study (international trans and intersex activist relationships including group and organisational conflicts) without compromising these relationships. This work considers the benefits of protecting participants' ongoing relationships with each other while addressing risks of subsuming participants into homogenous identities to offer a practical consideration of ethnodrama production. This methodological contribution speaks to the development of ethnodrama as a research tool. Moving from ethnodrama to ethnotheatre this article considers the recruitment of actors to inhabit these participant composite characters and the ethical implications of this dissemination. Ethical research requires a commitment to cause no harm at all stages of research including dissemination. Ethical research also requires engagement with current contexts in which research is conducted and findings are disseminated. This has particular relevance for a research project addressing trans and intersex activist relationships at a time of rising transphobia across the UK and within academia.

When the Light is Eclipsing - Developing a "grid" in the Field of Millennial Activism
Milena Stateva, Stanislav Dodov
*(*Orion Grid for Leadership and Authority*)*

The focus of this paper is on the concept and methodology of a grid, which we flesh out with case vignettes from the practice with activists of the Orion Grid (www.orion-grid.org).
 We build on previously existing concepts related to group dynamics and facilitation, such as network, space, matrix, movement etc. but explicitly focus on the power aspects of the social world by taking power as ontology: power is always present between people and even animals; it is the power imbalances that constitute a problem: oppression, violence, exploitation.
 We build on Mary Douglas (1970) grid/group analysis, the concept and design of a referent organisation (Trist, 1968) and the understanding of the grid as unconscious dynamics in the work of Wilfred Bion (1977). While the grid/group analysis is well established in anthropology and sociology to explore ideology in communities (Caulkins, 1999), the very idea and concept of the grid itself as a power field is poorly explored, developed and deployed methodologically.
 Elaborating the concept of a grid to upgrade existing notions in sociology, anthropology, political science and organisational studies introduces dimensions of power, the workings of the unconscious at the microlevels in groups as well as the role of skillful facilitation.
 Facilitation, we argue, is essential to build up a more potent model of collaboration and mutual ignition of individuals, groups,

communities and movements. As a competence it derives from leadership and authority, and distributes power through well established methodologies and techniques of practical applications.

Co-creating with Young Men: Producing Community Informed Knowledge and Outputs to Foster more Inclusive Support Environments for Young Minoritised Fathers
Laura Way, Linzi Ladlow, Anna Tarrant
*(*University of Lincoln*)*

This paper presents insights from a collaborative project called 'Diverse Dads' which ran between October 2020 and April 2021, during the 2020 -21 COVID-19 pandemic. 'Diverse Dads' sought to identify and address gaps in service provision for young minoritised dads in the North East, and to promote cross-sector conversations concerning inclusive support for young dads from diverse communities. With support provided remotely by the Following Young Fathers Further (FYFF) team, peer research was undertaken by three young men from the North East Young Dads and Lads Project (NEYDL) with input from advisors from national support organisations that champion inclusivity for young fathers and minoritised communities. We consider the design and conduct of methods of coproduction and cocreation and how these were achieved at a distance during the pandemic and introduce the creative, digital outputs (a set of training videos developed to inform professional practice) which were produced by the peer research team with partners DigiDAD. Our creative collaboration demonstrates the continued value of coproduction and cocreation with multiply marginalised young people, providing an opportunity for empowerment, as well as an important avenue for the acquisition of confidence and new skills through targeted support. We conclude with reflections on how creative, digital methods can support more productive discussions between young fathers, professionals and researchers that are premised on democratic principles.

In Conversation with the Empty Shelves of Time - Publishing an Anthology of Women's Prison Writing
Rosalchen Whitecross
*(*University of Sussex*)*

The steep rise in the female prison population over the last three decades worldwide, as well as in the UK, has increased the urgency for a critical concern with the experiences of women in prison, and their representations thereof in life writing and prison narratives. Scheffler (2002, p. xvi) argues that to publish women's prison writing is to raise awareness around women's imprisonment. Carlen and Tchaikovsky (1996, p. 211) similarly argue that in order to keep the "endemic secrecy" of the carceral machine in check, its inner workings should be opened up to the public gaze, in particular to monitor its tendencies to revert from progressive to regressive practices. In the UK, the narratives of lived experience written by women in prison are underrepresented in the cultural, academic and social spheres. Scheffler (1984, p. 65; 2002, p. xv) writes of women's prison literature as marginal texts lost within the "marginal literature of the prison" depicting facets of women's experience deemed too unpleasant to warrant attention. In this paper, I explore how publishing women's prison writing in the anthology How Bleak is the Crow's Nest, is one method of reminding society that incarcerated women exist (Scheffler, 2002, p. xxi) from the perspective of epistemic justice through the prisoner viewpoint, imprisoned women writing their lived experiences. Women's prison writing is a rich storehouse of records, both empirical and practical, of the physical surroundings, attitudes, people and events that make an impression on the woman as writer in prison (Scheffler, 1984, p. 65).

Race, Ethnicity and Migration

Revisiting French Migrants in London: Using Longitudinal Research to Study the Impact of Brexit on Differentiated Embedding over Time
Jon Mulholland, Louise Ryan
*(*University of the West of England, Bristol*)*

There has been exponential growth in research about the impact of Brexit on the plans and projects of EU migrants in the UK. Much research focuses on highly visible migrants, such as the Poles. By focusing on French highly skilled migrants in London, our paper offers the perspectives of those who, prior to the referendum, were relatively invisible, and largely absent from anti-immigration discourses. In so doing, we consider how the shock of Brexit exposed but also threatened the previously taken for granted privileges enjoyed by this capital-rich migrant population.
Moreover, our longitudinal data, gathered through repeated interviews over seven years (2011-18), enables analysis of how participants' experiences and evaluations of life and work in the UK changed, over time, in response to Brexit. In analysing these longitudinal qualitative data from an under-researched migrant group, this paper also aims to advance our concept of embedding, in its differentiation across political, economic and relational domains, to understand change over time. Specifically, this paper advances understanding of how processes of embedding, both in their reflexive and tacit forms, frame the complex and nuanced ways in ways in which our French highly skilled participants have experienced, made sense of, and responded to, Brexit.

Studying the Emotional Costs of Integration at Times of Change: the Case of EU Migrants in Brexit Britain

Elisabetta Zontini, Elena Genova

*(*University of Nottingham*)*

Events such as Brexit have drawn attention to the precarity of contemporary migrants' settlement rights and reopened the debate on the nature of integration and assimilation processes. Drawing on participant observation and interviews with Italian and Bulgarian migrants in Brexit Britain, this paper presents a novel approach for understanding migrants' changing relationships with their countries of settlement and their current and future practices. Until recently, migration studies have privileged the structural and cultural dimensions of integration. However, the recent literature on Brexit clearly signals a change of direction, bringing to the fore the affective side of integration as a process, while continuing to treat emotions as the object of analysis.

The aim of this paper is to advance these debates by considering emotions as a tool for understanding wider processes concerning the relationships between individuals and society. This approach builds on the sociology of emotions, which it extends to migration and diversity with a transnational sensibility. The approach is then applied to explain the different displays of emotion undertaken by our participants and their consequences. Our case-study shows that some migrants are involved in 'emotional labour' trying to master the 'correct' feelings to successfully integrate in a rapidly changing British society and polity, while others express a sense of betrayal and some of indifference. Overall, the paper presents a new way to examine the subjective experiences of integration at times of change, one that offers important insights into the emotional costs of the neo-assimilationist climate characterising several Western societies.

Rights, Violence and Crime 1

Building Equality and Justice for who?

Lara Maclachlan

*(*University of Liverpool*)*

We live in a 'law-thick' world where much of the routine elements of everyday life have been institutionalised through civil law. Law arguably evolved due to our society deeming certain activities so fundamental that we should all have a collective stake in the outcomes. Law often appears as inevitable facts of everyday life. We respect others property, we follow traffic rules and we pay our debts. Civil legal issues touch on almost all aspects of social life; they range from housing, to family, to consumer and employment problems. Despite this prevalence, research has consistently highlighted that people fail to identify their problems as having legal dimensions.

Law and society research has repeatedly found a gap between legal ideals and people's everyday experience of law. Traditional sociolegal scholarship has typically examined people's relationship to law from the assumption that law is dominant in people's minds. However, studies indicate nothing close to unconditional faith in law and legal instiutions. To address this, we must shift from exploring what to how people think about law. The ability to engage with the civil justice system is not merely a method of dealing with personal problems, it is a form of participation in one of the most prominent social institutions in modern society.

This presentation will explore the need to better understand how people are excluded from our civil justice system, how people experience law in everyday life and how these experiences impact accessing justice.

The Paradox of Equality: Sexual Violence in HE

Melanie McCarry

*(*University of Strathclyde*)*

The incremental progression of women into academia, as both students and staff, has disrupted, but not dismantled, cultures and practices of gender inequality. The #MeToo and other movements have identified the prevalence, and normalisation, of sexual violence, and other forms of gender based violence, on campus. To date, most UK studies focus on intra-student or staff-student experiences which constructs it as either a student issue or individualised transgressions. In this paper we draw on data from a convergent mix-methods study from four UK universities where we surveyed staff and students on their views and experiences of gender based violence and perceptions of gender inequality. We also conducted follow up interviews and focus groups. We apply Kelly's (2007) 'conducive context' analysis to argue that a cultural practice of gender inequality within the institution is the scaffold for sexual harassment. This invidious circle (Burri and Timmer, 2017) of gender inequality and sexual harassment is mutually supportive and sustaining. We argue that for women in academia parity in entry has not equated to parity of experience – with women having to navigate the paradox of the academy as an ostensibly welcoming, yet hostile, environment.

'It's not as traumatising if you're a guy': Situating Men's Unwanted Sexual Experiences and Help Seeking in Feminist Care Ethics

Kirsty Mcgregor, Carl Bonner-Thompson

(University of Brighton)

Men's unwanted sexual experiences (MUSE) – or sexual violence and harassment towards men - are receiving growing attention from academics and policy makers. A recent survey by the Male Survivor Partnership (MSP) highlighted that 42% of men have experienced at least one form of unwanted sexual contact in their lives. This paper is based on a research project that explored men's unwanted sexual experiences, with a focus on help seeking. We conducted and analysed semi-structured interviews and arts-based workshops with 18 men from the Southeast of England who have had unwanted sexual experiences. In this paper, we situate their experiences of help seeking in a feminist ethics of care enabling us to examine the structural and embodied barriers for men who are survivors of unwanted sexual experiences. We explore the ways that normative understandings of gender and sexuality - that are entangled in institutions, everyday encounters and selves - emerge as barriers for help seeking. In particular, the myths and norms around masculinity and sexual violence, that become careless in supposedly caring spaces, institutions and contexts. To conclude, we contribute to understandings, and complicate ideas of, justice from the perspective of men who are survivors. We argue that feminist ethics of care provides a useful framework to analyse the care and carelessness involved in help seeking pathways for men who have had unwanted sexual experiences.

Rights, Violence and Crime 2 Special Event

Entrenched Inequalities of Alcohol Harm: the Social Justice Challenge of Alcohol-related Violence
Lucy Bryant
(University of Liverpool, Institute of Alcohol Studies, Singapore Institute of Technology)

As many as two in every five violent incidents occurring in England and Wales each year are alcohol-related, representing half a million violent incidents every year (497,000 reported in Crime Survey for England and Wales 2019/20). Yet, the socioeconomic distribution of alcohol-related violence – particularly sub-types such as domestic violence – remains under-examined. Do lower socioeconomic groups disproportionately experience this? If they do, is this pattern explained by some other risk factor for violence – such as age, where people live, or attendance of licensed premises? To examine this, data were drawn from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, from years 2013/2014 to 2017/2018. Socioeconomic status specific incidence and prevalence rates for alcohol-related violence (including sub-types domestic, stranger, and acquaintance violence) were created. Multinomial logistic regression was used to test whether the likelihood of ever experiencing these incidents was affected by socioeconomic status when controlling for several pre-established violence risk factors. Findings show lower socioeconomic groups experience higher incidence and prevalence rates of alcohol-related violence, including domestic and acquaintance violence. Regression results show that likelihood of experiencing these types of violence is affected by a person's socioeconomic status – even when other known violence risks factors are held constant. Along with action to address environmental and economic drivers of socioeconomic inequality, population level alcohol policy action should be investigated for its potential to disproportionately benefit lower SES groups and address this unequal burden of alcohol harm.

Entre Entrenched Inequalities of Alcohol Harm: the Social Justice Challenge of Alcohol-related Violence
Carly Lightowlers
(University of Liverpool, Institute of Alcohol Studies, Singapore Institute of Technology)

Whilst general trends point to reduced alcohol consumption and a decrease in crime, alcohol-related violence represents a significant social harm which does not fall evenly. In order to unravel this inequality, it is essential we understand whether the impact of alcohol accessibility on violent crime is experienced uniformly by more or less deprived areas. Based on insights from the alcohol-harm paradox, it is hypothesised that rates of change will be steeper and affected more so by alcohol availability in deprived areas. Dr Carly Lightowlers presents a detailed investigation of alcohol availability, violent crime and deprivation combining data from several sources (open police data, consumer data on licensed premises and deprivation scores) confirming a recent upward trend in recorded violence in England and Wales between 2011 and 2018. Rates of change in deprived areas are steeper and affected more so by alcohol availability, especially in the form of on-licensed premises. Moreover, deprivation amplified the impact of on-licence alcohol availability on violent crime, suggesting a need to respond to the disproportionate impact of violence on areas with higher levels of deprivation and availability of on-licensed premises with relevance for criminal justice, licensing, and public health policy. These trends are likely to have been further influenced by the changing alcohol consumption trends and availability through the COVID-19 pandemic.

Entrenched Inequalities of Alcohol Harm: the Social Justice Challenge of Alcohol-related Violence
Ingrid Wilson

*(*University of Liverpool, Institute of Alcohol Studies, Singapore Institute of Technology*)*

The COVID-19 pandemic and public health responses, such as forced lockdowns, has brought a hidden pandemic of domestic violence to public attention. While alcohol has long been recognised as a risk factor, curiously there has been limited research and policy focus on alcoholrelated domestic violence.

While a few governments have placed temporary bans on alcohol during the pandemic, violence towards women and alcohol consumption remains largely absent in public health decisions. This is despite the closure of public drinking venues, concerns about home drinking and distress arising from the ongoing pandemic and the more permissive nature of off-premises alcohol trade. We argue that the discourse around COVID-19 has magnified existing silences and tensions between the alcohol and domestic violence fields, resulting in missed opportunities for intervention.

The pandemic context offers an opportunity for dialogue between the alcohol and domestic violence sectors to jointly produce research and interventions that aim to reduce alcohol's role as a risk factor in violence and keep families safer both during and beyond the current crisis.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 1

"Dosti, Gandu, Looti, and Khusra": An Intersectional Overview on British Pakistani Muslim Non-heterosexual Males Identities
Muhammed Ali

*(*University of Huddersfield*)*

British Pakistani Non-heterosexual Muslim Males (BPNMM) are largely omitted from research populations, with majoritarian Caucasian Gay Males forming most of the participants in this area. This intersectional work led me to a critical discursive methodology to explore peoples' use of language in relation to wider discourses and psycho-social implications of BPNMM's language. Of particular interest is how BPNMM use language to discuss social identities in relation to wider discourses and societal systems, structures, and values, such as the concept of izzat (honour). Current understandings illustrate potential 'identity conflicts' between their Pakistani socio-culture and religion (Islam) on one hand, and non-heterosexuality and British nationality on the other. Some BPNMM face strategic acceptance from their families, meaning their sexuality remains hidden within the confines of a spatial 'closet', avoiding sharam (shame) to their izzat. This altered presentation may result in identity threat and psychological incoherence between their ideal and presented self through compartmentalisation as a coping strategy. In adapting to COVID-19, virtual, semi-structured interviews were conducted. This enabled those shielding to participate, but impeded those 'closeted'. Findings illustrate participants find belonging challenging on all fronts, which is prevented by conditional acceptance both from their in and outgroups (anti-Muslim, homophobia, and racism), reflecting multiple injustices. The pandemic contributed towards heightened stressors due to reduced options for safe identity expression, further marginalising BPNMM. This presentation also proposes future directions, such as calls for critical discussions to be had within BPNMM's communities and a return to the literature.

LGBTQ+ Cares in Higher Education
Maddie Breeze, Yvette Taylor, Sophie Saunders

*(*University of strathclyde*)*

Care is subject to heightened attention and contestation in contemporary UK universities, including during Covid-19. Feminist research and activism have long demonstrated how gender and sexuality contour care-giving, including in (mis)recognitions of care needs, and the

(re)constitution of normative cares and caring subjectivities. In this context queer cares are subject to celebration and erasure, while LGBTQ+ people continue to negotiate care crises including but not limited to the Covid-19 pandemic. We discuss our qualitative research with LGBTQ+ people working in UK universities, tracing the distribution and social negotiations of care within, at the edges of, and beyond the institution, welfare state and family. We analyse how care norms are reproduced and transformed, questioning: which queers cares are recognised, who is re-positioned as careless or care-free, and whose care is taken-for-granted. We contribute to contemporary debates on the distribution and work of care in universities, re-thinking care in and with queer experiences.

Struggling with Feelings: Mapping Insta-emotions among Hong Kong Trans Men
Denise Tse-Shang Tang
*(*Lingnan University*)*

Digital media is often understood as the primary platform to open up new social worlds for transgender men. The plethora of information from DIY videos on testosterone injections to daily transition vlogs, has seen transgender men, transmasculine and non-binary individuals creating, developing and curating themselves on digital platforms. Hong Kong transgender men, transmasculine and non-binary persons have also put into digital practice, an "inter-Asian referencing of" queer codes, processes and meanings of being trans by following key opinion leaders in Taiwan and Thailand (Iwabuchi 2013). In recent years, politics and tensions within Hong Kong transgender communities have been rife in online and offline settings. These tensions take on a different set of meanings when the wider societal environment is also laden with uncertainties ranging from the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, political instability and social discontents. Under this larger context, I draw upon McKenzie and Patulny's (2021) notion of dystopia as "a process, a practice, a method of understanding and critiquing" to examine dystopian emotions among twenty Hong Kong transgender men, transmasculine and non-binary persons through a combination of methods including digital ethnographic fieldwork and face-to-face in-depth interviews from 2020-2021. I contend that queering dystopia and dystopian emotions is useful to understanding the complications of everyday life as represented on social media. This paper proposes to explore selfrepresentations of transmen on Instagram and to examine conflicting themes of frustration, anxiety and fear embedded within visual images, captions, handles and hashtags.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 2

Who is Included and Why: Hukou Hierarchy and Household Financial Inclusion in Urban China
Aihong Li
*(*University of Cambridge*)*

In China, hukou, as an essential social system of social divisions and social redistribution dividing the rural and the urban, has experienced a series of reforms to cease its 'extra' political, social, and economic functions. However, studies have reported that hukou has strengthened the rural-urban dual segregation. This segregation, however, has become less helpful in understanding the hierarchical structure of hukou due to the internal migration and the socio-economic development differentiation of cities. Meanwhile, the Chinese central government uses financial inclusion as one of the strategies to increase social inclusion and accelerate urbanization. However, little is known about the association between the hierarchical hukou system and financial inclusion. Neither has been studied whether the socio-economic development cities can modify the hukou division effects on financial inclusion.
This study used China Household Financial Studies (2013) to explore household financial inclusion in urban China regarding access to banking services, financial investment, insurance, formal credit, and informal credit. Although there were differences between the six financial indicators, significant gaps in financial inclusion levels were found between rural native and urban native households and between rural floating and urban floating households but not between the urban native and urban floating households. Also, urban hukou holders were more financially included in cities of higher urbanization levels. These findings indicate that rural-urban segregation also exists in financial inclusion in urban China and advocate policymakers to provide greater consumer protection and regulation of the financial services market and increase financial literacy to improve financial inclusion.

