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

BSA Annual Conference 2022
Wednesday 20th – Friday 22nd April 2022
Thursday 21st April 2022

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In this Programme

In this document, 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 either *Conference Programme* or the *Resource Centre.*

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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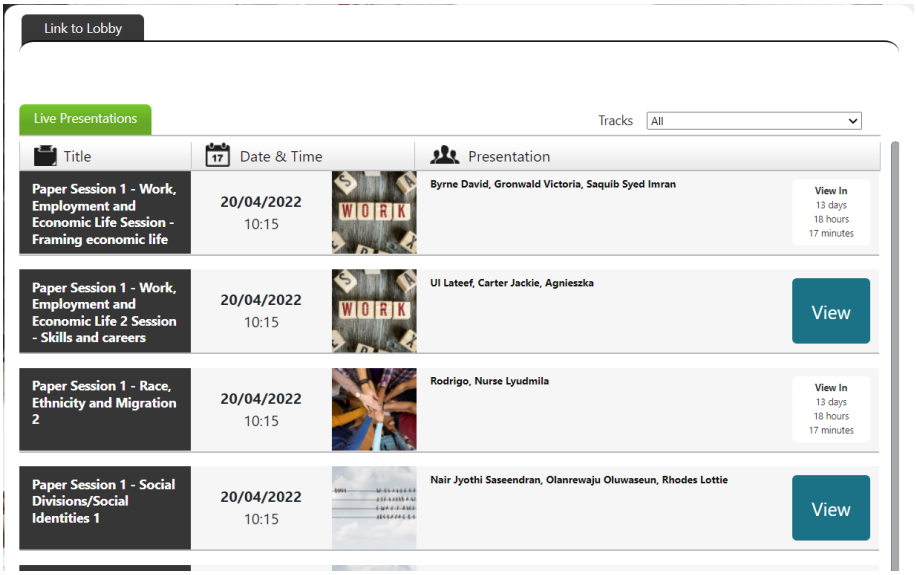

Welcome

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:

- Nasar Meer (Edinburgh University)
- Pei-Chia Lan (National Taiwan 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 keynotes, 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

Programme at a Glance

Wednesday 20th April 2022 - 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
13:00 - 13:30	***Open Forum*** – Facilitated by The Trustees
13:55	**PAM PRIZE AWARD ANNOUNCEMENT**
14:00 - 15:00	**PLENARY KEYNOTE**
	Nasar Meer **Rima Saini (Chair)**
15:00 - 15:15	Break
15:15 - 16:30	**Paper Session 3** with live Q&A to follow each session
	Race Report Special Event
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 Journal Session
	Raewyn Connell

	Marcus Morgan (Chair)
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
	MAXQDA WORKSHOP
13:00 - 14:15	**Paper Session 5** with live Q&A to follow each session
	Official Book Launch: *The Cruel Optimism of Racial Injustice* by Nasar Meer
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
	CITIES STREAM SOCIAL
12:15 - 13:15	Lunch
12:15 – 12:45	***Open Forum*** – Facilitated by Trustees
13:15 – 14:15	**PLENARY KEYNOTE – Sociology Under Threat Panel** **Gargi Bhattacharyya | 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**
17:15	**Conference Closes**

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.

Cultural Sociology Journal Special Session

DECOLONIZING CULTURE

Guest Speaker: 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 place-making 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.

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 Session

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 favouritism 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.

MAXQDA

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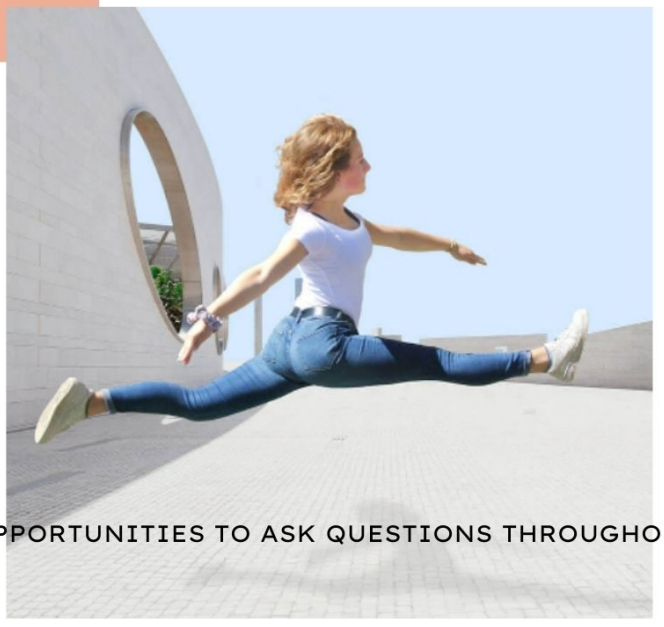

THERE WILL BE OPPORTUNITIES TO ASK QUESTIONS THROUGHOUT THE SESSION.

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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Brannen, J., Dodd, K., & Oakley, A. (1994). Young people, health and family life: McGraw-Hill Education (UK). Giddens, A. (1991). Modernity and Self-Identity: Self in the Late Mordern Age. Cambridge: Polity Press.

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.

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.

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 problematizes '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.

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, Leiden University, Law School, VVI)

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.

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
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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.
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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 low-income 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-children dyad with the language of families, marginalising or side-lining 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.

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

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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
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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

*(*Lingnan University*)*

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

Sarah Stopforth, Laia Bécares, Dharmi Kapadia, James Nazroo
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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
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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 problematizes 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, catalysed 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

*(*Leibniz Center for Science and Society, Leibniz University Hannover, Germany*)*

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

*(*The University of Birmingham*)*

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
*(*University of Dundee*)*

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.

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).

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Culture, Media, Sport and Food	Thomas Thurnell-Read (to return in 2023) Emma H Casey
Environment and Society	Catherine Butler
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