List of Abstracts

(alphabetical by first author's last name)

Alexander, Damon	Civic Engagement in Town and Country: Participation in civic affairs across five Victorian municipalities	Political Sociology	University of Melbourne	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C234

Interest in civic culture, civic participation and engagement has been widespread in the social sciences since the seminal publication of Almond and Verba's *The Civic Culture* in 1963. Later groundbreaking research by Putnam, Leonardi and Nanetti (1993) and particularly the publication of Putnam's *Bowling Alone* in 2000 unleashed a further avalanche of research focusing on this area. Using a broad definition of 'civic engagement' informed by Torpe's (2003) conceptualisation incorporating 'civic virTUE, civic competence, and general political involvement', this paper explores the nature and extent of civic participation across five local government areas in Victoria, Australia. Drawing on two sets of survey data the paper examines what kinds of civic behaviours citizens typically engage in, and how this varies from place to place. The paper then explores what factors explain higher levels of civic engagement, and what distinguishes the highly engaged from those with little active interest in local affairs and activities. Income, age and education are identified as important predictors of civic participation along with the level of 'embeddedness' within the local community.

Ardeshiri, Armaghan	The Relationship Between Women's Cultural Capitals and Their Life Satisfaction	Families, Relationships and Gender	Alzahra University of Iran	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5AT2

Family is the most fundamental unit of society that responses to the physical, mental, emotional welfare and spiritual need (Monadi, 2006A). No one can disregard the importance of family in forming spiritual characteristic and cultural identity of children in society. Although researchers have done different studies about family but they are so interested in more research on this ground. One of the crucial skeletons of a family is the women's role in its forming and coherence. If a woman be satisfied from her life, it can guarantee the family. So the main goal of this research is the relationship between women's cultural capitals and their life satisfaction. In this research, by qualitative method and interview tool, we did interviews with women from Tehran who was selected meaningfully. They had married more than 10 years and they were between 40 to 50 years old. After finishing interviews we analyzed their contents deeply. Parameters like their level of education, activities and skills (such as study, watching TV, going to cinema or theatre, reading books, spending leisure time, participating in different classes and unions) and legacy parameters, were considered as cultural capitals (Bourdieu, 1984). Regarding cultural capitals, we categorized women in three levels: low, medium and high. Results show that the level of women's cultural capital affects on their satisfaction from their life. The most interesting part is that low and high levels of cultural capitals cause dissatisfaction but medium level causes a considerable and adaptable degree in life satisfaction.

Arthanari, Tiru; Urquhart, Cathy; Ullah Muhammad, Aman	Using Thematic Analysis Approach to Investigate Perceptions of Corruption and its Consequences	Crime and Governance	University of Auckland, Manchester Metropolitan University	TUE 2:00 – 3:30	W5A205

Corruption is an extensively studied but still a contested phenomenon (Andvig et al. 2000, Kaufmann et al. 1999a). Corruption is ubiquitous and has serious effects in developing countries. Over the past few decades, many studies of corruption have been carried out. These studies have mainly focussed on specific characteristics such as: economic issues, legal issues, social propositions, impact on national development, and in relation to economic policy. This paper aims to examine how our understanding of corruption can be extended by using a qualitative data analysis approach. The specific aim of this research is to investigate how our understanding of corruption can be extended by using a qualitative data analysis approach. The inputs for the analysis will come from interviewees in (Islamabad) Pakistan.

Atem, Paul Gal	An Investigation of the Challenges Facing African Refugee Community in Australian Workforce: Findings from a qualitative study of Sudanese and Liberian refugees in South Australia	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	University of South Australia	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C232

It appears that the culturally and linguistically diverse population within Australian society is experiencing difficulties in access to the workforce, especially the growing African community. This paper draws on data from a study designed to give a better understanding of the perceived barriers influencing Sudanese and Liberian refugees' ability to access employment and associated services in South Australia. This research takes a qualitative approach as a useful approach in understanding the problem of employment among Africans. The research has identified low socio-economic status, educational standard, language issues, lack of recognition of qualifications and social capital as primary influencing factors effecting African capacity to enter the Australian workforce. The study participants consisted of eight Sudanese and Liberian refugees and seven advocacy community organization workers engaged in helping African refugees to find work. The participants were interviewed using semi-structured questions. Subjects arrived in Adelaide South Australia, most in the last ten years. These refugees are generally disadvantaged and often their life chances and choices are considerably restrained by current Australian workplace culture and expectations. This study attempts to add their voices to the debate about employment in Australia.

Athukorala, Handdun	Mutable Identities: Dimensions of identity shift of Sri Lankan Australians	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Monash University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C232

The focus of this paper is to explore the broader social relations that constitute the process of changing, reinforcing and/or weakening ethnic identities within second-generation immigrants. This paper presents a case study of ethnic identity shifts based on qualitative data collected from children of Sri Lankan immigrants in Australia. The participants both employ and experience changes in their identity over time, in varied situations and in the presence of various audiences. Their self-identification ranged from- *Sri Lankans, Australians, Lankan-Aussies, South Asians* to *curries.* Most of them clearly identified focal shifts in their self-identification and the probable internal and external reasons and motives behind those changes. Notably, they saw some changes as temporal shifts in their ethnic identity but some as long lasting. The paper argues that these mutable identities demonstrate the agency as well as complexities of self and belonging in the

contemporary world.

Author	Title	Stream	Institution	Day/Time	Room
Babones, Salvatoe; Farabee-Siers, Robin	Global Export Partner Concentration Since 1980: Trends in dependency and globalisation	Sociology of Economic Life	University of Sydney	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W6B222

Sociologists have long identified export partner concentration as a potential barrier to economic and social development in poor countries. This study explores trends in poor-country export partner concentration in the current age of globalisation using data from the IMF's Direction of Trade Statistics database. Standard accounts of globalisation suggest that the world is becoming increasingly uniform when viewed from different vantage points; this suggests that export partner concentration should be declining as countries find new markets for their products. We find little support for this position, at least with regard to poor countries. Instead, average export partner concentration among poor countries has barely changed since 1980, and has actually risen since the mid-1990s. We verify these findings using multiple operationalisations of trade dependence. All our results consistently demonstrate that globalisation does not have a broad, uniform, flattening impact on poor-country trade patterns.

Author	Title	Stream	Institution	Day/Time	Room
Baines, Charlotte	Religion and Politics in Australia: A fresh methodological approach	Culture	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

The rise of Kevin Rudd as Federal Opposition leader of the Australian Labor party in December 2006 set in train a series of official and popular responses which have challenged the application of modern liberalism in Australia. Mass media accounts of the changing role of religion in politics are speculative, often contradict each other and raise questions for the public role of religion in Australian society. These concerns raise questions around a more appropriate methodological framework for analysis. In this paper, I argue that a new socio-legal lens is needed to examine negotiation of the issues and challenges surrounding the protection of religious freedom and belief as a legal right in the twenty-first century. The significance of this approach is placed within the wider context of two national consultations commissioned under the former Rudd government which question the role of the law and court system in protecting religious freedom and responding to religious disputes. Contrasts are made with other methodological approaches like surveys, interviews, parliamentary records and past newspapers and periodicals. It is found that a socio-legal framework provides an ideal lens for commentators to explore the public role of religion and the religion and politics nexus into the future.

Author	Title	Stream	Institution	Day/Time	Room
Ball, Matthew	Governing Depression in Law Students and the Shaping of Legal Personae	Crime and Governance	Queensland University of Technology	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A205

Since a recent Australian study found that university law students experience higher rates of depression than medical students and legal professionals (Kelk et al. 2009), the mental health of law students has increasingly become a target of government. To date, however, there has been no attempt to analyse these practices as an activity of government in advanced liberal societies. This paper addresses this imbalance by providing an initial analytics of the government of depression in law schools. It demonstrates how students are responsibilised to manage the risks and uncertainties of legal education by constructing resilient forms of personal and professional personae. It highlights that, in order to avoid depression, students are encouraged to shape not just their minds and bodies according to

psychological and biomedical discourses, but are also to govern their ethical dispositions and become virtuous persons. This paper also argues that these forms of government are tied to advanced liberal forms of rule, as they position the law student as the locus of responsibility for depression, imply that depression is caused by an individual failing, and entrench students within responsibilising and entrepreneurial forms of subjectivity.

Ballantyne, Glenda	Western Modernity: One among many	Other Sociology Topics	Swinburne University of Technology	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

The emergence of the idea of 'multiple modernities' in the 1990s has made a significant contribution to debates about the salient features of contemporary world, and opened up rich new veins of research. Notably, it has spawned a vast literature on varieties of experience in non-western social spheres. Less widely explored, however, have been the implications of this perspective for the analysis of Western modernity. In this paper I explore what might be learnt from such an approach through an examination of Alain Touraine's *Critique of Modernity*. Touraine has not identified himself with the emerging paradigm of multiple modernities or the civilizational analysis from which it draws its founding premises. However, *Critique of Modernity* is not only consonant with them, but an illuminating exemplar of their application to a systematic examination of the specificities of the Western experience.

Barbalet, Jack	Market Conceptions in Post-1978 China: A wuwei economy	Sociology of Economic Life	University of Western Sydney	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

The development of a market economy in the People's Republic of China (PRC) has encouraged associated processes of Westernization. At the same time, however, concepts drawn from traditional Chinese thought are also applied in academic discussions of current social and economic changes. The concept of *wuwei* (effortless action) and associated concepts drawn from Daoist thought have been applied in a growing number of studies appearing in social science and Party journals in the PRC to analyses of the market economy and state-economy relations. The paper discusses the use of these concepts in five articles published in social science journals in the PRC between 2000 and 2007.

Barclay, Elaine; Bartel, Robyn	Environmental Crime Victimisation on Farms	Crime and Governance	University of New England	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5A205

Most discussions of environmental crime typically refer to environmental degradation at the macro level, such as the large-scale pollution of rivers or oceans, where there is no clear victim. This paper reports on a study which examined environmental crime from a more micro, place-based perspective, namely incidents that occur on farms where individual farmers are victims. Almost half of the 1926 respondents to a nation-wide survey of Australian farmers reported experiencing some type of environmental crime over the previous two years, such as the dumping of rubbish on farm land or chemical spray drift. Opportunity theory proved to be an appropriate model for examining environmental crime victimisation. Proximity factors, such as degree of remoteness or location next to a waterway, created varying levels of vulnerability to environmental crime. Guardianship at the community level was more effective than guardianship on farm. Different ecological factors were associated with different kinds of environmental crimes.

Batainah, Heba	Do Muslims Belong According to Parliament?	Political Sociology	Australian National University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C234

Australia has in place one of the most liberalised immigration regimes in the western world, making it relatively easy for immigrants to gain residency and later be naturalised. In this respect Australia, along with USA and Canada, has been characterised as an immigration country, marked as 'civic' and not 'ethnic'. However, gaining formal citizenship by no means guarantees 'belonging' in any substantial way to the nation-state. In much of the scholarship on citizenship, citizenship is presented as a multidimensional concept that encompasses not only the legal and formal aspects of belonging to the state or 'political' membership but also as the marker of membership in a 'national identity' which has in modernity been identified with ethnic, cultural and religious markers of belonging. In this way, coming to understand what both political and cultural belonging in Australia means today requires a broader understanding of a number of areas including institutionalised understandings of belonging as they are articulated in the official discourse on culture, the nation, and a politics of belonging. As part of a larger work, this paper presents the findings from the analysis conducted on Hansard from the House of Representatives (2000-2006) in regards to Muslims and Islam in Australia. The analysis is conducted within the wider context of citizenship and the politics of belonging in Australia.

Bay, Uschi	Transition Towns: Social causes of climate change and private lifestyle changes	Environment and Society	Monash University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

Globally, 'there is very good evidence to indicate that the environment is severely strained by the pollution from modern industrial processes and the lifestyle of consumerism' (Irwin, 2008, p. 3). Policy makers around the globe are interested in the way that people's lifestyle choices and behaviour can be altered to reduce carbon emissions. There is a rapid growth of environmental movements in the civil sphere in Australia and other countries in response to climate change threats and Peak Oil. One such new movement is the Transition Towns movement, which has over forty groups officially registered and operating in Australia. In this paper I outline some of the research into the membership and activities of the movement in the United Kingdom from where it originated, to indicate the kinds of challenges confronted by the movement. I indicate that the Australian Transition Towns movements is a potential site for an analysis of current civic movements around sustainability that suggest an acceptance of human social causes of climate change and requirements for changes in people's collective and private lives. The Transition Towns movement aims to progress towards a low carbon economy and in itself this offers an implicit critique of (and an alternative vision) of 'development' (Watts and Peets, 2005, p. 17). I aim to relate the transition town movement to social movement theory and to indicate possible future research directions.

Beckenham, Annabel	'We're the Fukowi'; The social relations of geography and technology	Science, Technology and Knowledge	Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C211

Much academic interest in cyberspace has developed around the question of identity. Research from psychology, sociology and feminist geography suggests that because online communication has no physical codes to locate gender, race or class, it facilitates the development of different experiences of identity and different experiences of group belonging. A sense of dissociation from the offline

environment is matched in many cases by very strong association, representation and status seeking in the online environment. As Paul Starrs noted some ten years ago, cyberspace may belie traditional geographic boundaries, but it involves, among other things, distinctive territories and citizenries, with recognisable pasts and variegated futures. As part of a larger research project into social network sites, this paper presents results from a series of depth interviews about the sense-making strategies that people employ in navigating the metaphysical spaces of digital terrains.

Behmeleit, Laila	The Gendered Management of Earning and Caring among Sole Parents	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Auckland	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5AT2

Sole parenthood highlights social expectations about gender roles and relations because of its assumed deviancy from idealised social norms. These include the two-parent family and its associated gendered division of labour – with child caring normally the primarily domain of the mother and economic providing as the major task of the father. Sole parents, however, are responsible for the caregiving as well as the economic provision for the family. Drawing on Duncan and Edwards' concept of 'gendered moral rationalities' (1999), this study compares how 20 New Zealand sole mothers and sole fathers manage their earning and child caring responsibilities and how they relate sole parenthood to their identity. The paper argues that the sole parents hold very similar moral understandings of their roles. Their management of earning and caring is informed by similar rationales and restricted by some of the same structural constraints. However, their decisions are mediated by gender and class differences that shape their experiences as sole parents. These differences also influence how they are perceived in the larger society. Sole parenting in New Zealand is therefore a gendered social experience that places different challenges on sole mothers and sole fathers – despite the similarity of their situation.

Benny, Helen; Ballantyne, Glenda	Borne and Bread: McDonaldization, individualization and ethnicity	Other Sociology Topics	Swinburne University of Technology	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

Two broad strands can be discerned in theoretical approaches to production and consumption of food in contemporary societies. On the one hand, there has been a focus on rationalization process with attention centred on the standardizing and homogenizing outcomes. The other significant focus has been on differentiation where, initially, arguments dealt with class-based differentiation. More recently, arguments addressing the spread and intensification of individualization in the contemporary world have challenged both the thesis of homogenization and class-based differentiation. There have been few attempts to bring the two strands together into a comprehensive theoretical or conceptual framework for the sociology of food. A conspicuous absence in both theses concerns the interconnections of food and ethnicity. Where ethnicity and food are considered together they are treated as expressions of self-identity or symbolic ethnicity. These issues are important but don't consider the relevance of enduring ethnic cuisines to the question of rationalization and its limits. In this regard, a focus on the persistence of ethnic cuisines sheds light on localization, the countertrends to homogenization, the continuing significance of collective belonging, and the interplay between traditional foodways, individualization and the industrialized food industry.

Bin, Daniel	Public Debt and Economic Democracy in Brazil	Political Sociology	University of Brasilia	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C234

The paper is about economic democracy in Brazil after the creation of its present currency, the real; the analytical object of this paper is the country's public debt. This debt has been under little focus of inquiry by economic sociology and political sociology despite its manifestation as one institution that reaffirms capitalism as antithetical to democracy. It does so by expanding the material inequality that reproduces political inequality and restricts real freedom. Another manifestation of this limited democracy is the selective isolation of economic policies, both in terms of classes (not) allowed to influence them, as well as the themes (not) subject to popular debate. Adding to that is defaulting and failure of parliament to deal with the macroeconomic agenda, which is then controlled by the economic apparatus of the executive branch under disproportionate political influence of finance interests. Finally, in case of public debt the Brazilian capitalist state reveals its undemocratic side when restricting popular participation in decisions on economic policies—fiscal and monetary—with important impacts on society as a whole. The potential for devolution of political power can be strengthened for effective popular participation in economic decisions, by beginning with the class struggle surrounding the state budget.

Bishop, Emily	'I Know What I Like': Is raunch culture really ruinous for young women's sex lives?	Sociology of Youth	University of Tasmania	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

Women's sex practices have been depicted in varied and contradictory ways: as seductive and predatory, as receptive and lacking drive. More recently, young women's sex practices are described by social commentators as 'raunchy', 'pornified' and 'performed' for men's pleasure. These are narrow, generalised representations which move us away from gaining meaningful insight into contemporary young women's interpretations of their sex practices. This paper draws on interview data, specifically a narrative analysis of a group of young people's stories of sexual risk. To highlight shortfalls in the 'raunch culture literature' I focus only on the women's accounts. Findings show that multiple and competing gender/sexuality discourses are available to contemporary young women, who interpret and respond to these differently as they attribute meaning to their sex lives. I argue that much of the recent popular commentary on young women's sex practices is patriarchal, condescending and fails to recognise women as active agents of their own desire.

Bissell, David	Valences of Stillness: Thinking habits for uncertain subjects	Culture	The Australian National University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

Stillness occupies an ambivalent position in a mobile world of flows. Opening up space required for reflective, contemplative thought, stillness is often posited as a vital supplement to movement. Yet in spite of its reverence as a cornerstone of moral responsibility and a key technic of modernity, reflective thought is now taken to be just one modality of thinking amongst many others that compose the body. This paper explores what happens to the capacities of reflective thought when gathered into a vitalist diagram of the body. It does this by tracing how different forms of stillness participate in the constitution of differently-susceptible bodies. It considers how habit works to both hold still and move the body in different ways which helps to disrupt an understanding of a body that has a particular capacity for wilful, reflective sovereign thought. As such, and parallel to suggestions that we currently inhabit an era of thought maximisation, this paper argues that

reflective thought itself might be better understood as enrolled into a particular diagram of habit that allows us to consider how reflection and contemplation might function not as a redemptive force of liberation from habit, but as the turbulent reverberations of the shock of the outside that can become debilitating.

Bissell, David; Hynes, Maria; Sharpe, Scott	Baring All for Safety and Mobility	Other Sociology Topics	The Australian National University; The Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

Taking the bare bodies that starred in the recent Air New Zealand advertising campaign and in-flight safety video as its starting point, this paper stages an encounter between bareness and safety to think about how affective atmospheres might be engineered and manipulated within spaces of aeromobility. From a representational perspective, the TV advertisement's bare bodies appeal to a particular economy of truth through the unveiling of the corporation, parodying the bareness that is a central technic associated with airport securitization. But the bareness in the flight safety demonstration generates a different kind of intimacy between the corporation and the passenger, which facilitates the emergence of affective atmospheres that hinge around fun and lightness. In light of theorisations that invoke the corporation as the model of the control society, we conclude by drawing out some of the tensions raised by figures of veiling and unveiling to demonstrate how affect necessarily exceeds its capture and engineering.

Boese, Martina	The Stranger Who Comes Today and Leaves After-Tomorrow. An analysis of current concerns with migrants' and refugees' regional settlement and mobility	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	University of Melbourne	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

The regional migration and settlement of migrants and refugees is an issue that concerns a wide range of actors beyond the migrating subjects themselves. These include policy makers involved in the management of migration, state governments seeking to address regional labour shortages and demographic decline, so-called host communities responding to newcomers, and local businesses in demand of compliant labour. These diverse agents tend to share a general interest in the attraction and largely also the retention of migrants or refugees. A closer analysis reveals the diverse expectations of migrants and refugees that inform the concerns of non-migrant, non-refugee actors with migrants' and refugees' settlement and mobility. This paper explores regional migrant and refugee settlement, relevant policy rationales and the existing research on these forms of settlement with a focus on interests and perspectives on regional settlers held in the so-called host society. It suggests that these interests and specific perspectives on the 'stranger' are indicative of a currently prevailing understanding and governmental framing of a multicultural Australia based on migration management.

Böhm, Sebastian; Graf, Tobias; Hoherz, Stefanie; Diewald, Martin	Are Partnerships Under Pressure? Work-related risks of actual and anticipated partnership instabilities	Families, Relationships and Gender	Bielefeld University; University of Brarnschweig	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

We analyse work-related influences on the risk of actual and anticipated partnership dissolution as one aspect of the correlation between work and private life. Following the concept of social exchange, we assume that employees are embedded in two interdependent exchange relationships: Both within their personal relationships and in their employment relationship, they have to fulfil and balance agreements and expectations. We use the data sets of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP) and the Employment Relationships as Social Exchange (BEATA) study to identify characteristics in both exchange relationships that affect the stability of the partnership. Our results indicate that rather specific work-related burdens induce negative impacts on partnerships. However, we found no universal, unidirectional impact of working conditions on the anticipation and incidence of partnership separation. Moreover, the influences of working conditions are not the same for men and women, and there are additional effects of interrelated patterns of both partners.

Bottrel, Dorothy	Growing Up Public: "Problem youth, residualisation and resilience	Sociology of Youth	The University of Sydney	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

This paper builds on key arguments from youth studies on the construction of 'problem youth' and how private lives are made public in ways which stigmatise disadvantaged young people. Those facing significant adversities in poor and high crime areas are more vulnerable to being labelled 'problem youth' as the stigma of social problems attaches to them in local 'common knowledge', media representations and policy discourses. With the 'achievement turn' in neoliberal social policy, young people growing up in poor communities now experience a convergence of residualised public markers that have come to signify failure. In contrast to the focus on problematic trajectories of the most disadvantaged, resilience research reorients the 'youth problem' toward understanding the successes of young people despite their adverse circumstances. This paper argues for the importance of sociological perspectives on resilience that contextualise young people's experience in schools and communities beyond the current focus on individuals and achievement. Individualised policy conceptualisations of resilience may constitute another form of problematising marginalised young people, further stigmatising them as 'non-resilient', and reinscribing 'public issues of social structure' as 'the personal troubles of milieu' (Mills 1959: 8).

Boulos, Margaret	On the Periphery: Egg donation for reproduction and the nuclear family	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Sydney	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5AT2

Experiences of gamete donation for reproductive purposes are contextual because national and/or state regulations impact on the nature of the exchange. In Australia, personal relationships between egg donors and recipients, however perfunctory, may be considered inevitable given that individuals must find each other outside the clinic. However, the social status of the egg donor is complex since they exist outside the normative nuclear family where one mother and father are expected to pass on genetic make-up to their children, an

important basis of identity in Euro-American societies (Strathern 1992; Thompson 2005). Indeed, as Orobitg & Salazar (2005: 49) argue 'for egg donation to make sense, kinship and biology must come apart'. Egg donors embody this uncoupling by speaking paradoxically of their contribution: they refer to their eggs in ways that reduce their ontological significance implying that this *is just DNA* and refuting the idea of parenthood on the basis of this genetic connection, preferring to highlight the roles of gestation and rearing to be the constitutive elements of motherhood. This rather simple picture of the altruistic donor who is interested in the welfare of others becomes more complex when examining the meanings attached to non-reproductive egg donation, namely stem cell research. Reproductive egg donors are less likely to consider providing their eggs to stem cell research precisely because it does not result in a baby. Hence, donors privilege the reproductive meanings of their eggs. This shows that reproductive egg donors want to utilise their eggs as reproductive tissue even though it will not necessarily result in socially-recognised kinships of their own. This is not to suggest that all eggs at all times have inherently reproductive meanings (Haimes and Luce 2006) or that they are not part of the donor's own body project (Shaw 2008) but that donors are reluctant to perceive them outside the *ethics of kinship for others* (Roberts 2007). This paper will show that reproductive egg donors constantly manage the tension between the egg as a cell that does not signify kinship *between* the donor and the child and the imagined kinships it will help to create for others. Furthermore, this paper argues that this opposition is part of a process in constructing *an appropriate egg donor*: a woman with enough concern for the infertility of others to provide the material needed but who will not become the problematic figure of 'second mother' by claiming parental responsibilities and intruding into the normative nuclear family.

Boursnell, Melanie	A Sociological Exploration of Domestic Violence in the Emergency Department: Silenced concern	Crime and Governance	University of Newcastle	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

This paper will discuss an applied sociological project initiated to improve the quality of identification and response practices of Emergency Department (ED) nursing staff dealing with possible victims of domestic violence (DV). The practical methodologies of the project will be outlined including how nursing staff were trained to identify three key actions in the pathway for domestic violence presentations in the ED, and the data from a survey of ED staff determining base-line measures of self-reported knowledge regarding domestic violence policies and practices. The paper will present the results of the re-administered survey at 1 month and 6 months post-training. A broader sociological analysis will then discuss why ED nurses are well placed to identify and respond to domestic violence as the ED provides a gateway into health services for women and their children. However, the issues regarding silencing of concerns around DV appear to be embedded within practice through dominant discourses of power and societal acceptance of DV. This paper will report on this participatory action research project improved quality and practice around DV for ED staff from a sociological framework. The dissemination of the results in this paper are considered to be essential to applied sociologists who wish to undertake similar projects, due to dearth of information and research about best practice initiatives for responding to and recognizing domestic violence in the ED with sociological methodologies.

Bowman, Dina	Language, Ideas and Policy: Insights from the periphery	Applied Sociology	University of Melbourne	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

In this paper I draw parallels between my initial encounters with the jargon and assumptions of employment services policy and the treatment of 'invalid' survey responses. My early encounters with the language of employment services policy highlighted the challenge researchers and analysts face in seeking to change how policy conversations are framed. That is, if we do not use language that has currency within a field we may not be heard or understood. Such language may incorporate assumptions that are at odds with the

understandings and analyses that we wish to promote, but if we resist and avoid using accepted terminology we may be cast as illegitimate or irrelevant. This process of marginalisation is similar to the way in which unorthodox responses of research participants may be disregarded or considered invalid. In this paper, I emphasise the importance of looking at marginal perspectives – those understandings external to the dominant frame within which policy or research is shaped and analysed. I suggest that the identification of the processes by which some voices are heard, while others are excluded and marginalised is a key part of understanding the nature of policy frames and of shifting or reshaping them.