NGOs, Advocacy Communications and Use of New Technologies for Gender Equality and Reproductive Health
Carolina Matos
*(*City, University of London*)*

Funded by the GCRF, Gender, health communications and online activism in the digital age seeks to advance research on the use of advocacy communications by a total of 52 feminist and health NGOs and networks located in both the North and the South, who work in Latin America and in large democracies such as India, but also in the US and Europe, including organisations from Care International UK to CREA India and Anis, Brazil. This multidisciplinary project aims to contribute to theoretical and empirical research in the fields of gender development, media and sexuality (Harcourt, 2017; Cornwall et al, 2015; Butler, 2020; Gill and Orgad, 2018), health communications and reproductive health (Obregon and Waisbord, 2012; Tufte, 2012; Correa and Petchesky, 1994) as well as the use of advocacy communications by NGOs for social change (Wilkins, 2016).
This research adopted a mixed methods approach. In depth interviews with CEOs from the organizations was combined with a questionnaire applied to the communication heads of these NGOs. This was combined with content and discourse analysis (CDA) of the websites of the organizations, as well as their social media engagement. Core research questions are: How are health and feminist NGOs making use of communication tools on gender equality and reproductive health? How do communication strategies reflect on daily activities, and in the use of online networks? What are also some of the challenges that NGOs encounter in advocacy communications around sexuality and reproductive health?

HIGHER EDUCATION INEQUALITIES

British Universities and Knowledge Regimes: Thinking about Knowledge Production
Martin Aidnik
*(*Nottingham University*)*

This presentation deals with knowledge regimes and British universities since the Second World War. I focus on two ideal-typical knowledge regimes: social democratic (the period from 1945 to 1979) and neoliberal (the period from 1980 to the present). The social democratic knowledge regime is characterized by a social mission of the university, consisting of a societal process of democratic inclusion and narrowing of economic inequalities. The neoliberal knowledge regime is characterized by marketization – the presentation of higher education as solely a private benefit to individuals. Thus, public service in a positive sense disappears. There is a re-orientation away from public benefit objectives and reduction of universities to private training providers with no interest in promoting public goods. I thereafter link actual historical developments to these two ideal types to assess changes in knowledge production and in the relationship between the university and society. Doing so, I revisit two documents in which the different knowledge regimes crystallize: the Robbins Report from 1963 and the Browne Review from 2010. I conclude by preliminary analysis of the impact of Covid-19 and Brexit on the neoliberal knowledge regime.

Unlocking Opportunity: Exploring the Impact of a Criminal Record on Access to Higher Education in the UK
Charlotte Brooks
*(*University of Nottingham*)*

In England and Wales over 11.8 million people have a criminal record. Under current rules, over 7,000 people each year receive a criminal that will have to be declared for the rest of their life. Thus, a criminal record can have a devastating and lifelong impact on a person's ability to access civic opportunities such as employment or education (Henley, 2018).
The impact of a criminal record on university admissions is of particular concern given that the literature indicates that coming into contact with the criminal justice system is a gendered, classist and racialised experience (Lammy, 2017). From 2018, applicants to non-regulated UK degrees (i.e. degrees that do not involve contact with vulnerable children or adults), are no longer required to disclose their criminal records on their university application. Yet little is known about if, and how, criminal records information is being collected and used at a later stage of the admissions process.
This paper introduces mixed methods PhD research which focuses on examining the policies and practices of UK universities for applicants with criminal records. This paper will outline the importance of fair admissions to university for people with criminal records and highlight how questions about criminal records can create barriers to inclusion. The paper will present preliminary findings from the analysis of 143 UK universities' criminal record policies, which reveals that in many instances, a criminal record continues to present a significant barrier to access to higher education in the UK.

Feminist Becomings: A Cartography of Girls Transition from School to Higher and Further Education
Abigail Wells
*(*University of Sussex*)*

This paper addresses the limited research on girl's engagement with their future selves in a time of heightened global unrest due to the covid 19 pandemic, climate change crisis, as well as the more localised events of sexual violence against women. Drawing on ongoing research, I examine
1) How do students engage with feminism as part of their future selves?
2) How is this embodied and shaped by affect?
3) How is this dependent and contextualised?
To explore these questions I draw on data from a qualitative study of four 18 year old girls who completed their A-levels in the summer of 2021. The students participated in a four part creative workshop, where they completed an arts based task around different social themes, which was later discussed in four follow up focus groups. The students were then interviewed four months later at their university or further education institution. The findings suggest that despite global unrest students were finding numerous ways to engage with feminism, not as individualised version of 'themselves', but as a part of wider assemblage of community, belonging and shared experience. Students embodied notions of change through a multitude of affective capabilities or becomings, including strong notions of wonder about how their future might unfold. The findings shed light on an often turbulent time in young people's lives and how they find a sense of collaborative belonging in an increasingly individualised, unstable world.

From Field to Games - Students and the Relationship to their Subject
Tim Winzler
*(*University of Glasgow*)*

Starting from a critique of established Sociology of Higher Education's (HE) generous use of the Bourdieusian concept of field, the article advocates to take a more systematic and serious look at the evolution of student's motivations and beliefs within HE. Combining pedagogical and game elements taken from Goffman's Sociology, HE in this sense is not a field for students, but a game that needs to be appropriated and incorporated into self. I draw on data from my research with German economics students to explore a few ways in which this can happen. Not only is there no sign for a unified adherence to a field or a game. The given game is also fanned out into other kinds of games. This gives us important clues how to conceptualise and investigate changes to habitus in HE.

Sociology of Education 2

THE STATE OF THE FIELD

Public Sociology and the 'Disciplining' of Critical Service Learning
Sharon Hutchings, Craig Lundy
*(*Nottingham Trent University*)*

Working towards social justice with local community partners in Nottingham is the goal of our service learning modules. Simply put this involves students working in partnership with our community on social issues for the purpose of social change. Our approach is shaped by the local political, social and economic context. We work hard to avoid being social justice dreamers and suggest situating service learning within the disciplinary home of public sociology brings a 'legitimate and longstanding academic space from which to foster a meaningful praxis of theory and practice' (Butin 2006:57). We argue this strengthens both the intellectual endeavours and actions of our students (and ourselves) in response to the most pressing of our city. These pressing issues are not inconsequential. Nottingham is ranked as the 11th most deprived district in England out of 317 (ONS 2019). Whilst beautifully diverse, culturally and historically rich, life for many in Nottingham is precarious, we want to work in solidarity with our community. By acknowledging Butin's (2006) standpoint that critical service learning is best realised within a disciplinary home rather than institutionalised by the university we seek to challenge the HE neo-liberal agenda. Students are seen as 'professional entrepreneurs and budding customers' rather than as agents of social change and we want to disrupt this neo-liberal vision. (Giroux 2014) We suggest therefore that public sociology gives a legitimate and historically informed disciplinary space to work towards social justice and social change and so set out to share our service learning practices and research.

"No words, just two letters 'Dr'": Working-class Early Career Researcher's Reflections on the Transition to and Through a Social-sciences PhD and into Academia
Carli Rowell
*(*University of Sussex*)*

Drawing upon data generated through a SRHE funded project this paper builds upon feminist research that calls out the 'toxic impossibilities' (Pereira 2016) of neoliberal academic life (Breeze 2018; Gill and Donaghue 2016; Loveday 2018; Pereira 2017) and existing literature pertaining to working-class experiences of navigating academia (Crew 2020; Reay et al 2021). It explores how working-class ECRs navigate neoliberal academia's "intolerable demands" (Gill 2010: 237) considering their pathways and challenges of navigating the pipeline to academia. Guided by Bourdieusian theory and feminist epistemology, methodologically it draws upon the methods of one-on-one interviews and photo elicitation with UK domiciled doctoral students and ECRs including those who have left the academy.
The research interpretations make visible how class background (and it's gendered and raced intersections) impacts upon experiences of and progression through doctoral study and into academia. Attention is accorded to participants 'strategies for success' and the wider implications of these strategies in participants personal lives; their imagined futures in the academy; and upon their ties and connections with their workingclass friends and families as a result of their participation within academia. The research results recognises that academia, for working-class aspiring academics remains a seductive endeavour (Taylor 2013) as they often engage in the 'labour of love' (Cannizzo 2017) out of "an ethic of service to others less 'lucky' than them" (Mahony & Zmroczek 1997:5).

ATYPICAL AND PRECARIOUS WORK

Feeling Precarious: Comparing the Presence of Precarity in Ethnographic Research Methods and in Personal Circumstances
Krzysztof Jankowski
*(*The University of Glasgow*)*

The pandemic and the responses aiming to control the outbreak have exacerbated precaritization processes for many people, this paper discusses the differing extent and form of precarity encountered through ethnographic methods and in the researcher's personal circumstances. Such a juxtaposition of ethnography with personal circumstances helps show what is emphasised by research methods while illuminating the more psychological aspects of precariousness that may be obscured. The researcher undertook ten months of ethnographic research into precarious employment during 2020-2021, which involved taking precarious jobs around London. In the first instance, fieldwork revealed difficulties with the bureaucracies of employment, which resulted in struggling to gain employment. Furthermore, frequently moving homes and jobs, and the realities of lockdown imbued precarity with loneliness. However, the circumstances of a PhD research project sheltered the researcher from feeling precarious. Reflecting on personal circumstances, firstly, feeling precarious comes in brief periods of particularly vulnerable moments. This makes feeling precarious difficult to isolate for research examination in ethnography, in-depth interviews, and surveys. Secondly, the true complexity of securely assembling employment, housing, and personal relationships was only revealed after undergoing this exercise upon the researcher's personal, non-ethnographic circumstances. Such differences between fieldwork and personal circumstances partially illuminate on the effects that the sociological imagination, sociology literature, and the practicalities of field work have on revealing or obscuring the nature of equality and justice in post-Covid societies.

Politics of Volunteering in Times of Crisis
Kathia Serrano
*(*Heidelberg University*)*

Volunteering one's time and effort to a cause is considered the outmost expression of solidarity. Even though scientific accounts regarding the motivation to volunteer have stressed the partially instrumental nature of individual action, volunteering is a powerful societal resource. For instance, research in social sciences provide ample evidence for the correlation between volunteering, social cohesion and the democratic culture of nation states. In light of these considerations, it does not come as a surprise that we witness the expansion of national and transnational policy instruments that further this type of activity (Eliasoph 2014; Van Dyck 2018). Although critical voices have raisr concerns about the political instrumentalization of volunteering (De Waele/Hustinx 2019), we know little about the way volunteer work is embedded - both politically and historically - in the political economy of a nation state.
We present the findings of a qualitative comparative study of two state voluntary services, the French "service civique" and the German "Bundesfreiwilligendienst". Drawing on Elisabeth Clemens concept of "civic gifts", the paper provides a longitudinal study that maps how voluntary work is "harnessed" (Clemens 2015) and embedded into state action through the means of a "service". By marshalling evidence from primary documents and over 40 interviews with policy makers, ministerial staff, civil society organizations and stakeholders in both countries, we show how and why the voluntary service is considered an education programme in Germany while the French "service civique" has become a major instrument to combat youth unemployment in times of economic recession.

Job Quality and the Experience of Work in Employee-owned Organisations
Dimitrinka Stoyanova Russell, Jonathan Preminger
*(*Cardiff University*)*

Job quality has become a key concern in many Western countries, yet assessment of how job quality is impacted by different kinds of ownership structures is only just beginning. In light of the recent rapid growth of employee-owned businesses, as well as interest more generally in alternative organisations following the financial crisis of 2008, this paper examines the nature of workers' experiences within employee owned and/or controlled businesses.
Based on a comparison of case studies in the UK, drawing on interviews and secondary sources from the organisations under study, we assess how issues of ownership and control help us to explain job quality. In particular, the Covid-19 pandemic enables us to investigate the impact of employee ownership and/or control on organisational processes associated with the crisis, to examine the resilience and efficacy of employee-oriented or employee-focussed arrangements.

COVID

Paid Work Time in COVID-19 Pandemic and its Implications for the other Aspects of Life: a Systematic Literature Review

Silvana Bobarnat, Florin Lazăr

(University of Bucharest, Romania; National Scientific Research Institute of Labour and Social Protection, Bucharest, Romania)

The purpose of this systematic literature review is to answer four research questions regarding how time spent on paid work changes in pandemic comparative to pre-pandemic times, what are the significant variables studied in relation to the subject, who are the most vulnerable social groups and what role technology plays on time spent on the labour market in pandemic.

The systematic review of the literature was based on the methodology recommended by Snyder (2019) and includes only quantitative research articles. Three databases were used - Web of Science, ProQuest, and Wiley Online Library, and articles were searched using 27 relevant keywords. Out of a total of 283 unique articles identified on September 17th, 2021, 28 articles were selected for analysis.

Gender gaps in paid work, but also in unpaid work were identified. For women, parental status was a great burden during the pandemic, but fathers' involvement in childcare increased the chances for mothers to remain in the labour market. Lower earning groups and BAME were disproportionately exposed to economic hardship and mental stress. People in telecommuting-capable occupations faced a lower risk of unemployment than the others. But telecommuting also has its risks, like prolonged and atypical working hours, reduction in organizational meaningfulness and work-related well-being and increase in work-family conflict.

The Impact of the Covid-19 on Gender Equality: A Case Study of Japan

Kuniko Ishiguro

(Tokyo International University)

This presentation will analyze the changes brought about by Covid-19 since the beginning of 2020, especially the impacts affecting women in the workplace and at home. After almost two years since the outbreak of the pandemic, data and analyses of the influences of the pandemic have been extensively studied. International organizations have found that the pandemic has greatly affected women both in their work and private lives. The issues they face include the precarious situation of women in non-regular employment, especially in the retail, food and accommodation industries. Women in the medical industry have not only been greatly affected in terms of their working patterns, they also face serious life risks. In addition, already widening economic gaps between the haves and the have nots and between men and women seem to have been exacerbated. In the private sphere, changing working patterns represented by stay-at-home work and schooling have put another burden on women. The number of suicides among young women has also risen in Japan. By presenting various data prepared by the government and researchers, as well as the testimonies of some women, this presentation argues that this unprecedented pandemic has highlighted the vulnerabilities stemming from current gender relations in society and proposes that all parties, including central and local governments, companies and communities need to confront these problems in order to stem the widening gender gap, to prepare for the recovery of the economy, and to prepare for possible natural disasters, economic downturns, and pandemics in the future.

Dilemma of Salaried Employees in Post Covid-19 Era in Nigeria: Bridging the Socio-Economic Gap through Income Adjustment

Winifred Kanu, Obasi Oko

(Imo State University)

COVID-19 pandemic has ravaged the economies of nations, with Nigerian economy as no exception. The related developments such as lockdowns, restriction of movements and eventual fall in oil prices, have unleashed tremendous social, economic and political hardship on individuals, communities and nations. As private business owners are constrained by their declining economic fortunes to raise the prices of food stuffs, other goods and services as a means of coping with the situation, salaried employees become more helpless than ever, especially because of their static income which is hardly enough to provide the basic necessities of life. The situation has diminished the socio-economic status of Nigerian salaried employees and is likely to widen the gap between them and private business owners. Although literature abounds on the impact of Covid-19, its socioeconomic impacts on public salaried workers especially of the middle and low categories remain largely unexplored in Imo State Nigeria. This study therefore aims to close this research gap. The specific objectives of the study include, among others, to: i. examine the pre Covid-19 socio-economic status of households relying on monthly earning in Imo State, ii. examine the changes in the socio-economic condition of the population and the extent to which covid-19 is implicated iii. ascertain measures employed by this income category to cope with the changing socio-economic condition vi. Make policy recommendations based on the findings to enhance income equity and justice in the state. The study is a cross-sectional research. The data will be analysed using appropriate statistical techniques.

Employment and Well-being Before and During the Corona Crisis

Deniz Yucel

*(*William Paterson University of New Jersey*)*

This study contributes to the existing literature by testing the effects of employment situation on well-being before and during the Corona Crisis. Using data from wave 12 from the German Family Panel (pairfam) and its supplementary COVID-19 web-survey, the analyses are estimated using path analysis as parts of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The results suggest no effect of work hours but positive effect of working from home on well-being before the Corona Crisis. On the other hand, the results show a different pattern for the period after the Corona Crisis. The results show that both work hours and working from home negatively impact well-being during the Corona Crisis. Finally, this study explores whether there are any gender differences in these effects. While there were no gender differences in the effects before the Corona Crisis, the negative effect of working from home on well-being was significantly higher among women than men during the Corona Crisis.

Paper Session 8
Friday, 22 April 2022

11:00 – 12:15

Environment and Society

What Social Justice in an Energy Transition? The Case of Initiatives Aimed at Households in Geneva, Switzerland

Garance Clement, Marlyne Sahakian, Sharayu Shejale, Mallory Zhan

*(*Geneva University*)*

Citizen's active participation in the transition towards a low carbon energy system is one of the central goals of the European Energy Union strategy. Operationalising participation however remains a challenge for national, regional and local energy actors, who often try to "define a priori what it means to participate in transitions" (Chilvers et Longhurst 2016, 589). This can lead to narrow conceptions of energy justice, mostly focused on distributional and procedural dimensions and failing to address the structural obstacles to a more democratic system
(Levenda, Behrsin, et Disano 2021). Feminist scholars in particular insist on the fact that fostering women's participation in the energy transition is not sufficient to tackle unjust energy cultures and practices, embedded in power dynamics that go beyond gender inequalities (Bell, Daggett, et Labuski 2020). This paper intends to investigate how actors involved in actively supporting an energy transition ('energy experts') acknowledge and navigate through the potential contradictions between the short-term participative goals included in energy policies, and the alternative energy futures promoted by feminists. It will rely on two sets of empirical material collected in Switzerland, with a focus on the Geneva region. The analysis will draw on semi-structured interviews conducted with various "energy experts" (members of the public and private sector, utility companies, as well as community associations and NGOs, n=12), and a database on energy regional and local initiatives (including 11 projects in Geneva), both investigating how gender and other social justice issues have been included in project design and implementation.

Understanding Vulnerability to the Net Zero Transition in the UK: a Conceptual Framework

Lucie Middlemiss, Yekaterina Chzhen, Helen Goulden, Gill Main, Emily Morrison, Anne Owen, Carolyn Snell, Jana Tauschinski

*(*University of Leeds*)*

The Net Zero transition, as articulated in policy, research and activism, is an increasingly detailed vision of a greener future, in which we travel less, eat less meat, and rely less on fossil fuels to meet our needs. In the UK, people face this future with different skills, opportunities and resources, however. In this paper we outline recent work in which we characterise existing future scenarios, and anticipate the risks inherent in these for more vulnerable families and communities. Drawing on our interdisciplinary expertise, we present a conceptual framework built from an interdisciplinary literature review, drawing on environmental, energy, and poverty research, and rooted in a realist approach. We analyse the likely constraints facing particular places and people, associated with their existing resources and networks, and on their opportunities to engage in the Net Zero agenda. The novelty here is in bringing together environmental visions of the future with a critical understanding of poverty and inequality, to consider who would be most likely to get left behind by Net Zero. The conceptual framework also provides a tool for those addressing justice in transitions to uncover the risks inherent in this agenda.

'If you want to tackle climate change, it's the only option' – Active Homes as a Route to Social Progress?

Fiona Shirani

*(*Cardiff University*)*

Active Homes as a particular type of Active Building represent a potentially transformational innovation by altering how energy is produced, distributed, and consumed, in addition to how homes are designed, constructed, and then lived in. Such developments aim to contribute to meeting UK decarbonisation and climate change targets through seeking to be energy efficient and flexibly producing, storing, and releasing energy for heat, power, and transport. Alongside carbon reductions, through increased energy efficiencies that reduce household energy demand, Active Homes can also work towards reducing energy vulnerabilities and fuel poverty, which could lead to potential improvements in resident health and wellbeing. Consequently, Active Homes can be seen as contributing to calls for socially just low carbon transitions. Whilst these are laudable aims, questions remain as to whether they can be realised in practice. In this paper we draw on insights from the 'Living Well in Low Carbon Homes' project, which brings together interviews with developers and residents of innovative Active Homes across five diverse case sites. We explore developer accounts

of social justice motivations behind the developments, including efforts to mitigate fuel poverty. In addition, we consider how these homes are experienced by residents and whether they feel able to live well within them. By engaging with residents on multiple occasions over the course of a qualitative longitudinal project, we are establishing a detailed and dynamic picture of lived experience of Active Homes, which holds vital insights for the ability of such development to contribute to social progress.

Families and Relationships

The Future is Gender Creative
Max Davies
*(*University of Brighton*)*

We all can see how gender works and revolves our social world, the impacts and damages it can create. For centuries many theorists have debated the meaning of sex and gender, conceptualising gender equality through treating boys and girls the same. Hypothesising this will lessening gender-stereotypical behaviour, however, still using gender-specific pronouns, a gender-neutral approach to parenting. Inclusive language is important because male bias is such a cavernous negative social detriment. Androcentrism affects social positioning, unconscious bias, policies and laws. However, not nearly enough has been explored surrounding NOT assigning sex and gender at birth to children. Gender Creative Parenting seeks to tackle sex-based oppression by removing socialised barriers. Firstly, not disclosing a child's anatomy to the public domain in order to restrict gendering based on genitalia. By removing this knowledge and gendered signifiers in an attempt to limit gendered socialisation. Using inclusive language, including they/them pronouns, allows the child to make constructive decisions about their identity and gender. They are allowing freedom of exploration through dress and play. Imagine a future where gender is not an implicit purpose of one's life. To really understand a future within gender discourse, to know for sure if a more equalised society is possible, to tackle sex-based oppression, one must enter a world without sex in all its meaning. We can no longer keep dividing society into two categories and forcing children to conform to either one. Children who explore gender discourse freely from day one have more egalitarian views of gender.

Norms, Trust, and Backup Plans: College Women's use of Withdrawal with Casual and Committed Romantic Partners
Laurie James-Hawkins
*(*University of Essex*)*

This study integrates research on the prevalence of contraceptive methods including withdrawal and research on how hook-up culture impacts contraceptive use to examine college women's use of withdrawal with sexual partners. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 57 young women at a midwestern U.S. university, we analyze women's explanations for using withdrawal in sexual encounters and frame our study within the research on gender norms, sexual scripts, and power dynamics. Findings show that withdrawal is normalized within collegiate hook-up culture, with most women assuming without discussion that both casual and committed partners will pull out. Across relationship types, participants typically reported using withdrawal as a backup method to pills or condoms or a stop-gap method when switching between more effective contraceptive methods. Women also relied on Plan B if using only withdrawal. With casual partners, women often advocated for themselves in sexual encounters; however, in committed relationships women often acquiesced to use of withdrawal to maintain their relationship and because their partner desired condomless sex. Findings suggest that women in relationships may be disadvantaged by hook-up culture norms suggesting sex is freely available, which puts added pressure on women to acquiesce to the use of withdrawal to maintain their relationship.

What is Gender Equality? First-time Parent couples' Perspectives and Practices
Katherine Twamley, Charlotte Faircloth
*(*UCL*)*

This paper explores the ways in which couples making the transition to parenthood think about, practice and assess 'gender equality'. The analysis draws on data from two separate qualitative, longitudinal research projects in the UK with 36 mixed-sex couples. We outline four 'configurations' of equality articulated by the couples: 'symmetry', 'breaking gendered stereotypes', 'fairness' and 'equality in decision-making and worth'. Our longitudinal analysis showed that despite strongly expressed desires for equality, many of the couples ultimately fell short. Such inconsistencies were explained by 'choice' and personal preference. We argue that these rationalisations are not the result of false consciousness, but rather reflect the dominance of individualism as a common-sense narrative in people's lives. Overall, the analysis provides novel insights into the ways in which understandings and practices of gender equality are relational, negotiated, and shaped by the political and cultural context in which parents live, and therefore in a state of flux. As such, this work contributes to analytical debates around equality as well as to policy debates about how (and whether) to intervene in gendered divisions of paid and unpaid work.

YOUTH: CHILDREN AND YOUTH UNDERSTANDINGS AND EXPERIENCES

An Equal Chance to Explore Risk: Being in Care as an Adolescent
Annabel Goddard
(Loughborough University)

If the experience of being a child or young person can be described frequently as one of constraint or exclusion, the experience of being a young person in care is undoubtedly more scrutinised, surveilled and restricted. Whilst the protection of children viewed as inherently more vulnerable than their peers is necessary and welcomed, existing processes and procedures which dictate how this is done, fail to embrace or encourage the important maturation process of risk-taking during adolescence. Interview data from young people and social work practitioners found tensions in social work practice when supporting adolescents experimenting at the boundaries of risk. Social workers were able to confidently discuss child development but struggled to account for adolescent development needs in their practice. Adolescent participants felt
'othered' by the protections placed on their routine lives. Sheltered from risk taking also meant sheltered from mistake making and the important leanring opportunities their peers were afforded. In the attempt to provide equality of safety a unfair, unjust consequences is created in a falsely safe environment immediately before a cliff edge out of care. This discussion seeks to highlight the value of adolescent boundary testing and highlight the danger of constraining experimental or testing behaviours through overprotection and in labelling others as beyond the boundaries of control. In conclusion, social work practice needs to better embrace the development stages of young people in care which includes opportunities for mistake making and risk taking, protection should not inadvertently impede rights to experience adolescence equally.

Authoritarian Orientation among Youth in Southeast Europe: Sources and Implications
Anja Gvozdanovic
(Institute for Social Research in Zagreb)

The presentation is aimed at answering the following research question: what are the sources of political authoritarianism of youth in ten countries of Southeast Europe? Political authoritarianism as a dependent variable in multiple regression analyses is operationalized through the assertion that a leader of the country should rule with a strong hand for the public good. In order to detect significant sources of political authoritarianism three sets of variables are tested on each national sample of youth. Firstly, authoritarianism is primarily seen as part of a value orientation – traditionalism that is mostly shaped by religiosity and nationalism. The second model based on political socialization theory tests if youth's political competences such as interest in politics and subjective assessment of political knowledge are significant factors in rejecting authoritarianism. The third model tests the relationship between political inefficacy of youth along with their dissatisfaction with democracy in their particular country and the emergence of authoritarianism.
Youth's political authoritarianism in each country is determined to a varying degree by selected variable sets. Also, cross-national analysis shows that perceived political inefficacy represents a significant predictor of authoritarianism in almost all countries.
The comparative analysis is based on the data from an international research project of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung carried out in 2018 in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia. In total, N=10902 respondents aged 14–29 participated in the survey.

New Materialistic Perspective on Disabled Children's Participation in Healthcare Decision-making
Rados Keravica
(University of Leeds)

This presentation draws from the ongoing PhD research project on disabled children's participation in individual decisions related to impairment- related elective orthopaedic treatments. It offers an insight into the preliminary findings of the study which applied comparative socio-legal analysis of child participation in healthcare decision making in England and Serbia. Social inquiry has used in-depth semi-structured interviews with 16 families in England and Serbia (8 families in each country involving separate interviews with disabled children and young people aged 10 to 22 and their parents / carers). On the basis of empiric data, the child participation in individual treatment and recovery related decisions is regarded as a socially produced event. Such perspective drawing from new materialism allowed to retthink both the ontological and epistemological premises concerning disabled childhoods. Disabled children's capacities for participation are produced relationally through complex interplay between discursive and material realities which both have the potential to affect and produce the event - disabled child's participation. As a result the basis for policy reform is found in the changes of ontological position of child's capacities. The focus should shift from the assessments of child's inherent capacities to participate to the capacities of adults to create enabling environment and provide meaningful support for child's participation maximising its capacities and potential to have their say in these decisions. The presentation will shed the light on empirical findings which identify discursive and material elements which shape the participation events.

The Youth Understanding of Marriage, Family and Birth-giving in China
Chong Liu
*(*University of Leeds*)*

As a part of my PhD research investigating the youth sexuality education experience and social stratification, the discussion about sexuality education can never be comprehensive enough without considering relationships. From March to September 2019, I went to Tianjin, China, and conducted fieldwork at two high schools and interviewed 28 students and 7 schoolteachers.

In both the UNESCO's comprehensive sexuality education technical guidance (2018) and the UK's RSE guidance (2019), 'relationship' the part is unignorably important – from the 'successful marriage' (see UNESCO, 2018:44; Department of Education, 2019:25) to the 'successful adult life' (see Department of Education, 2019:35). Meanwhile, in both guidance, the discussions about family are primarily about the youth relationship with their parents. Besides, the discussions about youth's future marriage and birth-giving are rarely mentioned. For example, UNESCO (2018) used the term 'long-term commitments' as an umbrella to cover the above topics. And in those discourses, family, marriage and birth-giving are usually interpreted separately. They argued that 'long-term commitments, marriage and parenting vary and are shaped by society, religion, culture and laws (2018:43).' Nonetheless, family, marriage, and birth-giving are often linked altogether in China's context (Yan, 2003). Therefore, it is meaningful to discover the 'lost part' in the previous discussion, specifically in China's societal and cultural context. In this presentation, I will unpack the youth understanding about family emerged from their everyday lives.

Medicine, Health and Illness

Justice for Whom? Exploring Notions of Justice in the Context of Participant Representation in Cancer Research Early Detection
Ignacia Arteaga, Maya Raphael
*(*University of Cambridge*)*

Members of the public are at the heart of any early cancer detection effort; they are pivotal to making early cancer detection approaches socially acceptable and to increase the uptake of detection technologies. Yet, past studies have revealed uneven rates of participation in cancer research across sociodemographic and protected characteristics (McGrath-Lone et al. 2015, CRUK 2020), raising crucial ethical questions about equality and justice within early detection cancer research and practice.

More recently, the exclusion of underrepresented groups in cancer research has become a growing area of concern for researchers and health professionals. One key method they have promoted to address this shortcoming is participant public involvement (PPI) frameworks (Marjanovic et al. 2019). While such frameworks seemingly contribute to a more just and equal approach to cancer research, their focus on quantitative metrics of "impact" that only consider instrumental effects of PPI on research, begs the question; what do underrepresented groups gain from participating? And what does justice in the context of early detection cancer research mean and for whom?

This paper engages with these questions by reviewing different conceptualisations of justice as they appear in the context of early detection cancer research and PPI frameworks. Ultimately, I argue that using the language of medicine to speak about justice fails to achieve it in a meaningful sense. Social, political, economic, and ethical ideas of justice must be used in health research to pervade the fake dichotomies of health/society and make participation worthwhile for those who live through it.

Bringing Utopias to the Banal: Making Equality in Healthcare Services beyond The NHS
Hannah Cowan
*(*King's College London*)*

The UK's National Health Service (NHS) and healthcare services across the globe have come evermore into centre stage during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this paper I build on work which illustrates how the NHS, and welfare state apparatus that mimic this model across the globe, is not the beacon of equality that many pride it to be. Rather, healthcare activism which works to 'save the NHS' also preserve a nationalistic sentiment for antiquated hierarchical relations which bring about classed and gendered inequalities in the delivery of everyday healthcare. Rather, I suggest that healthcare activism needs to be both more hopeful in what it can achieve and use everyday banal practices to change relations of power (Cowan, 2021). Whilst I only found sparse examples of this kind of everyday activism in my ethnographic work to date, in this paper I consider how these everyday practices could be expanded on in light of the pandemic, where underpaid NHS staff with poor working conditions are becoming increasingly disgruntled with merely claps and cheers. I do this by exploring relations between utopias and the banal, speculating how using 'utopia as method' (Levitas, 2013), which can help us think of way of doing healthcare beyond current structural frameworks, could then be actualised through our banal everyday actions.

Is Outsourcing Healthcare Services to the Private Sector Associated with Higher Mortality Rates? An Observational Analysis of 'Creeping Privatisation' in England's Clinical Commissioning Groups, 2013-2020.

Benjamin Goodair, Aaron Reeves, Charles Rahal

(University of Oxford)

The Health and Social Care Act of 2012 enabled a rapid increase in the provision of healthcare services by external, for-profit providers within the NHS - with the ambition of incentivising performance through increased competition. However, prestigious commentators of the time hypothesised that outsourcing of health services to for-profit providers may lead to cost-cutting and poorer outcomes for patients. The biggest challenge preventing evaluation until now has been the lack of a harmonized data resource suitable for analysis. We utilize an entirely novel database compiling parse-able procurement contracts from a 7-year period (n = 647,541, value > £25,000, total value = £204.1bn) across 173 of England's Clinical Commissioning Groups. We reconcile individual CCG contracts to the Companies House registry from 12,709 heterogenous but harmonized data files. We then aggregate this annually and supplement with local mortality data and to estimate multivariate longitudinal regression models with CCG-level fixed-effects to analyse the effects of for-profit outsourcing on treatable mortality rates in the following year. Our estimates show that an annual increase of one percentage point of outsourcing to the private sector corresponds with an annual increase in treatable mortality of 0.40% or 0.30 deaths per 100,000 population (95% CI 0·15% to 0·64%; p= 0.001611) in the following year. This finding is robust to matching on background characteristics whilst adjusting for possible confounding factors in an intensive and computationally robust way, and accounts for potential measurement error. Private sector outsourcing is on average statistically associated with significantly increased rates of treatable mortality.

When do Democratic Transitions Reduce or Increase Mortality? Exploring the Role of Non-violent Resistance

Aaron Reeves, Laura Sochas

(University of Oxford)

What explains variation across countries in the effect of democratization on mortality rates? On average, transitioning to democracy improves health outcomes but recent work has shown that there is substantial variation across contexts in whether democratization leads to lower-thanexpected infant mortality post-transition. As yet, there is no convincing quantitative explanation for this variation. In this paper, we argue that whether you have a protest-led or violence-led democratic transition alters the trajectory of mortality post-transition. Our paper makes two contributions. First, we focus on a new explanation for why some democratic transitions have greater health benefits than others: the peaceful or violent nature of the resistance movement which prompted democratization. Second, we extend earlier research by examining whether the nature of the democratization movement constitutes a necessary cause of higher or lower than expected mortality following democratization. Across 51 transitions, we find surprisingly stable associations. Countries that have a protest-led transition have lower than expected mortality rates after the transition to democracy than countries with a movement that was violence-led. Violence-led transitions, meanwhile, have, on average, higher than expected mortality rates after their transition. These associations hold even when we conduct simulation exercises which account for potential error in our dependent variable and when we adjust for covariates (including all possible combinations of these confounding variables). Democratization may not always improve health, but it is far more likely when the movement that prompted regime change is protest-led, thereby building a broader coalition committed to consensual politics.

Methodological Innovations 1

A Pandemic PhD and Problems of Paying Participants: A Reflexive Account of the Challenges of Encountering 'Fake' Participants from Online Recruitment Methods during Covid-19

Elizabeth Darrington-Mosley

(University of Nottingham)

An incentive payment in the form of cash or vouchers in qualitative research is becoming increasingly common, yet remains a problematic issue amongst scholars in the social sciences when ineligible respondents participate in research. This presentation debates the issues that arose during my PhD project investigating the experience of being a restaurant worker during a pandemic in the UK. Recruiting UK participants for remote one-to-one interviews was difficult due to industry closures and restrictions of face-to-face qualitative participant recruitment methods (notably the most effective of them all - actually talking to people). A reliance on an online call for participants and the difficulties getting interviews forced me to offer an incentive (Amazon e-voucher). What followed was a number of encounters with participants that clearly did not work in hospitality nor live in the UK but wanted the voucher.

Arguably justice in social research is understood as a concept of fairness. It is incumbent upon researchers to abide by ethical guidelines ensuring all aspects of the research design and methodology are a fair and just representation of what, or who is being investigated. But what happens if this concept of justice is not reciprocal, and you encounter 'fake' interviewees that participate only for financial gain?

Recruiting the right participants can be difficult, and if undetected, bogus responses can invalidate study results and jeopardise years of work. This presentation debates how do researchers balance good quality research with financial incentives, and what impact can 'fraudsters' in research have on early career sociologists.

Objects as Innovators: Creating Opportunities, Research Activities, and Spontaneous Data

Siobhan Dytham

*(*University of Northampton*)*

This presentation will suggest that non-human objects can play both participant and researcher roles in research projects. Data drawn from projects working with 'disadvantaged' young people, exploring topics such as gender identities, sexuality, bulling, and exclusion, using a variety of data collection approaches (including walk-and-talk, observations, photography, and photo-elicitation interviews) will be shown and discussed. Firstly, an activity in which young people were given cameras and asked to give a tour of their school while taking pictures of anything that they felt was interesting or important. The presentation will explain how this resulted in students producing 'posed' photographs of themselves acting like other students (for example 'popular' girls posing as boys and 'geeks', and boys posing as girls). These pictures offer an opportunity for a valuable analysis of young people's gender identities and the physicality of these. The presentation will discuss the role of the camera in the exploration of other identities, as well as in the initiation of this data collection activity and the resulting unexpected photographs. Secondly, a project which demonstrated how young people with cameras may enter new spaces, take on new roles, and 'play'. The presentation will demonstrate and discuss the ways in which cameras can give permission to behave differently. Finally, the role of iPads, laptops, and headphones in observation and field notes will be considered. The presentation will highlight the role of these objects in instigating unplanned activities and producing unexpected but highly valuable data.

Feel Tanks as Method: Pace, Spontaneity and Rhythm

Chloe Turner

(Independent)

Amidst an already troubling social, political and ecological landscape, Covid19 has brought into sharper focus the many emergencies in our future. As we collectively, yet differentially, struggle against anti-Black violence, queer, transphobic and ableist austerity governance; social justice pedagogies in the classroom have never felt more pressing.

Since 2018 Ive been employing my own remixed framework of 'Feel Tanks' (originally Public Feelings Project 2001 -) as both intellectual enquiry and call-to-arms, to consider how it feels to live under capitalism in the current moment. Drawing on my recent work as part of the British Academy funded 'Feeling, Making and Imagining Time' project with Dr Rebecca Coleman, Dr Dawn Lyons and Corrine Van Emmerik this paper will offer a three-fold argument of the importance of Feel Tank methodology. Firstly the paper argues for the texture that 'feeling first, thinking second' spaces bring to pedagogy and the feminist, queer and decolonial intimacies it draws on and reimagines. From there the paper considers the importance of pace, spontaneity and rhythm as conduits of 'carrying and listening differently' (Puwar 2020, Sheikh 2021).To close I think through how Feel Tank methodology brings liberatory, coalitional futures into the present. Ones where we gift our labour to each other, co-create the means to weather the coming disasters, and mobilise a resistance that centre's pleasure and joy.