Bowman, Dina; Glezos, Lee	Mapping the Discursive Field of Economic Sociology in Australia	Sociology of Economic Life	University of Melbourne; Swinburne University of Technology	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

This paper examines the development of economic sociology in Australia. We build on the discussion opened by Gilding (2005) and Marjoribanks and Gilding (2007) about the 'enduring residualism of Australian sociology' to reflect on the processes involved in the development of a new field. We briefly review the history of economic sociology and its key lines of inquiry and examine the diffusion of economic sociology in Australia. Using economic sociology as an example, we consider how new approaches are adopted, resisted, or ignored.

Brookes, Fiona	The Anonymity of a Pseudonym: Awesomeness' fantasies of fame	Sociology of Youth	Monash University	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

As 'television and magazine narratives about celebrity, effort, and self-invention make public the process of transformation from ordinary to superstar' young women and girls are increasingly being asked to seek public recognition. Images of strong, can-do celebrity women are presented in magazines, television, film, music video, reality shows and beyond; as *living large* is considered to be the 'new measure of feminine success'(Harris 2004; Hopkins 2002). The desire for fame and public recognition was startlingly apparent in my ethnographic study of Grade 6 girls. In this paper I will consider the appeal of fame through the eyes of an 11 year old girl. *Awesomeness* is the desired pseudonym of Cathy, one of the girls in my ethnographic study of a Grade 6 class. Cathy lived large in the spaces of Western Heights Primary School and was driven by a desire for fame. In this paper I will explore Cathy's fantasies of fame to consider how understandings of fame, for this age group, have moved beyond the desire to emulate a supermodel or pop star to believing that one's own everyday and ordinary 11 or 12 year old life is worthy of fame all on its own.

Broom, Dorothy	Making sense of Health Gradients: Class chicken or gender egg?	Health	Australian National University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

Rising attention to the 'social determinants of health' puts questions of gender and class squarely on the public health agenda. Most health outcomes and health risk factors are inversely correlated with social class: people with better education, better jobs and higher incomes typically enjoy better health. By comparison, gender differences in health are quite variable, depending on the health outcome or risk of interest. Furthermore, the distribution of any given risk factor tends to vary from society to society, from time to time, and between specific

sub-populations. Little health research considers class and gender together. The case of the population distribution of *obesity* is complicated by the introduction of gender. These complications and ambiguities pose questions for sociological theory and analysis of data. I briefly summarise the patterns observed, and raise questions about the implications of these findings for social science explanations of patterns in the social determinants of health.

Browne, Craig	Between Interpretation and Critique: From Marx's thesis to thesis eleven	Political Sociology	The University of Sydney	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

My paper suggests that one of the substantial achievements of *Thesis Eleven* has been its contribution to a reconsideration of critique. The journal's centenary issue pointed to how the last thirty years challenged previous understandings of the conjunction between critique and social transformation. *Thesis Eleven* is arguably unique in its appreciation of the ensuing questions and it has effectively sought to address their implications. It has resisted embracing those perspectives that promised an easy resolution to the dilemmas of radical politics and it has broken theoretical ground without depending on the justification of intellectual fashions. During its thirty years, *Thesis Eleven* has, I want to suggest, expanded the horizon of critique and developed a distinctive vision of critical social theory. The journal's evolution has not eventuated in a complete inversion of Marx's famous thesis, but it has led to a greater foregrounding of the interpretative component of critique. In part, the insight that critique drew on cultural practices of interpretation was an outcome of the journal's endeavour to interrelate historical sociology and social theory. As a consequence, *Thesis Eleven* has changed social theory and sociology. It pioneered frameworks and notions, such as those of multiple modernities and social imaginaries, that have become leading conceptions today. At the same time, the journal has sustained its fidelity to Marx's thesis, in my opinion, in various ways, particularly through a consistent opposition to merely scholastic and 'theoreticist' reformulations of the task of critique. Finally, some of the inevitable and productive tensions inherent in *Thesis Eleven's* reworking and extending of critique will be remarked upon.

Burns, Edgar	Inspecting Career Transition to Lawyer as Reassertion of Youthful Wish	Work and Labour Studies	La Trobe University	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B222

Individuals who decide to become a lawyer part way through their working careers may also describe an *earlier* youthful or young adult wish to become a lawyer. For these individuals, career transition into law is in various ways a reassertion of that earlier desire. However, this paper moves beyond a simple dichotomy of lawyer career re-asserters and those for whom a shift into law is a new thing in their careers. It draws on data from an interview project of mid-career transitioners into law in which these earlier intimations of becoming a lawyer were reported. In terms of possible career choices, and contingent career change processes, a simple typology is used to organise these descriptions that are simultaneously recollection and reconstitution of a sensible life and career narrative. Yet the typology, too, needs to be deconstructed as both recollection and reconstitution.

Burns, Emily	"Women Know How to Birth, We've Been Doing it For a Long Time": The role of childbirth myth in planned home birth in Australia.	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Western Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

The aim of mythological analysis is not to show how we think, but how myths operate in our minds without our being aware of it (Levi-Strauss, 1964). Myth in this sense does not necessarily refer to something fantastical, like the Tooth Fairy, but rather particular ideas and

understandings that are based on grand narratives referring to an unknown historical period, used as a basis for decisions made today. Myths are reinforced through ritual used to concrete contemporary experience with the mythological past, to anchor the present with the 'natural' antiquity. This presentation will incorporate these ideas in an analysis of the role of myth in home birth narratives. In my paper, based on 55 interviews of women pregnant and planning a home birth, or women who have recently birthed at home in Australia, I will argue that myth plays an important role in women's understanding of the birth process, and their decision to birth outside the mainstream medical hegemony.

Burrows, Roger	The Wire as Social Science Fiction?	Other Sociology Topics	University of York	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

UK social and political science has become obsessed with HBO's *The Wire*. The *Guardian*, in an unprecedented move, has published a book-length guide to it. Why? As William Wilson has recently argued: '*The Wire*'s exploration of sociological themes is truly exceptional…it has done more to enhance our understandings of the challenges of urban life and urban inequality than any other media event or scholarly publication, including studies by social scientists.' Over five seasons *The Wire* focuses on a different facet of life in Baltimore, Maryland: the drug trade; the port; the city bureaucracy; the school system; and the print news media. In this paper it will be suggested that *The Wire* might best be approached as form of 'social science fiction'. As a work of fiction it certainly accomplishes the telling of a certain kind of 'truth' in the sense that, as the novelist Julian Barnes suggests: 'Fiction is telling the truth by telling lies, as opposed to telling less of the truth by telling facts'. The paper analyses the mechanisms by which *The Wire* offers up an alluring projection of our sociological yearnings: an engrossing, satisfying and totalizing perspective on contemporary urban dynamics.

Butler-De Silva, Nilanthie Lanka	Analysing the Sri Lankan Conflict Using Michael Mann's Four-dimensional Model of Social Power	Political Sociology	Queensland University of Technology	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C234

This paper provides an overview of the Sri Lankan internal conflict with a view to isolating the factors that contributed to the dispute between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The conflict has been variously explained as an ethnic, political or complex conflict involving a number of factors, such as colonialism, ethnicity, religion, economy, politics and globalisation. While appreciating the variegated nature of approaches to the issue and the presence of a number of sociological models that are competing in their appeal, this paper uses the four-dimensional model of social power offered by Michael Mann to understand the casual relationships to explain the conflict in Sri Lanka.

Cahill, Damien; Paton, Joy; Spies-Butcher, Ben	Institutions in Economics and Sociology: New opportunities for teaching	Sociology of Economic Life	University of Sydney; Macquarie University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B222

In recent decades there has been a growing shift in the discipline of economics towards a focus on the institutional and historical circumstances of economic action. This has been evidenced in the new institutional economics, the growth of game theory and experimental economics as well as being recognised through a number of Nobel Prizes. This shift has partly been welcomed by

sociologists, and sometimes resisted as a form of intellectual imperialism. However, it also parallels events in political economy and sociology, such as developments within the French regulation school and renewed attention to the work of Polanyi and the institutionalist tradition. In their different ways, all these perspectives are grappling with the 'social' basis of economic activity. This paper explores how these trends open up possibilities for bringing economics, political economy and sociology together in ways that can aid our teaching into these disciplines. In doing so, the paper draws on our own teaching practices to examine the way in which social relations and institutions provide a useful interdisciplinary frame for teaching students about the economy.

Caliskan, Zuhal	The Self Identity of Second Generation Married Turkish Women	Other Sociology Topics	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B201

This article will explore the various aspects of self identity of second generation married Turkish women living in Melbourne. It will determine how marriage, gender, cultural and religious experiences can be important variables for women's experience in the Turkish and Australian context. In particular, it will focus on the social processes that Turkish women engage in, in order to express various identities and to better understand their position as women in the wider society. Much of previous literature has explained how Muslim women's identity is focused on questions relating to their social identity. So, given the global connected features of religion, culture, gender and identity, I think it has become significantly important to explore in greater detail how marriage in particular has become fundamental in the re-construction of their identity. The hypothesis is that the Turkish cultural and religious way of life has not undergone major changes since the migration of the Turks to Australia, but the validity of such claims will be explored in greater detail. Although most Turkish women perceive Australia as their home and have a sense of belonging as citizens, it is of interest as to how they consider themselves amongst the wider community in relation to these concepts in a predominantly Western country.

Campbell, Danielle; Julian, Roberta	Community Policing and Refugee Settlement in Regional Australia: Police perspectives and refugee voices	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Tasmania	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

This paper presents data from a recently completed ARC Linkage Project on *Community Policing and Refugee Settlement in Regional Australia – A Case Study of Tasmania*. In the context of the re-settlement of refugees and other humanitarian entrants from African countries, the research aimed to explore the dynamics of police-refugee relationships in regional Australia, using Tasmania as a case study. Through the identification and analysis of police perceptions of refugees, and refugees' perceptions of police, the paper discusses the barriers and enablers to positive police-refugee relationships. The paper argues that community policing approaches can enhance the settlement experiences of newly-arrived refugees and concludes with some suggested strategies for policing organisations, refugees and the wider community.

Carpenter, Sarah	The F Word: Fat positive women reclaiming the word "fat"	Other Sociology Topics	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B201

The Fat Acceptance movement has received some attention in recent years for its critique of the so-called obesity crisis currently faced by many western nations, including Australia. A small body of scholarly work regarding Fat Acceptance is developing in Australia, but so far little attention has been paid to the language used by Fat Acceptance proponents, such as the word 'fat', which can seem confronting or

offensive to mainstream audiences. I seek to highlight the efforts undertaken by proponents of the Fat Acceptance movement to reclaim the word 'fat' as a positive or neutral label for large body size, as well as the extent to which that stigmatised label has become a point of identity or pride for some fat women. Based on taped individual and focus group interviews with Australian women who self-identify as both fat and fat positive, this paper will explore the ways in which these women use and understand terminology related to their body size, both while navigating social life and in constructing a positive self-image.

Carr, Rachel	Pig-to-Human Transplantation: (Re)making porcine, human and non-human primate life	Science, Technology And Knowledge	University of Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C211

Human clinical trials of animal to human transplantation – xenotransplantation – are now underway in several countries. Although whole organ transplant is not currently viable, cells have been transplanted from pigs to humans with some therapeutic and immunologic success, chiefly porcine islet cells to treat diabetes. Pigs are now widely thought to be the most appropriate source animals for human transplants. As with other new biomedical practices, xenotransplantation has the potential to radically transform forms of life: new organisms, relationships, and concepts of bodies, health and illness, are produced. My current project centres on the question of how pigs are produced – historically, materially and socially – variously as ideal or problematic donor animals for humans, how social/material obstacles and solutions to using pigs as donors are figured, and the implications for human and non-human life. This project will be informed by interviews with scientists in the field, including transplant surgeons and infectious disease experts, as well as experts on pig behaviour and welfare. In this research I will bring some important social and philosophical thinkers, such as Mary Douglas and Norbert Elias, into a multispecies social context, and will draw on the growing body of Science and Technology Studies scholarship.

Carrington, Kerry; Hogg, Russell; Scott, John; McIntosh, Alison	Mining, Men's Camps and Violence: Key findings of an ARC funded study into violence in rural and regional study	Crime and Governance	Queensland University of Technology; University of New England	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5A205

This paper presents key findings of our ARC Discovery funded research into violence and masculinity in rural Australia. Over recent decades, global increases in demand for energy resources have led to the rapid expansion of the mining sector. Work camps have proliferated across the continent in response to demands for labour. One of the key findings of our ARC project is that men's camps had a profound impact upon the patterns of violence in host communities. In one mining community in WA we studied, the rate of violence was 2.3 times the state average; in another, in Queensland, the rate was growing exponentially, from 534 per 100,000 in 2001 to 2315 per 100,000 in 2003, more than twice the state average. Our research has unearthed chronic patterns of male-on-male violence associated with this form of 'work camp', alongside some seriously dysfunctional criminological and sociological impacts on host communities discussed in the paper. This is concerning because another $8 billion investment in industry development, reliant on non-resident workers, is projected in this sector.

Carroll, Katherine	Embodied Knowledge: Bringing a new epistemology to the informed consent of oöcyte donation	Health Sociology	University of Sydney	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

Australia has legalized somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT), a type of stem cell research, in the hope of finding cures for chronic diseases. SCNT requires large numbers of fresh, fertile eggs to be donated by women. In vitro fertilisation (IVF) patients have their eggs harvested for fertility treatment. In the United Kingdom these patients are targeted as egg donors for SCNT in an 'egg sharing' program where 50% of harvested eggs are donated to SCNT in exchange for discounted IVF. This paper explores the notion of informed consent for egg sharing by drawing on 35 semi-structured in-depth interviews with staff, ex-IVF patients and egg donors from an Australian IVF clinic. Participants detailed their experiences of providing or receiving IVF treatment and their opinions about egg sharing. This research finds that the difficulty of achieving pregnancy through IVF treatment is not fully comprehended by most patients until they have experienced at least one IVF cycle. Therefore, to work towards 'fully' informed consent for egg sharing, we must go beyond the provision of rational, scientific information and include the opportunity for women to draw upon their own embodied IVF experience, for example, by stipulating that IVF patients undergo one full treatment cycle before being offered egg sharing.

Carter, Meg	Invisible Walls: Madness, distress and the boundaries of credibility	Health Sociology		THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

This paper describes a conceptual model for thinking about different understandings of mental health and illness. I use this model to identify tensions that exist in mental health policy and practice in Australia, and some of the consequences that flow from these. I argue that in Australia, disciplinary and service cultures are grounded in differing and unarticulated assumptions about the meaning of service users' experience. These differences create barriers to communication between practitioners working in different service types. They also make it difficult for service users, carers and newcomers to the sector to make sense of what they hear. Unarticulated assumptions construct invisible walls, marking the boundaries that separate views that can be regarded as credible in conversations about mental health, from those that cannot.

Cash, John	Sociality and Subjectivity	Culture	University of Melbourne	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C210

Psychoanalytic social and political theory, in its various iterations since its inception, has taken the theme of "social causes and private lives" as a primary focus. This paper addresses this major concern by exploring some pertinent features of psychoanalytic theory as it lends itself to an analysis of how sociality and subjectivity intersect, interpenetrate and over-determine each other; how sociality and subjectivity are mutually constitutive. This analysis also raises the issue of symbolic efficiency. What are the consequences for sociality and subjectivity when the symbolic efficiency of cultural forms begins to dissipate or collapse? The discussion begins by focusing on the relation between the inner world of psychic life and the outer world of culture and social relations; as a typical psychoanalytic characterisation might put it. The purpose of this paper is to think through these issues from a position that begins from the perspective of psychoanalytic theory.

Caspersz, Donella; Barrett, Tom	Conceptualising An Active Society: A research framework illustrated with YR@W	Work and Labour Studies	University of Western Sydney	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B222

Active society is a concept with its origins in the work of the Sociological Marxist Polanyi. Defined by Etzioni (1968) as 'how' societies can become 'masters of themselves', the 'consequences' of an active society is change of a status quo. Drawing on Polanyi and others, our aim in this paper is to present a theoretical framework to guide our research investigating how an 'active society' is created. We conclude that both creating and sustaining an active society requires change not only societal change, but also change at the level of the self: in fact, one (societal change) necessitates the other (individual-level change). We draw on Foucault's concept of 'ethics of the self' to present this conceptualisation, and provide a brief illustration of our framework using the YR@W (Your Rights at Work) campaign. Examining this campaign helps us reach a third conclusion: an active society most likely reflects Polyani's concept of embeddedness: that is the principles within society that influence the social and political order of the day.

Chan, Eufai	Faith and Modernity: The Sydney Anglicans and Hillsong	Other Sociology Topics	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B201

Religion enables a society to transcend itself, thereby making the popular religions of each society reflections of the social traits of that particular society. For several decades, religious indifference in Australia has seen a general decline in religious identification and attendance spanning several decades. In such a context, two churches stand out as anomalies with their growing congregations and wealth of resources despite occupying virtually two ends of the theological spectrum: the Anglican diocese of Sydney, and Hillsong Church. Using content analysis of sermons by leaders Peter Jensen and Brian Houston respectively, this paper examines the popularity of these two organisations in the context of Australian society. The findings show that one favours a modern approach to religious authority ('communal individuality', 'orthodoxy', 'Bible as standard of uniformity'), while the other favours a postmodernist style ('singular individuality', 'emphasis on experience', 'self-focused'), with both approaches contributing significantly to their prosperity and growth. By identifying modern and postmodern tendencies unique to Australian society in the theological outlooks of these two popular churches, the findings in this paper provide a foundation from which further research can be conducted on the relationship between society and popular religious organisations in Australia and other countries as well.

Charlton, Guy; Fadgen, Timothy	Law, Policy Transfer and the Social Construction of Mental Health Human Rights: International norms, domestic law and social context in New Zealand and Western Samoa	Political Sociology	AUT University; Auckland University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C234

Mental health law and policy is undergoing rapid reframing resulting in the increased use of courts, Human Rights Commissions and other institutions in interpreting and enforcing human rights norms across the Pacific. Much of this law and policy has been the result of international policy and law transfer, which has been defined as 'a process in which knowledge about policies, administrative arrangements, institutions in one time and/or place is used in the development of policies, administrative arrangements and institutions in another time and/or place' (Dolowitz and Marsh 1996: 344). Nevertheless the conception of various mental health human rights and their application in specific circumstances has depended upon the institutional capacity of the decision-making authorities, the character of the rights legislation (whether it is international, indigenous or borrowed from other jurisdictions), the social conception and construction of the

mental illness (whether western, indigenous or an amalgam of both), as well as the corresponding interpretation of individual rights within a particular society. This paper argues that the domestic, legal and social context can profoundly affect the impact and content of the international mental health human rights norms and transferred legal rules and as such policy makers must consider these contexts when initiating reforms and policy.

| Chesters, Jenny | Billionaires and Inequality: Does the rising tide lift all boats? | Social Stratification | Australian National University | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5A203 |

Before the onset of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) in 2007, the world experienced a 15 year-long boom in economic growth. During this period, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased dramatically, particularly in America, Europe and the so-called BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India and China). For example, GDP increased by 157 percent in the UK, 61 percent in Germany, 89 percent in France, 241 percent in Brazil, 380 percent in India and 700 percent in China. The effects of the GFC caused a contraction in growth and many countries experienced negative growth between 2008 and 2009. For example, GDP fell by 7 percent in France, 8 percent in Germany, 18 percent in the UK, and 26 percent in Russia. The focus of this paper is to examine how these changing fortunes affected levels of inequality. Rather than attempt an analysis of inequality on a global scale, I select several key countries and examine changes in GDP/capita, changes in the number of billionaires/capita and changes in measures of inequality such as the Gini coefficient to show how the long economic boom and the GFC impacted upon levels of inequality in different economic settings.

| Chesters, Jenny | The Initial Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Australia | Social Stratification | Australian National University | THUR 2:00 – 3:30 | W5A203 |

This paper examines the effects of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) on several dimensions of the day-to-day lives of Australians: changes in total income; changes in usual hours worked; satisfaction with financial position and perceptions of job security. Using longitudinal data collected in Waves 6, 7 and 8 of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey (n=11061), I find that although the GFC had not impacted upon unemployment nor usual hours worked, retired Australians were less satisfied with their financial position and employed people were becoming concerned about job security.

| Chima Nwaiwu, James | Impact of Intra and Inter Conflict in Christian and Islamic Religions in Nigeria | Culture | University Putra Malaysia | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5C210 |

The issue of conflict which exists within and outside Islamic and Christian religions in Nigeria has raised questions on the acclaimed message of peace, hope, equality of all men before God and love, which these religious groups carry as their banner on their teaching to their various members. Religious conflict in Nigeria is causing disunity, underdevelopment, destruction of lives and properties, insecurity, overheating of the polity and to some extend encourages social stratification within these religious groups. As a result of the above problems, violence and social disturbance has widely disarticulated the peaceful co-existence of Nigeria whose population is sharply divided into two, based on this religious affirmation. This problematic development, which has added more loads to the problematic situation of Nigeria amalgamation, has paved the way for insecurity, and fear of the stability of the entity called Nigeria. Over the years, ethnic conflicts which mostly link to politics, were the contextual gimmicks in conflict occurrence in Nigeria; but this has changed as

religious conflicts dramatically overwhelm it and stand in the forefront of crises in Nigeria. The clash between Muslims and Christians coupled with disunity within the orbit of these religious groups has been a very big concern to the government, who has lime power to interfere as these officials belong to one of this religious group. However, this paper will apply a qualitative approach to examine the linkages of intra- and inter- religious conflict within these religious groups and how it manifests in destabilizing the political entity of Nigeria with emphasis on past religious crises in Nigeria. The finding of this work will help in ameliorating the intra- and inter- conflict within these religious groups and Nigeria in particular.

Chito, Giancarlo	Age Care Policies for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Communities: The Australian experience	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of South Australia	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

The recommendations of the *Review of Post-Arrival Programs and Services to Migrants* (Galbally Report, 1978) provided the foundation for the implementation of multicultural policies in Australia. The four guiding principles of the report were: to ensure equal opportunity and equality of access to services for all members of society; that everyone should be able to maintain their own culture and be encouraged to understand others'; that the needs of migrants, while they should ideally be met by mainstream programs and services, should in the short term be specially targeted in order to ensure equality of access and provision; and that services and programs should be designed and operated in full consultation with clients, with an emphasis on self-help to enable migrants to became self-reliant quickly. It is 22 years since the Office of Multicultural Affairs (OMA) and the Advisory Council on Multicultural Affairs (ACMA) commissioned thirty-one policy papers, including *Age Care Policy for a Multicultural Society* (Barnett, 1988) as part of the development of a National Agenda for a Multicultural Australia (1989). In developing policy for the special needs of the ethnic aged, Barnett's (1988) paper called for a balance between ethno-specific and generalist approaches which promoted an integrated care system rather than a dual system involving a central and a peripheral system of age care. In the intervening years and in the absence of strong leadership from government and private service providers, some of the larger ethnic groups in Australia have managed to develop their own residential facilities. Smaller communities have no chance of doing so and mainstream or 'generalist' providers are still grappling with the practicalities of delivering linguistically and culturally sensitive care. In the context of the retreat from more advanced multicultural positions across a number of western democracies (Joppke, 2004; Modood, 2008; Parvin, 2009; Chiro, 2010), the present paper investigates why Australia finds itself in a situation where equal opportunity and access to linguistically and culturally appropriate services remains at best unevenly distributed in terms of age care. The apparent disjuncture between well-intentioned policy initiatives and the reality of sustainable provision for residential aged care is evident in current accreditation standards which contain no particular reference to the needs of Australia's culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

Chugg, Rock	Radios Appear: Is there a future for community radio after the internet?	Media		THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A202

Aural addiction, broadband rollout, state control and autism symptoms are predicted in a growing knowledge economy media sociologists describe as convergence, digitalization, globalization and audience fragmentation. While such events might add to a running list of information technology (IT) centred housing bubble, dot com and global financial crises for John Hartley's newly do-it-yourself 'cultural citizen', more established mass-media like radio is poised to enlarge its globalised relevance with the aid of IT. Embodied in the 'hot' physicality of radio sound, audio transmission offers qualitative benefits for our abstract digitalised new world greater than the merely

analysed sense extensions of McLuhan's dated Global Village. Unlike supposedly choice addictive pod-culture, radio remains a flow-on effect streaming 3D spontaneity, where state control mechanisms stem from quantity (Pay TV) not quality (wireless), and predicted internet autism is defused by physical sonic escape from Islamaphobic-style hysteria rather than over-diagnosed schizophrenic listening. While a national broadband network is still vital, my ethnography with Melbourne community radio suggests that we can expect benefits from IT that should allay doubts of even those most critical of technology, like Paul Virilio.

Coe, Sandra	Single Parenthood as Good Parenthood	Families, Relationships and Gender	Queensland University of Technology	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

For Western countries, single parenthood is considered to be a significant social problem. As a reflection of the seriousness of this issue, there is a vast quantity of research literature exploring this social position. The literature predominantly situates single parenthood in a position of *deficit*. This *deficit* is enacted through much of the literature in the form of either *threat* or *risk* with much of the focus examining the effects on children raised in single parent families. As a consequence, single parenthood is constituted as *problematic parenthood* and researchers appear to be reluctant to perceive of this social position in any other way. Contrary to this positioning, single parents claim single parenthood as enabling *good parenthood*. The data discussed in this presentation has been taken from a wider PhD study exploring the subjectivities of single parenthood. The interview data was obtained through semi-structured qualitative interviews with 39 single parents in Australia. By juxtaposing the positioning of single parenthood by researchers against that of the respondents, limited and restrictive discourses are made obvious thereby challenging the limited framing by researchers, allowing for more constructive and enabling subjectivities to take precedence in the discourses.