Critical and Visual Sociological Pedagogies

Sheila Quaid

*(*University of Sunderland*)*

In this paper I share experiences of teaching equalities and building understandings of social justice through visual sources, innovative teaching methods and co construction of assessment. The visual surrounds us in everyday life and the use of film produces an opportunity to develop visual literacy at a critical level for our students. Visual methods are under-utilised in higher education pedagogies in favour of verbal and written methods. Visual method also allows each learner to explore differences and identities, without the need for personal disclosures, and allows emotionality to be present in the learning environment. The teacher becomes secondary, and the student creatively engages with sources. Their reactions and interpretations will be subjective and variable. One student responded: It encourages and depends on students to emotionally engage with the visual and develop a passionate connection with it …. In essence it is this emotional connection to the visual that inspires students to an extent that allows them to produce high quality essay-based work. In this type of learning the viewer/learner is bringing to the forefront their own and other interpretations of what we are seeing and hearing in our culture. We are increasingly aware that the graduate skills needed

for interpreting the visual world are precisely the transferable skills that our humanities and social science graduates need in the workplace. There is increased recognition that graduates who can demonstrate visual literacy, are able to demonstrate interpretive ability developed in this type of learning experience are crucial for 21st century employment.

Methodological Innovations 2 Special Event

Special Discussion Session on Mixed Methods: A Panel Discussion with Networking

This special event has a networking element and a discussion of mixed methods.
Mixed methods including the use of statistics opens up a number of cutting-edge opportunities, so for this session we focus on quantitative+qualitative social scientists.
First we all personally introduce ourselves, and using 'chat' we share/meet/greet.
Then we 4 five-minute summaries of mixed methods across the qualitative-quantitative "divide". This schism can easily be bridged.
Experience will be shared by Dr. Jihye Kim who has worked on:
- Information theory and strong priors in Bayesian regressions.
- Delphi method of expert elicitation combined with survey data.

We also have Prof Wendy Olsen presenting briefly about:
- Time-use diary data combined with sociological conceptualisations of work.

And we have a five-minute talk on:
- Teaching Mixed-methods research in sociology classrooms: Dr Stef Doebler

As co-convenors of the Study Group on Social Statistics of the BSA, Dr Doebler and Prof Olsen take responsibility for encouraging audience participation. We will also draw the session to a positive and helpful conclusion. We use the zoom equivalent of a whiteboard to take notes.

Challenges in teaching mixed methods to undergraduate students
Stefanie Doebler
(Lancaster University)

Teaching mixed methods has many challenges. When qualitative and quantitative methods are taught on separate modules, this often does not inspire students to combine different methods (e.g. in dissertations). When they are taught on the same module, there is the challenge of integrating the methods and teaching them with equal emphasis and rigor. Lecturers want to allow students as much freedom as possible in developing their first research projects, but must also reflect on how the chosen methods work together. This ties in with the aim to motivate students on core methods modules which they often perceive as challenging and difficult. On modules that are shared between students from different disciplines, there is the added challenge of varying prior knowledge. Lastly, more difficult topics tend to have lower student satisfaction scores. In today's managerialist University, teaching evaluation scores have become a performance management tool that can affect probation and promotions. The traditionally lower popularity of core methods may thus drive teaching staff to put less emphasis on methodological rigour, making content too easy. This panel contribution aims to inspire a discussion of challenges we face when teaching mixed methods and share our different experiences in overcoming them.

The Delphi Method
Jihye Kim
(University of Manchester)

A Delphi survey is a method of eliciting and refining group judgements and experts' subjective opinions. The Delphi method is designed as a qualitative method that provides in-depth opinions, but it is useful in quantitative analysis and used to elicit information to supplement quantitative data. Last year, the Delphi survey was conducted as part of the Future Migration Scenarios for Europe project (FUME) funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (Grant ID 8706490, authors: Arkadiusz Wiśniowski, Gregory Campbell and Jihye Kim). In the study about the future migration in the EU, two-round Delphi surveys have been implemented with 13 policymakers. The main question of this research is to know the immigration policy change and understand the future migration trends by skill levels, gender and Covid-19, until 2030 over the EU countries. The main findings show that the Delphi survey reflects on current knowledge and trends, and it can be useful to extract expert opinions on policy priorities. Finally, I want to suggest how the Delphi method can be used in a study of child labour.

Special Discussion Session on Mixed Methods: A Panel Discussion with Networking
Wendy Olsen
(University of Manchester)

Our research teams have been working on "Methods of Combining Time-use Diary Data with Economic Survey Data: How the COVID-19 Pandemic Affected Gendered Work Patterns in India" and related projects during 2016-2020. We had two mixed-methods

projects, and I offer some reflections on this whole process. First I describe the kinds of datasets involved: interviews, questionnaires, and national (free-to-access) randomly-sampled datasets on time-use. Among the last of these, there is both a privately-held (proprietary) and a publicly-created (free to use) dataset. Second, my reflections:

1) The diaries take a lot of time for respondents.

1a) the status of a person is not same as the tasks done, which are multitudinous

1b) the dominant status of a person is quite hard to obtain. Statisticians often use an 'algorithm' method. Secondary-data statistical analysis requires good clear theorising.

2) The governments are hooking up with UN institutions, which is desirable

2a) but then no interviews are done

2b) and it is hard to get funds

2c) and it is hard to publish using the smallscale approach that fits well with interviews.

Thus in summary, there are challenges to the mixed-methods career sociologist in this area of global development socio-economics.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration

Decolonising Diverse Methodological Traditions: Critical Reflections on Methodologies-in/As-practices, Methodological Discontent and the Case of Practice Theory Methodologies

Allison Hui

*(*Lancaster University*)*

While working towards decolonising methodologies requires change across diverse methodological traditions, thus far engagement has been uneven. Fragmented sub-disciplinary fields and legacy teaching, funding and academic promotion practices present challenges to strengthening the relation between those who are and are not currently engaged in this work. Focusing specifically upon the case of practice theory methodologies, which are internally diverse and have had limited engagement with decolonising literature, this paper makes a unique contribution by developing the concept of 'methodologies-in/as-practices'. It analyses how practice theory methodologies align with understandings of methodologies as techniques, philosophies and autobiographies, and then argues that the concept of methodologies-in/aspractices articulates convergences amidst this diversity. The paper further develops this concept through a consideration of ontological resonances between practice theories and Smith's Decolonising methodologies, demonstrating its potential to support critical questioning across diverse types of research practices. Finally, the normative dimension of this concept for encouraging methodological change is addressed through a discussion of situated methodological discontents. In the end, this case demonstrates how expanding conceptual repertoires can support further critical reflection and practical change to decolonise diverse methodologies.

Researching the Health and Social Inequalities Experienced by European Roma Populations: Complicity, Oppression and Resistance

Lois Orton, Olga Fuseini, Angela Kocze, Marton Rovid, Sarah Salway

*(*University of Sheffield*)*

This paper draws on the experience of five Romani and non-Romani scholars in knowledge production on the health and social inequalities experienced by European Roma populations. Together, we explore how we might better account for, and work against, the complex web of dynamic oppressions embedded within processes of academic knowledge production. Our aim is to encourage careful scrutiny through which sociologists might better recognise our own complicity with oppression and identify concrete actions towards transforming our research practices. Drawing on Williams et al.'s (2019) domains of racism typology, we use examples from our own work to illustrate three interconnected domains of oppression in which we have found ourselves entangled (structural, cultural and interpersonal). A new conceptual framework is proposed as an aid to understanding the spectrum of different 'types' of complicity (voluntary-involuntary, conscious-unconscious) that one might reproduce across all three domains. We conclude by exploring how sociologists might promote a more actively anti-racist research agenda, identifying and challenging subtle, hidden and embedded negative ideologies and practices as well as more obviously oppressive ones. We hope these reflections will help revitalise important conversations.

Liminal Relationalities: On Collaborative Writing with/in and against Race in the Study of Early Childhood

Shaddai Tembo, Simon Bateson

*(*University of the West of Scotland*)*

Collaborative writing is well established in the humanities. However, the process of coming to do research is an experience that typically happens without comment. As such, questions about the power and relational dynamics - especially among Black and

"white" (sic) authors writing about race within collaborative-autoethnographies - tend to go unacknowledged or be seen as peripheral. Drawing from the Deleuzian concept of becomings and Bakhtin's dialogic imagination, this paper provides a collaborative-autoethnographic account of the author's comingtogether to write about race in the context of early learning and childcare (ELC). It describes our personal journey towards collaboration and the imbalanced tensions and vulnerabilities present for each of us.

As part of our methodology, we utilise a multi-column/fragmented narrative that facilitates our opening up to, and reflections on, the prism of our identifications. Mapping our authorial, individual, and liminal subjectivities with this technique enables us to experiment with the boundaries of our individual selves and practice new modes of collaborative engagement. In tentatively decentring colonial tropes of individualism and separation in favour of 'staying with the trouble' of identity and race, this paper illuminates how writing relationships comes into being as the process entangles with our racial identities. Such an endeavour contributes toward the broader field of scholarship concerned with problematising racial identities, equality, and social justice. We also begin to explore how similar questions and discourses of identification might shape young children's self-perceptions in the ELC context in Scotland, refracting this into an emerging ethics for our future research.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies

The Unequal Global Circulation of Scientific Knowledge
Christian Morgner
*(*University of Sheffield*)*

In 1987, Michèle Lamont posed the question of how one becomes a dominant philosopher. Her answer to this question formulates criteria for the quality of scholarly knowledge. The main drawback of this approach is that it reconstructs the circulation of knowledge from an already successful case. After all, there were many outspoken and critical French philosophers in the 1960s.

This study uses contrasting cases of two social scientists: Jurgen Habermas and Niklas Luhmann. Both authors share a similar post-war German biography and publication record, and both developed a grand, complex social theory. However, only Habermas has gained a large following and knowledge about his theory is widely circulated.

The presentation will make use of a novel application of quantitate (bibliometrics) as well as qualitative data (text mining). The results show that the circulation of knowledge does not follow a linear process, in which a few initial scholars convince others and those persuade even more, but instead, at first, a quite erratic path. The research suggests that external events (e.g. the collapse Eastern bloc, rise of the Internet) triggered waves of re-framing and thereby distributing knowledge.

These findings suggest a much more complex picture of global the circulation of knowledge driven by external events, the Matthew effect and formulaic citations of scientific shop talk. Overall, these results suggest that Lamont's analysis needs to be revised using more sophisticated tools to track inequalities in the global circulation of knowledge.

Internet Academic Talk Show: an (Auto)ethnographic Project of Practising Public Sociology in China
Ling Tang
*(*Hong Kong Baptist University*)*

With the tightening of user-generated content on social media and a further strengthening on censorship and surveillance on the Internet in mainland China, knowledge-based contents including podcasts and videos still burgeon and flourish across various platforms including bilibili, weibo and xiaoyuzhou. Intelligentsia including scholars, journalists, writers, critics and hosts also join the wave of knowledge influencer economy to promote critical thinking to the public.

I started producing Internet academic talk shows on Chinese social media platforms since 2019. In September 2021, I officially launched a show called "forest and trees" for the purpose of conducting (auto-)ethnography. As the name suggested, citing Allan G. Johnson's (1997) introductory sociology cannon, the show intends to introduce sociological imagination to the Chinese netizens. This (auto)ethnographic project examines the interrelations among emotions, politics, and economy. Sitting in between practice and theory, this is a truly methodologically innovative inquiry that seeks values beyond exchange value, knowledge-making beyond academia, and has the potential to cater to public interest whilst making significant academic advancements in the field of digital media studies, Internet studies, digital economy and emotional capitalism.

In this paper, I review how 1) scholars could utilise the Internet and social media for public sociology 2) the dynamics between building an online community and exacting digital labour 3) the contestation and negotiation between knowledge economy and political censorship on the Chinese Internet.

Epistemic (In)equality and Global Governance of Scientific Uncertainties
Joy Zhang, Saheli Datta Burton
*(*University of Kent*)*

This paper examines a type of immaterial inequality that is often indiscernible in the public gaze yet central to our collective prospect in a world risk society: the epistemic inequality within contemporary science. We argue that conventional ways of designing and delivering regulations can easily be trapped in a self-referential 'bureaucratic amplification of credibility' which has limited ability to speak, let alone respond to diverse risk preferences.

Based on conceptual review of the relation between risk society and a historically embedded epistemic inequality experienced by the Global South scientific communities, the paper provides an in-depth analysis of key controversies from cutting-edge life sciences emerged in the late developing countries. In particular, we focus on the two decades of development of Nutech Mediworld in India and the emergence of International Association of Neurorestoration (IANR), an international professional association mainly comprised of members from China, India, Iran, Argentina. The discussion not only demonstrates how epistemic inequality persists in the absence of scientific certainty, which reinforces arguments from many existing studies that the subversive potential of risk on world order cannot be taken for granted. More importantly, by tracing how 'epistemically disobedient' scientists in the Global South have evolved from local mavericks to de facto movers and shakers of research norms, this paper points out an underlying mechanism through which epistemic equality could be promoted between the Global South and the Global North so has to enhance the perceived legitimacy and enforceability of transnational governance regarding scientific uncertainties.

Social Divisions/Social Identities 1

A Polarisation between Localism and Scale: The Changing Nature of Voluntary Sector Service Provision

Leanne Greening

*(*Cardiff University*)*

The Voluntary Sector (VS) has a pivotal role to play in helping to build global equality and justice. The diverse range of organisations that comprise the sector predominantly exist to address social issues facing communities, societies and publics. Services provided are vast and, in many cases, voluntary work, just like paid work, can be highly stressful and challenging. One such example is that of 'crisis volunteers' who deliver services through crisis hotlines (Aguirre and Bolton 2013).

Voluntary Organisations (VOs) exist, and have done for decades, in a perpetual state of uncertainty and instability due to staggeringly low levels of funding and the changing political landscape. In particular, political ideologies have tried to reduce the direct role of the state in the provision of public services and transfer the responsibility to non-state actors, thereby facilitating widespread VS involvement (Jessop 2002). In their attempts to secure funding (and survive), many organisations are forced to alter their behaviours, capacities and identities as a way of enhancing their competitive appeal (Cunningham 2016). In doing so, they fortuitously wind up mimicking the approach of professional, statefunded services; a model that has not been designed for VS service provision. Reflecting on 40 semi-structured interviews with volunteers, this paper reveals a series of tensions and contradictions that arise in the social order of these organisations. It posits that the blurring distinction between voluntary and statutory services threatens the commitment and retention of volunteers who are often left disenfranchised, displaced and disempowered.

Challenging Challengers: the Pitfalls and Positives of Online Activism for Equality and Social Justice

Gayle Letherby, Tracy Collett

*(*University of Plymouth*)*

Social media has fundamentally exchanged the nature of political action and activism. Twitter, Facebook etc. are places where individuals network with others; obtain and share knowledge; challenge dominant and authoritative political discourses and everyday stereotypes and engage in activism for political causes and organisations. As individuals we are each committed to equality and social justice and are connected to others, on and off-line, who identify similarly. As sociologists our involvement is inevitably influenced by our sociological imaginations. Our particular auto/biographical interest here are the challenges (often in the form of explicit insults) in response to our and others' activism and individual and community responses to these. Arguably, those with less power are more likely to be insulted and to have their concerns, both political and personal, dismissed. Furthermore, insults from the more powerful can have troubling implications beyond the rhetorical. Yet, individuals who are seen as powerful, as 'influencers', may themselves be victims of insults. In all cases, whether from a position of power or in an attempt to regain some control, insulting others is a performative act with intended audiences in mind, in which an individual (s) draws on societal and/or personal values in an attempt to put themselves forward/pull others back. Here we draw on our own and others' recent experience to reflect not only on the negative impact of being insulted (online) whilst working for (what in our view is) positive change but also on the potential for support and camaraderie from like-minded others.

Class, Networks and Ethical Dispositions

Manuela Mendoza, Gabriel Otero

*(*UCL-Institute of Education (Manuela) and Utrecht University (Gabriel)*)*

In this paper, we examine the extent to which class-based social networks shape attitudes towards inequality, including perceptions of fairness, meritocracy beliefs, and preferences for redistribution. In particular, we explore how distinct network compositions along lines of class (i.e., social diversity, isolation, segregation) associate with distinctive political attitudes. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus complemented with further developments of it, our theoretical framework defines attitudes towards inequality as ethical dispositions (Sayer, 2005, 2009) and conceives that personal networks may favour intersubjective negotiation (Bottero, 2009)

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and the development of what has been termed a 'reflexive habitus' (Sweetman, 2003). We hypothesise that different network profiles influence such attitudes beyond and above class positions. The focus of our enquiry is on Chile – one of the most unequal countries in the world. We use large-scale representative survey data collected in 2016 for the Chilean urban population aged 18–75 years (N=2,983). Our results indicate that social poverty - i.e., lack of social contacts - is strongly and positively associated with attitudes towards inequality, while social diversity - i.e., having contacts across different status positions - increases altruistic dispositions. Moreover, we found that networks dominated by low-status contacts foster meritocratic beliefs, while greater socio-economic prestige in networks does not significantly produce differences in political attitudes. Finally, we demonstrated that class homogeneity in networks fortifies the class divides in political attitudes. Taken together, these findings increase our understanding of the crucial role of networks in political divides across classes.

Sociology of Education 1

CARE-EXPERIENCED STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Care-experienced Graduates' Decision-making, Choices, and Destinations: How does a Background of Care Affect Graduate Transitions?
Zoe Baker
*(*University of York*)*

Care-experienced (CE) students (those who have spent time in the care system often due to childhood neglect or maltreatment) overcome profound challenges to access and progress through higher education (HE). Such challenges include educational disruption (Sebba et al., 2015), and mental health issues arising from childhood trauma (Harrison et al., 2020). Yet, we know little about their onward trajectories as graduates. Recent quantitative evidence of CE graduate destinations presents a complex pattern; they are less likely to be employed (Harrison et al., 2020), though are more likely to move directly into postgraduate study (Baker et al., forthcoming). Dominant theories in the sociology of education would predict a continuation of disadvantage, which only partially exists here. To provide reasons underpinning this complexity, the present paper reports on interim empirical and conceptual findings from a British Academy funded study which qualitatively and longitudinally explores CE students' transitions from HE to graduate life in England and Scotland. The study accomplishes this through employing Margaret Archer's (2003, 2012) notion of reflexivity to conceptually identify what roles structural enablements and constraints, as well as individual agency, play in these transitions. This is coupled with a life course perspective (Giele and Elder, 1998) to understand how individual care histories shape constellations of structural enablements and constraints upon graduation. In reporting on these interim findings, the paper will provide initial insights into how inequalities are reproduced (or not) for care-experienced graduates to understand whether HE helps to transcend early life disadvantages.

Going to University as an 'estranged student': Stepping into the Category
Sidonie Ecochard
*(*University of Strathclyde*)*

The presentation considers the experiences of 'estranged students', who navigate higher education without the (financial, emotional, etc) support of their family. As a relatively new Widening Participation category, little is known of 'estranged students'; yet, the academic literature available highlights striking inequalities in their engagement with higher education, especially in terms of their access to economic capital (Costa et al., 2019). 'Estranged students' trouble traditional understanding of students as able to mobilise family support and the assumption that families are responsible for the welfare of 'young people' (Smith, 2003) - as made evident by the call for students to 'go home' during the Covid-19 pandemic.
The presentation discusses preliminary findings from an on-going doctoral research project. In-depth interviews were conducted with participants attending various Universities in Scotland, yielding rich and complex data on the conditions shaping the experiences of 'estranged students'. The presentation considers how current well-intentioned provision in place to support 'estranged students' may act to reproduce traditional understanding of the 'family' in higher education and of estrangement as a dysfunction – in turn reinforcing the 'othering' of 'estranged students'. The presentation also addresses the inequalities within the category of 'estranged students' itself, a category which has typically been represented as homogeneous. Differences between participants, such as class background and institution attended, are key in understanding participants' position in the field of Higher Education, and who gets to be considered 'estranged' in student finance (and therefore allocated a higher student loan).

GENDER & SEXUALITIES IN EDUCATION

In/equality in UK Secondary Schools: Transgender and Non-binary Students
Sophie Atherton
*(*The University of Manchester*)*

This presentation is informed by data that was collected for my ongoing PhD project regarding transgender and non-binary individuals' experiences of UK secondary education. For the purpose of this conference, I focus on one emerging finding from the research: experiences of trying to improve school life for trans and non-binary pupils and promote trans equality in schools more broadly. Whilst the data revealed how trans and non-binary students experience inequalities in school, the data also revealed that young trans people did not always passively accept their marginalisation. Highlighting this avoids only recognising trans and non-binary youth as passive 'victims' of oppression (see Formby, 2015). This presentation will outline some of the ways that young people ignited change which promoted trans equality in school and the challenges that they faced when doing so. The presentation also considers some instances where students actively decided not to propose change in school. Rather than signifying passivity, these were conscious decisions made by young people to avoid the negative consequences that they feared would result. Through these accounts, this presentation considers some possible strategies that could be implemented to ensure trans equality and justice in school environments. It also critically examines how young trans people could be supported, and who should support them, to secure their rights and equality in secondary school. This contribution will enhance understandings of trans in/equality in schools and provoke a conversation about what could be done to protect and ensure trans student's rights in school.

Successes and Silences in Intersectional Gender Equality in Higher Education Practice: Intentions and Tensions in Collaborative Feminist Research
Tamsin Hinton-Smith
*(*University of Sussex*)*

This research is a collaboration of minority and majority world feminist researchers, building on insights from a previously funded study (HintonSmith et al. 2021; Morris et al. 2021). We set out with the aspiration to contribute to equitable and sustainable processes of social development and democracy through developing understanding and commitment around gender equality in higher education classrooms across disciplinary areas and international contexts. This reflects the ambitions of the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) under which the research is funded, which aims to 'strengthen capacity for research, innovation and knowledge exchange' through partnerships between researchers in the UK and developing countries (2021).
While our feminist commitments to collaboration, equity and positive social change remain the research keystones, we recognise the need to interrogate tensions in upholding these aspirations (Lacey and Underhill-Sem 2018), as our intentions to work in equitable ways rub against the constraints of persistent inequitable historically-rooted structures (Bhambra et al., 2018). We do so not to undermine or apologise for the research that we are invested in, but through a commitment to authenticity in the research process and to expose enduring inequities so that we may collectively grapple with them, rather than gloss them over in pursuit of easy presentations of research success and equity (Ackerley and True 2008). Here we discuss the design and development of the project while also reflecting on process including through insights from reflective international research team online focus groups that we held with the intention of interrogating this journey.

Educational Inequality in Accessing Primary Schools in China
Xiyuan Liu
*(*University of Manchester*)*

Educational equality is related to the equal development of individuals, but many groups still face educational inequality. There are many debates on whether educational inequality has been widening and how to narrow the gap in education. With the economic development in China, the country has continuously increased financial investment in the field of basic education. This essay aims at investigating the current situation of educational inequality in accessing primary schools and analysing the changing trend of educational inequality in accessing primary schools. By analysing the national longitudinal China Family Panel Survey from 2010 to 2018, it is found that urban students are more likely to go to key schools, which are the better schools, while rural students are more likely to go to ordinary schools. As time goes on, the gap between urban and rural students has narrowed, but unfortunately still exists. It also found that girls are more likely to go to key schools in recent years, which might because girls are better at performing themselves in interviews and the single child policy surprisingly reduced the gender inequality within the family. In addition, students from Han ethnicity, are more likely to go to key schools, indicating that more efforts should be made to solve the ethnical inequality in education. In conclusion, the essay holds the idea that the educational inequality in accessing primary schools in China has been decreased but still existed.

The Impact of Language on Equality in the New RSE Guidance
Rosie Macpherson
(University of Surrey)

Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) became compulsory in English secondary schools from September 2020. This is the first time that this subject has been compulsory, although many schools have been providing RSE prior to this change. To support schools in the design, implementation and long term delivery of RSE, the Department for Education issued schools with an RSE guidance. The guidance has been designed in such a way as to be deliberately non-prescriptive, to allow schools greater flexibility in what they choose to teach in RSE. As this is the first RSE guidance to be published since 2003, many changes can be observed in its content. Most strikingly, is the inclusion and acknowledgement of LGBT lives and relationships, which has been ignored in previous versions. To gain a better understanding of what RSE looks like in policy terms, I conducted a Foucauldian Discourse Analysis on the new RSE guidance. The aim of this was to examine how the language used in the guidance impacts the subject in practice. The extent to which the guidance promotes equality of LGBT lives and relationships, as well as a universal model for RSE was also explored. This presentation will discuss the justification for conducting an FDA, as well as the process of it. The findings from this FDA will be discussed, as well as the extent to which these findings impact upon equal learning in RSE.

Theory

Towards a Tragic Social Science: Critique, Translation and Performance
Sam Han
(The University of Western Australia)

Events in the world today appear to be increasingly uncontrollable. Climate change, refugee crises and global pandemics seem to demonstrate the limits of human reason, science, technology, and medicine. In the wake of these developments, "tragedy" and "tragic" have come into use, perhaps with greater frequency. Taking Rita Felski's concept of "the idea of the tragic" as a point of departure, this paper comprises a first step in a larger project towards articulating an approach to sociology and social theory from the perspective of a "tragic vision." It argues that there is an acute need to respond to the present crisis (as well as the ongoing longue durée of the crisis of modernity) through an engagement with the tragic understood as a reflection of the long tail of the formation of a secular, modern "ethico-onto-epistemology," to use the language of recent posthumanist scholars. In providing an "interpretive genealogy" of a "tragic ethics" in social thought, focusing on the thought of Lucien Goldmann and Georg Lukacs, while putting them in dialogue with posthumanist theory, especially recent debates involving the place of "critique," the paper concludes with some implications for the social sciences, and what challenges "tragic social science" may bring to ideas of individual action and responsibility.

Care, Capitalism and Affective Equality: Resisting Capitalocentrism
Kathleen Lynch
(University College Dublin)

Under neoliberalism the world of care provisioning and nurturing is divested of a place in language. It is visually and discursively absent from public consciousness and from much academic consciousness. But this is not inevitable.
This paper makes a case for redefining social justice in a way that recognises the affective care relationality of social life, and for resisting the deep carelessness that is endemic to neoliberal capitalism, and capitalocentric ways of thinking based on an epistemology of naïve autonomy. It builds on previous empirical and theoretical work by the author on Affective Equality (2009) and New Managerialism (2012), and a new book, Care and Capitalism (2022).
While Nancy Fraser's three-dimensional theory of justice has many merits, an exclusive focus on redistribution, recognition and representation silences the affective care domain of social life. Given that inter/dependency is endemic to the human condition, not only in its relationship to other humans, but also in relation to non-human animals and the environment, theories of equality and social justice need to align rights-based thinking with needs-care-based thinking.
The paper closes with a discussion of privileged ignorance in the academy, not only classed, aged and geopolitical ignorance, like that underpinning the spread of Covid19, but the equally powerful affectively privileged ignorance that underpins indifference to the labour that makes people up in their humanity as affectively engaged caring/cared-for persons. It explores why epistemic resistances to the dominant epistemologies of capitalocentric thinking about social justice and social change matter, including within sociology itself.

Hidden Transcripts of the Powerful
Narzanin Massoumi, Marcus Morgan
(University of Exeter and University of Bristol)

This paper builds upon an underdeveloped aspect of Scott's (1990) work on 'hidden transcripts'. Whereas Scott's work focussed on hidden transcripts of powerless groups, here we investigate how social scientists might go about researching the hidden transcripts

of the powerful. Firstly, we show that the hidden transcripts of elite social groups remain understudied. Secondly, we focus on the differences between the hidden transcripts of subordinate and dominant social groups. Thirdly, we ask how hidden transcripts become institutionalised amongst elite groups in exclusive social spaces, work environments, clubs, and organisations. Fourthly, we ask how social scientists might go about studying the hidden transcripts of elites. Finally, we question whether hidden transcripts can be used as a reliable indicator of the 'true' consciousness of the class, or social group that expresses them.

Work, Employment and Economic Life

DIGITAL WORK

Digital Labour and Tech Workers
Robert Dorschel
(University of Cambridge)

The digital labour debate has produced manifold insights into new forms of work emerging within digital capitalism. So far, though, most research has focused on highly precarious labourers, such as gig and crowd workers. This has led to a neglect of affluent "tech workers" – a growing segment of professionals responsible for coding, designing and managing digital technologies. I argue that this analytical oversight can be attributed to a narrow conceptualisation of digital labour. Thus, the talk first proposes a broadening of the digital labour concept to encompass all work entangled with the digital economy. In a second step, I demonstrate the heuristic surplus of this theoretical broadening through a discussion of the ethos of tech workers. Based on original interviews with tech workers and a discourse analysis of their interpellation, I point to the cultural, technological and organisational relations between high and low-paid digital labourers. This examination will also address the potential to build new alliances across occupational segments. Pursuing twin-aims, the talk combines a theoretical reconsideration of digital labour with an analytical exploration of tech workers to provide a more relational account of work and economic life in digital capitalism.

The Divisions of Open Source Labour: 'sidelines' and 'things' in the Organisation of Developer Careers
Rebecca Taylor, Mark Weal, Anthony Quinn
(University of Southampton)

Scholars have long debated the 'free'/unpaid labour of open source (OS) contributors (Nagle et al. 2020, Terranova 2000). These debates have gained increasing significance as the scale of public benefit of digital infrastructure, built on free and open source code, becomes apparent (Eghbahl 2018). Studies have grappled with questions about the motivations of unpaid contributors (Crowston, 2011) and increasingly the sustainability of these volunteer communities (Di Tullio and Staples, 2013). However, debates tend to rehearse a narrative in which open source is an individual choice (political, creative, moral), or a gift (Raymond 2001). This paper takes a sociology of work approach and explores the interconnections and divisions of labour (Glucksmann 1995; Taylor 2016) for OS contributors, and the various ways their unpaid work is organised and resourced. We draw on data from a study of the working lives of a diverse group of contributors to OS projects on the GitHub repository. Scraping GitHub identified contributors (by location, gender, role and contribution type) and they were then approached for online interviews (n20). Our paper examines how these workers navigate and organise their work, patchworking formal employment, gigs, sidelines and 'things' to construct working lives. In doing so we highlight the way in which their unpaid labour is resourced, subsidised and symbolically rewarded, and embedded in organisational structures. We argue that OS labour is not a singular feature of software development but, like forms of unpaid work in other fields, is instituted and legitimised in wider social divisions and relationships.

How much does a Face Cost? Global Inequalities, Precarized Work and the Market for Personal Data on Digital Platforms
Paola Tubaro
(Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)

Facial recognition is one of the most controversial Artificial Intelligence-powered technologies owing to its potential for racial bias, discrimination, and surveillance. But most debates focus on the consequences of the deployment of face recognition, while its production conditions have largely remained in the shadow. The proposed presentation uses evidence from a four-year fieldwork with data workers in French- and Spanish-speaking countries (about 1500 online questionnaires and 150 interviews), to claim that the global supply chain behind these technologies is equally problematic. Although a face is unique to each human, and thus constitutes (highly identifiable) personal data, AI producers recruit people on demand to provide images and videos of themselves, tailored to their increasingly sophisticated needs (static and moving, current and historic, in different poses, etc.). Digital platform marketplaces make this possible, allowing to reach masses of potential contributors across borders – where legal protection is weaker and/or incomes are so low that the opportunity to earn some hard currency outweighs any worry about data protection. Yet platforms offer little improvement over time, as earnings are highly volatile and, as a growing literature demonstrates, no long-term

labour relationships are established. Thus, the very production of face recognition technologies mirrors and reinforces inherited global economic inequalities, leveraging the very gap between AI developers – mostly residing in higher-income countries – and data providers – mostly in lower-income countries.

Keynote Event

Gargi Bhattacharyya Dr. Mariangela Graciano Lulius Rostas and Spyros Themelis

FRIDAY, 22 APRIL 2022

13:15 - 14:15

SOCIOLOGY UNDER THREAT PANEL

Susan Halford (chair)

Gargi Bhattacharyya is Professor of Sociology at the University of East London. Their publications include: Rethinking Racial Capitalism (Rowman and Littlefield, 2018), Crisis, austerity and everyday life (Palgrave, 2015), Dangerous Brown Men (Zed, 2008) and the multi-authored Empire's Endgame (Pluto 2021). They are Co-I on the CoPower project (https://co-power.leeds.ac.uk), analysing the impact of the pandemic on the well-being and resilience practices of racially minoritised communities.

Dr. Mariangela Graciano is a Professor in the Education Department of the Federal University of Sao Paulo, UNIFESP. Her research focuses on the education of young people and adults who have been deprived of freedom, as well as on Popular Education. She delivers course on "Youth and Adult Education: Diversity and Educational Practices", "School Education of People Deprived of Liberty" and "Social Movements and Youth and Adult Education". She is involved in extramural projects, such as the Observatory for the Educational Rights of Incarcerated Population, of which she is a member, and she coordinates the Citizenship School of Ademar and Pedreira Town. She is a member of the Research Group Freirean Studies and the UNESCO Chair in Applied Research for Education in Prison.

Susan Halford is Professor of Sociology at the University of Bristol (UK) and co-Director of the Bristol Digital Futures Institute and the ESRC Centre for Sociodigital Futures. As recent past President of the British Sociological Association, she has led responses to a range of critical challenges to Sociology around the world, from Hungary to Brazil and Australia, as well as in the UK.

Dr. Iulius Rostas is Visiting Professor at the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (Bucharest, Romania). Between 2016 and 2019 he served as Chair of Romani Studies and Assistant Professor at Central European University and was Visiting Lecturer at Corvinus University of Budapest (2012-2016). Dr Rostas is the editor of "Ten Years After: A History of Roma School Desegregation in Central and Eastern Europe" (CEU Press, 2012) and in 2011 he published "Social Inclusion or Exclusion: the Rights of Persons Living with HIV in Moldova" (Cartier Publishing, 2011). He is the founder Editor-in-Chief of the Critical Romani Studies journal (crs.ceu.edu). His latest book "A Task for Sisyphus: Why Europe's Roma Policies Fail" was published by CEU Press in 2019 and translated into Romanian in 2020.

Dr. Spyros Themelis is Associate Professor in Education at the University of East Anglia. He has published a monograph *Social Change and Education in Greece: A Study in Class Struggle Dynamics* (Palgrave, 2013) and several papers in international journals. His latest book is titled *Critical Reflections on the Language of Neoliberalism in Education: Dangerous Words and Discourses of Possibility* (Routledge, 2021). He is the lead editor of *Frontiers in Sociology* (research topic *Towards 2030: Sustainable Development; Goal 4: Quality Education*) and joint Deputy Editor of the *Journal for Critical Policy Education Studies*.

Currently, he is Co-I on the Jean Monnet project 'Inclusive Europe and Democracy' and PI on two Opportunity Area project evaluations in East Anglia.

Paper Session 9
Friday, 22 April 2022

14:30 -15:45

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space

Seeing Like a Shadow State: An Ethnographic Analysis of Biopolitical Interventions by Homeless Street Outreach Workers
Garrett Grainger
*(*University of Wisconsin-Madison*)*

How do street outreach workers govern homelessness in neoliberal cities? I answer this question with ethnographic data that I collected in a large, post-industrial U.S. city. To conduct this analysis, I borrowed a term, biopolitics, from neo-Foucauldian theory. Biopolitics is a mode of governance that manipulates population dynamics to achieve political economic outcomes. The biopolitical turn in U.S. homeless policy obliges federally funded street outreach teams to produce raw material (i.e., quantitative data) for welfare managers to estimate, measure, and manipulate homeless (sub)populations by flexibly allocating permanent supportive housing. The production of quantitative data is impeded by forces that regularly displace homeless people across urban landscapes. This creates spatial problems that street outreach workers attempt to solve by creating a decentralized panopticon. After locating a homeless contact, street outreach workers count and classify them in public spaces before uploading their information to a shared database where it is aggregated by welfare managers. This process can unintentionally expose the personal data of homeless contacts to hostile or predatory actors. If homeless contacts cannot be located, then they will be uncounted, misclassified, and/or deprioritized for homeless assistance. Policy, place, and poverty render street outreach a biopolitical enterprise whose operators canvas urban landscapes to produce a resource that welfare managers need to control homeless (sub)populations.

'Levelling up"? Disparities in Devolved Welfare Provision among Local Authorities in Britain
Niamh Mulcahy
*(*University of Cambridge*)*

This paper explores changes in funding provision for British local authorities as part of Boris Johnson's 'Levelling Up' initiative, with an eye to the deepening disparity in welfare that will likely arise from a devolved approach to decision-making. Local authorities bore the brunt of austerity cuts from central government in 2010, losing just over half of their funding at a time when demands for council assistance were increasing in the wake of the global financial crisis. Successive attempts by Conservative (led) governments to devolve decision-making powers to local government have resulted in regional strategies to fund necessary services, which often include generating new income streams through investment and corporatisation. There is, consequently, little guarantee that the communities in greatest need will have adequate funding for assistance. The problem has been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, which exposed how entrenched inequalities across the country had become. In this paper, I examine the funding packages rolled out under Johnson's Conservatives since 2019, including £4.8 billion for investment in local infrastructure from the 'Levelling Up' fund, as well as the £3.6 billion 'Towns Fund' intended to improve transport and communications. While such injections appear to signal a move away from limited government spending and austerity itself, I suggest that the competitive nature of the bidding process for accessing funds from central government offloads risks associated with inadequate welfare provision onto local authorities, thereby reproducing or deepening inequalities created by austerity measures in the first instance.

Language and Religion in the Superdiverse City
Stephen Pihlaja
*(*Newman University*)*

This presentation will discuss the opportunities and challenges of engaging religious communities in research about language and religious identity in urban contexts. The presentation will focus on the project 'Language and Religion in the Superdiverse City' which uses linguistic ethnographic methods to gather data about how religious identity affects interaction in the superdiverse context of Birmingham. The project works with religious groups engaged in community organising, with the explicit goal of using academic research to inform and equip research participants and their communities to effect social change. Drawing on field notes from over 30 conversations with community members, and transcripts from 15 formal interviews and 3 focus groups, the presentation will show how discourse analysis can be used to understand how individuals position themselves within specific religious communities, with a focus on how those positionings help or hinder coalition-building with people who do not necessarily share the same beliefs.

Building on this analysis, the presentation will then consider how those initial findings can then be presented to research participants and how participants can meaningfully engage in analysis with researchers, and work together to develop resources that communities can use to better organise with others toward shared civic goals while recognising and respecting differences.