Coffey, Julia	Inhabiting My Flesh: Exploring body work and gender through frameworks of embodiment and 'becoming'	Other Sociology Topics	University of Melbourne	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

In sociology and in contemporary Australian society, the body is central to feminist critiques of sex and gender divisions, since the body is the site of these divisions. It is through the body that these divisions are experienced and lived. While Giddens has been important in terms of bringing body projects (back) into sociology, the limitations to his approach highlight that bodies and body work must be understood as embodied processes which move beyond binarised analyses of the body in society. In this regard, 'embodiment theory' and Spinozan and Deleuzian frameworks which focus on the 'becomings' that may be possible provide important analytic insights. Considering body work using embodiment theory and understanding the body as an 'event' of 'becoming', along with an interrogation of the contexts and conditions in which body work is gendered and the ways that power is implicated in these processes can further contribute to contemporary understandings of the ways that bodies and gender are lived.

Colic-Peisker, Val	Australian Immigration and Settlement in the 21st Century: Who comes in and how do they fare?	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	RMIT	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

This paper analyses quantitative data on settler arrivals in Australia over the past decade and data from the most recent Australian census in order to address two main questions: 1. who gets Australian permanent visas through two points-tested immigration programs, 'family' and 'skill'; and 2. how do highly skilled settlers fare in the Australian labour market. Both questions focus on the variable of the country of

birth/country of citizenship of the immigrants as the two characteristics largely overlap. To elaborate on the first question, I use data on visa applications and grants supplied by the Department if Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) and to address the second, I use select data on education and occupation from the 2006 Australian Census. This short paper offers a broad introductory picture on the success of the visa application process, and labour market integration by the country of origin, while only touching upon some other important variables such as the length of residence of individual settlers and the relative recency or establishment of various migrant communities.

Collis, David	The Autistic Forms of Digital Information Communication Technologies (ICTs)	Science, Technology And Knowledge	University of Melbourne	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C211

This paper provides a framework for understanding the impact of digital information communication technologies (ICTs) on the intersubjective structuring of social life. Building on social analysis case studies drawn from object relations psychoanalytic theory (Menzies, 1988; Cash, 1996), I argue that society's embrace of digital ICTs can be understood in relation to autistic processes, as described by psychoanalytic theory (Tustin, 1990; Ogden, 1989). Specifically, I argue that text messaging – via mobile phone texting or Twitter – takes an 'autistic form' in the sense that it induces its user a single channel of communication devoid of broader interpersonal cues such as facial expression, tone of voice, and body language. This attenuated communication is characteristic of the forms of communication utilised by autistic children within early intervention learning strategies such as the Picture Exchange Communication System (Charlop-Christy & Jones, 2006). I similarly propose that the Google search engine embodies an 'autistic form' in the sense that knowledge is organised according to numerical criteria rather than semantic content (Brin & Page, 1998). Using this framework, I propose a reinterpretation of critiques of ICTs within education (Brabazon, 2007) in terms of underlying psychic modes of functioning.

Collyer, Fran; Short, Stephanie; Willis, Karen; Bandyopadhyay, Midula; Harley, Kirsten	Social Values, Private Health Insurance	Heath	The University of Sydney; The University of Tasmania; La Trobe University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

Data from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Private Health Insurance Administration Council (PHIAC) provide evidence of a social divide between those who have private health insurance and those who do not. However, they do not tell us much about Australians' values and attitudes about the health system, and how these are socially structured and inform decisions about whether to purchase private health insurance. To address this gap, we designed a module of 8 questions about private health insurance and public and private health care, which was included in the 2007 Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (AuSSA). This also elicited responses about respondents' socio-demographic and political positions and relevant views on government spending and responsibility.

Connolly, Julie; Whitehouse, Gillian	Understanding Women's Employment Patterns Within and Between Nations: An assessment of conceptual frameworks	Applied Sociology	University of Queensland	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

The following paper examines the explanatory power of two conceptual frameworks that are frequently invoked in descriptions and analyses of the gendered distribution of paid and unpaid labour: gender contracts and reproductive bargains. The purpose is to assess what kind of conceptual framework can advance analysis of Australian women's distinctive patterns of labour force participation, which includes higher rates of part-time employment and post-partum withdrawal than in otherwise comparable OECD countries.

Cook, Peta	Should We Proceed? The constraints of public consultation on xenotransplantation in Australia	Science, Technology And Knowledge	University of Tasmania	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C211

On 10th December 2009 the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia announced that the five-year moratorium on human clinical trials of xenotransplantation (animal-to-human transplantation), which was applied after public consultations in 2002 and 2004, would be lifted. Despite the public consultation, the degree to which the public were actively included and consulted can be questioned.

Using discourse analysis, I will expose the 'discourses that matter' in the first Australian public consultation document on xenotransplantation, titled *Draft guidelines and discussion paper on xenotransplantation*. This will reveal that this document was an exercise in science communication rather than fostering and encouraging discursive public participation. Such approaches appear to impose a scientific agenda onto the public, serving to marginalise and silence the public and their knowledges. Furthermore, it is argued that this deficit approach to the public is reflective of pre-existing institutional frameworks that serve to constrain the level and degree of public inclusion on medical and scientific endeavours in Australia. As a result, this exposes how pre-existing institutional frameworks and the design of consultative documents can compromise public engagement and inclusion.

Craig, Lyn; Powell, Abigail	Self-Employment and Work-Family Balance	Work and Labour Studies	University of New South Wales	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B222

Does being self-employed, as opposed to an employee, make a difference to how parents with young children can juggle the demands of work and family? This paper uses data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Time Use Survey (TUS) 2006, to identify associations between employment types (organisational employment and self-employment with and without employees), the time working mothers (N=855) and fathers (N=1168) spend in paid work, domestic labour and childcare, and when during the day they perform these activities. The quantity of time self employed mothers devote to each activity differs substantially from mothers who are employees, while fathers' time is relatively constant across employment types. Results imply that mothers use self-employment as a do-it-yourself 'family-friendly' strategy to combine paid work and childcare activities, particularly through working at home, but that fathers' time priority is paid work regardless of employment type. Thus self-employment is not associated with a gender redistribution of paid and unpaid work.

Craigie, Adam	The Multitude: A new hope?	Political Sociology	University of Auckland	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

Hardt and Negri (2004) describe the current assemblages of power between nation states as a form of 'Empire', a deterritorialised system of capital exceeding the power of states to regulate it and opening up the prospect for what they call the movements of the 'multitude' to resist capital at every point around the globe. This presentation will examine three recent social movements to investigate whether Hardt and Negri's theories on empire and multitude hold. It will consider the vulnerability of the system to discreet but globally significant protests. First, I consider the Seattle protests of 1999 against the World Trade Organisation and argue these were the 'coming out party' of the multitude when previously antagonistic social movements began to create a 'social-movement unionism'. Second, I will consider the extent to which it is appropriate to describe the anti-war protests of February 15 2003 as a day when multitudes resistance went global. In this example, the globalisation of struggle was made possible through the merging of grass roots activism and new media. Finally, I will consider whether recent and ongoing protests in Greece in response to IMF imposed austerity can be explained through the non-class concept of the multitude vis-à-vis Empire.

Hardt, M. and A. Negri (2004) Multitude: war and democracy in the age of Empire. New York: Penguin Press

Cross, Steven	A Theory of Sociological Objectivity	Science, Technology and Knowledge	Murdoch University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W6B222

Sociology, with its roots in positivist philosophy, was seen by several of its early practitioners as a science capable of producing objective knowledge. However, the concept of objectivity has increasingly been held within the field as problematic. Today many sociologists believe that the discipline is not and cannot hope to be objective. Several of the fronts of this debate are discussed, including positivism and its conventionalist critics, Max Weber's methodological work and relativist opposition to the concept of objectivity. Definitions of the word are also examined. A clear definition of objectivity seems essential if meaningful discussion of its viability in the field of sociology is to occur, yet few unambiguous definitions exist. Definitions are shown to be bound up in partisan philosophy tracing back to the divide between empiricism and rationalism. A sociological definition, in the form of a practical test of a statement's objectivity, is suggested to bridge this divide. Drawing on Max Weber's ideal types, the factvalue separation and the 'transmission chain' tool used in psychological experiment, this definition provides a chance for sociologists to discuss objectivity across the philosophical divide.

Crothers, Charles	Deprivation and Resilience in Auckland Suburbs: Academic and practitioner views	Other Sociology Topics	AUT University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

Deprivation and Resilience in Auckland Suburbs: academic and practitioner views. A typology of Auckland suburbs and how they have changed over the last decade and a half is developed using census information on objective characteristics and subjective data from surveys of locality-relevant and more general subjective views on Social Wellbeing and locality characteristics. The links between this academic study and the deep visualisation being developed through the Macro Auckland study will be discussed.

Croy, Samantha; Thorpe, Rachel; Petersen, Kerry; Pitts, Marian	The Regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) in South Australia	Science, Technology and Knowledge	La Trobe University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C211

In South Australia, Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) is regulated by the *Reproductive Technology (Clinical Practices) Act 1988*. Through interviews with regulators and service providers, this paper explores the rationale underpinning the regulatory framework in SA and the impact of such a framework on clinical practice. Interviews were conducted at a time when the Act was under review. Participants were able to reflect on the purpose of the 1988 Act when ART was new and on the present relevance of a statutory approach when some argue that ART has become routine medicine. In contrast to Victoria's lengthy Act, SA's 'thin' legislation was intended to be easily amendable. In practice, this has not always been the case. Preserving the wellbeing of the child is a core principle in the Act but participants often experienced a mismatch between this principle and the way the regulatory framework affected clinical practice. The collection of donor information and laws governing eligibility for treatment were salient issues. The perspectives of providers who experienced the impact of the regulation first hand, and those who played a role in formulating it, provide an interesting study of the tensions involved in translating values into norms of practice through statutory means.

Curtis, Bruce; Curtis, Cate	The Possible Origins of a Suicidal Cohort: 1970-2007	Health Sociology	University of Auckland; University of Waikato	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

Increasing rates of youth suicide have been an issue of great concern in many western countries over recent years. This has especially been the case in New Zealand, due to our having the highest rate of youth suicide among OECD countries in the mid-1990s. However, while attention is drawn to the now declining youth suicide rate by politicians and policy-makers, what is obscured is a cohort effect. In this paper we will argue that a cohort effect is clearly visible; suicide rates among 15-24 year olds came to the fore in the mid-1980s, peaking ten years later, and were displaced by that among 25-35 year olds by the late 1990s. Further, this century has been characterised by the rise of suicide rates among 35-44 year olds. This effect correlates with a dramatic downturn in the New Zealand economy in a five-year period bracketing 1970. This paper offers a sociological argument about the social causes underlying the suicide statistics. Our argument provides a breakdown of suicide statistics into age cohorts and the identification of a suicidal cohort (born circa 1970). We then extend a sociological analysis of suicide, that disputes individualising arguments about depression and suicide, and instead looks to broad correlations with the economy for causality. Our main aim in this paper is to enhance the understanding and prevention of suicide. We argue that a wider focus on socio-economic factors can assist in such amelioration.

Dada, Olorunfemi	Inequality among Graduate Job Seekers in Nigeria	Work and Labour Studies	Department of Criminology And Social Works, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

The unprecedented skyrocketing rate of unemployment among youths in Nigeria created by the monetization policy of government has become unbearable. The nation's economy, which is expanding at arithmetic progression rate, makes it difficult for the economy to absorb teaming university graduates produced by the nation's universities on a yearly basis. The focus of this study is to examine critically the unequal access of job seekers to government jobs. The survival of the fittest, a theory propounded by Spencer, and class theory by Marx provide a veritable explanation for this study. The Federal Ministry of Labour, Abuja, Nigeria, is the study location. The quantitative method of data collection was employed to collect data from four hundred and fifty five university job seekers. This consists of two hundred and five female and two hundred and twenty male job seekers. The study found that class of degree does not determine who will be employed. Also, social class and social network form the basis for employment. This study therefore recommended equal level playing ground for job seekers irrespective of their class of degree.

Dellagiacoma, Michelle	What About Me? Family carers entrapped by the disability policy framework	Families, Relationships and Gender	Macquarie University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5AT2

Disability theory and advocacy has a powerful influence on the reconfiguration of the disabled in society which is evidenced in the policy and service system in Australia. It has led to the de –institutionalisation of the disabled and their integration with the community. However, disability theory is led by the physically disabled and obscures the needs of the intellectually disabled and their family carer. The ideal of integration of people with a disability is linked to notions of empowerment and independence which actively excludes notions of care, and the carer. However care exists in many people's lives, and is particularly and practically central to the lives of the intellectually disabled. The integration of the intellectually disabled effectively means residing with ones birth family and becoming the responsibility of a specific carer- for 40 or 60 years. I argue that disability theory and its implementation in policy ignores the carer in 2 ways, firstly in their role in supporting and representing the dependent intellectually disabled, secondly, as an individual entrapped by their caring responsibility such that their identification and treatment as persons with their own rights is overlooked.

Donoghue, Geraldine	Mapping the Territory of Economic Risk	Other Sociology Topics	Queensland University of Technology	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

It is widely contended that we live in a 'world risk society', where risk plays a central and ubiquitous role in contemporary social life. A seminal contributor to this view is Ulrich Beck, who claims that our world is governed by dangers that cannot be calculated or insured against. For Beck, risk is an inherently unrestrained phenomenon, emerging from a core and pouring out from and under national borders, unaffected by state power. Beck's focus on risk's ubiquity and uncontrollability at an infra-global level means that there is a necessary

evenness to the expanse of risk: 'a universalization of hazards', which possess an inbuilt tendency towards globalisation. While sociological scholarship has examined the reach and impact of globalisation processes on the role and power of states, Beck's argument that economic risk is without territory and resistant to domestic policy has come under less appraisal. This is contestable: what are often described as global economic processes, on closer inspection, reveal degrees of territorial embeddedness. This not only suggests that 'global' flows could sometimes be more appropriately explained as international, regional or even local processes, formed from and responsive to state strategies – but also demonstrates what can be missed if we overinflate the global. This paper briefly introduces two key principles of Beck's theory of risk society and positions them within a review of literature debating the novelty and degree of global economic integration and its impact on states pursuing domestic economic policies. In doing so, this paper highlights the value for future research to engage with questions such as 'is economic risk really without territory' and 'does risk produce convergence', not so much as a means of reducing Beck's thesis to a purely empirical analysis, but rather to avoid limiting our scope in understanding the complex relationship between risk and state.

Dryburgh, Monika	Stigma and Shame: Analysing the self-injury self-help literature	Health	University of Melbourne	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C220

Drawing on feminist critiques of the self-help literature, I present a discourse analysis of self-help books pertaining to non-suicidal self-injury. These critiques suggest that self-help texts often engage in 'context-stripping', relying on problematic assumptions about women's ability to control their circumstances and relationships. My analysis suggests that the discourses around self-injury found in self-help texts are often strongly gendered, with self-injury being discursively constructed as a feminine practice and pathology. Many self-help texts paradoxically contribute to the stigma of self-injury, uncritically reinscribing the link between self-injury and shame, through the repeated suggestion that shame over one's spoiled appearance and bodily integrity constitutes a 'good' reason for resisting the often powerful urge to self-injure. Additionally, I present a critique of the biological reductionism of 'addiction' models of self-injury, arguing that the medicalisation of self-injury (and the concomitant pathologisation of those who self-injure) is problematic for both practical and ethical reasons.

Duan, Hao	Attachment to Place: Insights from temporary migration	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

Empirical studies have compared people's attachments to place at different spatial scales, including homes, neighbourhoods, cities, regions, countries, continents and the planet. Through a review of the literature in migration studies and the analysis of interviews with temporary migrants, this paper argues that the notion of attachment to place warrants re-conceptualisation. This paper demonstrates that attachments to home, neighbourhoods, cities, regions, and countries have different social meanings and are associated with different social activities. Temporary migration illuminates the plurality of forms of attachment. Many studies imply that a strong feeling of attachment to place inhibits willingness to migrate. These studies also imply that temporary migrants have less attachment to place. Yet, temporary migrants may still have strong attachment to a place, in both their origins and transitory destinations. This paper argues that an examination of attachment to place should include both *behavioural* and *affective* attachment. Behavioural attachment implies that

temporary migrants often visit the places that they are attached to or plan to migrate to in the future. Affective attachment connotes that a place becomes a part in the formation of temporary migrants' subjectivities. The paper demonstrates the importance of reconceptualising attachment to place in understanding the temporary migrant experience.

Easton, Helen	Influencing the Sentencing and Outcomes for Women Offenders: A case study of Glasgow, Scotland	Crime and Governance	London South Bank University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5A205

The last 15 years has seen an increased focus on women in the criminal justice system (CJS) as jurisdictions such America, Australia, Canada, England and Wales, and Scotland have all seen rapid and considerable increases in women's offending and in the average daily population of sentenced female prisoners. It is also recognised that the causes of women's offending and the needs of women offenders are different from their male counterparts'; that many women are imprisoned on short sentences for non-violent crimes; that the causes of women's offending are not addressed by the CJS; and that fairness of treatment does not necessarily mean equality of treatment between women and men in the CJS (Scottish Parliament, 2009; Fawcett Society, 2009; Corston, 2007). In Scotland, the average daily female prison population has increased by 87% over the last decade. Recent research in Glasgow, however, shows that strategies aimed at reducing this growth may have had some success. This paper provides the social and policy context, reports on recent findings of research by the author, identifies areas for further investigation and discusses implications for policy, practice and gender specific theories of desistance.

Ebert, Norbert	Organised Individualisation	Other Sociology Topics	Macquarie University	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

The aim of this paper is to theoretically reconsider some of the features of contemporary individualisation in order to be able to raise questions about possible social pathologies which cannot be sufficiently understood with the aid of existing conceptualisations of individualisation. Hence, this paper explores structural and normative aspects of individualisation and how they unfold under conditions of contemporary network capitalism. My argument is that individualisation becomes an ideological and ambiguous process of liberation. While it comprises liberating aspects, it also starts to serve as a means for systemic coordination and reproduction. Individualisation thus can be redefined as structurally enabled but also as normative individualisation, while the pathologies can be captured as organised individualisation.

Edwards, Merinda	Australia's Coastal Communities: Climate change and social pressures	Environment & Society	University of South Australia	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A205

The National Sea Change Taskforce estimates that 6 million people live within two kilometres from the beach in Australia. It is further estimated that more than 425,000 Australian addresses are less than four metres above mean sea level and within three kilometres of the coast (Kirkpatrick, 2008). The sea change phenomenon has affected the environmental problems in coastal regions due to increased need for sanitation, transport, liquid waste, fresh water, electricity/gas, education facilities and community services. In regard to sea level rise and climate change a study done by the Department of Natural Resources (1995) in New South Wales has reported that over a 1500 kilometre stretch of land is at risk of erosion or inundation. It is estimated that cost of fixing it is worth over 1 billion Australian dollars over

a 100 year planning period. These processes are causing social fragmentation. Pressures from rapid population growth are also changing the coastline and degrading the coastal water areas, wetlands, estuaries and mangroves, which causes habitat fragmentation and loss. This paper examines the social pressures that are presently occurring within coastal communities from rapid growth in population, and state and community responses. Following Giddens and Archer's analysis of agency and structure we can have a greater understanding of social issues occurring within coastal towns thus giving a greater insight into how government (agencies) can respond to issues such as Climate Change.

Elizabeth, Vivienne; Baker, Maureen	Negotiating the Transition from Cohabitation to 'Marriage'	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Auckland	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

This paper explores the personal and social significance of the transition from cohabitation to marriage/civil union in a changing world with rising rates of cohabitation, declining marriage and higher divorce rates, higher expenditures on weddings, and more relationship transitions. Set within the sociology of personal life and gender relations, the paper investigates the significance of 'marriage' to opposite and same-sex couples. The paper concludes that marriage continues to act as a cultural ideal and for this reason it operates as a powerful draw card.

Elles, Marios	What if the Luddites Were Right? The personal and social cost of mobility	Mobilities	Macquarie University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

The need for human communication has always mattered. However, in terms of how and why communication has been achieved, there has been a marked shift since pre-industrial times, a shift which has greatly intensified in the last couple of decades. This is most evident with the euphoria of mechanical mobility that began life in the form of the automobile and whose logic has been almost perfected in the remarkable technology of the mobile phone. Mobile technologies promise to bring us closer to more people than we could ever have hoped to meet in face-to-face situations. Push email (automated retrieval of new messages) and mobile telephony allow us to overcome the tyranny of distance and time without ever needing to leave home. The paper meditates on the personal and social consequences of these technological developments and asks whether the compression of time and space has irreversibly altered our consciousness in ways that cultivate our most base instincts. Furthermore, it argues that rather than helping us stay in touch or keep in contact, mobile technologies such as the iPhone and iPod herald false utopias by substituting human experiences with ersatz ones.

Everingham, Jo-Anne	Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Citizenship: Contributing resources or adding public value?	Applied Sociology		WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C213

In late modern society, boundaries between public and private sector responsibilities are shifting. In an interesting variation on the theme of expecting private individuals to be active responsible citizens and manage public problems, there is also escalating expectation that private companies become active, responsible citizens. However, the resultant corporate social responsibility (CSR) remains amorphous and debate surrounds forms of CSR that provide public services and fill governance gaps. This paper uses Carroll's pyramid of CSR to illustrate a range of manifestations of CSR in the extractive industries in regional Australia from a qualitative study of a mining-intensive

region of Queensland. Mining companies' role in investing in public sector capacity, regional governance and sustainable solutions to emerging development challenges in such regions are explored. The paper contributes to debate about the potential and limits of CSR operating in governance spaces.

Ezzy, Douglas	The Holocaust: Rethinking the sociology of (im)moral behaviour.	Culture		WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

This paper proposes a neo-Durkheimian approach to the (im)moral behaviour of the perpetrators of the Holocaust. It focuses on the ritual and symbolic manipulation of emotions and understandings by the Nazis. Bauman has emphasised the operations of bureaucratic rationality, and Goldhagen the anti-Semitic cognitive framing of German culture as the main causal structures of the Holocaust. Both underestimate the power of political and everyday ritual to shape human understandings of what is morally acceptable. Drawing on the work of Emmanuel Levinas and Hannah Arendt I argue that this reflects an under socialised conception of moral responsibility.

Farid, Farid	Deathbound Diaspora: Iraqi bodies, memories and texts in Sydney	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Western Sydney	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

This paper examines the cultural politics of trauma and loss amongst exiled Iraqi cultural producers in Sydney. At its core this research study aims to situate death as a haunting reminder of the multiple levels of loss associated with exile but also its effervescent energy in producing a sense of community through cultural works. Through extensive ethnographic exploration, this paper seeks to understand the affective workings of a diasporic community through its cultural affiliations. Through this process, I aim to show the intimate links between the melancholic lives of these cultural producers and how they are shaped by traumatic events experienced in Iraq. Further, I argue that these events colour and shape the vulnerable beauty of their discourses, art works, theatre productions and editorial excerpts especially because they are situated within the context of the manfa (exile). The term *manfa* is used here as a shorthand theoretical allegory to the whole gamut of pre & post US led occupation of Iraq in 2003 migration and its antecedent effects. In my interviews with Iraqis in Sydney, it quickly became apparent that there were several experiences of migration that cannot be categorised easily within conventional cultural studies terminology as diasporic. *Manfa* recognises the rupturing experience of migration, be it forced or voluntary, and attends to its reverberating psychosocial confluences of death.

Farrugia, David	Youth, Homelessness, and Embodiment: Moralised aesthetics and affective suffering	Sociology of Youth	University of Melbourne	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

This paper explores the process of embodiment for young people experiencing homelessness. Drawing on interviews with 20 young people, I relate descriptions of embodied feelings and practices to the moral and aesthetic regulatory norms which construct bodies in contemporary modern societies. Young people experiencing homelessness are excluded from the private sphere, meaning they are unable to practice the reflexive body practices required of modern subjects. These young people also lack access to consumer goods, meaning they are unable to construct the forms of aesthetic embodiment expected of young people in a consumer society. The outcome of these exclusions is a form of embodied suffering. Drawing on Massumi's concept of affect, I describe the means by which power relations come to constitute embodied feelings, and analyse the emergence of reflexive body practices by young people negotiating the move from

homelessness into home. This paper therefore traces the means by which structural inequality is embodied and results in affective suffering for the disadvantaged.

| Fernández Enguita, Mariano | Japanese, Spanish, and Brazilian Teachers Compared: The globalization of rhetorics | Sociology of Education | University of Salamanca | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W6B218 |

This paper begins by analysing the working conditions, institutional contexts and collective rhetorics of the teaching profession in three countries which defer in economic development, cultural traditions, social structure, democratic experience, civil society, educational system and policies and academic performance: Japan, Spain, and Brazil. Notwithstanding, comparative analysis of collective attitudes shows, on the one side, a bunch of shared themes and problems, be they real or imagined, but also some striking differences, which do not necessarily correspond to their various material conditions, and often seem to go in the opposite direction to that foreseeable. Apparently, collective professional attitudes in each country are more strongly related to the origins and development of the profession, and to its collective traditions, than to objective working conditions or actual educational policies. The analysis is based on data from TALIS Survey and the *Education at a Glance* series, as well as on various other data bases, specialized literature and some personal interviews with teachers and experts in the three countries.

| Fine, Michael | Individualizing Care. Restructuring work, consumption and social engagement | Other Sociology Topics | Macquarie University | WED 11:00 – 12:30 | W6B201 |

In this paper I draw together new perspectives from sociological theory and surveys of recent international developments in long-term care to discuss current and impending developments in care that are increasingly focussed around the individual. Recent decades have seen massive changes in the way that care is understood and provided. The evidence suggests that in advanced welfare states the restructuring and reform that we have grown used to is not about to end and that further innovation, restructuring and policy reform is likely to continue to be a key feature of care provision in the 21st century. A key feature of change in recent decades has been the emergence of what is often referred to as 'individualised care'. This has proven to be a remarkably robust ideal within that system. Yet, despite its potential, the term is often abused in its reduction of the concept of individualization to market based consumer choice and in the hidden exploitative approach to care workers and unpaid caregivers. For those reliant on assistance, and perhaps even more urgently, for those who provide care, the agenda of individualised care has considerable more potential to achieve meaningful individualization that should not be abandoned. There is a potential to move beyond the one directional model of care as something provided to passive dependants, or seeing care as something that should be done as cheaply as possible. I argue that the ideals of individualised care should not be rejected, but embraced as essential component of systems of social justice that are built on, not in place of, interpersonal relationships.

| Fitzpatrick, Ruth | Buddhism and Social change: All in the mind? Practices and perceptions of social engagement in Australian Buddhism | Other Sociology Topics | University of Western Sydney | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W6B201 |

In this paper I explore the attitudes and approaches taken to social change and social engagement by Australian Buddhists. I present data from forty interviews conducted with Australians practicing Tibetan Buddhism. My research shows that the everyday social embodiment of Buddhist ideals is as significant to the participants as their private, individual meditation practice. The research also reveals that Buddhism

influences their occupational choices toward social service and welfare arenas. I present examples from the research of multiple participants whose lives are deeply imbedded in unpaid, Buddhist-inspired social welfare work. I also explore the underlying principles influencing Buddhists' engagement with society and perception of social change action. In the interviews, participants significantly emphasise the importance of one's motivation in any social action, which is privileged above the action itself. Associated with this, participants overwhelmingly stress mental transformation as the basis to social transformation. In conclusion, I explore the potential strengths and weaknesses of participants' Buddhist-inspired approaches to social engagement and change and more broadly Buddhism's contribution to Australian society.

Forbes-Mewett, Helen	Mainstreaming International Student Support Services: Where's the 'McValue'?	Sociology of Education	La Trobe University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

The growth in numbers of overseas students choosing Australia as a preferred place for tertiary education has brought many benefits and challenges to both students and universities. Indeed, Australia has become a temporary home for many thousands of students prepared to pay large sums of money for the opportunity to advance their education and better their lives in a location they hope will be safe and welcoming. Nonetheless, cash-strapped universities need to be mindful of the volatility of the global 'education market' and carefully consider how best to support discerning and culturally sensitive students who elect to live and study in a new environment. A continuing debate revolves around two different approaches to providing international student support services – specialised and mainstreamed. This case study discusses how one university succumbed to 'McDonaldization' (Ritzer 1996) when restructuring student support services. The findings are based on 55 semi-structured interviews with support staff, academics and senior management. It is argued that the 'one-size fits all' approach associated with mainstreaming the provision of student support services is not in the best interests of international students nor in the long-term interests of the University.

Fozdar, Farida	Orientations to Cross Cultural Mixing on a Diverse Campus	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Murdoch University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

Australian universities are sites of considerable and growing cultural diversity, due to large numbers of international students together with domestic students of diverse backgrounds. The literature indicates that while this should provide an opportunity for cross-cultural mixing and intercultural learning, more often than not these opportunities are not embraced. This paper explores initial results of a study of orientations to cross cultural interaction and learning among first year students starting university. The findings indicate some ambivalence among the students, including a general positivity towards the idea of interaction, but reticence to make personal efforts to make the most of these opportunities.

Franklin, Adrian; Tranter, Bruce	Lonliness, Housing and Health in Australia	Health Sociology	University of Tasmania	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

This paper reports results from the 2009 national survey component of a preliminary investigation into the relationship between loneliness, housing, and health. The paper begins with i) a discussion of loneliness in contemporary societies, ii) recent findings of growing levels of loneliness, and iii) its alarming implications for human suffering and health costs. Our survey results considered next, suggest that

loneliness, housing and health are connected and that there may be grounds for policy to make positive interventions in at least four fields. This paper asks whether housing, loneliness and health are connected in contemporary Australia, and if they are, is it a nexus that can be addressed positively through housing policy. Since loneliness has only recently emerged as a generalised and disturbing feature of contemporary societies (Flood 2005; Franklin 2009) there is practically no evidence of housing policy that addresses it explicitly or directly. It will be argued that high and increasing rates of loneliness are relevant to future housing policy, not least because housing, loneliness and health *are* interlinked.

Franzway, Suzanne	Greedy Institutions and Union Activism	Work and Labour Studies	University of South Australia	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B222

Activism for social causes through the union movement makes well known demands on private lives. Commitment to social causes leads to commitment to social movements, including the union movement. Defining social movements as greedy institutions I argue that the sexual politics of everyday life, our private lives, makes significant differences to the expression of that commitment as activism. Such commitment conflicts with the assumptions and expectations about women's commitment to the private life of the family, which remains the central discursive and material greedy institution in women's lives. The greedy institution is an evocative concept that can spotlight the passions and powerful motivations of commitment as much as it draws attention to the intricacies of the connections between private life and social causes. This paper argues that this greedy institution has become an 'internalised fact of life' and is critical to the analysis and the practice of political activism.

Fry, Garry	Exclusionary Practice: Horizontal silo-ing in organisational decision-making	Social Stratification	YWCA of Canberra	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A203

Why should information appropriate to the operations of one level of management be shared with another? Does the command of position in an operational field depend on the exclusion of individuals from information flow and their informational passivity outside of their operational role? It is an axiom of organisations that efficient outcomes rely on the confinement of categories of information to organisational levels best suited by their knowledge base to use that information operationally. Thus, the control of information is the source of efficiency. The justification for this approach is the continuity of the organisation's positional command within its operational field. The loop of justification is complete; the axiom is commonsense. The notion that an informational hierarchy is exclusionary makes no sense and passivity in relation to the efficiency justification for hierarchy is unquestioned. Thus: In those hierarchical systems of command where there is a cleft between management and delivery, an unacknowledged exclusionary practice of management is the systematic and spontaneous avoidance of information flow. This work-in-progress paper explores this efficiency axiom for what it says about the relation of the individual to the organisation and offers an approach to understanding exclusion as an unacknowledged aspect of positional command.

| Fullagar, Simone | Anti-Depressant Use and Gendered Discourses of Women's Recovery from Depression | Health | Griffith University | WED 3:30 – 5:00 | W5C220 |

Drawing upon ARC funded research this paper explores the interpretive repertoires articulated by 80 women who self-identified as recovering from depression. Specifically I examine how women negotiated biomedical expertise (GPs, psychiatrists) in the everyday process of governing themselves as recovering (gendered) subjects (Rose, 2007). Anti-depressant medication was commonly prescribed to treat depression as a chemical disorder and many women identified a high level of ambivalence about the use, effects and reliance on drug therapies. Women moved between different subject positions, such as compliance and subversion, as they worked upon themselves in an effort to become 'well, normal, fully functional again'. The recovery process was complicated by the embodied side effects of drug therapy and the moral imperative of biomedical treatment that women assume individualised responsibility for their success or failure to become well. The research suggests that women draw upon multiple discourses about depression and recovery to interpret their changing embodied experiences. Significantly, the failure of anti-depressant treatment for many women opened up alternative ways of thinking about and practising recovery; for others it reinforced their failed sense of self as a biochemical subject. Women's stories of recovery provide a critical form of subjugated knowledge that makes visible the effects of biomedical, psychological and social discourses that may assist or impede recovery.

| Funnell, Robert | How Do Schools Think about Indigenous Students? Comparing staff working conditions in four primary schools | Indigenous | Griffith University | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5C213 |

How do working conditions within schools shape teacher cognition and set the parameters wherein staff engage with Indigenous students? How can knowledge of variation of conditions across schools be used to improve strategies for better outcomes for Indigenous students? This paper focuses the concept of institutional control over cognition to analyse eight interviews with school officers and teacher aides in four Queensland independent schools. Three types of conditions are considered: (1) where a school employs Indigenous staff who guide other staff to an understanding of Indigenous learners; (2) where Indigenous students are considered as individuals to be socialised into the ethos of the school; and (3) where all students are Indigenous and where cultural matters are a core to teaching. An example of how school conditions influence teacher understanding of their students is provided in an extended interview with two Indigenous school officers. The paper concludes by arguing that recognition of these and other conditions requires further attention when considering the bettering of teaching and learning with Indigenous students.

| Funnell, Robert | Teaching the Sociology of Education: Constructing a school system in a semester | Teaching Sociology | Griffith University | THUR 2:00 – 3:30 | W5A203 |

The teaching of the sociology of education has been categorised as "service sociology", a complex area mainly inhabited by "invisible sociologists", with a history which "remains to be written". The aim in this paper is to cast a brief light on the sociology of education in Australian universities, and from this to provide an example of the use of sociological concepts to construct a school system in a semester. It is argued that teaching through concepts provides a practical theory for an understanding of the system of schools which is more appropriate for teachers in training than traditional approaches where learning and applying sociological theory is the aim. A method is proposed for teaching sociology through concepts that relate institutional categorisation and order to structural and demographic factors

outside of schools that influence types of curriculum and differences in educational outcomes. Described are ways students work with empirical materials to construct the system and build visual representations of schools in the state, private and independent sectors. It is concluded that the course has theoretical portability and provides a practical understanding of a system and a method to carry into teacher's professional lives.

Gainsbury, Sally	Internet Gambling Policy in Australia: Societal impacts, responses and future trends	Health	Southern Cross University; University of Sydney	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C220

Technological advancements, market consolidation, the potential for profit, and increasing public appetite, have led to a situation where Internet gambling is a firmly entrenched phenomenon. In the wake of the rapid progression of Internet gambling, governments have struggled to create and enact appropriate and effective regulations. Internet gambling websites are prohibited from allowing Australians to play, however it is estimated that Australians will gamble $968 million on illegal offshore sites in 2010. Internet wagering and lotteries are legal and online sports-betting is the fastest growing form of gambling. Competing market forces and the ineffectiveness of prohibition have led the Productivity Commission to recommend that online gambling should be legalised. Internet gambling has been associated with problem gambling and psychological disorders and is frequently utilised by youth and young adults, posing potential detrimental impacts on health. As little information is available on Australian participation in Internet gambling and regulatory change appears to be inevitable, policy makers, treatment providers, and other key stakeholders face much ambiguity about the best approach to legalizing, regulating, and implementing Internet gambling. This presentation aims to bring some clarity and offer some guidance for appropriate responses by examining the nature of Internet gambling and the social, legal, and political responses. By evaluating the market response, and social, cultural and political adaptations, this presentation aims to hypothesize the potential future of online gambling in Australia.

Gale, Melanie	The Social Implications of the Degradation of the Coorong and Lower Lakes	Environment and Society	University of South Australia	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

The severe drought that Australia that has endured over the past few years has impacted adversely on the environment and is the major cause of the reduction of water levels in the Coorong and Lower Lakes (Brodie, Gow, Haese & Wallace 2008). The over-allocation and over-use of water in the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) has caused the system to endure the longest period ever of reduced freshwater inflows and levels. The Coorong and Lower Lakes environmental state is an issue that requires immediate action by governments and the surrounding community. This article will explore current data regarding the social and planning implications of the degradation of the Coorong and Lower Lakes. It primarily focuses on the social impacts that will occur if the Coorong and Lower Lakes area is significantly environmentally degraded. Drawing on Beck's (2007) risk theory, this paper analyses the adaptive capacity of settlements in the Coorong and Lower Lakes area and how they respond to the stresses and risks caused by environmental degradation. Economic and environmental implications will also be explored to provide an understanding of the interdependencies. This article provides a foundation and theoretical structure for further investigative research to be undertaken.

| Garvan, Joan | Moving from the Maternal Role to the Mother-Infant Relationship | Families, Relationships and Gender | Australian National University | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5AT2 |

Moves to ease tensions between equity and care in the lives of women-as-mothers are manifest at three levels. The first is the macrosocial that structures a critical intersection between autonomy and intersubjectivity that is central to the experience of women-as-mothers. According to Cornelius Castoriadis society is continually in motion between processes of instituting and the instituted and central to these dynamics is inherence, at this mesosocial level social agents determine meaning which is passed on through signification. The connection between the autonomy project and a restructuring of dependency/care can be found through an overlapping of individual and collective meanings in relation to care. Therefore the substance of my paper focuses on these microsocial factors. While drawing from the work of Jessica Benjamin I argue that there is an intersubjectivity between the mother and infant that is more accurately described as a relationship rather than role. I talk about the related intrapsychic dimension to these connections that are generally buried through an emphasis on the maternal role. It is necessary for the woman-as-mother to reflect on the self in order to retain/maintain an alterity between self and other through complex intersubjective dynamics.

| Gauld, Robin | How US Hospitals Work to Reduce Unwarranted Variations in Clinical Practice | Health | University of Otago Medical School | WED 11:00 – 12:30 | W5C220 |

Medical practice variations may be considered unwarranted when they cannot be explained with reference to patient preference or condition, or to evidence-based medicine. Unwarranted variations are a core health policy concern for the fact that they impact on the quality and safety of care provided to individuals, on service utilization and expenditure, and on hospital and health system performance. Research into the activities of hospitals to reduce unwarranted practice variations is limited, with little knowledge of the range used. This paper reports on research undertaken in the US, including five hospital case studies and a survey of hospitals in four states. The case studies each presented a different experience, with only two having specific policies in place. Seventy-five percent of survey respondents claimed to have processes in place, with most using a combination such as doctor performance league tables alongside use of clinical guidelines. Reasons for not having a strategy included lack of resources or leadership, and doctor resistance. The paper concludes by noting that no single best way forward for tackling unwarranted variation was identified, with disparate approaches reflecting the complex context of health care delivery.

| Germov, John; McGee, Tara | What Types of Papers Get Published in the Journal of Sociology, 1965-2008? | Applied Sociology | University of Newcastle; Griffith University | THUR 11:00 – 12:30 | W5C213 |

This paper presents an analysis of all articles published in the *Journal of Sociology* (formerly the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*) between 1965 and 2008 (excluding book reviews). The aim is to empirically identify trends in paper characteristics in terms of what is being published (country of focus, subject area, and methodological approach). Findings show that topic areas have changed in popularity over time; and most recently there is a higher proportion of qualitative empirical papers. Information such as this can inform editorial practices and serve to inform the readership on the nature of the journal.

Gilding, Michael; Glezos, Lee	The Abolition of Death Duties in Australia: A comparative perspective	Sociology of Economic Life	Swinburne University of Technology	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

In 1978 Australia became the first rich country in the world to abolish death duties. In liberal circles their abolition was commonly understood as an anomaly which would soon be overtaken by history. As more countries follow Australia's example, the question arises whether it is more a harbinger than an anomaly. Jens Beckert's analysis of inheritance law in the US, Germany and France provides a framework to understand the Australian experience from an international perspective. This paper follows Beckert in tracking legislation, coding parliamentary debates, and examining public debate in Australia to identify discursive fields and their enduring influence. It argues that Australia was unusual – although not an anomaly – insofar as its distinctive discursive field made the abolition of death duties relatively uncontroversial. It was a harbinger insofar as the abolition of death duties signalled their material failure to achieve liberal objectives.

Godbold, Natalya	Taking Control of an Evolving Normality: How people make sense of dialysis in online renal discussion boards	Health	University of Technology, Sydney	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C220

This paper explores how contributors to online renal disussion boards make sense of dialysis and kidney failure, focussing on their sense-making strategies with respect to ongoing change. In existing patient experience literature, patients' experiences are usually examined by taking snapshots of participants' perspectives at a point in time, obtained via interviews.   Acknowledging that situations and perspectives are not static, this research explores how renal patients make sense over time. In the renal discussion boards, contributors make sense of their situation using typed narratives to which other contributors respond. This 'naturally occurring' data allows analysis of ongoing peer-to-peer interactions between renal patients. Making sense is viewed here as a process whereby meaning is co-constructed within communities. The longitudinal approach taken reveals shifting ways in which contributors describe and cope with their experiences providing a perspective to observe reactions to change, and allowing progressions of sense-making themes to emerge.   The methodological approach is critical discourse analysis. Early analysis of the data has revealed ways that themes such as control and normality are used by contributors to make sense of their experiences.

Goodie, Jo-Ann; Wickham, Gary	Competing Understandings of the Intersection Between Society and Environment in the Climate Change Debate	Environment and Society	Murdoch University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

The failure of the Copenhagen Conference to produce a legally binding agreement marks an impasse. It also poses difficulties for sociology. This paper will not attempt to directly explain why no agreement could be reached in Copenhagen. Rather, it will sketch the sociological difficulties faced by this and other such mechanisms to use politics and law to facilitate the long term stability of the interface between natural environments and modern societies. In particular, the paper will indicate the role of each of science, morality, law, politics, and economy in producing competing understandings of 'environment' and 'society', competing understandings which are drawn on by many participants in the climate change debate. Our appreciation of how and why it presents a crisis, how it might have occurred, its consequences, and the fact that it is an environmental problem is a product of a certain type of specifically 'environmental' thinking. Our

project is to undertake a close exposition of how various understandings of the potential threat of climate change are generated.

Greig, Alistair; Turner, Mark	Reclaiming a 'Plausible Narrative of Progress': Rorty, institutions of hope and the MDGs	Political Sociology	Australian National University; University of Canberra	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C234

Hulme and Fukudu-Parr (2009, 30) have recently traced the institutional evolution of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as an 'international super-norm to eradicate extreme poverty as a global responsibility'. In this paper, we examine the broader historical and discursive context that provoked such an institutional shift. Following Rorty (1999, 232), we argue that by the 1990s a 'narrative of despair' prevailed in development theory and practice that led to an 'inability to construct a plausible narrative of progress'. The social hope that Rorty called for anticipated the MDGs, which we label an 'institution of hope', following Braithwaite (2004). The paper begins with a brief assessment of the post-war UN 'decades of development' before contextualising the political economy of despair that Rorty encountered. Rorty's critique of neo-liberalism and post-developmentalism is then described, the value of hope as a collective motivating emotion explained and the MDGs as an institution of hope justified. The paper then examines a range of critiques of the MDGs, both radical and conservative, and defends the teleological targets set by the UN Millennium Project through drawing on analogies from climate-change mitigation. We conclude by arguing that the MDGs have performed a valuable symbolic role in reinvigorating global concern with poverty eradication, even if the MDGs themselves remain only a 'plausible narrative of progress' (Rorty 1999, 232).

Grey, Felicity	Identifying 'Mental Illness': Anti-'stigma' campaigns, legibility and benevolent othering	Health	University of Melbourne	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C220

'Mental illness' is becoming a highly visible social cause – witness the high profile work of mental health campaigner and 2010 Australian of the Year Professor Patrick McGorry, the recent appointment of Australia's first Minister for Mental Health, and the ubiquity of materials produced by mental health organisations such as Beyond Blue, SANE and MIND. There is no doubt that many have welcomed this shift from 'mental illness' being hidden, deeply private, individualised and shameful, to becoming a highly visible social cause. However, this talk critically examines some high profile mental health organisations' 'anti-stigma' campaigns, examining the discursive construction of 'mental illness' as identifiable, legible and to be responded to in certain ways. I argue that this approach is profoundly reductionist, silencing much of the complexity of lived experiences of what has been labelled 'mental illness.' I also suggest that these texts contribute to the production of benevolent subjectivity, interpellating viewers as responding to 'social causes' with benevolence and certainty, while legitimising certain forms of expertise (as well as the organisation itself producing the text). I conclude by pointing to materials from other countries that move beyond benevolent othering towards engagement in difficult dialogues, embracing uncomfortable uncertainties.

Griffiths, Richard	Sacred and Profane Cities: Sociological approaches to the mixed success of mixed-use zoning for urban regeneration	Other Sociology Topics	NSW Department of Planning	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

Making use of the sacred/profane dichotomy theorised by Durkheim and further developed by Weber and others, this article examines the mixed fortunes of mixed-use land zoning in a Sydney urban redevelopment site, With reference to Lacanian interpretations of the 'enjoyment' of urban space, the paper shows how urban design is not a mere 'politics of surfaces' but has a deep connection to unspoken,

unacknowledged desires on the 'dark side' of urbanisation. In particular it demonstrates that the treatment of heritage conservation items is far from ancillary to the meaning of redevelopment, but reveals the mixed-use zone as a conflicted space, where consumption is encoded as sacred and production as profane.

Habibis, Daphne	A Framework for Re-Imagining Indigenous Mobility and Homelessness	Indigenous		TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C213

Reducing Indigenous homelessness is a core policy goal of Australian governments but social housing services struggle to meet the housing needs of this hard-to-serve population. One contributor to high levels of Indigenous homelessness is the inappropriateness of housing services predicated on the needs of a sedentary population, rather than the forms of mobility that characterise Indigenous populations. This paper draws on fieldwork undertaken as part of an Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute project which investigated how housing services can address this gap. The study involved interviews and analysis of administrative data in seven locations covering South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The paper argues that, to the non-Indigenous gaze, Indigenous mobility is problematised as cultural, rooted in the domain of Indigeneity itself, and this, together with questions of agency in relation to practices such as public space dwelling, the fluidity of mobility practices and methods of homelessness enumeration, renders invisible the structural causes of Indigenous homelessness. The study proposes a model for understanding the relationship between Indigenous mobility and homelessness which clarifies these issues and may have potential to improve service planning and design.

Haggis, Jane	Storying the Borderlands: Methodological dilemmas in a study of refugee settlement in Australia	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	Flinders University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

An ARC funded study of refugee settlement in Australia threw up unforeseen methodological dilemmas of analysis and presentation. The focus of the project was to track how diverse actors in the settlement process constructed that process in terms of the refugee trajectory from stranger to citizen, in 35 extended qualitative interviews. The assumption in the project design was that relatively conventional qualitative processes of thematically coded transcriptions of semi-structured interviews, using QSR Nvivo software, would provide an appropriate analytical procedure and basis for writing up the study around the use of quotations and the identification of textual patterns as a basis for generalisations. At the end of this process, however, and after co-authoring several articles, I felt increasingly uncomfortable about the results. Was this doing justice to the stories embedded in the interviews? What was the organic relationship between the emergent themes identified in the research process, and the narrative integrity gifted by the respondents. How could sociological observations be arrived at without over-writing in some ways the narrative intent of these texts? In this paper, these and other questions are explored in terms of constructing a sociological approach to storying as a methodological strategy.

Halafoff, Anna	The Multifaith Movement and Climate Change	Environment & Society	Monash University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A205

In recent years a heightened awareness of global risks has produced an unprecedented interest in global peace and security initiatives. This paper examines how multifaith initiatives have been implemented as cosmopolitan peacebuilding strategies to counter global risks—such as climate change and terrorism—and advance common security in ultramodern societies. From the 1960s onward, the multifaith

movement, alongside other social movements including the peace, women's and environmental movements, focused on issues of human and environmental security. While environmental concerns began to occupy a prominent place in the public sphere during the 1990s, the global risk of terrorism marginalised the issue of climate change at the turn of the 21st century. However, following the release of *An Inconvenient Truth* in 2006, the risk of climate change has begun to eclipse terrorism as the most prominent perceived threat to public security. The multifaith movement has transformed these crises into opportunities to build new models of activism and governance by drawing on the wisdom of multiple faith traditions. It follows that the *politics of fear* can best be countered by a *politics of understanding* – founded on cosmopolitan principles of interconnectedness and equal rights for all beings – modelled by the multifaith movement.

Han, Gil-Soo	Beyond the Australian Dream': An analysis of a prize winning short autobiography of a Korean business migrant	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Monash University	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

'Beyond Australian Dream' is a prize winning short biography published in a current affairs monthly magazine in Korea. Books and magazines are important genres of the media and mediate aesthetically the joys and struggles of human life. Diasporic communications and media in Australia make up one of the areas yet to develop further and to attract more sociological analysis. Diasporic cultural expression through books and magazines commonly deal with a struggle for survival, identity and assertion. The biography under analysis depicts a transnational journey of a business migrant yearning for emigration, settling in Australia with the 'menial' jobs that do not require his professional skills. The continuing inner dialogues that he holds during the ongoing changes and disappointments throughout his immigrant life make him come up with new strategies to continue his life most constructively, monitoring between individual agent and social structure. In this process, the business migrant constantly modifies his identities which have gone well beyond the identities which he might have left Korea with. Australia as the host country of such immigrants can not negate the flow-on benefit that such constructive individuals bring to the broader Australian community.

Harley, Kirsten; Willis, Karen; Gabe, Jonathan; Stephanie Short, Stephanie; Collyer, Fran; Natalier, Kristin	Healthy Consumers? A comparative analysis of private health insurance	Health	University of Sydney; University of Tasmania; University of London	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

One important feature of the significant transformations of the health care services sector over the past three decades has been an increased reliance on the private provision of healthcare services, mediated through private health insurance. In countries such as Australia and the UK, where private health insurance largely 'duplicates' universal public health coverage, private health insurance is promoted as increasing choice for individuals and easing the burden on the public system. While these claims, the policy contexts and incentive regimes, and individuals' decision-making processes have been subject to some scrutiny, little attention has been paid to the role of private insurers themselves. This article presents a comparative analysis of the discourses evident in the websites of private health

insurers in Australia and the UK and how they construct consumers and the role of health insurance. It highlights presentation of health care as a matter of consumer identity and individual responsibility, and examines discourses of risk and choice and construction of symbolic boundaries between public and private health systems. In these respects, similarities between the discourses employed in the two national contexts override differences that might be expected due to contrasting healthcare traditions and contexts.

Hawkins, Sally; Woodward, Ian	An Exploration of Orientations, Practices and Attitudes Toward Shopping in Australia	Applied Sociology	Griffith University	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

Shopping has been an emblematic and often decisive social practice for theoretical interpretations of authenticity, lifestyle and commodification in both modern and postmodern conceptions of consumption. The history, politics and indeed mythologies of consumption have frequently been examined through conceptual frames which focus on shopping spaces such as the arcade, the shopping mall and even the airport terminal or cruise liner, and through shopping-oriented social types such as the flâneur or the shopper zombie. Though consumption studies has to a large extent moved away from the shopping mall and its disputed affects to questions of objects and networked systems of consumption practices, an important reality of contemporary consumer culture remains the fact that shopping is a significant leisure activity for many people. In part, this is because such shopping combines search, acquisition and purchase with the apparent pleasures of sociality associated with drifting through shopping spaces. In this paper we draw upon quantitative evidence from a representative sample of Australian citizens to explore patterns of recreational shopping engagement. Our data illustrates the characteristics of recreational shopping in the context of the usual social survey variables, as well as relevant theoretical questions of desire, sociality, anxiety, ethics and self-identity.