Using a Bespoke Conversational Probe Application to Understand the Environmental Fear Felt by Students who Identify as Female in Situ

Michael Saker, Dan Mercea, Carrie-Anne Myers
*(*City, University of London*)*

The impact of COVID-19 continues to be felt throughout the world. National lockdowns have affected the use and feel of public spaces. Rather than experiencing the death of public space, however, the pandemic has engendered a period of ongoing transformation. The myriad stories that have recently emerged about the fear many women experience while going about their daily lives, demonstrates the importance of this topic beyond COVID-19. Equally, this highlights that fear is not the same for all people. Women are most affected by the fear of violent crime. And this can have a huge impact on the lives of those affected. Following this, emerging mobile technologies have been used to document spatial experiences on the fly as people move through their surroundings. Yet, extant research in this field also points to a general gap in the surrounding literature. For the most part, studies of crime data using augmented reality (AR), for example, routinely involve participants reflecting on existing crime data as they move through their surroundings. In other words, what is missing from this field is a more situated appreciation of fear in situ. Drawing on an original study that combines digital (e.g., geo-locational) trace data with qualitative data elicited directly from students who identify as female at a Central London university, the paper will present preliminary findings on the fear participants face as they move through their surroundings. Importantly, these findings will be presented in the context of embodied experiences of space and place.

Emerging Themes Special Event

WORLDS PROBLEM, NATIONAL SOLUTIONS

Is the Past Catching Up with Us? Vaccine Uptake and National Past

Sarah Carol
*(*London Metropolitan University*)*

To what extent are individuals willing to help others during the pandemic? The pandemic might have affected the pro-sociality towards out-groups. On the one hand, one could argue that inter-religious boundaries are more salient during the pandemic. On the other hand, religion also has the potential to unmake prejudice and lead to increased solidarity especially during a pandemic. This paper examines pro-social attitudes among 7,000 residents in Britain, Ireland, Germany, Serbia and Sweden by showing a fictitious scenario of an older neighbor who needs his groceries to be picked up from a nearby supermarket due to cocooning. Respondents were asked to indicate their willingness to help. The online survey experiment follows a 3x2x2 factorial design varying the ethno-religious origin of neighbors signaled by the name (Alexander vs. Mohammed), the length of their residence (< 1 year, 10 years, entire life) and if groceries, or groceries and beer need to be collected. We find that the pandemic has left the vulnerable more vulnerable, i.e. those of minority origin and those who have spent less than a year in a country and would probably need the support the most. However, there are national differences with Germany and Serbia penalizing neighbors of different ethno-religious origin most consistently, and Ireland and Britain the least. In Sweden, the solidarity with Mohammed who lived his entire life there is not significantly different from the solidarity with a native. Overall, religiosity turns out to decrease the willingness to help a neighbor named Mohammed in Serbia and Sweden but not in other countries.

Reasoning about Covid-19 and Behaviour through the Lenses of the Past Events

David Lea
*(*University College Dublin*)*

Based on two axes, the paper analyses the employment of past events to situate the Covid 19 threat. On the first axis, the paper distinguishes between two types of past events mentioned by respondents when asked what events from the past (national and global) resemble the most today's COVID-19 threat. The two most common answers that people evoke when thinking about the Covid-19 pandemic in all five countries are either previous pandemic where there is no guilty party to be found or human-made disasters such as wars and different sorts of economic crises. On the second axis, the paper distinguishes between those who associate the COVID pandemics with the recent event from the living memory and those who named older events. The way in which people evoke past events to reason about the Covid-19 pandemic has several implications. While in the first instance we see that those who think of COVID-19 in terms of the past disease' outbreaks are more likely to show trust in science and to get vaccinated, yet, there is no correlation between the human-made disasters mentioned and the proclivity to vaccination. However, when we see the division on 'old' and 'new' events, we see that those who named recent events are more likely to say that the COVID-19 pandemic

is artificially made, less likely to get vaccinated, believe more in conspiracy theories and tend to be more nationalist. The paper offers a number of possible explanations on why this might be the case.

Plotting against Our Country: COVID-19 and Nationalist Conspiracy Theories in Five European Societies
Siniša Malešević
*(*University College Dublin*)*

In this paper we analyse the relationship between nationalism and conspiracy theories during the covid 19 pandemic. The paper focuses on two main issues: 1) the relationship between the level of general trust in society and the intensity of belief in conspiracy theories; and 2) how commitment to specific nationalist ideologies shapes one's belief in conspiracy theories. The paper also explores the impact of different sociodemographic variables such as age, gender, education, ethnicity, religious orientation, professional status, and political preferences on the intensity of belief in conspiracy theories relating to COVID-19 pandemic. The paper differentiates between the three types of conspirational believes propensity towards strong, medium, and mild conspiracy theories. We show that the lack of trust in government and a strong sense of religiosity is linked with the prevalence of strong version of conspiracy theories. Furthermore, the primordialist understanding of one's nation is positively correlated with the propensity towards strong and medium versions of conspiracy theories. The paper also zooms in on the significant differences across the five countries studied: the Serbian respondents stand out in terms of their mistrust in government, strong believes in conspiracy theories while Irish and Serbian respondents also subscribe to the primordial understanding of nationhood. Swedish, English and German respondents are less inclined to believe in conspiracy theories while their sense of nationhood oscillates between the primordial and constructivist views.

The Impact of Trust in Institutions on Vaccination
Gordana Uzelac
*(*London Metropolitan University*)*

In the period of March-April of 2021, a survey on a representative sample from the populations of five European countries (England, Germany, Ireland, Serbia, and Sweden, n=7000) has been conducted with the aim to understand the main factors that influence behaviour in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper focuses on the question of the impact that trust in institutions has on respondents' decision to take COVID-19 vaccination. Trust in institutions was measured through a five-point scale of trust in government (Cronbach's Alpha = .785) and trustworthiness of seven different institutions (Cronbach's Alpha = .822). This paper examines especially differences in trust in government and science in the five countries and their effect on respondents' willingness to take the vaccine.

Families and Relationships

The Construction of Motherhood: Re-conceptualizing Ideal and Othered (Single) Mothers
Amy Andrada
*(*University of Edinburgh*)*

Historically, single motherhood is perceptively linked to gender, race, and class subordinates, e.g., single black women. Yet, these perspectives persevere a public memory that is incomplete and inaccurate. For instance, during the 1940s and '50s, babies of young white mothers were generally accepted (and encouraged) for adoption, while the inverse tended to occur among black mothers. In the 1970s, pregnancies were just as common among middle-class and working-class women, with the former more likely to have abortions. Furthermore, the history of marriage tends to be a class-based phenomenon within the American consciousness— one generally reserved for higher economic statuses. Hence, these conceptualizations of single mothers are disproportionately based on race and class, they are also actively constructed as so. Collectively, this has contributed to the mythologizing of the 'good mother' (e.g., married, white) and the 'bad' or othered mother (e.g., unmarried, non-white). In effect, the historical framing both created and substantiates the construction of motherhood. Evidenced in research examining the stigma among middle-class single mothers, this chapter utilizes the framing of lone mothers as evidence of that construction and argues these legacies presently define the experience of motherhood itself.

Single Chinese Women: Resisting Normative Marriage in Contemporary Urban China
Yue Liu
*(*University of York*)*

Historically, there was a regional marriage resistance movement practised by Chinese women from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. Since the reform era, an increasing number of Chinese women attempt to challenge institutionalised marriage and martial norms, though monogamous heterosexual marriage is still a near-universal practice in China. This study aims to explore some possible forms for single Chinese women to resist marriage institution and prevailing marital norms in urban China. I pose four types of single women - romanticists, familists, pragmatists and resisters, then discuss their views on marriage institution and marital

norms, and investigate the various ways they resist the normative marriage. "Romanticists" refers to the women who are eager for love marriage, or have romantic ideas about marriage. Familist women normally have a high sense of responsibility for future marriage, and expect of both their potential spouses and themselves to be capable enough to take family responsibility. Both romanticists and familists tend to postpone marriage or remain single until they meet their satisfied partners or are well-prepared for marriage. The pragmatists usually use marriage as a tool to achieve personal goals or gain individual interests, subverting traditional gendered roles in domestic space and challenging modern people's general understanding of marriage about satisfying financial and emotional needs. Resisters are those single women who want to keep singledom as they hope to avoid the risks within marriage or practise non-marital intimacies.

Lifecourse

LIFECOURSE: AGEING AND AGEISM

Fractured Rituals: Retiree Community Engagement and Pandemic Time
Boroka Bo
*(*University of Essex*)*

A bourgeoning body of research shows that Interaction Ritual Theory (IRT) is useful for illuminating how individual sentiments and behaviours aggregate up to shared social consequences. This study examines how the physical interaction-reliant framework of IRT holds up in extraordinary situations, when a global pandemic abruptly halts the routine flow of interactions. My findings substantiate several tenets put forth by IRT. My results also extend the model, by highlighting the need to incorporate the socioemotional experience of time. Drawing on insights from life course theory and social psychology, I elaborate on the framework via an examination of the relationship between SES and retiree community engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. I find that SES frames the social experience of time and the prevalent emotions of retirees while physically distancing. These individual-level experiences translate to markedly different blueprints for interaction. High-SES retirees were more likely to 'go global', organizing to advocate for their interests. Conversely, low-SES retirees were more likely to 'turn in', minimizing their community engagement. My findings reveal how existing socio-political inequalities may become further entrenched in public health crises.

Isolation, Vulnerability, and Government Policy: A Qualitative Investigation into the Experience of People Aged Sixty and over during the Coronavirus Pandemic
Luke Seeley
*(*The University of Sheffield*)*

Government responses to the Coronavirus pandemic reinforce discourses pathologizing the later stages of life as a time of vulnerability - those defined as 'old' are reduced to stigmatized identities through pre-existing associations between age and mortality. In light of this, the primary aim of this project is to explore the experiences of people aged 60 and over during the Coronavirus pandemic. Furthermore, existing work does not explore their experiences regarding government policy. Therefore, the second aim of this project is to explore older adults' perspectives of government policy. Lastly, it will consider their perspectives on suggestions that older age groups should bear the economic cost of recovery.
Qualitative methods were used to deepen existing quantitative findings that identify the negative impact of imposed isolation. Semi-structured interviews were remotely conducted with participants within the UK. Convenience sampling drew upon existing contacts, who acted as gatekeepers to further participants. An interview schedule was built around a timeline of events and policy decisions during the pandemic. Interviews are currently being encoded using thematic analysis. This work highlights the experience of an underrepresented group, at times contradicting stigmatized views of older adults. This research is relevant both internationally and across disciplines because it represents the shared experience of older adults during the pandemic. In conclusion, this research is of value to multiple disciplines in understanding the international impact of the Coronavirus pandemic, and government responses.

Linking Economic and Intimate Citizenship in Later Life: The Post-Pension-Age Livelihood Strategies and Patterns of Personal Life of Older Russian Women
Anna Shadrina
*(*UCL*)*

This paper contributes to the understandings of the relationship between economic and intimate citizenship in later life. It draws on the biographical narratives of Russian heterosexual women aged 60 and over, one group of whom reside in Russia and the other in the United Kingdom. The paper examines the role former Soviet women play in the processes of individualisation that are characterised by the increasingly deregulated labour markets and the detraditionalization of intimate life. Based on the findings of the study, irrespective of their country of residence, the main aspiration the participants declare is to help their adult children combine

parenting with paid work by providing them extensive assistance with housing and childcare. The paper suggests that the norm of contributing to the economic and often conjugal stability of their adult children leaves older Russian women in more precarious economic positions and less freedom to exercise full intimate citizenship beyond the family role of grandmother. Many scholars have spoken about the class and racialized differences that exacerbate when some groups of women pursue careers and motherhood by outsourcing part of their family duties to less qualified women. The case of older Russian women stresses age as another axis of social inequality that is reshaped by the processes of individualisation.

Do Older Lives Matter? Age Discrimination in Covid-19, Necropolitics and 'new' Ageism
Bethany Simmonds
*(*The University of Portsmouth*)*

The Covid-19 pandemic has thrust the human rights of older people into sharp focus. The propensity for age to be conflated with incidence of chronic illnesses, has been magnified during Covid-19, for instance, age group membership has been used to assess the risk of death and disease caused by the virus, rather than a personalised assessment of the individual. Although the probability of chronic illness increases with age, it does not mean that everyone above 80 years has the same clinical risk. Yet, unfortunately, age group bandings, in the UK and other countries, has been used as a blunt tool to triage people into two groups: those that are worth treating and those that are left to die. The Covid19 pandemic has been devastating for older people in the UK (particularly the tragedy of numerous deaths in care and residential homes). This paper provides a discussion of some of the (exceptional) practices implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic, such as, unsafe hospital discharges, denial of medical treatment, and blanket 'Do Not Resuscitate' orders. The theoretical lens of 'necropolitics' (Mbmebe, 2003) is applied to make sense of the treatment of older people during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is argued that parallels can be seen between
Mbmebe's (2003) theorisation of death politics, and the spatialised control of older people during the Covid-19 pandemic, who are at the whim of state decisions over their life and death.

Methodological Innovations

The Cruel Optimism of Co-production
Cassandra Kill
*(*University of Nottingham*)*

Collaborative knowledge production practices are increasingly valued in the social sciences (Facer and Enright, 2016). It is often argued that co-production is likely to lead to both insightful and ethical research practices (Marcus, 2000; Campbell and Lassiter, 2015). As a doctoral researcher, I found this argument compelling and invested in co-productive methods as a route to more equal epistemic relations. However, I suggest that the pursuit of the correct "method" for these relations paradoxically constrained my ability to attain them. As the research unfolded, the complex realities of the field challenged and finally undid my optimism about the transformative potential of co-production, leaving me with a more nuanced understanding of its ethical potential and the role of affect. I will discuss how my initial investment in a vision of a cognitive, linear and unified form of collaboration in ethnographic research constrained my ability to attend to other forms of affective 'in-between-ness' (Stewart, 2017) that were unfolding with and around me. Critically engaging with my own attachments to this set of imagined research relations as a form of 'cruel optimism' (Berlant, 2011) allowed me to question whether embracing these affective moments as alternative forms of collaboration might allow for a more expansive approach to co-production. These critical resources - along with the disruptive events of the Covid-19 pandemic - allowed me to develop rich insights into co-productive relations, both in the substantive field and in my research methods.

Nomadic and Affective: A Methodological Shift Away from the Anthropocentric and Towards a Posthuman Production of Multiple Others
Abigail Wells
*(*University of Sussex*)*

This paper narrates a journey towards more posthuman methodologies that challenge the dominance of traditional anthropocentric sociological research practices. It takes Rosi Braidotti's concepts of nomadic thinking, alongside new materialist methodologies based on Deleuzian concepts of becoming, to focus on the relational conceptualization of bodies and objects through a posthuman lens. These questions are explored drawing on creative data, such as visual journals, collaborative collaging and painting, created with young people in the UK within a project exploring their engagements with feminism as part of their emergent futures. In this paper, I question 1) how can the various modes of story-telling, art making and visual arts have the aptitude to re-work the body's limits? And 2) could this be a valued way of investigating young people's engagement with feminism and post binary gender? My emergent reflections highlight the importance of a methodology that captures the production of concepts, precepts and affects in a way that recognises the move towards multiple others. Of particular importance is the recognition of a mutating nomadic subjectivity which is able to represent the equally complex and fluid notions of gender in young people's lives. Importantly, the art practices were able to better capture the current cultural and social understanding of gender and post binary as an ongoing process of transformation.

Seven Dangers of Migrant crisis' Societal Narrative in Light of Equality and Justice
Izabela Grabowska

*(*Kozminski University, Central Europe Center for Research on Social Change and Human Mobility (CRASCH)*)*
This paper presents eight dangers of migrant crisis' grant narrative in light of equality and justice. The aim of this paper is to formulate implications for social theory and policy. Crisis cascaded through society (Walby 2015: 1) in the 21st century: from the fiscal one, through migration crisis, to pandemic crisis. Crisis in Ancient Greek means "a separating, power of distinguishing, decision, choice, election, judgement, dispute". It is also linked to discrimination and decision. Economist relate the word crisis to 'a decisive moment' for economic transformations. Sociologists relate it to social change. I formulated eight dangers which will be analysed in the paper: (1) (Migrant) Crisis fatigue; (2) Normativity (good & bad migrants); (3) Othering (migrants as others, aliens in a society); (4) Functionality (migration as a 'whipping boy' for politicians); (5) Making reactionary, piece meal, ad hoc policies; (6) Labelling (various categories of migrants); (7) Delaying, postponing geographical mobility due to pandemic lockdowns, economic slowdowns, enhanced border controls etc. The paper is embedded into the Horizon 2020 MIMY research project (Empowerment through liquid integration of migrant youth in vulnerable conditions).

Coloniality of Power and Modern Slavery in the UK
Ndiweteko Nghishitende
*(*The Wilberforfoce Institute, Universtity of Hull*)*

The journeys of survivors of modern slavery are affected by various laws and policies. However, despite stating repeatedly that survivors should be supported, and that the government is taking a "victim-centric" approach, the UK government continues to propose laws that leave a potentially large proportion of survivors unprotected, particularly through restrictive migration policies that in turn fuel vulnerability and exploitation of certain migrants. Even in the face of Covid-19, where there is evidence that the vulnerability of workers has increased, the UK government continues to work on increasing the stringency of immigration laws. In this paper, I argue that the coloniality of power present in modern slavery and immigration laws and policies in the UK is adversely affecting survivors' journeys after exiting situations of modern slavery. I further argue that there is a need to reflect and properly interrogate coloniality of power as far as laws and policies affecting survivors are concerned, and as long as colonial legacies continue to inform laws and policies on issues affecting survivors of modern slavery, especially immigration, survivors' journeys after modern slavery will continue to be undermined and the state will continue to perpetrate violence against those it vouches to protect.

White Saviours versus White Borders: Constructions of Race in the Visual Representation of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in UK Newspapers
Hannah Ryan
*(*Aston University*)*

Constructions of whiteness and white privilege stem from the era of European empires and colonialism. During this period, a racial hierarchy was produced with white Northern European colonialists seen as superior, modern and enlightened while people of colour were seen as primitive, barbaric and child-like. This paper will argue that these notions of racial hierarchies still exist and are ever present in the visual representation of refugees and asylum seekers in UK newspapers. Drawing on a mixed method analysis of a sample of 231 photographs published in four UK newspapers over a three-year period, I will argue that whiteness and white privilege are represented through a dual construction: the 'White saviour' and the 'White border'. I will use Boltanski's 1999 work Distant Suffering as the basis for my paper, arguing that, with the photographs of the White saviour, the asylum seekers of colour are shown to be objects of pity whilst the White celebrity is shown to be the benefactor (the saviour) and also the voice of these people. Importantly, the pity towards these asylum seekers of colour relies on them being kept at a distance from the West, predominantly in far-away camps. When asylum seekers of colour are shown to be coming into proximity with the West, pity turns to fear and whiteness moves from the saviour celebrity to the protective border guard – the 'White border'.

Building Equality in the Face of Cultural Myths and Perceptions: Marital Rape and Dowry Deaths in India
Hazel Lincy Ebenezer
*(*University of Kent*)*

Over the past few decades, women in India have heralded and welcomed positive legislative and social justice for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in India's public sphere. However, India's domestic sphere continues to remain under the iron fist of the nation's patriarchal culture. Women are still largely unprotected from SGBV behind closed doors. These forms of violence notably include marital rape and dowry deaths.