Henderson, Julie; Battams, Samantha	Mental Health and the 'Right to Health'	Health Sociology	Flinders University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

This paper explores issues relating to access to physical and mental health care for people with mental health problems in light of Australia's endorsement in 2008 of the *Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* which established the right to health and to health care. Interviews were conducted with ten key stakeholders with legal, policy, clinical and advocacy roles within South Australia and at a national and international level. Participants identify a number of barriers to the achievement of the right to health for people with mental illness with discussion highlighting the legal definition of rights; governance of health and mental health; and structural barriers to receipt of care as the primary barriers. The data is explored in relation to social models of disability and the application of these models to people with mental health problems. This paper addresses perception of ten key stakeholders of the impact of the roll out of UN *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD) which Australia endorsed in July 2008, upon access to physical and mental health care for people with mental health problems (UN 2006). This paper focuses upon Article 25 which codifies the 'right to health'. The right to health seeks to reduce the impact of discrimination upon the attainment of the highest possible standard of health as well as increasing access to health services for people with disabilities (UN 2006). The paper reports data identifying legal, political and clinical barriers to the attainment of the right to health for people with mental health problems.

Heward, Suzanne	An Insight into the Role of the Legal Practitioner; Profession and/or Business?	Work and Labour Studies	University of Auckland	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B222

Following the neo-liberal reforms of the 1980s, a transformation occurred affecting legal practice. Competition increased, long term retainers (or relationships) became a distant memory as corporate clients (and individuals) demanded more efficient and cost driven services, more corporate structures and managerial practices were adopted, and as financial targets were introduced and technology changed, working hours increased. But have these changes impacted upon the way in which lawyers talk and feel about their work? As law firms become more focused on the bottom line, have financial rewards become a key motivator for practitioners? Has the ideology that professions see their work as rewarding, satisfying and valuable by serving the needs of others been replaced by earning a good living? Also has the idea that professionals are motivated by altruism, working for the 'good' of society been surpassed by economic self-interest? Based on a qualitative study of fifteen lawyers, this paper explores these issues and argues that the vestiges of 'traditional' legal practice now survive only in smaller practices or amongst litigators.

Hewitt, Belinda; Natalier, Kristin	Flip Sides of the Same Coin: Discourses of mothering and fathering and the "appropriate" uses of child support monies	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Queensland; University of Tasmania	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

In this paper we explore the tensions between mothering and fathering identities as they relate to the 'appropriate' use of child support monies. Our exploration uses data from in-depth semi-structured interviews with 31 resident mothers and 26 non-resident fathers, living in Brisbane and Tasmania. Despite differences in perceptions of how child support money was used there was a large degree of consensus on what constituted 'appropriate' expenditure of child support, such as schooling, clothes and extra-curricular activities. The main difference was that mothers – and most notably those on low incomes – had a broader definition of child expenses that also included essentials such as housing, transport and the payment of household bills. Regardless of how they spent child support money, mothers' discourses of their finances, budgets and uses of child support reinforced their identities as 'good mothers' focused on ensuring their children's needs and wants are met and use child support money to this end. Fathers questioned a mother's ability or desire to spend child support properly and appropriately for the benefit of the children. In so doing, they reinforced fathering identities that are referenced to control of household finances – both their own and those of their ex-partner.

Holmes, David	Global Capitalism and the Problem of Climate Change Inertia	Environment & Society	Monash University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A205

Controversial Climatologist James Hansen argues that climate change has an inertia very few understand. Even if greenhouse gas emissions were stopped now, it would take 100 years before the rate of warming would slow down. This paper presents this science in relation to the idea that the industrial and consumer activities that produce 'climate forcings' also have an inertia. Communicating the relationship between these 'inertias' is important for policy makers to arrive at effective rather than 'performative' and 'politically pragmatic' targets capable of resolving climate change.

Hor, Su-Yin	An Analysis of Accountability, and Accountability in Practice	Health	University of Technology, Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

In this paper, I explore the current focus on accountability in health care by bringing together a number of theoretical perspectives, including Latour's politics of explanation and Giddens' disembedding mechanisms. These concepts allow us to critically analyse current systems of formal accountability, and to question their rhetoric, adequacy, and efficiency. Moving beyond critique, these ideas can also be applied to a study of accountability 'in practice'. I present data from a three-year ethnographic study, conducted with a multidisciplinary group of 72 clinicians in a hospital in Sydney, Australia. Participants were observed in the course of their daily work, and data was collected through observations, field interviews, documentary evidence and feedback sessions conducted with participants. Using this data, I show how clinicians' practices of accountability come in multiple forms, and are marked by a dynamic interplay between the formal and informal. I also describe the tensions that can exist between the efficacy and timeliness of local contexts and local action, and the utility of actions that traverse distances and contexts. I propose that it may be time for a new understanding of accountability, one that is more appropriate to the increasing complexity of health care organisations and their shifting boundaries.

Hoseit, Ana	Let's Get Mobile: Unearthing issues of importance for adolescent mobile phone users	Sociology of Youth	University of Otago	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B218

The mobile phone has become an ubiquitous object and vital communication tool for most young people in New Zealand. The mobile phone offers young people an avenue through which to explore their identity and sense of self. When it comes to mobile phones, today's adolescents are the experts. Using a qualitative research methodology, focus groups and individual interviews were employed to focus on the applications and effects of mobile phone use (and potential misuse) amongst Year 10 students from three schools in the Otago region. Prior to this research a comparative analysis of literature on both traditional bullying and cyberbullying was conducted to ascertain that cyberbullying is a form of bullying which has detrimental real-life consequences for young people. Cyberbullying has been succinctly defined as 'willful and repeated harm inflicted through the medium of electronic text'. A specific research interest was to investigate problem areas pertaining to the mobile phone and unearth if text-bullying (a form of cyberbullying) is a cause of concern for adolescents. In the spirit of symbolic interactionism I will discuss the consequences of this new form of communication that filters out social gestures, facial expressions, tone of voice and body language.

Howard-Wagner, Diedre	Defining Indigenous Rights Activism in Newcastle as a Collective Social Movement	Indigenous Sociology	University of Sydney	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

The purpose of this paper is to give consideration to Indigenous rights activism in Newcastle Australia in relation the literature on social movement theory. The paper does not expressly adopt one approach over another, such as theories of resource mobilisation and political process or theories of framing or theories of movement identity. Instead, it draws on a number of key definitional concepts within the social movement scholarship to explain how Indigenous rights activism in Newcastle constitutes a collective social movement. It also considers the importance of particular mobilising social organisations in maintaining this collective social movement, and the significance of 'tactical repertoires' of protest adopted to progress Indigenous rights and bring about social change.

Huang, Xianbi; Western, Mark	Social Support Networks and Subjective Well-being in Australia	Social Stratification	La Trobe University; University of Queensland	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A203

This paper examines discussion networks (social support networks with whom people can discuss problems), perceived social support and their associations with subjective social well-being in Queensland, Australia. Data from the *Living in Queensland* survey in 2008 are drawn on for empirical analysis. Main findings include: (1) Queensland people have larger discussion networks than reported in US research (comparable references are absent in previous Australian studies). (2) Respondents' sociodemographic characteristics are significantly associated with the size of discussion networks and the purpose of using discussion networks. (3) Role relations are linked to different kinds of social support in different domains. Kin play an extensive role in providing various social supports. (4) The use of discussion networks and the sources of perceived social support have significant associations with life satisfaction but the size of discussion networks does not. These results indicate that in Queensland kin remain the most essential providers of perceived social support and personal networks affect subjective well-being. Although the research is exploratory, it produces new empirical evidence to enrich Australia's social network studies. Practically it has policy implications in terms of issues of social cohesion and community engagement.

Humphry, Justine	'Just Turn It Off!': Questioning the choice to use mobile media for work	Sociology of Media	Macquarie University	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A202

Just before many Australian professionals took their annual leave over the 2009-2010 summer season, a new report by a welfare agency received wide media coverage, advising workers to turn their mobile phones off during their holiday break. This paper questions the existence of this choice drawing on research undertaken on professionals' daily use of mobile information and communication technology (ICT) and suggests that, while this message is a worthy and important one – for individual workers' general health and wellbeing – it fails to take into account the altered expectations of work, the increasingly integrated work and non-work lives and social networks of many workers and the ongoing support needs of our daily information and communication infrastructures. Instead, what is called for are more ways to identify and describe the complex interactions of space, time and technology in contemporary work: to provide a more relevant and accurate way to account for how work and life changes in and through our daily technological practices.

Hynes, Maria	Reconceptualising Resistance	Political Sociology	Australian National University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

Among theorists of resistance, the question of recognition is an identifiable point of contention: does resistance need to be recognised *as* resistance in order to be deserving of the name? While some would firmly insist that it does, others point to those instances in which it would not be efficacious for resistance to be recognised by its targets. They cite the now classic research of James Scott into acts of 'everyday resistance', those instances of resistance which need to be hidden because being overt could render them redundant, even dangerous. Scott called these barely perceptible acts of subversion and circumspect struggle 'weapons of the weak' and this association between everyday resistance and the limits imposed by necessity has persisted in subsequent discourse on the topic. This paper outlines another way of thinking about the relationship between recognition and resistance, by highlighting the importance of recent work on the concept of *micropolitics*. It argues for the significance of micropolitical gestures that intervene in the politics of perception, acts whose

relatively imperceptible character is their strength rather than their weakness.

Hynes, Maria; Sharpe, Scott	Laughter and Affirmation	Culture	Australian National University; Australian Defence Force Academy, University of New South Wales	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

There is a growing interest in the capacity of humour to bring about social, cultural and political change. In evaluations of humour's transformative powers, it is its unique mode of delivering social critique that tends to be celebrated. Laughter is attributed with the quality of stealth, with its ability to fly under the radar of critical argument and deliver its message on the sly. As a form of resistance, much has been made of humour's capacity to ridicule existing powers. While humour certainly has a role to play in the service of critique, we argue that the reduction of humour to a purely negative understanding of critique ultimately diminishes its potentials. Our concern is with the tendency to celebrate humour at its most life-denying moments, when it says 'no' to the actuality and potential of the present moment in the name of inherited ideals and future utopias. Our claim is that humour can also play a more *affirmative* and *genealogical* role, not as a vehicle for the banal affirmation of the world as it is, but as a disruptive and productive force.

Iu, Justine	Financial Inclusion in Australia and the Potential of Social Networks	Sociology of Economic Life	Australian National University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

The issue of financial exclusion is becoming increasingly prevalent in Australia. The inability to access appropriate and affordable financial products and services from mainstream financial institutions can substantially inhibit an individual's capacity to participate in modern society. While governments have repeatedly turned to the social sphere for solutions to community problems, contemporary interest in questions of inclusion have thus far failed to adequately recognise the utility of networks in promoting financial inclusion. Yet, the idea that social networks have value is not new. Nor are studies of the peer group dynamics and support that enable collective benefits. This paper will argue that harnessing the power of social networks can offer an innovative response to both social and financial exclusion. The way in which networks can be drawn upon to support excluded individuals and encourage participation will also be examined.

Jackson, Jonathan	Trust in Justice and the Legitimacy of Legal Authorities: Pilot data from a major study of European public opinion	Crime and Governance	Methodology Institute & Mannheim Centre for Criminology, LSE	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A205

Public trust and institutional legitimacy are becoming increasingly important issues for criminal justice policy makers and practitioners in countries across the world. Trust refers to public beliefs about the trustworthiness of the police and courts to act effectively and fairly. Empirical/subjective legitimacy refers to public beliefs about the possession of the right of the police and courts to govern and dictate appropriate behaviour. This paper is organised into three sections. First, a social indicators approach to trust in justice and the legitimacy

of legal authorities is described. Second, a conceptual roadmap for a European comparative analysis is outlined. Third, the findings of European Social Survey piloting are briefly described.

Jackson, Sharmaine	Socialization, Dance, and Violence: A comparative ethnography of Krump Dancing in Australia and the US	Crime and Governance	University of California at Irvine	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

How do the meanings of a Hip Hop venue change over the aspiring rapper's career? This article draws on four years of ongoing ethnographic fieldwork with inner-city men who rap at Project Blowed, a Hip Hop 'open mic' in South Central Los Angeles. While rappers initially view Project Blowed as a place to hone their performance skills and earn the respect of their peers, they hope to move beyond it and make money in the music industry. 'OGs', senior rappers, who continue to participate in this scene, mentor younger rappers, but may also become examples of the dead-end careers that up-and-coming rappers hope to avoid. This article explores how participants' perceptions of this venue are linked to their changing perceptions of others in the scene. How do the meanings of krump dance change as it migrates from the US into Australian youth culture? This paper draws upon ongoing comparative ethnographic fieldwork in the US and Australia with urban teenagers and young adults (mostly males) who krump dance in communities afflicted with violence. While many krump dancers in the US choose to krump as escape from gang life, seeking redemption through evangelical churches, the history and social realities for Australian youth do not mimic those of the US. Rather Australian krump dancers incorporate their own histories and social locations into the practice and performance, thereby creating an Australian style of the dance. This allows Australian youth to create a space for exploring and challenging ascribed and self-assigned identities. 'Big Homies', mentors and role models (usually male) provide guidance and create violence-free spaces for teenagers and young adults who might not otherwise have such spaces. This paper explores how krump dancing is used by participants to explore, challenge, and renegotiate options for action, identity and opportunity in their society.

Jeffries, Samantha; Bond, Christine	Discrimination or Differential Involvement? A review of the research exploring the impact of Indigenous status on sentencing	Indigenous Sociology	Queensland University of Technology; University of Queensland	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

Existing court data suggest that adult Indigenous offenders are more likely than non-Indigenous defendants to be sentenced to prison but once imprisoned generally receive shorter terms. Using findings from international and Australian multivariate statistical analyses, this paper reviews the three key hypotheses advanced as plausible explanations for these differences: 1) differential involvement, 2) negative discrimination, 3) positive discrimination. Overall, prior research shows strong support for the differential involvement thesis, some support for positive discrimination and little foundation for negative discrimination in the sentencing of Indigenous defendants. Where discrimination is found, we argue that this may be explained by the lack of a more complete set of control variables in researchers' multivariate models.

Jetti, Archana	Assessing Poverty and Well-being in Australia: Potential of the capability paradigm	Sociology of Economic Life	University of Sydney	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

Poverty and human well-being studies in Australia have been led by socioeconomic statistics which are limited in their description of the problem. There is a growing call for alternate ways, to conceptualise and evaluate poverty and well-being, which assist the government to develop broader and more inclusive poverty alleviation policies that can target more than what these statistics are able to capture. This paper argues for a broader informational space which is not dominant in Australian approaches to conceptualise, measure and evaluate poverty and well-being. The 'Capability Approach' brings capabilities and functionings into the informational space, highlighting issues of equality as well as diversity, making it useful for normative evaluations of poverty and well-being especially in an affluent country like Australia. This paper explores the basic tenets of the Capability Approach and how it may be applied to conceptualise and evaluate social policy in Australia. The Capability Approach is compared and contrasted with the 'Close the Gap' framework of the Australian Indigenous policy as an illustrative exercise. In conclusion, the paper makes recommendation for further conceptual and empirical work using the Capability Approach to inform Australian social policy.

Jose, Jim	The View From Where? The language of political discourse in mainstream opinion pieces	Political Sociology	University of Newcastle	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

The language of political discourse is a central feature of the politics of any society because it enables the circulation (and authorises) particular understandings and ways of expressing political ideas and opinions. How this occurs shapes our perceptions of doing politics, especially where the communication of ideas is concerned. There is a relationship between what is sanctioned in the language of political discourse and the manifestations of political violence insofar as there is a continuum of political expression from criticism to derision to satire to hate speech. This paper forms part of a larger research project that aims to explore the nature of that relationship. The particular concern of that project aims to explore the nature of the relationship, if any can be established, between the language of political discourse in newspapers and seemingly increasing incidents of political violence. It is hypothesised that opinion pieces in mainstream newspapers have become increasingly inflected with abusive language that could be seen as sanctioning abusive behaviour and political violence. A pilot study looking at editorials and op-ed pieces in *The Australian* newspaper from 1965-2009 is currently in progress. This paper will provide an overview of the research findings thus far.

Karuppannan, Sadasivam; Sivam, Alpana,	Neighbourhood Design for Healthy Ageing	Environment and Society	University of South Australia	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5A205

Ageing is critical to housing systems as it affects the level of demand for housing. As the population ages, the suitability of housing influences the demand for social services, support and care in community. An ageing population will exert significant pressure on neighbourhood design and housing. Unfortunately the existing built environment in Australia – predominantly low-density developments with high automobile dependency – is not sympathetic to the needs of the aged population. It is widely acknowledged that the ageing of society is a challenge for social policy. However, there is little literature on planning policy supporting healthy ageing. The aim of this paper is to identify the relationship between neighbourhoods and healthy ageing. Neighbourhood consist of both housing and spaces in which we live and work. The paper presents the results from a household

survey and focus groups conducted in South Australia on the perception of the aged population on age-friendly neighbourhood design and housing options. It is found that due to low-density development and lack of public transport and inappropriate location of facilities and design of public spaces, neighbourhood does not adequately support healthy ageing. The study concluded that there is a need to create a safe pedestrian environment, easy access to public transport, shopping centres and public facilities, recreational facilities and nearby health centres. These elements can substantially improve the neighbourhood and can positively affect the ageing.

Kathiravelu, Laavanva	Dubai as Metaphor: Localising narratives of the global city	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Macquarie University	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

Dubai, the rapidly growing city-state in the Persian Gulf has, in recent years garnered extensive attention in the international media. It has become a metaphor for processes of unfettered globalisation, unbridled consumption and post-modernity. These reports also portray migrants to the emirate as merely motivated by the accumulation of capital. These framings rely on top-down understandings of Dubai that are predominantly sympathetic to the state's constructions of sovereign identity and a desirable international image. In privileging such representations, contemporary discourses on Dubai ignore everyday experiences of more marginalised migrants who form affiliations with space and attachments of home even within a rapidly changing physical landscape and despite state attempts to create an exclusionary national identity. This paper thus unpacks representations of space that are not made up of dominant state and media images, but of culminative everyday experiences of migrants. It argues that these less obvious narratives are important in shaping more holistic understandings of cities and seeing them as more hospitable and lived places than dominant framings typically accentuate. In doing so, it opens up a space of possibility for informal modes of belonging to exist within the migrant city.

Keating, Maree	Dispositional Change for a New Work Habitus: Is that all it takes for retrenched textile workers?	Work and Labour Studies	RMIT	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B222

Between 2005 and 2009 I conducted research with a group of retrenched textile workers, focussing on those who maintained new jobs over two years. Of particular interest was the way in which these workers, with a lifelong history of employment in the manufacturing sector, are experiencing change in terms of work identity, belonging and learner identity. The analytical framework for this research used several of Bourdieu's key concepts. Firstly, I examined the 'field' of work entered by retrenched workers as a social space in which new forms of 'capital' and altered 'rules of the game' were in play. Secondly, I examined how the new 'habitus' or system of acquired dispositions within workplaces and occupations favoured particular qualities, attitudes and personal identities. Thirdly, I examined how individual worker 'dispositions', resulting from an ongoing culmination of history, identity and lived experience, interacted with workers' decisions and opportunities. This paper provides an outline of the research and presents some of the stories arising from it. It argues that individual worker dispositions are changing in line with new conditions in the field of work, but that despite this, the lack of social connectedness generated within current constructions of employment leaves most retrenched textile workers disadvantaged as they engage with a new work habitus.

Keenahan, Deborah; Roffey, Christopher	Moral Politics in Australia: An oxymoron or valid concept?	Political Sociology	University of Western Sydney	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C234

This work examines the validity of George Lakoff's theory on moral politics in understanding the Australian political landscape. Lakoff's theory differentiates between the world views of conservatives and progressives. Lackoff claims these two world views are framed around perspectives of the family – those being the strict father model and the nurturant parent model respectively. The power of these moral frameworks resides in 'common sense' assertions made in the name of ethical 'truths', which subsequently have entered the lexicon of popular wisdom. We argue that Lakoff's theory developed to understand the political landscape of the United States has validity in the Australian context. To illustrate, three cases are discussed: 1. the treatment of refugees; 2. policy responses to the 'stolen generation' of Indigenous Australians; 3. the political response to the global financial crisis (GFC). The analysis demonstrates validity of Lakoff's theory of moral politics beyond the US setting to that of Australia, with a clear indication of a shift towards a progressive social justice agenda. But an apparent contradiction between sentiment and action indicates that nurturant moral framing, while powerful in pursuing an agenda, is only effective if followed through with clearly articulated humanitarian policy.

Kelly, Peter	The Brain in the Jar: Troubling the truths of Discourses of adolescent brain development	Sociology of Youth	Monash University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

Ideas about adolescent brains and their development increasingly function as powerful truths in making sense of young people. And it is the knowledge practices of the neurosciences and evolutionary and developmental psychology that are deemed capable of producing what we have come to understand as the evidence on which policy, interventions and education should be built. In effect these discourses reduce young people to little more than a *brain in a jar*. The paper examines how the evidence about adolescent brains - their volume, and the functioning and activity of different regions - from neuroscience and evolutionary and developmental psychology works as truth. What knowledge practices are used to produce this evidence, or are deemed capable of producing this evidence? What truth claims are able to attach to this evidence? What makes it true and why is it imagined as evidence of something that is true in policy, public and other research settings that are often far removed from where it was produced? I argue that the discourses of adolescent brain development disembody, reduce and simplify the complexities of these figures we *know* as adolescents. In effect they render the adolescent as a *brain in a jar*.

Kendall, Gavin; Osbaldiston, Nick	'You're Not Fit to Wear the Shirt': Towards a cultural sociology of the football shirt	Culture	Queensland University of Technology; University of Melbourne	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

The world of football is a matter of life and death for many of its fans, and has also attracted much sociological attention. Much of this scholarly work focuses on issues such as deviance, identity, globalisation and commodification (Elias and Dunning 1986; Giulianotti and Robertson 2009). More recently, there has been some evidence of a cultural approach to football and to the football shirt (Benzecry 2008).

In this paper, we seek to develop this trend by examining the football shirt as a totem, and by understanding it as inserted into circuits of the sacred and the profane, and the authentic and the inauthentic. Through examples such as shirt throwing, badge kissing, shirt swapping and supporters' efforts to construct alternative, protest strips, we show that the football shirt is deeply embedded in narratives of authenticity, sacredness and profaneness. In doing so, we aim to represent football as a rich cultural practice, which involves secular rituals and performances.

Kerry, Stephen	Intersex, Media and Murder: The case of Kathleen Worrall (R v Worrall [2010] NSWSC 593)	Media		THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A202

In 2010 the New South Wales (NSW) Supreme Court imprisoned Kathleen Worrall for the murder of her sister Susan. Worrall pleaded guilty to manslaughter by reason of a 'mood disorder' associated with 'non-compliance with medication' for congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). Arguably CAH along with four other significant configurations of the body comes under the broad rubric of 'intersex' which is a contemporary term to refer to what was historically known as hermaphroditism. Neither at the time of the murder (October 2008) nor the court decision (June 2010) did the media coverage reach the saturation levels of another recent intersex related event; namely the 2009 gender policing of South African athlete Semenya Caster. However, in the 20 month period fifty articles from several of the leading Australian media outlets did report on the proceedings. This paper analyses this coverage and draws attention to two specific themes. Firstly, the sisters' relationship, its domestic setting and their juxtaposition with the brutalities of murder; and secondly, Worrall's 'medical condition' and it's correlation to the murder. It is argued that the media coverage mirrors the medicalisation of intersex and perpetuates a 'culture of deceit'. All fail to reflect the lived experiences of intersex Australians.

Kerry, Stephen	To Tick or Not to Tick? That is the Question: Biopolitics, intersex Australians and the Australian Human Rights Commission's Sex Files project of 2009	Crime and Governance	Independent Researcher	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A205

The intersex individual has been relocated within Australian discourses of governance. Australia is at the forefront of acknowledging its intersex citizens; for example in its passport applications. In 2009 the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) investigated Australia's sex and gender diverse communities and published *Sex Files: the legal recognition of sex in documents and government records*. Analysis of the report engages a Foucauldian biopolitics and reveals a move towards the recognition of intersex people. Firstly, by consulting 'members of sex and gender diverse communities', and secondly, offering something concrete for future policy making, legal recognition and medical treatments. The project's 15 recommendations offer several unprecedented acknowledgments including: self determination of sex and gender identity; the option of an 'unspecified sex'; the removal of sex and gender from government forms; and 'use empowering terminology'. This reflects what the intersex movement has been advocating for twenty years. The project asks how relevant is the ticking of either an 'M' or an 'F' box? This paper compares and contrasts the *Sex Files* project with the author's own research on intersex Australians. Subsequently this paper frames the *Sex Files* project in the socio-political context of the private lives and social causes of intersex Australians.

King, Debra	The Aged Care Workforce: To stay or not to stay - is that the question?	Work and Labour Studies	National Institute of Labour Studies	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

The aged care workforce is set to grow and there is significant pressure to not only find new workers, but to keep workers in the sector. This research draws on the 2007 profile of the residential and community aged care workforce to examine factors associated with retention and intention to stay in the workforce. The data, collected by the National Institute of Labour Studies (funded by the Department of Health and Ageing), is unique in that it links employees to the organisation in which they work. Four categories of workers are identified: newcomers, stayers, churners and leavers. Organisational and worker characteristics associated with these categories are identified. The analysis takes into account differences between workers in the residential and community aged care sectors, as well as differences between nurses and personal/community care workers. In discussing the findings, the concept of job embeddedness is adapted to examine whether notions of fit, links and sacrifice can help to explain whether aged care workers will stay – or not – in the aged care workforce. The findings will be relevant to policy and practice within the aged care sector.