This research firstly addresses the question of why marital rape and dowry-related crimes continue to exist and increase, despite social and legal awareness. The research problematizes the definition and understanding of gender equality in India by using myths and social scripts prevalent in Indian society to examine the culture surrounding marriage and violence. These myths include the perception that marriage is necessary and permanent, that the husband must be worshipped by his wife, and that the husband has the right to discipline his wife. In understanding the continued prevalence and reinforcement of these myths within Indian society today, the research argues that India's legal conceptualizations of marital violence remain largely patriarchal and do not sufficiently address the social particularities surrounding this topic.

After understanding the role and consequences of myths in defining and building equality within the nation, the research discusses research and actions that can be undertaken to move towards a system of social justice that operates regardless of gender or social spheres. This includes potential community-level and state-level interventions that can open avenues for social justice and legal change within the nation.

An Exploration of the Impact of Women's Economic Projects on Gender-Based Violence in Teso Sub-Region, Uganda
Sally Squires
*(*Nottingham Trent Unversity*)*

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a global public health concern, however, most research is limited to the Global North. Notably, there has been limited research on GBV in low resource settings. This presentation uses a case study of Teso, one of Uganda's most deprived subregions, to examine sustainable economic growth in relation to GBV. The presentation will offer insights into the impact of economic projects on GBV in Teso and seek to understand whether such ventures prevent or intensify this critical public health issue. Some evidence suggests that increasing women's incomes leads to a feminisation of poverty and greater health issues. However other studies argue that economic empowerment is a path to autonomy.

My research uses unpublished, qualitative research data, collected by the economic project leaders in Teso. Integrating the project leaders into this exploration enabled the research to be carried out collaboratively rather than being imposed. Through the lens of intersectionality, I then analyse the mechanisms of change within this community and how economic factors and relationships influence each other.

I argue that GBV in Teso is a result of intersecting oppressions that impact women's health including education, and community norms. Hegemonic patriarchy intensifies these intersections of subjugation. Whilst economic projects can benefit women by strengthening communities, providing resources, and imbuing the women with a sense of autonomy, they can also fracture community norms which results in further violence. My presentation concludes with some ethical considerations for professionals working with women affected by GBV and notable areas for future research.

Evidence of Racialization, Criminalization, and Knowledge-Production Bias, in a Five-Year Study of the Police Practice of Street Checks in a Northern Canadian Prairie City, 2014-2018: A Few Bad Apples Shape the Knowledge?
Scott Thompson
*(*University of Saskatchewan*)*

Known across various jurisdictions as "Street Checks," "Stop and Account," "Terry Stops," "Person Interviews," and "Community Contacts," the police intelligence gathering practice of "Carding" broadly includes the stopping of city residents, their questioning, and the subsequent recording of the non-criminal actions of their day-to-day lives. Drawing on a full five-year dataset of Street Checks conducted in a Canadian prairie city obtained though Access to Information legislation (N=1,657), this paper demonstrates how knowledge produced through the practice of Carding carries biases which are constitutive of both police service members' understandings of race, ethnicity, and communities, as well as how data-driven intelligence-led policing models inform resource deployment. Specifically, it argues that knowledge biases are identifiable through: i) the majority of carding data collection being done by only a small number of officers; ii) the overrepresentation of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples; and iii) the mediating influence of the technology of Carding in shaping officer/community member interactions. Ultimately, this Carding-Knowledge Production-(re)Organization of Police Work relationship, not only harms the validity of the statistical data outputs upon which modern

policing decisions are made, but in fact mediates knowledge construction within police services in a way that works to racialize and criminalize both bodies and communities. In working towards equality and justice, demonstrating how the harms of carding are not simply a matter of bad actors, but instead as part of the larger construction of knowledge within police services, enables the development of more targeted and effective solutions moving forward.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies 1

Exploring Literature on Digital Youth Activism
Rebekah Bainbridge, Harry Dyer, Esther Priyadharshini
*(*University of East Anglia*)*

This paper explores existing literature to establish how the field of digital youth activism is represented within academia and propose further areas for study. Much of the literature supports the notion that research into youth activism should steer away from traditional metrics and explore non-traditional ways in which young people engage with politics – including digital activism. A noticeable pattern is a rise in causebased activism, with papers spanning a broad number of issues researched in this field, such as feminism and gender equality, climate issues, LGBTQ+ matters, and voter registration.
Despite these being complex ongoing causes, there appears to be more research targeting specific events within a clearly defined timeframe, particularly in the UK. Thus, social media and other communication technologies are often considered as a means for organisation and mobilisation. Whilst this may be the case in such events, this suggests a temporariness to youth engagement with activism, both online and inperson, which is confined to these instances. However, it may be argued that many individuals' relationship with social media and activism is far more complex – yet, far less information is available about more sustained engagement and everyday activism within the lives and online activities of young people. Furthermore, much of this literature on digital and youth activism does not seem to focus on the youth voice, suggesting that research into youth activism and initiatives to promote it are often still largely framed by adults. Therefore, careful consideration of youth agency, voice and representation is encouraged.

Online Activism and Redress for Institutional Child Abuse: Function and Rhetoric in Survivor Advocacy Group Tweets
Alasdair Henry
*(*Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University*)*

In Australia, survivor advocacy groups have been closely engaged with the emergence and development of policy and redress responses to institutional child abuse. Their activities and influence in this respect have been under-researched. This paper focuses on the use of Twitter, a tool increasingly employed by activist groups in their lobbying repertoires. Using content and thematic analysis, tweets of 15 non-survivor led advocacy groups, and one survivor-led organisation - Care Leavers Australasia Network (CLAN) - referring to 'redress' were analysed for rhetorical content (via Aristotle's traditional framework of ethos, pathos, and logos) and communication purposes using three broad functional areas defined by Lovejoy and Saxton (2012). In keeping with Lovejoy and Saxton's (2012) framework, results found that for both non-survivor led advocacy groups and CLAN the primary function of their use of Twitter was to convey information to audiences. However, the integrated use of the rhetoric framework with the function framework revealed markedly different lobbying styles between the non-survivor led advocacy groups and CLAN with the latter pursuing a more confrontational and direct style of lobbying in communications. CLAN also overwhelmingly pursued emotion-focussed rhetoric in lobbying communications.

Science, Technology and Digital Studies 2

The Subjectivity of Data Scientists
Robert Dorschel
*(*University of Cambridge*)*

Over the last decade, "data scientists" have burst into society as a novel expert role. They hold increasing responsibility over generating and analysing large data sets. Data scientists are at the heart of the digital economy where they objectify human experiences. The talk will explore the subjectivity of the objectifying profession of data science. I will discuss the professionalisation of data science not as a functionally necessary development but as the outcome of classification practices and struggles. The rise of data scientists is examined through interviews and discourse analysis in the USA and Germany. Despite notable differences across nations, two common subjectivation patterns are identified. Firstly, data scientists are constructed as hybrids, who combine generally conflictive roles as both generalists and specialists; technicians and communicators; data exploiters and data ethicists. This finding is interpreted as demonstrating a discursive distinction between data scientists and other competing and supposedly

more one-dimensional professionals, such as statisticians or computer scientists. Secondly, the article uncovers a discursive classification of data scientists as discoverers of needs. They are imagined as explorative work subjects who can establish growth for digital capitalism by generating behavioural patterns that allow for personalization, customization and optimization practices. The talk concludes by discussing the political implications of the subjectivity of data scientists.

Do Digital Self-tracking Data Practices Contribute to Data Justice? Emotional Responses of Ordinary People toward Datarelated Issues Faced in Everyday Life

Xiufeng Jia
*(*The University of Sheffield*)*

With the rise of digital self-tracking technologies, ordinary people have been empowered to collect, analyse, and control their own data, as opposed to just data experts, developers, professionals, etc. Although self-tracking researchers (e.g., Lupton, 2016; Ruckenstein, 2014) have studied people's engagement with data, their emotional engagements and responses were not considered. Researching feelings towards the data can contribute to a better way of knowing the world, and building a critique of society (Jaggar, 1989).

Drawing on in-depth interviews and text analysis, my research has found that participants face issues in relation to data privacy, dataveillance, and data literacy. I argue that self-trackers have limited freedom when it comes to controlling and protecting data. For example, participants have negative responses to their data being collected and sold by corporations. In terms of dataveillance and social surveillance, during the pandemic, many self-trackers felt scared to take their mobile phones around at home, as this may increase their "steps taken" that can be automatically shared online and monitored by others. Additionally, I suggested that there was unbalanced data literacy when it came to making sense of self-tracking data. Highly educated users with professional backgrounds in math and computer science felt more confident in understanding their data than undergraduate students.

This study contributes to the Sociology of Emotions and the Sociology of Data, and attempts to reveal new knowledge regarding inequalities in data practices in the field of data justice.

Building Equality through EdTech? The Discursive Construction of EdTech in British Newspapers During COVID-19

Lulu Shi, Claire Macleod, Rebecca Eynon
*(*Oxford University*)*

Since the intensified use of education technology (EdTech) during the pandemic school closures, EdTech has gained much public attention in Britain and across the globe. Opinions about the use of technology in education are divided: while the government and the commercial sector promote EdTech – emphasising its potential to reduce attainment gaps and social inequalities, watchdog organisations are warning against unregulated data collections and risks to privacy, (state) schools are struggling with acquiring and managing the increasing amount of technology, and many teachers are critical towards the value of the current digital offer.

The pandemic made visible significant injustices in society, and many were comforted by the idea of the opportunity to 'build back better'. Yet, as EdTech companies become richer and more closely connected with policy decisions, alternative visions become ever more crucial for socially just change in education.

In this paper we aim to contribute to an understanding of these alternative visions through tracking discourses around EdTech. Through a qualitative analysis of 171 articles in the ten major British newspapers from January 2019 until July 2021 we: 1) examine the different definitions and understandings of EdTech, 2) analyse in which discursive contexts the different notions of EdTech are situated, and 3) identify the major actors and how their voices are represented prior and over the course of the pandemic. Through our findings we highlight the complex and problematic constructions of EdTech and associated power dynamics, and the implications this has for building equality and justice now.

Social Divisions/Social Identities

Neoliberal Precarity and Primalization: A Biosocial Perspective on the Age of Insecurity, Injustice, and Unreason

John Bone
*(*University of Aberdeen*)*

In light of the observed rise in social instability and populist politics that has emerged recently even in some of the world's oldest and presumed stable democracies, this paper reappraises the role of the neoliberal political and economic consensus in fermenting popular discontent. While this is very well trodden ground the paper approaches the issues from a wholly new direction, specifically addressing how exposure to the destabilizing conditions of the present can be seen to have negatively impacted on the neurological functioning of many of the disenchanted and distressed of the current era, generating chronic negative emotional arousal and an associated impact on the capacity for rational thought and conduct. This condition of mental and emotional fugue, it is argued, has also rendered growing numbers more susceptible to marginal and radicalizing discourses, largely extended and amplified via social

media, and not least the emotionally charged overtures of populist politicians. Against a backdrop of increasing insecurity, transformative changes to work and living conditions precipitated by neoliberal policy and the digital revolution, together with the epochal crisis presented by the global pandemic, it is argued that the task of understanding the deep and fundamental causes of social and political fracture has rarely been more urgent.

Class and Gender Impacts of COVID-19: Evidence from the Three Cohort Studies
Lin Ding, Yaojun Li
*(*University of Manchester*)*

The COVID-19 pandemic is affecting all aspects of our lives. Much research suggests that women and people in lower social-economic positions are more vulnerable to natural disasters. It is necessary to examine whether the vulnerability is worsened during the current pandemic. This study seeks to gain a good understanding of the class and gender impacts on people's vulnerability and resilience during the pandemic using data from the 3 cohort studies in the UK: the National Child Development Study (NDCS), the British Cohort Study (BCS) and the Next Study (NS1). The Covid-related data were collected during the lockdown (September and October in 2020). By applying descriptive and multi-level models, we found that people in low-class positions, female, especially those from deprived family backgrounds, were more likely to encounter economic hardships, psychological distress and health problems. Origin and current class positions play a dominating role. While the origin class effects on economic and psychological well-being and health resilience are more pronounced for the NS1 cohort than for the two earlier cohorts.

Correcting an Injustice or Doing an Injustice?
Tara Peggram
*(*University of Edinburgh*)*

This paper critically engages in questioning if adding women to the cultural landscape creates an equal landscape and if commemorating women as statues do justice to women. This research paper explores the motivations of the commemoration of the suffragettes as statues for the centenary of the partial enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom in 2018. It unpacks the difficulties of adding gender to the cultural landscape as well as the complexities of commemorating women in a historically hypermasculine and patriarchal form of commemoration. Data was collected primarily through interviews from social actors from the suffragette statue campaigns as well as visual analysis of the statues themselves. Research findings revealed that the overall sentiment of the inclusion of women into the landscape was to make a positive impact by creating an inclusive nation-state narrative and landscape, as well as to provide educative tools on gender issues and provide symbolism of democracy and equality. The discussion argues that the inclusion of women in the cultural landscape is not an add and stir approach. I discuss that (1) visibility in the space does not equate to equality, (2) stereotypical gender constructions were prevalent in the framing of the suffragettes as symbols of equality, justice, and democracy as it plays into the historically constructed female commemoration trend as icons of the formation of the nation-state (Enloe 1990, Marschall 2010, Yuval-Davies 1989). And (3) I question the commemorating of women as statues as an empowering representation or just a cemented illustration of gender inequality?

Sociology of Education 1

RESILIENCE AND RESISTANCE IN SCHOOLS

A Route to Resilience through Extra-curricular Activity in Middle Childhood
David Glynne-Percy
*(*The Brilliant Club*)*

Recent research indicates participation in extra-curricular activities (ECA) is especially beneficial for children from disadvantaged backgrounds facing adversity. Yet poorer children participate less in ECA than their more advantaged peers. We know much less about how ECA engagement begins and is sustained for less advantaged children. Through twenty semi-structured interviews with school ECA practitioners this article explains the process of successful ECA engagement for poorer children in middle childhood facing adversity. The findings indicate that triggering the ECA is through adult invitation and sustaining ECA engagement is shaped and guided by adults cultivating conditions where the child experiences progress and increased competency. These findings indicate that resilient outcomes of greater confidence and levels of perseverance for children are a result of proximal processes within their ecology. Resilience is an internal outcome acquired through the enabling presence of external factors. Informed by critical realism the research offers a theoretical explanation for these events drawing upon Bourdieu's dynamic of field and habitus and Vygotsky's zone of proximal development. This article also introduces the notion of resilient habitus to indicate the chameleon qualities that are demonstrated by some children in adapting to contrasting fields and proposes that development of a resilient habitus is optimal in middle childhood.

'Shadow Education' Timescape: An Empirical Investigation of the Temporal Arrangement of Private Tutoring vis-à-vis Formal Schooling in India

Achala Gupta
*(*School of Education, University of Southampton*)*

Private tutoring is a globally pervasive phenomenon. While scholars have explored the demand for and supply of private tutoring, the way in which tutoring centres organise their services, and the role of temporality in this, remains underexplored. Redressing this gap in the scholarship, this article draws on ethnographic data, produced during 2014-15 in Dehradun (India), to discuss four elements of a 'shadow education' timescape: how tutoring services are mapped onto the formal schooling structure (Mapping); how tutorial centres benefit from having greater time to allocate to educational services over formal schools (Advantage); how tutorial centres diversify the nature of academic support they offer throughout an academic year (Diversity); and, how tutoring services accommodate changing schooling practices over time (Adaptability). This discussion unveils the specific ways in which the temporal facets of private tutoring help tutoring businesses circumvent the schooling system to secure a space alongside – rather than by attempting to replace – the formal institutions of education within the Indian educational landscape. Although the article is empirically grounded in India, the conceptualisation of the temporality of private tutoring it generates will be valuable to the investigations of organisational framing, structural arrangement and practices of tutoring provisions in other contexts. This research that aims to unpack private tutoring - an often hidden practice - would help understand some of the less obvious yet pervasive processes that contribute to social inequality in education systems and their practices.

'We are not cheating. We are helping each other out': Cheating, Deviance and Resistance in Egyptian Secondary Education

Hany Zayed
*(*University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign*)*

Cheating has long been an obstinate feature of Egyptian secondary assessment. Jeopardizing ideals of meritocracy and equality of opportunity, it has consistently been vilified, pathologized and criminalized by the state, which sought to combat it recently using digital technologies. Yet, while promising a tighter grip on assessment, those technologies afforded a new modality of cheating with a scale and speed unprecedented in Egyptian educational history. This research examines the social phenomenon of digital cheating at a time of assessment fetishization, post-revolutionary fervor, state-led educational digitalization, and pandemic exceptionalism. Using in-depth interviews with educational communities, oral history interviews with government officials, and novel qualitative social media research using WhatsApp, Facebook, Telegram and YouTube to observe cheating in situ, this research asks to what extent digital cheating can be conceptualized not as deviance but as an act of resistance.

Morphing from an individual practice to a social process, digital cheating embodies an emerging collaborative ethic both in assessment and learning. It exemplifies a collective articulation of agency and a creative act of resistance to state-led educational change and unfair structural conditions exacerbated by Covid-19. Within a subversive counterculture, students are contesting the meanings, normativity and morality of cheating, forging solidarity and camaraderie, and constructing a shared social identity with an anonymous community of peers. Bringing together the sociology and criminology of digital cheating, social movements and digital activism, and the cultural politics of educational change, this research informs contemporary forms of cheating in more global contexts and helps reimagine assessment.

Sociology of Education 2

THE STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Hierarchies and Cliques: Mapping the Field of UK Higher Education Institutions in 2020

Charlotte Branchu, Vikki Boliver
*(*University of Liverpool; Durham University*)*

In the UK, the shift from elite to mass participation in higher education (Trow 2007) has occurred alongside a growing vertical differentiation (Teichler 2008) of higher education institutions (HEIs). Although part of a nominally unitary national HE system, UK HEIs vary widely with respect to (amongst other things) institutional economic resources, academic selectivity, research intensity and the demographic mix of students (Boliver 2015) in ways that are legitimated and reproduced by the proliferation of league tables and performance metrics. Conceptualising this variation as indicative of the different positions HEIs occupy within the UK higher education 'field' – that is, the space constituted by "an ensemble of positions in a relationship of mutual exclusion" (Bourdieu 1996: 232) – we set out in this paper to map out the field of UK HEIs in 2020. Drawing on data provided by the UK's Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS), and utilising social network analysis (SNA) methods, we explore the strength of the 'ties' between different UK HEIs as indicated by university applicants' preference matrices (i.e. the 5 HEIs to which they apply through the UCAS system). We aim, in particular, to identify any distinctive 'cliques' of HEIs – that is, relatively closed sub-networks of HEIs

with many applicants in common with one another, and few applicants in common with HEIs outside of the 'clique' – and to explore the extent to which such cliques map onto well-known indicators of the vertical stratification of UK universities.

National and Global Positional Competitions: Social Class and 'Future Selves' in China
Benjamin Mulvey, Ewan Wright
*(*Education University of Hong Kong*)*

In China, higher education participation has risen rapidly. However, socially-classed inequalities are still maintained in terms not only of access but also of graduate labour market outcomes. This has resulted in a pervasive sense of intense competition and anxiety amongst Chinese university students. The widely discussed neologism 'neijuan' (内卷) that refers to a sense of perpetual competition captures this zeitgeist. In this paper, we draw upon a reading of the term neijuan through the lenses of positional conflict theory (Brown, 2000) and 'self-concept' (Markus & Nurius, 1986). We examine how inequalities in graduate employment prospects are maintained through participation in extra-credential activities (e.g., student associations, internships, study abroad programmes) at national and global scales. We draw on interviews (n=100) with final-year undergraduate students from three social class factions – rural, urban non-elite, and urban elite – at two universities in southern China. Our findings reveal substantial differences in students' aspirations and envisaged 'future selves'. Rural students tended to have less clarity about their futures, and were strongly 'nationally-oriented' in their aspirations and strategies for positional competition. Urban non-elites had more awareness of how to 'get ahead' in a national positional competition but perceived barriers to accumulating extra-credential experiences at the global level. Elites tended to have greater clarity around aspirations, which often involved transnational migration, and generally had developed long-term strategies to enter a global competition. Overall, we argue that elite students are best placed to escape the sense of entrapment and perpetual competition felt by Chinese university students.