Kirby, Emma	Young Middle Class Women's Attitudes towards Marriage: Preliminary analysis of a qualitative longitudinal study	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Newcastle	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

Despite increased conjugal diversity, and questioning of its relevance, marriage remains a powerful and widely acknowledged form of social contract. Few empirical studies focus on the meanings young women ascribe to marriage, and there is little existing qualitative research to elucidate theoretical debates surrounding the relationship between processes of individualization and detraditionalization, and family change. This presentation reports on a small scale qualitative longitudinal study into the meanings of marriage for young women in the Hunter region. I offer preliminary analysis of data collected from 15 follow up interviews with young women who were originally interviewed for my doctoral research five years ago. I aim to develop rich narratives of participants, focussing on the intricacies of the transitions each woman has experienced since her last interview. Particular interest is placed on participants' ongoing attempts to resolve the tensions between free choice, and the pressure to conform to perceived traditional practices and behaviours, a theme in the original study. The study offers fresh insight into the ways these women construct marriage and the marital relationship within their life trajectory.

Kirkman, Allison	'Social Death' and People with Dementia	Health	Victoria University of Wellington	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C220

This paper examines the concept of 'social death' and its application to people with Alzheimers Disease. Sweeting and Gilhooly (1997) identified the characteristics that lead people to become socially dead as those in the final stages of a lengthy terminal illness, the very old, and those suffering from loss of their essential personhood. Much has happened in the field of dementia since this article was published and considering the degree to which the concept is still applicable is timely. The paper demonstrates that while examples of 'social death' persist, the increased exposure to and awareness of dementia, brought about through the work of advocacy organisations like Alzheimers New Zealand and Alzheimers Australia has helped reduce this conception of people with Alzheimers disease as 'bodies without selves'.

Kirpitchenko, Liudmila	Liquid Mobility, Cultural Patterns and Cosmopolitanism	Culture	Monash University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

Increased international academic mobility provides a chance for exploring intensified intercultural encounters and the ever-growing spirit of cosmopolitanism. This article argues that academic hyper-mobility creates new environment for intercultural knowledge creation, and cultural patterns play a significant part in shaping the processes of knowledge transfer and creation. This research examines the role of two differing generalized cultural patterns – collectivism and individualism - in everyday intercultural interactions. Empirical fieldwork was conducted among Eastern European academic migrants at the European University Institute in Italy. Several aspects of intercultural dialogue were found to be socially significant for collectivists and individualists, they are: in-group membership, expression of the Self, cultural values, and cosmopolitan dispositions. It is a central argument of this article that cosmopolitan dispositions, which include openness to cultural diversity and mutual willingness to engage with new cultural patterns, are critical prerequisites to effective transfer and creation of knowledge.

Koerner, Catherine; Haggis, Jane	We're Multicultural Mate!: Regional Australian discourses of multiculturalism and the reproduction of 'white Australia' as a national identity	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Flinders University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

This paper considers the complexities of 'everyday understandings' of multiculturalism as a discourse to deal with racialised difference. The paper is based on one of the author's doctoral research which analyses the complexities of how whiteness and race are socially produced and lived in regional Australia. Drawing on a set of qualitative interviews conducted in South Australia with 29 people who self-identity as 'white Australian' we consider the social and political history of a 'white Australia' continues to inform the terms of multiculturalism for these people. We argue that this reflects the ways that state multiculturalism manages diversity and obscures the language of race. As a consequence the white national identity remains raced without an everyday vocabulary to deal with it.

La Brooy, Camille	To Essentialise or De-essentialise: That is the question	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	University of Melbourne	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

In 2008, I undertook thirty qualitative interviews with Muslims, primarily between the ages of 17-26, who mainly participate in two Muslim groups, the Federation of Student Islamic Societies (FOSIS) and the Young Muslims United Kingdom (YMUK). My paper attempts to bridge the gap that applies poststructural frameworks, generally used to deconstruct gendered and racialised identities, to unpack ethnoreligious identities, such as the British Muslim identity. I seek to explore the role of discourse in identity construction, in particular, considering the way in which subject positions occupied by individuals are determined, disciplined and therefore limited by discursive formations. I therefore attempt to explain why essentialised identities are still actively manifested by in-group participants despite the abundance of sociological literature which reflects a more nuanced version of identity.

Laiho, Marjukka; Pessi, Anne Brigitta; Sinisa Zrinscak,	Welfare and Values in Europe: From research to action	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Helsinki; University of Zagreb	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

This presentation concentrates on policy recommendations based on a project Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions related to Religion, Minorities, and Gender (WaVE). WaVE was conducted in 2006-2009. It was funded by the European Commission (FP6). The project observed 'the significance of values and religions in societies across Europe and their roles in relation to changes in society'. The notions of conflict and cohesion were approached through the prism of welfare. The project included in-depth case studies in middle-sized cities of twelve European countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland, Latvia, England, Germany, France, Poland, Croatia, Italy, Romania, and Greece). The themes and majority-minority relations studied form a complex grid across Europe. Based on the study results, the researchers formulated policy recommendations on local, national and European levels. The recommendations varied from individual practices to abstract notions. Thus, they concentrated on two mutually compiling notions: the need to improve awareness, especially concerning religion and values in contemporary Europe, and the need to improve on actions at the local level for building social cohesion in Europe. This presentation offers critical pondering on the background factors causing conflicts and/or cohesion between or within majorities and minorities in Europe – and societies at large.

Lattas, Judy	Notorious: Muslim youth, sexuality and the new bikie menace in Australia	Crime and Governance	Macquarie University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

In this paper I consider the emergence of a new biker gang in Australia called 'Notorious', featuring Lebanese Australians in its membership and leadership, and Muslim references in its iconography. Notorious offers a new style of bikie and a new style of criminality to Australia's stock of outlaw figures and objects of fear and loathing. In my account I draw upon empirical material (including interviews) as well as public commentary, and I interrogate the adequacy of routine identifications of moral panic to recognise and engage effectively with the challenge that is presented in this new situation.

Lawrence, Geoffrey; Gray, Ian; Richards, Carol	Adapting to Climate Changing: Options for Australian food production	Environment & Society	The University of Queensland; Charles Sturt University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A205

Australian agriculture is wedded to productivism – an approach to farming that seeks to maximize productivity increases through intensification, specialization and production of undifferentiated products for international markets. This form of agriculture, endorsed by the state, involves the application of large volumes of water. Yet water is also needed to supply environmental benefits. The current climate change scenario for Australia predicts quite important modifications to the heating and drying of the continent, with increasing temperatures and higher frequencies of heatwaves, and with droughts and cyclone activity becoming more common. Farmers are expected to 'adapt' to these changes in a manner which will allow Australia to continue to be self-sufficient in most foods, while selling the

bulk of its sugar, wheat, rice, beef and wool to overseas export markets. This paper will evaluate food production and climate change from a critical political economy standpoint, examining the ways farmers might be expected to 'adapt' to climate change under conditions of increased farm debt and continuing financial uncertainties. It will assess the ways farmers have sought to cope with widespread drought over past decades – as a means of predicting how they might act in the face of climate change. However, it is increasingly documented that some of the necessary changes to food production systems may also occur outside agriculture. Rather than viewing 'adaptation' as a singular, uni-dimensional, concept we proposed that there are two potentially competing adaptation trajectories: the first is toward the intensification of productivist farming, while the second provides opportunities for alternative forms of agricultural production to emerge both within the traditional setting of farming and emerging non-capitalist spaces of food production such as urban roof tops, backyards and community gardens. The latter – as both a form of resistance and resilience – is gaining support as communities seek to adapt to the twin concerns of peak oil and climate change. These two very different scenarios of food production under climate change are assessed in terms of the contribution they may make to sustainable food production in Australia.

Lee, Frederick William	The Disintermediation of the Furniture Supply Chain: Chinese immigrant entrepreneurs at the global-local nexus	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Sydney	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

In the contemporary world-economy Chinese firms have significantly improved their positions within global supply chains. One way this has been achieved is through the disintermediation of supply chains, i.e. their evolution from contract manufacturing to original equipment manufacturing. The more successful firms are even retailing indigenously developed products to western end consumers. The global value chains (GVCs) paradigm of economic sociology understands this phenomenon as improving firm- and meso- level competencies motivated by economics. Consequently, how individual agency and broader social contexts influence transnational production is not well understood. Based on interviews with 18 Chinese entrepreneurs of factory direct furniture retailers in Sydney, this study finds that individual agency within particular socio-historical contexts is influential to the disintermediation of global supply chains. The results show that the GVCs paradigm needs refinement in order to fully understand global supply chains and disintermediation as sociological – rather than economic – phenomena.

Letherby, Gayle; Coomber, Ross	Are the Hard-to-Reach Really Hard-to-Reach and are Sensitive Topics Sensitive?	Applied Sociology	University of Plymouth	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C213

In this paper we challenge some of the taken-for-granted, sometimes simplistic assumptions surrounding research on so called hard to reach (or hidden) and vulnerable research populations and 'sensitive' research topics. Specifically we argue that these commonly used research terms are used uncritically, in an over-homogenised fashion which belies the nuanced nature of both research populations and research issues. Drawing on some of our own research experiences – e.g. with injecting drug users, drug dealers, children and young people, amongst others – we demonstrate how these populations are not inevitably or even particularly hard-to-reach or vulnerable and the issues similarly not always perceived or experienced as sensitive. We also reflect on how some populations and topics assumed not to be problematic in this way may indeed be so. For example, groups that are defined as powerful may not always feel empowered within the research process and any and all research topics may lead to sensitive revelations for some respondents. All of this, we suggest, has

implications for research writings and research training.

| Leung, Tina Tin Lap | The Role of Prison Chaplains in New South Wales Corrections | Crime and Governance | University of Sydney | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5A205 |

While the positive social benefits of religious intervention are increasingly acknowledged within prisoner rehabilitation literature, the indispensable role of prison chaplains remains under-recognised and under-researched in Australia. This study investigates the role of prison chaplaincy within Corrective Services New South Wales, focusing on how chaplains become socialised into their work, their understanding of their roles, and how these are influenced by their religious beliefs and attitudes toward rehabilitation. Semi-structured interviews with 15 prison chaplains within metropolitan Sydney were conducted to understand how they negotiate their diverse and potentially conflicting roles, such as walking the fine line between prisoner and officer, performing both rehabilitative and custodial responsibilities. Consistent with existing research, most chaplains are strongly in favour of rehabilitation. However, these views are more complex than previously reported, as both the expression and the rationalisation behind their stance varied. In the context of an increasingly multicultural and multi-faith society such as Australia, the Christian-centric oversight of previous research is addressed, illuminating the importance of further research into how chaplains of less-represented faiths understand their role. These findings serve as a re-evaluation of the current 'brokerage' model of chaplaincy, which has important implications for the efficacy of and equal access to religious counselling.

| Lindsay, Jo | Gender Roles in Contemporary Australian Families: Nurses compared with builders | Families, Relationships and Gender | Monash University | WED 3:30 – 5:00 | W5AT2 |

In post-industrial countries such as Australia concern about work/life balance has increased as domestic gender relations slowly change and families manage more demanding and flexible modes of employment and care. To examine the possibilities and realities of re-gendering work and care within contemporary families we chose to examine family organisation for workers in two traditionally gendered industries; building and nursing. Qualitative couple interviews were undertaken with twenty nurses and their families and ten builders and their families in Melbourne about day to day family organisation and the intersection between family life and the paid labour market. The nurses' families were being re-gendered; the women were important breadwinners and the men were important carers. By contrast, the builders and their families were locked into more traditional gendered roles of the absent father/worker and the ever present mother/carer. I argue that the gendering of family roles, and possibilities for re-gendering, is shaped by a combination of workplace organisation and pay, workplace culture and Australian family values.

| Lohm, Davina | Some People Can't Just be Australian | Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism | Monash University | WED 1:30 – 3:00 | W5C232 |

This paper examines the pressures that are placed upon some young adults in the construction of their national identities. Through informal interviews 36 young residents of Australia aged between 18 and 25 with various heritages outlined their understandings of their national identities. Many had constructed hybrid identities incorporating recognition of their heritages as well as their Australianness. For many these hybrid identities were freely adopted and were regarded as enriching their lives but others regarded them as an unwelcome

imposition by others. These respondents felt that their freedom to construct their national identity was curtailed by the ever present expectations of others; they were not free to construct an identity that was Australian and only Australian. 'I am proud of being Australian. I hate it when people ask me what nationality I am and when I say Australian they sort of question it,' said Melinda who was born in Australia. She explained that she felt, 'sort of discriminated against because I physically look un-Australian.' Her parents had migrated from Pakistan. Despite being born in Australia, living her entire life in the country and having never visited Pakistan she is regularly denied an identity that is only Australian. Melinda is not unique in facing this dilemma. It is a situation faced by many migrants and their children. Australia is a multicultural country. Migrants are encouraged to take up Australian citizenship and become Australian. However while these migrants are Australian citizens and want to be Australian many are denied access to a national identity that is only Australian and are required to adopt a hybrid national identity. This piece aims to explore the complexities that exist in understandings of Australian identity.

Louth, Meg; Dempsey, Deborah	Young Women, Desire and Heteronormativity: The relationship between sexual experience and the sexual double standard	Families, Relationships and Gender	Swinburne University of Technology	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5AT2

Scholars continue to observe that gender structures young heterosexual people's sexuality in distinctively masculine and feminine ways. A sexual double standard continues to place limits on acceptable behaviour for young women. This qualitative research study, based on in-depth interviews with young women aged 22-31, sought their perceptions of how accumulated sexual experience mediates the sexual double standard and to what extent they believe it influences their sense of sexual agency, pleasure and desire. This group of 'older' young heterosexual women has been underrepresented in sexuality research to date. Above all, the research found that participants' experiences of sex were complex and contradictory. Accumulated sexual experience had a positive influence on participants' capacity to express desire and seek pleasure in their sexual encounters, in the context of masturbation, casual sex and long-term relationships. However, there was also evidence that heteronormative discourses and practices emphasising the relative passivity of women, particularly when it comes to initiating sex or relationships, continue to be influential beyond adolescence.

Lovett, Trevor	An Investigation into the Construction and Influences of Working-Class Identities on the Formal Learning of White, Baby-Boomer Males. Short Title: Cultural chameleons	Sociology of Education	University of South Australia	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

This paper outlines the findings of a qualitative, narrative, retrospective investigation into white, working-class, baby-boomer males' perceptions of their own formal educational experiences. The study while accepting the significance of the socio-economic/class correlation also identified important non-material influences of class on the participants' formal learning. The investigation revealed how discursively marginalized social identities negotiated their relationship with formal learning environments. Social persistence or continuity was considered problematic because many effects normally associated with a stratified social structure were not obvious in the research data. The study showed that the participants' educational potential was affected more by the dynamics of personal interaction than broad socially constructed differences. It was found that the educational and social opportunities of the participant sample tended to be a consequence of the respect individual actors showed for each other both within and outside the context of the school.

Ma Rhea, Zane	Partnership for Improving Outcomes in Indigenous Education: Relationship or business?	Sociology of Education	Monash University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

This paper examines the Australian government's Indigenous strategy, in particular interrogating the concept of partnership', and its sub-injunctions of mutual respect, mutual resolve, and mutual obligation between education service providers and remote and very remote Indigenous communities through the lens of three case study examples. Increasingly, the Australian federal government is focusing attention on the poor literacy and numeracy outcomes for Indigenous children in remote and very remote locations. The three examples examined in this paper occurred between 2002 and 2007 during the development of the government's neo-liberal policies about partnership accountability between stakeholders. A case study methodological approach was adopted to investigate the central question examined in this paper: What are the strengths and limitations of the Australian government's new strategy of partnership based on mutual respect, mutual resolve, and mutual responsibility in the engagement of Indigenous parents and caregivers in becoming accountable for the education of their children'?' The strongest emergent theme to arise from this analysis was that parents and caregivers, and indeed their broader families and communities, had a distinctly different expectation of what partnership, mutual respect, mutual resolve, and mutual obligation entails to that of non-Indigenous education service providers. The differences identified were essentially concerned with the meaning of mutuality' within a partnership approach where Indigenous communities are asserting the right to negotiated agreements that are accountable both ways' and education services providers are more focused on a one way' process of making Indigenous people more accountable for the failures in the education of their children. The difference in intention highlights the limitations of a concept such as partnership to effectively engage in the breadth and depth of issues raised by Indigenous families while working in an administratively driven, legally-framed, politically-charged business model of partnership.

Ma, Ai-Hsuan	International Student Recruitment to Universities in Taiwan: Changing discourses and agendas	Sociology of Education	National Chengchi University, Taiwan	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B218

In the sector of higher education around the globe, we have witnessed the increasingly convergent patterns of massification, marketization, and internationalization. More often than not, the number of international students at universities is viewed as an essential indicator of internationalization of higher education, and the recruitment of international students is also widely believed to be an important means to boost university enrollments and prestige as well as the global competitiveness of the country. In view of the powerful impacts that globalization has generated in all dimensions of world development and the growing numbers of countries participating in the competition for international students, Taiwan's higher education towards internationalization and its government's active recruitment policy in the recent decade ostensibly needs no special attention. However, from examining the policy development of Taiwan in recruiting international students to universities in the past 60 years, this article argues that the government's recruitment of international students to universities in Taiwan was rooted more in local and regional political and cultural contexts than the framework of globalization, and only in recent years was the discourse of globalization chosen to justify the adjustments in policy orientation and objectives. Moreover, although the policy rationales and agendas have been jointly affected by local, regional, and global factors, the local causes play a far more significant role in shaping these rationales and agendas.

MacDonald, Fiona	The Enactment of Work-Life Boundaries in Non-Standard Forms of Employment: Messing with relationships and rationalities	Work and Labour Studies	The University of Queensland	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B222

This paper examines how enactment of work-life boundaries varies with form of employment. A multi-dimensional concept of the work-life boundary includes spatial, temporal, rationality and relationship elements, permitting a nuanced exploration of the relationship between boundary construction and constraints arising from different employment forms. The paper draws on data from interviews with 53 bookkeepers working independently as waged workers and self-employed contractors or in triangular employment arrangements as sub-contractors or employees. As with previous research the findings include that increased flexibility of working time and place available in some non-standard work forms can be accompanied by a loss of predictability making a distinct separation of work and home difficult. However the research also shows there may be considerable blurring of home and work rationalities and relations associated with the small business contractor-client relationship and that this blurring can have considerable consequences for quality of working life. The paper contributes to the literature on quality of work and the work-home interface by bringing to the fore some of the less apparent socio-cultural constraints associated with non-standard forms of employment.

Macoun, Alissa	Aboriginality and the Northern Territory Intervention	Indigenous Sociology	University of Queensland	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

This paper examines constructions of Aboriginality circulating in discourse surrounding the 2007 introduction of the Northern Territory Emergency Response (the intervention). It provides a preliminary analysis of several constructions of Aboriginality that are deployed to justify the intervention, and identifies subject positions, values, logics and power relations that these constructions create, reflect, sustain and foreclose. I argue that discussions of abuse of Aboriginal children in intervention debates operate as a site for contestations about the nature, value and future of Aboriginality, generating, reinforcing and restricting the political legitimacy of a range of subjectivities and speaking positions. Aboriginality is constructed in dominant discourse as primitive, in need of erasure, modification or development in the face of the inevitable and inescapable demands of modernity; it is also understood as inherently savage or threatening, and hence in need of control or discipline. These ideas culminate in understandings of Aboriginal communities as threats to the settler order that must be managed or contained, which are deployed to reinforce the settler state's assertions of sovereignty and moral authority.

Magyar, Bertalan	Disentangling the Complexity of Multidimensional Transition Processes in Higher Education: A structural equation modeling (SEM) approach	Sociology of Education	The University of Auckland	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

Undergraduate student years mark a unique period in one's life span. The significance of this period may be conceptualised as the transition from education to work, a process which is fraught with difficulties. Systematic evaluation of the multidimensional student experience is routinely carried out in managerial academia in the form of student surveys. However, the complexity, and the transitional nature of student life can rarely be captured by official surveys which tend to focus on topics of interest to the institution, such as 'satisfaction'. The present study aims to illustrate that SEM can be an invaluable statistical tool in higher educational research. A large scale (N=1893) student survey was carried out at the University of Auckland. A full structural equation model with multiple latent variables is proposed which attempts to link the various aspects of 'the student experience' to both *pre-university characteristics*, such as SES (socio-economic status), and to *post-university plans*, including preferred rewards in future employment, in one framework. The statistical

analysis reveals that SES may be a less important predictor of the multidimensional undergraduate student experience than anticipated. Alternative constructs were proposed and tested. Implications, limitations, and further directions of the study are discussed.

Maher, Jane Maree	Authority, Experience and Investment: Who talks about motherhood and how?	Families, Relationships and Gender	Macquarie University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

On 13 February 2008, PM Rudd tabled a Motion at the opening of the 2008 Australian Federal Parliament; titled 'Apology to Australia's Indigenous Peoples', it has come to be known colloquially as the Apology to the Stolen Generations. This work-in-progress paper will discuss early work on an exploration of the qualities of the discursive interaction in the social space around the 2008 Apology. It will briefly look at the characteristics of this social space, the discourses and dialogues cultivated by the Apology and the role of narratives. It will identify some of the conditions under which people were authorised to speak about, or in response to, the Apology and ask what these social narratives tell us about reconciliation in Australia.

Maher, Kate	After the Apology	Indigenous Sociology	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C213

On February 13, 2008, PM Rudd tabled a Motion at the opening of the 2008 Australian Federal Parliament; titled 'Apology to Australia's Indigenous Peoples', it has come to be known colloquially as the Apology to the Stolen Generations.

This Work-in-progress Paper will discuss early work on an exploration of the qualities of the discursive interaction in the social space around the 2008 Apology. It will briefly look at the characteristics of this social space, the discourses and dialogues cultivated by the Apology and the role of narratives. It will identify some of the conditions under which people were authorised to speak about, or in response to, the Apology and ask what these social narratives tell us about reconciliation in Australia.

Makrenoglou, Anna	Third Generation Greek-Australian Young Women: Are diasporic identities liquid?	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Monash University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C232

Zygmunt Bauman (2005) has influenced how we should conceive of life in the early years of the 21st century, and his metaphor of *liquid life* offers a valuable approach to analysing the complexities of social change in the context of Western, industrialized democracies. He argues that we live in a *liquid modern* society in which social practices are fluid and constantly changing and individuals are therefore compelled to continually make and remake a sense of self. Bauman (2005) suggests that traditional structures of identity formation no longer provide the security that individuals in contemporary societies are seeking. This paper, which emerges from the preliminary theoretical considerations arising from my doctoral research, offers an exploration into the ways in which Bauman's (2005) account of *liquid life* can be used to explore the diasporic cultural identities of Greek-Australian young women. I argue that while Bauman's account of liquid life enables us to explore the proposition that the diasporic cultural identities of Greek-Australian young women are contingent and responsive to liquid modern tendencies, this sociological approach lacks an appreciation of the ongoing significance of more structured, solid forms of sociality and identity (Elliot 2007) which cannot be ignored.

Mansour, Claudine	Exploring Cross-Cultural and Inter-Generational Understandings of "Mothering" and the Role of "Family" among Lebanese-Australian Women	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Western Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

'Mothering' and the 'role of family' are important issues because of the intimate relationship between women's reproductive choices and their status, power and health, as well as the changing shifts of its understandings from one generation to another. In many societies, similarly the Lebanese culture, women are under intense pressure to be mothers both in the sense of giving birth and in the sense of nurturing; women who do not have children are defined as deviant, as are women who are not nurturant to men. However, 'mothering' and the 'role of the family' might create a site of intergenerational tension between first and second generation immigrants, and this site allows us to explore the complexity of this tension. This study seeks to examine, using qualitative methods, an in-depth understanding of Lebanese Australian women and their understandings and perceptions around the notions of 'motherhood' and 'the Lebanese family' within the Australian context, focusing on first and second-generation Lebanese-Australian women. This study explores: cross-cultural (space) and inter-generational (time) understandings of family and motherhood among a small group of women in the contemporary Lebanese Australian community. More particularly, focusing on the experience of these women and their definition of belonging to which side of that 'hyphen' as well as their perception of keeping or reserving their identity by protecting their Arabic language spoken at home, school and community. Most of these interviews were run in Arabic then translated to English offering the best chance to the participants to express themselves.

Mapedzahama, Virgina; Kwansah-Aidoo, Kwamena	Where Are You From? The Paradox of African Identity and Belonging in Australia	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	University of Sydney; Swinburne University of Technology	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C232

This paper interrogates the question "where are you from?" by drawing on our experiences and points of view as visibly different African migrants who get asked this "quintessential question of identity" almost on a daily basis. While acknowledging that a certain 'curiosity' sometimes drives the asking of this question, we still question the implications and multiplicity of meanings to those whom it is asked. We contend that being asked the question raises three key issues for us. First, we perceive it as exclusionary, in that in a white dominated society it is asked, mainly of certain groups of people who are visibly different. Second, the assumption behind the question – that one is not 'from here', constructs an/other whose identity is fixed and tied only to one faraway place, thereby erasing our hyphenated identities, which define our everyday lived realities. Third, it invokes feelings of ambivalence about place when it is interpreted as demanding a justification of the claim to belonging and being 'from here'. Our paper shows that the question is a matter of identity politics and exposes the complexity of identity work that occurs whenever this question is asked of us. In so doing, it highlights the contradiction between our Australian 'selves' and migrant 'other'.

Marjoribanks, Timothy; Nolan, David	News Ombudsmen and Corporate Social Responsibility: A case study of the Organisation of News Ombudsmen	Sociology of Media	University of Melbourne	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5C213

News media organisations currently face a critical set of governance challenges around questions of accountability, trust, journalism standards, and other key dimensions of journalistic practice. In the face of such challenges, an important development has been the trend of news media organisations to appoint internal ombudsmen with the stated goals of regulating and promoting standards and quality of news content, and of promoting communication between journalists, editorial and production staff, readers and viewers. In this paper, through a case study of the Organisation of News Ombudsmen (ONO), we propose an analytic framework in which ombudsmen are understood as part of an organisational trend towards the adoption of corporate social responsibility (CSR) measures and practices. Through a discourse analysis of key documents available at the ONO website, we propose that a CSR framework contributes to our understanding of the role and practice of ombudsmen by requiring analysis both of the more defensive aspects of the role of ombudsmen, and of the ways in which ombudsmen are a form of media governance in which the form, performance and extent of regulation are largely determined by media organisations themselves.