Theory Special Event

New Materialisms and Political Sociology: a Symposium
Chair's Introduction
Pam Alldred
(Nottingham Trent University)

Although analysis of capitalist social relations has been foundational to some new materialist theory (DeLanda, 2006: 62-67; Deleuze and Guattari, 1984, 1988; Massumi, 2015: 83-91), this focus has not been widely reflected within contemporary political sociology. While the relationality and post-anthropocentrism of the new materialisms offer clear opportunities for the critical exploration of a variety of topics in political sociology, their monistic rejection of structural or systemic ontologies of the social has made them the target for negative critique (see, for example Boysen (2018: 238), Rekret (2018: 64). In this view, a 'flat ontology' is inadequate to address topics such as power and resistance, social inequalities, social justice, critical political economy and international relations. Such critique has been met with robust defences, including Latour's (2004) rival criticisms of structuralist sociology, and Braidotti's (2019) promotion of a critical feminist and posthuman environmental politics. The 2021 collection '*Critical Theory and New Materialisms*' (edited by Hartmut Rosa et al) further explores the potential of new materialist scholarship in this sub-field of sociology. The aim of this theory symposium at the 2022 conference is to provide an opportunity for new materialist and posthuman scholars to articulate emerging connections with political sociology in their current work. It will also provide a critical space for discussion during this year's Theory stream of how political sociology might be elucidated by new materialist concepts; and what might be gained and what might be lost by such an engagement.
The symposium comprises three papers, followed by generous time for discussion.

To Resist is to Invent: How Deleuze and Foucault can help Formulate an Analytics of Resistance
Angharad Beckett and Tom Campbell
(University of Leeds)

Over the past twenty to thirty years, 'ideas' and ideational processes have been a major focus of work in the political science and political sociology. Our focus in this paper is the turn to ideas within Social Movement Studies (SMS) - in particular, concern with the 'ideational dimension of collective action' (Hosseini, 2010: 339).
We take as our point of departure Hosseini's (2010: 29) argument that 'mainstream conceptualizations' of what he terms 'dissident knowledge' opens the approach to two rival hazards. The first risks dissolving the ideational aspect of a movement into the agential and pragmatic notions of action. The second risks dissolving it into the structural determinant relations of the broader context of action. There is growing dissatisfaction with the reductionism associated with both sets of approaches.
To date, few have considered how Foucauldian and new materialist perspectives might offer ways to move beyond approaches which prioritise the material over the discursive, or vice versa. We make the case for an analytical framework that takes as its starting point Foucault's understanding of the mutual conditioning of the discursive and the material, and Deleuze's argument that forces

and agencies (discursive, corporeal, technological, social) are entangled at various points as 'assemblages'. We perceive their positions to be compatible.

This paper is part of a wider project that we are undertaking to develop an 'analytic of resistance' (Proust, 2000).

Reassembling Critical (Micro)political Economy
Nick J Fox
(University of Huddersfield)

The relational, post-anthropocentric and monist ontology of the new materialisms re-makes a critical approach to political economy, an approach favoured by some to address the inequalities and inequities (for instance, concerning health and welfare services) produced by capitalist social relations.

The paper develops this new materialist micropolitical approach by re-analysing Marx's modelling of the social and economic relations of capitalism in *Capital*. The question 'what does capitalism do?' is addressed via analysis of two core assemblages: a production-assemblage and a market-assemblage, which reveals how these transform labour-power into capital and simultaneously produce inequalities. These assemblages are analysed using the relational, monist and post-anthropocentric ontology of the new materialisms.

The principal opportunity afforded by a new materialist political economic perspective is lucidity: capitalist social relations act directly on bodies in everyday events rather than as social structures. I use the example of the political economy of health to explore how this 'flat' ontology removes the need for complex models to address separately the social causes of health and the social factors determining the distribution of these causes.

Reconsidering Precarity through Affect Theory
Amanda Light
(Ulster University)

This paper develops a new materialist and critical posthumanist approach to the socio-material conditions of precarity such as individualism, competition and 'flexibility'. It establishes the theoretical framework for my doctoral thesis.

Massumi's (2015: ix) Spinozist formulation of affect as 'the power to affect and be affected' provides ways to consider precarity as materially embodied encounters. The capacity to affect and be affected belongs to a relational ontology that is part of 'a recipe for collectively managed processes of social transformation' (Braidotti, 2019: 54). Affect theory circumnavigates the limitations of an oppositional critique of precarity that reinstates traditional power structures by focussing on ideological causality.

Starting in the middle of being affected and affective, I explore bodies' entanglements with neoliberal capitalism within a 'precarity assemblage'. What precarious bodies can do is addressed through Massumi's (2002) relational conceptualisation of affect. This reveals that processes of transformation may be formed through the material assemblages that are embedded in the very systems we are trying to challenge or change.

The main opportunity highlighted through an affective perspective is the potential to move beyond the ideologically-encouraged personalisation of precarity's effects, towards a reconfiguration of precarity as relational, affective encounters. It is used here as a precursor to further study of the material effects of precarity, that will challenge dominant individualistic 'wellbeing' interventions to counter 'disorders' linked to precarious employment.

Work, Employment and Economic Life

INEQUALITY

Charity Governance and the Economic Elite
Tom Mills, Narzanin Massoumi
(Aston University)

The concept of elites is used very broadly in the social sciences and humanities, but has been defined more narrowly by Scott (2003) as persons wielding decision-making authority in powerful organisations, and more substantively as a group of such individuals across institutions and sectors who share common origins, associations and purpose. Elite studies have examined connections between organisations and sectors via shared personnel – the 'interlockers' in elite networks. Such studies, however, have largely neglected the 'third sector', despite extensive literature on elite philanthropy and corporate social responsibility, perhaps because the not-for-profit or charity sector is not generally seen to comprise part of the 'power structure' (Domhoff 2017) or 'structures of domination' (Scott 2008). In this paper, we examine this social sphere's integration into networks of economic power in the UK with a study of over 33K corporate registered UK charities. We measure each organisation's network distance from the UK's largest companies via board interlocks for the period 2010-2020, as well as their integration via their boards of trustees into the private sector more generally. Charity level variables measuring economic resources, status, location and areas of operation allow us to assess at scale the nature and extent of these organisations' integration into the networks of the UK's corporate elite.

Comparative Analysis on Multidimensional Poverty and Economic Growth in Mexico. Main Trends for the Mexican States (2008-2018)
Vanessa Jimenez Sanchez
*(*University of Leeds*)*

Mexico is an upper-middle income country located in the Latin America and Caribbean Region according to the World Bank and is divided into 32 states. Mexico is a large, diverse, and unequal country. Poverty and low economic growth are structural and socioeconomic problems that has left millions of Mexicans without the benefits of development. On average, during the period 2008-2018 it was registered that 44.60% of the total population in Mexico was living in multidimensional poverty. In the same period, the Mexican economy grew only by 0.59%. Mexico shows poverty rates that are above those experienced by countries with similar levels of development (Esquivel, 2015), and has not achieved high rates of economic growth and well-being as expected (Calva, 2004). The economic and social inequalities observed in Mexico has impacted the Mexican states differently: some states are rich and show a good economic performance, while others are poor and are lagging behind. This paper explores the trends of multidimensional poverty and economic growth in the Mexican states drawing on panel data covering the period 2008-2018 and presents a descriptive and comparative data analysis that allows the classification of these states in terms of poverty and growth. The rationale for conducting a case study in Mexico is the existence of great social and economic heterogeneity between its states. This paper is part of my doctoral research that examines the relationship between multidimensional poverty and economic growth in Mexico with the aim of identifying if growth helps the reduction of poverty.

Material Deprivation and Household Poverty among Children in Germany
Claudia Wenzig
*(*Institute for Employment Research*)*

In Germany about 20 percent of children under the age of 18 were at risk of income poverty and 14 percent receive welfare benefits. Growing up in low income families might have detrimental effects on the living conditions and on the child's development.
In terms of the deprivation approach of Townsend we are looking at the availability of goods to shine a light on the living conditions of low income families.
Firstly we compare the situation of children in low income families with families with a secured financial position (no income poverty or benefit receipt).
Secondly we examine intra-household deprivation for selected items. We analyse the relationship between household and child deprivation to investigate how far parents tend to make sacrifices for their children by going without particular items or needs.
For our analysis we use the panel study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS), which is an annual household panel survey for research on unemployment, poverty and the welfare state in Germany. The questionnaire includes more than 20 deprivation items to measure economic deprivation of the household which can be defined as the non-availability of goods considers essential for an appropriate standard of living in a society, e.g. having an apartment with balcony, having television or inviting friends for dinner at home. As a specificity of the survey furthermore four child-specific indicators of material deprivation are conducted, in fact inviting friends, enough winter clothes, suitable place for homework and learning and receiving regular pocket money.

Stream Plenaries

FRIDAY 22 APRIL 2022, 16:00 – 17:00

FAMILIES AND RELATIONSHIPS STREAM PLENARY

Managing Unfreedom: Employing Migrant Domestic Workers in the 21st Century

Abstract
How do employers manage power? Across the globe, migrant domestic workers are made unfree by their legal dependence on the sponsorship of an employer for whom they must work continuously as a live-in worker. How do employers manage the unequal

relationship engendered by this dependence? My talk draws from interviews with domestic workers and employers in Singapore to address these questions. It establishes the emergence of two management styles; employers are either task-oriented or time-oriented. The former results in the mitigation of inequality in households and the latter in its aggravation. This talk establishes that the indentured labor of domestic workers, while rampant, does not necessarily result in forced labor and human trafficking. This is because employers could mitigate the inequalities imposed by systems of labor migration.

Rhacel Salazar Parreñas is Professor of Sociology and Gender and Sexuality Studies at the University of Southern California. She writes on the labor migration of women from the Philippines. Her latest book *Unfree: Migrant Domestic Work in Arab States* was recently published by Stanford University Press. For her contributions to the study of women in society, she was awarded the 2019 Jessie Bernard Award by the American Sociological Association.

FRIDAY 22 APRIL 2022, 16:00 - 17:00

THEORY STREAM PLENARY

Working in Durkheim's "Social Fact" Tradition: Garfinkel, Goffman, Parsons and Sacks as the Authors of a Sociology of Practice and its Implicit Moral and Empirical Prerequisites

Abstract
The work of Talcott Parsons and Harold Garfinkel was met from the beginning by misreadings that have in turn encouraged contemporary misunderstandings of social theory. Consequently, Durkheim and Parsons – two of our most important social theorists – are misunderstood. In particular, the popular idea that everything is either micro or macro, structural or individual, conceptual or material – dichotomies that are incompatible with classic conceptions of sociology as the study of "social facts" – sneaks classical problems that were overcome by Comte and Durkheim back into Sociology to create contradictions. If "social facts" must be continually made and remade by people in social interaction, then what sense could be given to a distinction between concepts and materiality? If individuals do not exist as such until and unless they are mutually achieved as social selves in social interaction, then what sense is to be made of the structure/individual/agency distinction? These and other problems have torn the guts out of sociological theory, with the result that those actually making sociological arguments have seemed to mainstream thinkers to be making no sense. Using archival materials to sketch out new relationships between Garfinkel, Parsons, and Goffman – and new readings of texts to tie them to classic positions – this talk will argue that Garfinkel, Goffman, Sacks and Parsons were working in Durkheim's social fact lineage to bring the argument that social facts rest on an implicit social contract – and its implications for social justice – to fruition.

Anne Warfield Rawls is Professor of Sociology at Bentley University (Waltham, Massachusetts), Research Professor at the University of Siegen (Germany), and Director of the Garfinkel Archive. Teaching social and interactional theory for over forty years, Rawls has written extensively on the history of sociology with a focus on Durkheim, Du Bois, Goffman, Garfinkel, and the implications of their work for coming to terms with racism and social justice. Her *Epistemology and Practice: Durkheim's Elementary Forms of Religious Life* (2004, Cambridge University Press) is a groundbreaking re-interpretation of Durkheim's epistemology. *La Division du Travail Revisited: Vers une Théorie Sociologique de la Justice* (Edited by Philip Chanial, translated by Chanial and Callegaro, 2019 Paris: Le Bord de l' Eau), reprises Durkheim's argument in the *Division of Labor*, that the purpose of sociology in diverse modern societies is to demonstrate empirically why morality and justice are necessary in modern contexts of diversity and differentiation. *Tacit Racism* (2020, University of Chicago) co-authored with Waverly Duck, brings Rawls' conception of Interaction Orders to bear on how racism manifests in social interaction – detailing how a lack of racial justice can make mutually meaningful interaction impossible. Rawls' work editing and explaining the relationship between Garfinkel and Parsons (2019, *Parsons' Primer*, by Harold Garfinkel, and Rawls and Turowetz, 2021, "'Discovering Culture' in Interaction: Solving Problems in Cultural Sociology by Recovering the Interactional Side of Parsons'

Conception of Culture." *American Journal of Cultural Sociology*) illuminates key debates in cultural sociology, suggesting that Parsons was a more interactional and overall more interesting thinker than usually given credit for. Rawls has published in *The American Journal of Sociology, Sociological Theory*, *The European Journal of Social Theory, Organization Studies, The Information Society, Zeitschrift für Kulturwissenschaften, Mauss Review International, and Etnografia Ricerca Qualitativa*.

FRIDAY 22 APRIL 2022, 16:00 - 17:00

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL STUDIES STREAM PLENARY

How AI pilots put society to the test: trials of implicitness

Abstract

Testing has long been favoured as a method for introducing Artificial Intelligence to the world and to society. Today, so-called real-world tests of AI, whereby technologies from intelligent vehicles to facial recognition are introduced in everyday environments like roads and schools in the form of "pilot studies" are increasingly common. These tests raise serious concerns about the accountability of science and innovation to society, but they also have been welcomed as opportunities to empirically evaluate the social implications of AI. Sociologists have long argued that tests and testing may reveal the type of societies we live in (Linhardt, 2008) From this vantage point, tests can be defined as "trials of explicitness": empirical occasions that may force the articulation of social attributes and relations, as for instance in the case of pregnancy tests. In this talk, I will argue that today's real-world tests of AI challenge this sociological confidence in tests as elicitation devices. Through a discussion of real-world testing of Artificial Intelligence technologies in mobility settings, I will show how the creation of so-called test environments in society calls into question a core assumption that has underpinned sociological accounts of testing, one that I call "social naturalism," the idea that what goes on in society is inherently, "always already," social. Extending performative conceptions of the social I will consider the fundamental possibility of breakdown, that the conditions for sociality may fail to obtain in the articifial hells (Bisshop, 2012) of real-world testing of AI. Such tests, I will argue, present trials of implicitness, compelling sociology to examine how sociality can endure under conditions of its infrastructuralisation.

Noortje Marres is Professor in the Centre for Interdisciplinary Methodologies at the University of Warwick. Her work contributes to the interdisciplinary field of Science, Technology and Society (STS) and investigates issues at the intersection of innovation, publics, the environment and everyday life. She studied Sociology and Philosophy of Science and Technology at the University of Amsterdam and has published two monographs: Material participation: technology, the environment and everyday publics (2012) and Digital sociology: the re-invention of social research (2017). Together with David Stark she recently edited a special issue on the new sociology of testing for the British Journal of Sociology (Marres and Stark, 2020). Noortje is currently a Visiting Professor at the University of Siegen and PI of the ESRC-funded, international project Shaping AI: Controversy and Closure in Research, Policy and Media

FRIDAY 22 APRIL 2022, 16:00 - 17:00

RACE, ETHNICITY & MIGRATION STREAM PLENARY

Unequal Europeans: Racialization as Pandemic Management

Abstract

The studies according to which people of color in the United States, Europe, or South Africa, as well as indigenous populations in Brazil or Australia have been more exposed to the coronavirus and have disproportionately contracted COVID-19 point to a strong link between the pandemic and existing inequality structures. We know that the pandemic has exacerbated preexistent inequalities, especially with respect to access to resources such as a medical insurance, comfortable living quarters, or the option to work from home (Oxfam 2021). Racialized populations often perform hazardous jobs with no or little health benefits that place them on what, in the war-like terminology of the pandemic, was called the "frontline." They are also more often than the general population subjected to police violence and targeted by strict lockdown measures during health crises. At the same time, such strict measures are justified using the racialized stereotypes that pinpoint these groups as different from the majority. The talk will discuss these patterns through the lens of two often neglected and partly overlapping experiences during the current pandemic: that of the Eastern European seasonal laborers and that of the Roma communities. The aim is to highlight how these European populations became more vulnerable than other groups to the combined effects of two pandemics—the ongoing racism and the coronavirus.

Manuela Boatcă is Professor of Sociology and Head of School of the Global Studies Programme at the University of Freiburg, Germany. She has a degree in English and German languages and literatures and a PhD in sociology. She was Visiting Professor at IUPERJ, Rio de Janeiro in 2007/08 and Professor of Sociology of Global Inequalities at the Latin American Institute of the Freie Universität Berlin from 2012 to 2015. She has published widely on world-systems analysis, decolonial perspectives on global inequalities, gender and citizenship in modernity/coloniality, and the geopolitics of knowledge in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean. In 2018 she was awarded an ACLS collaborative fellowship alongside literary scholar Anca Parvulescu (Washington University in St. Louis, USA), for a comparative project on inter-imperiality in Transylvania. The resulting co-authored book, titled "Creolizing the Modern. Transylvania Across Empires" is forthcoming in English, German, and Romanian in 2022.

UK's Roma community and the Covid-19 pandemic: an insider perspective

Abstract
The Covid 19 pandemic has impacted lives of millions across the world. Already being at the margins of our societies, those from the Roma communities have seen their vulnerabilities deepening even more throughout this crisis. Our communities have been targeted by strict, forced Covid 19 restrictions and our children have lost on education. Many Roma have also lost their migrants rights and so they lost the opportunity to provide a better future for their families. Equally the very limited support available to Roma was severely impacted. Organisations had to adapt their work to the new context and Roma faced even more barriers in trying to access support available. My presentation will focus on the UK's Roma community, its reaction to the pandemic, the support available and the current context.

Mihai Bica, Policy and Campaigning worker, Roma Support Group
Mihai Bica is a member of the Roma communities with over 10 years experience working with people from his communities. Mihai's professional experience includes supporting young Roma and women access employment, monitoring human rights and documenting discrimination cases. Since 2016 Mihai works for the Roma Support Group, which is the first Roma led charity to be established in the UK in 1998. Currently Mihai is a policy and campaigns worker. Over the past 5 years Mihai has extensively worked on issues concerning the Brexit and EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS). Through this work he has facilitated EUSS support for Roma communities across England and has supported Roma communities across the UK raise their concerns in this context. This is reflected through reports presenting an overview of the situation, statements on particular concerns, such as EUSS digital status, or events aimed at UK parliamentarians.

Mihai's work also involves areas such as education, health, rough sleeping or the child protection system.