Marks, Genee	Watchers on the Edge: Ensuring rigour and authenticity in co-research with people with intellectual disability	Critical Disability Studies	University of Ballarat	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

The emergent field of co-research with people who are labelled as having intellectual disability is one fraught with possible pitfalls. Walmsley and Johnson (2003), for example, have expressed concerns about inclusive researchers being 'committed to promoting justice and equality and at the same time… [being] part of the oppressing group'. Similarly, it is possible to make relevant inferences from Goggin and Newell's (2005) expressed concerns about disability as social apartheid, and Campbell's (2009, 2010) highlighting of issues of ableism, and of the disabled *flâneur*. Ontologically, humans construct coherent identity through the meanings they make of the world. The recognition of the authentic voice(s) of people with intellectual disability continues to strengthen, and involvement as co-researchers has the potential to contribute to emerging and strengthening notions of citizenship and social change. Yet this r/evolution brings with it considerable ethical and methodological concerns. This paper is a call for responsible methodology, that not only takes due consideration of the welfare of the co-researching/researched, but also works towards ensuring rigour and authenticity of the research process (O'Leary, 2004). Ultimately, the goal is strength and power residing with the co-researchers with intellectual disability, so that they cease being potentially watchers at the edge, and move with more certainty to a more central role in the conception and implementation of co-research.

Marotta, Vince	Stuart Hall, Cyberspace and the Rise of New Ethnicities	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	Deakin University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

In 1989 Stuart Hall contemplated the emergence of a new conception of ethnicity which engages rather than suppresses difference. This new category entails a notion of difference which is positional, conditional and contested. It is an ethnicity of the margins and of the periphery and it entails the realisation that 'we all speak from a particular place, out of a particular history, out of a particular experience, a particular culture, without being contained by that position'. The new ethnicity means the end of the essential ethnic subject. The paper ponders several questions: Does a new ethnic subject exists in the contemporary world of cyber space and virtual communities? Are these

emerging new ethnicities in cyberspace less coercive and more diverse? Do they empower or do they reinforce existing class and gender inequalities? Are these new virtual ethnic selves the subjects rather than the objects of the practices of representation?

| **Marsh, David** | Network Governance, Metagovernance and the 2020 Summit | Political Sociology | Australian National University | THUR 2:00 – 3:30 | W5C234 |

It is common in Sociology to argue that we have moved into a period of late modernity. This debate has permeated Political Sociology, particularly in the literature on network governance and metagovernance. This paper looks critically at this literature, focusing upon the extent to which the Rudd Government's 2020 Summit in 2008 represented an example of network governance. It is argued that, in Westminster systems particularly, network governance most often occurs in 'the shadow of hierarchy' and, as such, the 2020 Summit is an example of metagovernance.

| **Martin, Sonia** | Choice, Bourdieu and the Sociology of Welfare | Social Stratification | University of Melbourne; Brotherhood of St Laurence | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5A203 |

Contemporary social policies in Europe, the United States and Australia aim to improve economic self-reliance by moving people into paid work and off state-funded welfare. Policy measures range from curtailing benefits and tightening eligibility to making welfare conditional upon fulfilling certain job search activities and punishing recipients for non-compliance. Underpinning the approach is a set of contestable assumptions about welfare recipients who are perceived to be behaviourally and morally deficient. Guided by critical social inquiry, the paper draws on Bourdieu's notion of *habitus* to suggest a useful approach to conceptualising action and choice. In-depth interviews with a small sample of Australian young people with varied labour market attachment provide insight into the ways in which the young people's choices were shaped. The notion of *habitus*, considered alongside reflexive practice, facilitates recognition of individuals as capable actors within the welfare field. The analysis contributes to the sociology of welfare in Australia.

| **Masum, Muntasir** | Influx of Environmental Migrants and Implications on Urban Social Environment in Dhaka City: Analyzing the role of growing slums | Environment & Society | University of Dhaka | WED 3:30 – 5:00 | W5C211 |

Can we deny the expanding social vulnerabilities that climate-induced disasters are generating across the world? Possibly not since Bangladesh is geographically located in one of the most disaster prone regions of the world. This study is an attempt to delve into the issue of how influx of environmental migrants, caused by climate-induced disasters, is degrading the urban social environment by increasing the growth of urban slums in Dhaka City. It is seen that climate-induced disasters leave no subsistence and occupational opportunities for the disaster hit people and force them to migrate to urban city centres, and this environmental migration, in turn, adversely impacts the urban social environment. Displaced desolate people take shelter in the growing slum areas marked by poverty and inferior living conditions in and around Dhaka City. These slum dwellers usually do menial jobs and enjoy little or no urban facilities. Findings show they are essentially contributing to degrading the urban social environment by polluting air and water, increasing the rate of crime, health consequences, and many more. Based on empirical data, the study thus infers that the rates of growing slums that accommodate disaster

driven migrants are eventually hampering urban social stability.

Matthewman, Steve	Foucault as Theorist of Technology	Science, Technology and Knowledge		THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W6B222

While Michel Foucault's significance as a social theorist is undisputed, his importance as a technological theorist is frequently overlooked. This article considers the richness and the range of Foucault's technological thinking by surveying his works and interviews, and by tracking his influence in Actor-Network Theory (ANT). The argument is made that we will not understand ANT without understanding Foucault, and that we will not understand Foucault without understanding the central place of technology in his work.

Matthews, Julie	Theorizing Pedagogy in Changing Climates: Understanding global complexity and the limits of learning theory	Sociology of Education	University of the Sunshine Coast	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

Environmental concerns to do with climate change and peak oil threaten the well-being and survival of human and other species and have catapulted the work of climate change scientists, geographers and environmental educators to the fore. However, it is not altogether clear that the adaptation and mitigation strategies proposed by scientists fully apprehend the complexity of social systems and pedagogical processes necessary for change agendas to succeed. Certainly survival depends on our ability to live sustainably and this requires us to change ourselves and our societies; we have to adapt to external constraints, and to reduce the intensity of their impacts. But while adaptation and mitigation may be the order of the day, the question of *what* adaptation and *what* mitigation, and how to achieve these are far from settled. This paper examines complexity theory as a means to conceptualise the global condition of social systems and their adaptive capacity. In addition, it argues that an understanding of the role of education and pedagogy is important if we are not to end up blaming education for social problems.

McAulay, James; Tonge, Jon; Mycock, Andy	Personal and Public Lives: Orangeism and political identities in Northern Ireland	Political Sociology	University of Huddersfield; University of Liverpool	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C234

Expressions of political identity within Northern Ireland remain highly contested. In the most recent period, the 'peace process', has brought about a vast reduction in, although certainly not the disappearance of, overt violence, and the emergence of the structures for a devolved power sharing government in the form of the Northern Ireland Assembly. Whilst such events have altered the public face of politics in Northern Ireland, it would be incorrect to suggest that Northern Ireland does not continue to be a deeply divided and conflictual society, segregated, both socially and physically. Central to these social divisions is an understanding of how 'politics' is transmitted from generation to generation. Both political socialization and subjective orientations shape people's responses to their situations. Thus, political orientations and actions are due not only to external circumstances, but also to enduring differences in processes and patterns of cultural learning. The processes of political socialization often involve the more or less unconscious inculcation of particular values. More overtly it takes place through the ritualization of particular forms of political behaviour and expressions of identity. This paper examines in detail political and social attitudes within the Orange Order as a key institution for the transmission of values within the Protestant/ Unionist community in Northern Ireland. The Orange Order is a large and complex voluntary, communal organisation. While it once claimed a

membership of up to 120,000 (one in three of all Protestant males in Northern Ireland) the current strength of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland (GOLI) is estimated at somewhere around forty thousand members. Despite a decline in membership in recent decades the Orange Order remains one of the largest and most significant organisations within civil society in Northern Ireland, representing a significant proportion of the Protestant population, and for many Protestants the Order continues to offer a central focus for social life, and although its political and religious importance has declined in recent years it still retains an important influence in those areas. Drawing upon a large membership survey of the Orange institution (the first such survey ever undertaken), and abetted by in-depth semi-structured interviews, this paper examines core political and social attitudes of Orange Order members in a post-conflict environment. It identifies core discourses on offer within Orangeism, and how these structure responses to contemporary events. It concludes that for many members the maintenance of 'traditional' discourses within the Orange Order (seen by its critics as a barrier to the modernisation of unionism) may be key to its endurance against the odds in a changing political context and increasingly secularized world.

McCallum, David	The Northern Territory Emergency Response: Liberal forms of governing Indigenous people	Indigenous Sociology	Victoria University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

This article considers three different historical events from the point of view of their connections to aspects of the history of liberal political reason: the actions of the British in New South Wales in the late 18th century in its claim to sovereignty over Indigenous lands; the establishment of Aboriginal missions and subsequent removal of Aboriginal children in the 19th century; and the Northern Territory Emergency Response and suspension of the Australian Commonwealth Racial Discrimination Act (1975) at the beginning of the 21st century. The aim is to review the basis for examining accounts of Indigenous governance deploying 'authoritarian liberalism' and 'race war' as central concepts, and call into question the Northern Territory campaign as an 'exceptional' event.

McDonald, Ian M.	Behavioural Economics and the Life Course	Sociology of Economic Life	University of Melbourne	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

For decisions made in each of the four stages of the life course, that is childhood, working adult, early retirement, late retirement, behavioural economics offers insights into how these decisions affect well-being. For example, in childhood human characteristics of present bias, projection bias and following others can lead to some very bad outcomes. The concept of reciprocity is relevant for considering the transfers made by working adults to both younger and older people, some of these transfers going through the tax and social security system. These insights suggest roles for policy makers that can improve people's well-being, by allowing for context and reducing the influence of error. In pursuing the implications of behavioural economics, the paper will also show how conventional economics also has an important role to play. For example, the complementarity between early education and later education, that is the way in which better education in early years can improve the ability of children to learn more when older, tends to exaggerate the negative effect of errors made early on.

McGee, Tara Renae; Germov, John; Najman, Jake M.; Rosa Alati, Rosa	Alcohol Consumption by Australian University Students	Health	Griffith University; University of Newcastle; University of Queensland	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C220

There is a current media and public concern around the alcohol consumption of university students; the extent to which this is real or imagined needs further exploration. Many of the large studies of adolescent and young adult alcohol consumption in the United States focus on college or university based samples. This raises questions about the extent to which university students' alcohol consumption patterns and impairment differ from those of non-university students. The data for this paper come from the Mater University Study of Pregnancy and its Outcomes (MUSP). The MUSP is a prospective longitudinal study of mothers and their children from the prenatal stage up until 21 years of age, but this paper draws cross-sectionally on the 21 year data. Analyses show that lower proportions of full-time university students have heavy alcohol consumption patterns when compared to part-time- and non-university students. Furthermore, full-time university students have the lowest prevalence rates of alcohol abuse and dependence (DSM-IV criteria). The weight of the evidence based on these data suggests that while heavy alcohol consumption and alcohol abuse and dependence exists within university student populations, higher rates of these problems exist outside the university environment.

McKenzie, Jordan	The Democratisation of Immortality and the Problem of History: Zygmunt Bauman and Facebook	Culture/Media	Flinders University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A202

The intention of this paper is to offer a reinterpretation of the enormous popularity of social networking sites, specifically Facebook, through an analysis of Bauman's *Mortality, Immortality and Other Life Strategies* (1992). Whilst there are numerous possible explanations for the 500+ million users of the site (Facebook.com 2010), much of the research has struggled to account for the growing number of individuals reporting an addiction to Facebook, nor do they fully account for the desire people have to publish intimate details about their lives online. In this paper, I will argue that the modern desire for immortality, combined with the only means available has resulted in a democratisation of immortality and that this is precisely why Facebook has become an integral part of everyday life. I will begin by tracing out the progression in *Mortality, Immortality and Other Life Strategies*, from overcoming mortality to attaining immortality. Then I will argue that whilst Facebook may be the only chance that individuals have at attaining immortality, it is essentially a meaningless venture with little hope for providing a satisfying outcome.

Meagher, Gabrielle; Wilson, Shaun	What Kind of Elder Care do Australians Prefer and Expect?	Political Sociology	University of Sydney; Macquarie University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C234

Public opinion surveys show that elderly people are typically considered amongst the most deserving beneficiaries of the welfare state. Meanwhile, ageing of the population is challenging policy makers to ensure that the care needs of older people are met sustainably and equitably, in the context of increasing demand for services and ongoing fiscal pressure. Experts disagree on the extent of the 'demographic

challenge' to governments' future fiscal positions, and predictions are often pessimistic about the capacity of public services and budgets to meet future need for elder care services. This paper presents new findings from the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes 2009 about the match—and mismatch—between voters' preferences for and expectations of elder care. What do citizens see as the role of public and private actors in financing and delivering services? Are they pessimistic or optimistic about whether and how their own future care needs will be met? We investigate how respondents' personal characteristics, interests, political attitudes and value orientations shape their views on elder care. Using information about current structures of funding and provision we also assess which social groups' preferences are reflected in current policy arrangements, as a measure of democratic responsiveness. The broad aim is to contribute to knowledge about the dynamics of policy development and public opinion on social policy.

Meekosha, Helen; Karen Soldatic	Human Rights and the Global South: The case of disability	Critical Disability Studies	University of New South Wales	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol was adopted on 13 December 2006, the first human rights treaty of the 21st century. It has been seen as a major step forward for disabled people and as representing a paradigm shift on how we think and act about disability. In adopting the social model of disability, the Convention was viewed as a landmark in the history of the disability rights movement. Its passing was celebrated by disabled people around the world, information rapidly spreading across the globe via social media technologies. Initiated by Mexico in 2001, the UNCRPD was supported by many countries of the global South, particularly in South America and Africa. This paper seeks to examine the UNCPRD in light of critiques by writers from the global South of the human rights movements, and the subsequent political agendas that lie behind these movements. These critiques suggest that human rights legislation is a product of the liberal democracies of the West. Mutua (2002) and de Sousa Santos (2008), among others, have questioned the universality of human rights that are embedded in a grand narrative coming out of the West. Mutua (2002: 10) suggests that human rights contain a narrative 'pitting savages, on the one hand, against victims and saviours, on the other'. Human rights discourse is seen as part of the continuation of colonialism whereby the hegemonic north determines the constitution of human rights, ignoring the inherent global power imbalances. De Sousa Santos locates the spread of human rights within the social relations of globalization. He argues 'human rights policies have been by and large at the service of the economic and geo-political interest of the hegemonic capitalist states' (op.cit.: 13) although he also concedes that many millions have been struggling for human rights as part of an 'insurgent cosmopolitan project' (op.cit.: 14). So do we locate the UNCRPD at the service of hegemonic capitalist states or will it be part of a counter hegemonic struggle linked into the global disability movement? Critical race scholars, critical race theorists and feminists have led arguments against the universality of human rights. We argue that critical disability scholars within the sociological tradition have a role to play in revealing the contradictions of disability human rights and the necessity of locating the UNCPRD in an historical, political and cultural context. Our analysis reveals some of the central tensions that have emerged as part of the global South's struggles for recognition, redistribution and representation, and bring a critical disability analysis to these broader debates emerging from the South.

Melzer, Silvia Maja	Does Migration Make You Happy?	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	Institute For Employment Research	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

Ideally, longitudinal data holding information on individuals' life satisfaction before and after the move are necessary to analyse the influence of migration on SWB. Although, most studies revert on cross-sectional data, as immigrants usually become part of a sample after

the move, while they drop out of the data set in their origin country. Based on longitudinal data from the German Socio Economic Panel Study (SOEP), this study investigates the impact of migration from East to West Germany on SWB. Hypotheses are derived from the human capital theory, the New Household Economy but rely also on concepts developed in psychology. The use of fixed effect hierarchical models enables me to distinguish between the impact of personality and migration on SWB, relying on the assumption that personality is stable over time. It can be shown, that migration like other non-monetary life events (e.g. marriage) have a positive and lasting effect on SWB. This result contradicts the classic research on SWB, which states that people adapt even to the most dramatic changes. The favourable conditions on the West German labour market account for the increase in reported SWB of males but not of females.

Menezes, Pedro	Process and Ontology: The crystallization of trajectories in the narratives of urbanistic modernism	Culture	Universidade De Brasília	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

The present research intended the comprehension of how urbanistic modernism renounced being the cause, the spirit, the attitude of the architect, as he dealt with the demands of his time, and became a temporally defined style, an architectural school. In this attempt to unfold the modernistic narration and to understand the nature of the transformation from cause to style, we resorted to central literature on urbanistic modernism, as well as to the archives of the National Artistic and Historical Heritage Institute (IPHAN). The analysis of such a trajectory contemplated modernistic experiences in Germany, Soviet Union, France and Brazil. As observed throughout all of them, with time, the inspirations which animated the works of architects (revolution, functionality, hygiene and determination of spaces over practices) became the theme of their efforts: that, which was 'nature' and spontaneity, became, through self-reference, theme, obligation and dogmatism. Self-reference (the theming of its own inspirations) is the event that marks the point at which the trajectories gave up their processual nature and were experienced as static ontologies: through self-reference, the processes cease as such and crystallize as perennial forms, as in the case of the transformation of urbanistic modernism from cause, movement (process) to style, school (ontology).

Middleton, Heather	Imagination and the Intern: A social inclusion transformation?	Teaching Sociology	Macquarie University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

The positive outcomes for students who undertake undergraduate Work Integrated Learning units such as internships are well documented. The literature suggests that internships both enhance student learning, and confer benefits on students with regard to their prospective careers. McKinney, Medvedeva, Vacca and Malak (2004) indicate that students with greater participation in out of class learning experiences, including internships, demonstrated a greater degree of engagement with their discipline major. Parilla and Hesser (1998) suggest that an internship provides the opportunity for students to cultivate their sociological imagination, and to understand the connection between history and biography. Boud & Middleton (2003) demonstrate more generally that some less conspicuous, but nevertheless important lessons can be learnt from others in the workplace. This paper will present some early findings from an ongoing study which compares the employment, social inclusion learning and post-graduation community engagement outcomes for sociology students who have completed an undergraduate internship with those who have not. The cohort is drawn from a sample of Macquarie graduates who completed their undergraduate studies between 2005-2009.

Miller, Helen	A Longitudinal Study of Problem Gambling	Applied Sociology	Department of Justice (Victoria) Monash University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

In 2008, the Victorian Government surveyed 15,000 Victorian adults about their gambling behaviours, physical and mental health and social capital, as well as their socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The study aimed to determine the prevalence of problem gambling in Victoria, as well as to explore the connections between problem gambling, other health conditions and social and economic characteristics. This study found that 0.7 per cent of Victorians are problem gamblers, with another 2.36 per cent at moderate risk of developing problem gambling. Of the 15,000 participants in this study, 5,000 agreed to participate in a longitudinal study of problem gambling, the Victorian Gambling Study. The first follow up survey was conducted in late 2009 and early 2010. In addition, in-depth interviews are being conducted with problem gamblers and other participants, to explore the paths to recovery from problem gambling, as well as the causes of problem gambling. This presentation will explore the preliminary quantitative and qualitative findings from the Victorian Gambling Study.

Miller, Helen	International Students on Safety in Victoria	Applied Sociology	Monash University	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

This paper examines international students' perspective on their safety in Victoria following the extensive media coverage of crimes against international students in 2009, drawing from data collected through semi-structured interviews with eleven international students from a university in Melbourne's south east. Interviews covered perceptions of safety in public and the impact of the media coverage of crimes on students' feelings of safety. Overall, the participants in the study indicated that in general they felt safe in Victoria, although many felt unsafe at night, on public transport and in the presence of 'drunk people'. Racism also made some participants feel unsafe, although most said that the media coverage of attacks on students did not affect how safe they felt in Victoria. The paper also outlines some of the participants' suggestions about how to improve the safety of international students, which focus on the need for local students and universities to be 'welcoming'.

Mohd – Hussain, Rosila	Prerequisites of Ethno-Religious Identity: Forming and managing frontiers	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Western Australia; University of Malaya	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

It is never an easy effort familiarizing and adapting oneself to a new environment and maintaining one's identity. This paper will examine the essentials of ethno-religious identity among Malay post-graduate students in Western Australia. I will be shedding some light on the relational and transnational dynamics of the ethno-religious identity featured by this cohort. There has been little known research on Malay-Muslims students conducted beyond Malaysian boundaries. In this paper, I will demonstrate the significance of ethno-religious identity among the Malay students in relation to their present life and how they form and manage their identity in the new environment. I will then discuss how the Malay students settle in their social life as well as their personal life in Western Australia. In this paper I argue that the consistency of the Malay-Muslim student identity is related to their ability to maintain their Malay cultural practices and religious beliefs in their daily life overseas. Finally, through the participation and observation methods and semi-structured interviews that I employed in my

research, I will highlight some of the issues of concerns in relation to their ethno-religious identity, in the symbolically borderless world.

Mohd Yusof, Najeemah	Ethnic Boundaries And Social Interaction Among Students In Mono-Ethnic and Multi- Ethnic Primary Schools In Malaysia	Sociology of Education	Universiti Sains Malaysia	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationships between school climate and teachers' commitment. The study will attempt to investigate the predictability of key dimensions of school climate related to collegial leadership, professional teacher behaviour, achievement pressure and institutional vulnerability towards teacher commitment The population for this study consisted of teachers from 5 national primary schools in the island of Penang, Malaysia. Quantitative data were collected from two instruments by Hoy, Smith and Sweetland (2003) Organizational Climate Index (OCI) that relates the four dimensions of the school climate, and the instrument by Cevat Celep (2000) Teachers' Organizational Commitment in Educational Organizations which was used to measure Organizational Commitment. They were analyzed to determine the overall openness of the school climate in selected national Primary schools in Penang, Malaysia and to find out the commitment level of these teachers. Furthermore, to find out whether there is a significant relationship between the four dimensions of school climate, whether there is a significant relationship between dimensions of school climate and the level of teachers' commitment, whether there is a significant relationship between school climate and teachers commitment and lastly whether there is any significant predictor of school climate dimensions for teachers' commitment. The study found that the level of school climate openness and overall teachers' commitment of the selected 5 primary school is high. As for correlation between school climate dimensions, it was determined that they were positively correlated with the teachers' commitment. The regression analysis shows that only Professional Teacher Behaviour made a significant contribution to teachers' commitment.

Mollidor, Claudia	Power Struggles and Lack of Recognition: Service provision for teenage mothers in the context of UK policy	Families, Relationships and Gender	London School of Economics and Political Science	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

The 'problem' of teenage parenthood re-entered UK policy in 1999 with the publication of the 'Teenage Pregnancy Strategy'. Here I argue that policy does not adequately understand and support the work provided by professionals. Instead, professionals struggle for recognition on an institutional level and fight a power-battle with teenage mothers. Social Representations Theory is used as the conceptual framework as this theory is ideally suited to uncover and challenge taken for granted discourses and social practices. Findings presented in this paper are based on in-depth interviews with health- and third-sector professionals, Photovoice projects and focus groups with teenage mothers, observations at a play-group for teenage parents as well as an analysis of UK policy documents. Juxtaposing the findings from these data sources, I suggest that teenage mothers are powerful in defining the conditions of their care relationships with professionals. Policy does not acknowledge the power-struggles between mothers and professionals and thus holds unrealistic expectations. Professionals experience frustrations through their lack of power towards teenage mothers and a lack of recognition for their work on an institutional level. Policy recommendations are more realistic expectations from services as well as improving the institutional support systems for professionals who work with teenage mothers.

Moore, Jamie; Hancock, Peter; Middleton, Sharon	Contributions to Sri Lanka's Development Trajectory: Economic contributions, empowerment and social inclusion among women workers in export processing zones	Work and Labour Studies	Edith Cowan University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B222

This paper presents the findings of the first stage of an AusAID funded project examining 2304 women working in several Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in Sri Lanka. The data in this paper provides insights into the lived experiences of factory women from the largest EPZ operating in Sri Lanka (Katunayake). The research was completed by researchers from the Social Justice Research Centre at Edith Cowan University, Australia (ECU) and in collaboration with the Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR) in Sri Lanka. The purpose of this paper is to present the initial findings of the survey results of 901 women working in Katunayake EPZ. Despite their high levels of education and significant contribution to the economy of Sri Lanka via EPZ employment, factory women continue to experience a significant lack of respect and inclusion in society. These initial findings provide an interim analysis of the labour and salary conditions of the women sampled, as well as an analysis of their education levels and future employment prospects. The paper also provides an analysis of levels of empowerment, community participation, social inclusion/exclusion and decision making roles of women working in Katunayake EPZ.

Moran, Anthony	Multiculturalism and Australian National Identity	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	La Trobe University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

This paper discusses the relationship between multiculturalism and national identity, focusing on the Australian context. It argues that national identity and multiculturalism are not diametrically opposed, but instead that an open, inclusive national identity can accommodate and support multiculturalism. Such a national identity can serve as an important source of cohesion and unity in ethnically and culturally diverse societies, including Australia. However, a combative approach to national identity, as prevailed during the Howard government, and as was evident in the strong rhetoric on Australian values and maintaining traditional Australian identity accompanying the introduction of the citizenship test, threatens multicultural values. The paper nevertheless concludes that it is necessary for supporters of multiculturalism to engage in ongoing debates about what it means to be Australian, rather than to simply vacate the field of national identity.

Morris, Alan	The Social Worlds of Older Public and Private Renters in Sydney	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of New South Wales	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

This paper explores the social worlds of older private and public renters in Sydney, Australia. Drawing on 56 in-depth interviews, it argues that the cost of accommodation and security of tenure played a pivotal role in shaping the social connections and leisure activity of the interviewees. It illustrates that in the case of the older renters interviewed who were dependent on the private rental market their minimal disposable income and constant anxiety around their tenure, meant that many could not afford to engage in leisure activities and did not have the desire or emotional capacity to do so. Many were isolated as a result. The older public housing interviewees, in contrast, because of their strong security of tenure, longevity of residence, low rents and the social composition of their accommodation had the desire,

capacity and opportunity to engage in a range of pursuits and sustain strong social ties in the neighbourhood. The study suggests that providing affordable and secure housing can play a pivotal role in enhancing the capacity of older people to have strong social ties and engage in activities in and outside the neighbourhood.

| Moutou, Claudine | Can Using Sociological Theories on Mobility and Power Help Transport Researchers to Recognise Local Businesses Matter? | Mobilities | University of Sydney | THUR 11:00 – 12:30 | W6B201 |

The move by local government authorities to implement more structural changes to town centres to encourage more public transport, cycling and walking presents new challenges to local business owners. Project appraisals done at the macro-level do not placate business concerns or validate the significance of local business owners to the policy goal outcomes. This paper sets out to explore how sociological theory can be used to provide a conceptual framework to reveal the power of local businesses who are dependent upon the access to the potential mobility of others. Societal transitions theory is used to map the role of actors to mobilise their resources to work against or support the actions of other actors. The concept of motility was added as a bridging concept for mobility enabling resources that would appeal to transport researchers who are deterred by sociological concepts. It is argued that Kaufmann's conceptualisation of motility has greater potential for operationalisation within quantitative transport research whilst also providing a means of valuing a local business' transport accessibility as a form of mobility capital.

| Muir, Katie | "'Thugs and Bullies": The deployment of protest masculinities in the campaign for workers' rights on site' | Work and Labour Studies | University of Adelaide | WED 11:00 – 12:30 | W6B222 |

In September 2010 South Australian building worker, Ark Tribe, will face 6 months jail for refusing to appear before the Australian Building and Construction Commission (ABCC) to give evidence regarding who attended a stop-work meeting over worksite safety and conditions at a Flinders University site, a dispute long-ago resolved. Public and media interest in his plight has been minimal despite considerable efforts from construction industry unions to raise the issue. As building union officials are keenly aware, if nurses, cleaners or teachers were facing the same restrictions and penalties they would receive far greater public sympathy. This paper explores some of the reasons why this is so paying particular attention to the ways in which 'protest masculinities' associated with construction workers have become a barrier to their receiving fair treatment in relation to their rights at work. Ideological opponents of unions and of the ALP have likewise deployed masculinities in attempts to discredit construction workers, the overall union movement and the ALP. This raises practical questions of what strategies construction unions can adopt to campaign for protection of their rights and to maintain or improve workplace safety and working conditions and how they manage members' legitimate outrage over issues such as the threatened jailing of a rank and file worker when its usual expression will replicate behaviour demonised by the unions' opponents.

| Murray, Diana | A Study on the Views of Lay People Regarding Emergent Reproductive Technologies | Science, Technology and Knowledge | Monash University | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5C211 |

The emergence of reproductive technologies has defined a new area of ethical considerations for society. The status of the beginnings of human life is being evaluated. The right to have autonomy and choice for expectant parents is challenged by the right of the individual to exist. Because of this, there are legal restraints and guidelines which together reflect societal values. In countries such as Australia, it is

only legal to use technologies to select for a serious genetic disease or deformity. However, guidelines for the use of reproductive technologies, in practice, have been found to test the values people have when deciding whether to use or not to use them, and present dilemmas for both patients and their professionals. Background knowledge, which formed the basis of this research project, was drawn from studies done in some major Western countries. As little research into public opinion in this area has been carried out, especially in Australia, the purpose of this research is to ascertain awareness of the public in Australia about reproductive technologies, views on uses of the technologies, and views on public policy-making for the uses of reproductive technologies. The findings of some qualitative interviews conducted will be the focus of this paper.

Nakazawa, Wataru	Internal Labor Market Theory and School-to-Work Transition in Japan	Work and Labour Studies	Toyo University, Japan	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W6B222

This paper focuses on the smooth Japanese school-to-work transition system and examines whether this system helps decrease the risk of individuals leaving their first jobs, from the viewpoint of internal labor market theory. This institutional linkage between schools and employers was once favorable for Japanese companies because they wanted to obtain promising employees who could be trained easily and at a low cost to the company. However, both the rising percentages of students who progressed to university and the economic recession have changed the Japanese labor market since the 1990s. Opportunities for new school leavers to obtain regular jobs have decreased in number, and it has become difficult for schools to maintain the conventional transition system. This study examined, data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey, to determine the effects of educational attainment, school-mediated job entry, type of occupation, and company size on the first-job exit hazard rate. Large companies and public sector workers were found to be less likely to leave their first jobs. However, contrary to predictions, those with school-mediated job entry were *more* likely to leave their first job. Finally, this paper discusses the implications of this analysis and the problems inherent in career guidance.

Nassor, Aley; Jose, Jim	Power Sharing in Zanzibar: Democracy in transition to where?	Political Sociology	University of Newcastle	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C234

Since the reinstatement of multiparty politics in Zanzibar, political conflict between the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the main opposition party Civic United Front (CUF) has characterized the electoral politics. There have been sporadic incidents of violence, hostilities and mutual distrust leading to increasing destabilization of the current political system. In November 2009 the leaders of the two opposing parties met and subsequently announced that they would set aside their political differences and commit to work together to find a lasting solution through some sort of negotiated power-sharing. This has become a fashionable strategy to resolve political conflicts in Africa when the electoral process is seen to have failed. The paper explores the background to the current political situation in Zanzibar and the some of the issues behind this move to power-sharing. It suggests that a power-sharing approach in a situation where the democratic process, or at least the electoral process, has failed seems inconsistent with the spirit of multiparty democracy.

Nilan, Pam	Young Muslim Jobseekers in Australia	Sociology of Youth	University of Newcastle	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B218

We need to understand more about the experiences of young Muslim jobseekers in Australia. Migration remains a major source of population and workforce growth for the nation. In 2006, 40 per cent of the population comprised first and second-generation immigrants. Muslim refugees represent one of the fastest growing communities. The Muslim population is youthful and ethnically diverse, including migrants from more than 30 countries. Thirty-eight per cent of the Muslim population is Australian-born and almost 40 per cent are under the age of 20. In 2006, the unemployment rate for Muslim males at over 12 per cent was more than double that of all males. Muslim females fare even worse in looking for jobs. The figures are worse for young Muslim jobseekers, even though many have better English than their parents. In short, unemployment is an important aspect of the marginalisation experience for young Muslim migrants, and a key reason why they may feel excluded from mainstream Australian society. This paper reports on findings from interviews with young Muslim jobseekers aged 20-28 that indicate experiences of marginalisation in the labour force, and the wider community. The apparent religious ostracism of young Muslim jobseekers results in a highly counter-productive form of 'cultural unemployment' that impedes the logic of the flow of migration which has sustained Australia since it first became a nation.

Northcote, Jeremy; Griffin, Chris; Date, Janelle	Where is our parade?: Vietnam vets' transition from the battlefront to the homefront	Other Sociology Topics	Murdoch University; Edith Cowan University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

Soldiers returning from armed conflicts overseas face special challenges concerning reintegration back into 'normal life'. For those who served in the Vietnam conflict, this often difficult transition was made even harder by several factors, including the haphazard conclusion of individuals' tours of duty and opposition to the war at home. Based on interviews with Australian Veterans of the Vietnam conflict (Vietnam Vets), this paper will examine how they understood and attempted to cope with the transition from overseas service to the resumption of civilian life without sufficient levels of social support. Employing van Gennep's rite of passage framework, it is suggested that Vietnam Vets struggled to bridge the stages of segregation and incorporation and were in some respects left in a permanent state of 'liminality'. This had deep and long-lasting impacts on: their ability to form friendships and personal relationships, their social and political perspectives, and their identity, self-esteem and ability to deal with psychological trauma. The paper will highlight the importance of integrating anthropological, sociological and psychological insights in order to fully grasp the issues involved, making the case for more interdisciplinary approaches to social inquiry.

Nugus, Peter	The Symbolic Interaction of Emergency Clinicians: Redressing the 'astructural bias'	Health Sociology	University of New South Wales	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

This empirical study examines the structural capacity of the theory of symbolic interactionism (SI). It responds to the concern that SI has an 'astructural bias'. The paper draws on the processes documented in the conduct of a year-long ethnographic study of the organisational work of clinicians in two emergency departments (EDs) in Sydney, Australia. The study combines informal observations, observations by accompanying clinicians in particular roles and occupations, 80 semi-structured interviews with emergency and inpatient clinicians, and 56 unstructured field interviews. The findings show that, while SI focuses on 'micro' interactions in bounded settings, this does not preclude its

capacity to account for social structuring. The paper argues that SI tends to focus on interaction between individuals because it is in interaction that social structuring is evident. It shows how SI explains group interactions, in the form of collective identity. The findings reveal that the role-based character of interaction, especially in professional organisations and bureaucracies, supports the enhanced degree of dependability and transferability of substantive findings in qualitative research, and findings concerning the general contingencies of human interaction.

Nugus, Peter; Travaglia, Joanne; Greenfield, David; Braithwaite, Jeffrey	Negotiating Bureaucracy and Managerialism for Interprofessional Learning and Practice	Applied Sociology	University of New South Wales	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

Action research is lauded for its emancipatory potential and practice relevance. Little research has focused on the ethical and political impact for action research of power relations between gatekeepers and staff in large organisations. Informed by Aristotle's practical ethics of *phronesis*, this paper draws from an ongoing multi-method study and intervention in interprofessional learning and practice across an Australian health system. It draws on results from researchers' progress notes, 139 semi-structured interviews and focus groups (492 participants), more than 200 hours of organisational document analysis, and more than 200 hours of ethnographic observation. From conventional thematic analysis, we found that the project had considerable support from senior managers. Such support stemmed from managerialism, with senior managers explicitly aligning interprofessionalism with prospective health reforms. Unlike frontline staff, senior managers were also enthusiastic about standardised processes. Some senior managers' self perceived alignment with and support of the research process changed to resistance once findings were presented. This evinces the inherent tension between organisational politics and conducting action research. We are seeking common ground between staff and managers in fostering local practice improvement initiatives. Such initiatives rely both on expertise at the coalface and align with the broader quality and safety agenda.

Nugus, Peter; Greenfield, David; Kljakovic, Marian; Dugdale, Paul	Formal and Enacted Boundaries in Health Services	Health Sociology	University of New South Wales; Australian National University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

This paper examines the boundary-work of emergency department (EDs) clinicians. Increasing research attention is focused on integrated care from community settings to the hospital. Little empirical research has focused on formal boundaries in health care, especially the ED, even though the ED is the link between community and hospital care, and the gatekeeper of the hospital's differentiated services. The study involved a full 12 months of ethnography in the EDs of two tertiary-referral hospitals in Sydney, Australia. Fieldwork involved informal and targeted observations, 80 semi-structured interviews and 56 field interviews. Transcripts were analysed in a grounded, iterative fashion, using conventional thematic analysis. The continual arrival of patients to the EDs boundary requires a primary focus on admission and discharge, placing the formal boundary of the ED at the centre of ED work. Departmental identity outranks occupational identity in

influencing the way patient care is managed. Emergency clinicians engage persuasive strategies, and a unique culture of clinical-organisational work. The study shows the mutual reinforcement of the formal and enacted boundary of the ED. Researchers and policy-makers ought to account for the mutual interdependence and influence across various organisational boundaries, in relation to the ED and other parts of the health system.

Nugus, Peter; Travaglia, Joanne; Greenfield, David; Braithwaite, Jeffrey	The Role of 'Quality and Safety' in the Negotiated Order of Health Services	Health Sociology	University of New South Wales	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C220

This paper addresses the gap between formal mechanisms of quality and safety in health care, and the engagement of frontline staff with those concepts. This distinction has received relatively little sociological attention, despite sociology's preoccupation with the relationship between social structuring and dynamic interaction. As part of a larger project examining interprofessional collaboration, negotiation and learning, we conducted 63 semi-structured interviews and 69 focus groups (comprising 401 participants), and 209 hours of observations, sampled purposively across five clinical divisions of an autonomous health system. In terms of the relationship between formal and situated safety and quality, and degrees of negotiation in the ordering, or structuring, of health services, we organise perspectives and behaviour into four categories: unproblematised distance; problematised distance; unproblematised proximity; and problematised proximity. These findings may provide some insight into the factors contributing to the slow rate of reduction in medical errors generally. To deliver the shared learning that is intended by managers and policy-makers through standardisation of policies and procedures, we advocate research and policy initiatives that build on our framework, to focus on specific ways to impart the learning of particular care encounters to shared cultures and to policy designers of formal quality and safety mechanisms.

O'Sullivan, Dominic	Indigeneity and the State	Indigenous	Charles Sturt University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C213

The historic deprivation of indigenous sovereignty contextualises and distinguishes indigeneity from the general political rights of ethnic minorities in Australia and New Zealand. Indigenous claims ought not take priority or be used to set aside the rights of others, but their uniqueness means that indigenous peoples seek specific rather than proportionate political authority. Egalitarian principles of justice are therefore ill-equipped to give full consideration to indigenous claims on the state. The problematic conflation of indigeneity with the rights of minorities is illustrated by drawing comparisons with the contemporary Fijian context, where majority status has not provided the indigenous population with substantive political authority. The reasons are multi-faceted and there are significant contextual differences between Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, but the comparison does suggest that minority status alone cannot explain the relative political positioning of Australia and New Zealand's indigenous peoples.

Olson, Rebecca	Improving Carer Support within Medical Systems	Health	University of Western Sydney	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

Cancer patients complain of uncoordinated and bureaucratic care within medical systems. Thus, their carers often feel compelled to oversee care at home and in the hospital. There is evidence, presented in another paper, to suggest that this practice of relying on carers to coordinate cancer patients' care while excluding carers from the scope of care is having a deleterious impact on informal cancer carers' wellbeing. Evaluating solutions to improving carer support is the focus of this paper. I make recommendations on how policy and hospital practice might be amended, based on longitudinal interview data with 32 carers of cancer patients in Canberra and a review of the literature. The two most frequently made recommendations in the literature are (1) educating doctors on the benefits of holistic care and having GPs play the care coordinator role or (2) expanding the breast cancer care role to include all cancer patients and their carers. I argue, based on carers' experiences, that there are structural and interactionist factors limiting the efficacy of the former and show that the latter solution is more likely to be effective.

Olson, Rebecca	Relying on Carers at Home and in the Hospital	Health	University of Western Sydney	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

Over the past 50 years, agendas for less institutionalised, more autonomous, equitable and less costly medical care have shifted medical care delivery. This paper, as part of a larger study, assesses cancer carers' experiences within hospitals following these political and economic shifts using interview data from a longitudinal qualitative study of 32 carers of a spouse with cancer. Analysis shows that cancer patients experience factory-like and inconsistent care within medical systems. Observing the flaws of the system and the impact of these flaws on patients, spouse carers feel compelled to coordinate patient care. Their accounts show that carers are now relied upon to manage patients' care. I argue that carers are the pawns in a strategy to reduce medical spending and offer the revised concept *home at the hospital* to explain the medical system's current dependence on carers to provide care in their homes *and* at the hospital.

Ooi, Esther	Gender Disparity in the Sentencing of Teacher-Student Sex Crimes	Crime and Governance	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

In 2005 P.E. teacher Karen Ellis was found guilty of having a sexual relationship with her 15 year old male student and given a 22 month suspended sentence. Three months prior and in similar circumstances, Gavin Hopper was found guilty of having a sexual relationship with a 14 year old female student and was sentenced to three and a half years jail. The purpose of this research project is to examine whether there is gender disparity in the sentencing of heterosexual teacher-student sex crimes in Australia. It will be analysed through two key questions. Firstly, to what extent do the sexual scripts of masculinity and femininity affect how offenders and victims are constructed? Secondly, has media commentary on gender disparity and teacher-student sex crimes impacted on the sentencing outcomes of recent cases? Content analysis will be carried out on eight legal judgements, with particular emphasis on the gender of the offender and the concluding sentence in each case. This research project constitutes an analysis of the neutrality in Australian judicial decision-making, and would be a significant contribution to future research on gender equality in the Australian legal system.

Osbaldiston, Nick; Barnett, Jon; Fincher, Ruth; Hurlimann, Anna	The Impact of Planning Controls in Climate Change Adaptation on Local Communities: A case study of Port Albert	Environment & Society	University of Melbourne	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A205

Across Australia, local councils, regional authorities and state governments are coming to terms with climate change science in multifarious ways. In Victoria, the impact of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) has been significant in regional areas. Recent decisions, embedded with future projections of sea-level rise, have altered planning and development cultures across the Gippsland coast in particular. Flood planning, inundation overlays and a host of other policy instruments are being updated in order to ease public anxiety over the future of coastal towns. In the Wellington Shire, two new overlays have been created which update coastal character and also flooding/inundation overlays. In Port Albert, a proposed update has earmarked the entire town to be at risk of 1 in 100 year storm events, or coastal inundation. The community response has been stark. Despite the assurances from the shire authorities that it is not the result of climate change science, stakeholders in the township are skeptical including some local elected officials. The result has been a culture of angst and disconnect between the community and the shire. This paper will explore this issue as a case study for the implementation of climate change adaptation and proposes some working questions around the future of coastal towns in the face of strong planning controls.

Ozkul, Derya	Circular Migration Discourse in the European Union: Recent legislative debates	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Sydney	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

In the 1950s and 1960s, the United States and some of the European Union countries initiated a set of guest-worker programs in order to meet their increasing labour demands. The developing countries situated at their borders were already eager to yield some of their workforce with the hope of receiving their technical know-how and remittances in return. These programs, although acclaimed widely in the beginning, led to unexpected consequences. Both the Bracero programme in the US (1942-64) and the Gastarbeiter programme in Germany (1955-1973) altered the social structure of the national populations and led to a series of transformations in political, economic and socio-cultural realms. Today the need for migration still persists both for demographic and economic reasons. To this aim, the European Commission has recently decided to embark on new legislative schemes aiming at circular migration, i.e. temporary migration based on back-and-forth movements. These schemes have been proclaimed to have a win-win-win situation for the EU countries, the developing home countries and the migrants themselves. This article looks at the recent legislative changes initiated by the European Commission and scrutinizes the discourse used during the debates on them. First by showing that the discourse of the win-win-win situation conceals the securitization of the European Union borders, the article argues that these policies will fall short of realising their objectives. The members of our contemporary society are linked to each other through various transnational activities that legislative changes based on exclusively national needs from the developed countries' perspective remain incompetent. The article will then elaborate on the changing time and space configurations in contemporary society, which enables the possibility to embark on and apply these circular schemes.

Pandey, Srijana	Use of Traditional Health Care Practices in Kathmandu Metropolitan City	Health	KIST Medical College	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

Objective: To ascertain the frequency of health care utilization pattern in the Kathmandu Metropolitan City and examine association between respondents' demographic characteristics and the different traditional health care methods within the study area. Method: In this cross-sectional descriptive study 500 households were randomly selected by probability proportionate to size. Semi-structured questionnaires were used for interview. All data was entered into the SPSS database and analyzed. Results: Out of total 500 respondents, 22% usually preferred traditional health care services and 40.8% preferred modern medicine. Moreover there exists little variation in type and consumption of traditional health care. Ayurvedic method was mostly preferred by traditional health care users. The largest sex differential was seen in the use of d*hami, jhankri.* Use of *dhami, jhankri* decreased as education and income level increased. Conclusion: Research into health care methods in Kathmandu Metropolitan City indicates multiple sources for the healing of the ill. While people comprehensively use the widely available modern medicine, traditional forms of treatment are also used for some illnesses. This study also observes differences in use of specific traditional health care services across various socio-demographic variables.

Panearselvan, Sangeetha	Immigration and Identity Negotiation of Local Singaporeans	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	Nanyang Technological University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

The literature on immigration is vast and several aspects of immigration have been studied. An important aspect of study focuses on the impact of immigration on identity. However much of the literature focuses on the identity changes of immigrants and there appears to be a lack of research focusing on the impact of immigration on the local population. Within the wider trend of increasing number of immigrants in Singapore, particularly from India and China, this paper focuses on the identity negotiation of local Singaporeans. It also aims to compare and contrast the responses of Singapore-born Indians and Chinese to the influx of immigrants from India and China. Further, by utilizing Giddens' notion of ontological security and the concept of identity negotiation, this paper seeks to sociologically analyze the responses of the respondents and to consider the implications of any differences and/or similarities in their responses. This paper finds that state policies may have impacted on the responses and feelings of citizens in various ways, both directly and indirectly; the latter of which often tends to go unnoticed by many. As a result, the general negative sentiment often expressed by the local population tends to be brushed aside as xenophobia or the inability of the people to adapt to changes. However upon closer examination, there appears to be a tension between the economic views that the state holds when it comes to immigration with that of the notion of belonging and views of 'homeland' that many locals tend to hold on to.

Pardy, John	Applied Learning After Class	Sociology of Education	Monash University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

By foregrounding teachers' practices in the Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning (VCAL) this paper illustrates how social class can be deployed to critically explain inequalities and differences in schooling. Applied learning is represented as a practical and 'un-academic' schooling option for the 'difficult to teach', and has similarities with earlier institutional forms of working class schooling as provided in Technical Schools. Schooling through VCAL prepares students differently than general schooling by instigating a new subjective and cultural shift in schooling. In this paper it is argued that class as a concept has become contingent and is therefore no longer a 'general

law' of sociology (Bauman, 1982). In Bauman's terms the 'after life of class' can be found in schooling in a consumer culture where differences are made and new practices of qualification enabled. Other sociologists have also been engaged in theorising class relations (Connell, 1977, 1982, 1985, Skeggs, 2004, Reay, 2001, 2005). Together their theories of class provide resources for a reconsidered sociological engagement with class differences and class struggle in education. A cultural and subjective turn is apparent in recent sociological interventions in class theory and research and has important applications for sociologies of education.

Pattenden, Catherine	Women's Participation in the Mining Industry: A longitudinal study	Work and Labour Studies	The University of Queensland	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B222

In 1996, the Australian minerals industry sponsored a study of women's participation in the mining labour force. This study, which comprised 158 women and men working in predominantly technical professional roles, was aimed at identifying employment barriers and opportunities for women in the sector. In the intervening decade, some sectors of the minerals industry have committed substantial investment to advancing diversity policies and employment practices. These initiatives have yielded some improvement in women's representation in the industry, however overall these improvements have been relatively modest and are not reflected evenly across the industry, with considerable variability in workforce diversity between commodity sectors. This paper will discuss a new ARC Linkage project to undertake a longitudinal study of women's employment in mining drawing on the participant cohort from the 1996 study. By tracking the career decisions of the same cohort of people across an extended period, it aims to evaluate the efficacy of the Industry's various diversity policy interventions of the last decade, and evaluate these against the backdrop of long and sustained industry growth and a national skills shortage which, at its height, threatened to constrain the industry's capacity to capitalise on growth opportunities due to substantial human resource shortfalls.

Patulny, Roger; Wong, Melissa	Do Men and Women Care if They Are Socially Excluded or Isolated?	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of New South Wales	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5AT2

There is mounting evidence to suggest that Australian women are more likely to be socially excluded, while Australian men are more likely to be socially isolated (Saunders, Flood, Patulny etc). The former denotes an inability to participate in 'normal' Australian leisure activities, usually through financial incapacity, while the latter represents a lack of contact and perceptions of isolation and social detachment. However, it is unclear whether such conditions correspond with reduced wellbeing. They may well reflect fairly contented gendered preferences for inclusion and contact. Alternatively, they may reflect the constraints faced by women and men in terms of affordability and social functioning associated with reasonable levels of mental health. This paper examines the incidence and preferences of social connection and exclusion for Australian men and women, using the 2006 Community Understanding of Poverty and Social Exclusion (CUPSE) Survey. It includes several models controlling for a range of key demographic variables, such as marital status, age and income, as well as affordability and mental health. Results show that while women are more likely to be socially excluded and men socially disconnected, the results for women are largely explained by affordability and mental health – but not for men. Furthermore, single middle-aged men (without partners or kids) are the most disconnected group in Australia, while single mothers are the most excluded group.

Peetz, David; Murray, Georgina	The Financialisation of Global Ownership	Sociology of Economic Life	Griffith University	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W6B222

We sociologically investigate how deeply embedded finance capital is within very large global corporations, by asking the following questions: Is ownership of very large global corporations dispersed amongst a wide variety of individuals, families and shareholder types? Or are there common patterns of ownership across the largest corporations? Are the largest corporations dominated by industrial capital, finance capital, or something else? Does the state still have any role to play in ownership of large corporations? What does this mean for our understanding of the debate about a transnational class? We use a database of shareholdings in the 299 largest global corporations. Our data speaks to the existence of a true transnational *class* comprising finance capital: a group that, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly, controls the exercise of economic power across and within national boundaries. Financial capitalists appear to vary in the basic strategies they employ, with some financiers seeming more aggressive than others in seeking to exercise greater influence over individual companies. In turn, collective ownership by finance capital is concentrated in the relatively small portion of finance capitalists that comprises the top share controllers. We also find that the state is still a major player in ownership.

Pengelly, Beth	Online Partnerships: Managing intimacy	Families, Relationships and Gender	Murdoch University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

How do those who use Internet dating sites negotiate the parameters of the dating sites and their own criteria for partners? This was a question posed to focus groups conducted with a group of Australians who had used dating websites. Drawing upon recent research that considers the management of self-presentation online, we explored how participants filtered information and made choices about potential partners. The results confirmed previous research regarding the ways that participants manage their own and others' self-presentation, but also noted the ingenuity with which participants cross-validated and modified what was communicated and understood.   Two aspects of online dating were highlighted for further research: the different uses of online dating by different communities or minorities; and the observation that negotiations of partnerships required successful differentiation from (online) friendship on the one hand, or explicitly sexual online activity on the other. Further research along these lines would enable us to consider whether online dating is a multi-modal update of, or utterly transforms, sociality.

Pereira, Margaret	Youth and Drugs: Crime, harm and policy	Sociology of Youth	Queensland University of Technology	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

Young illicit drug users are often thought to have a drug problem, such as an addictive personality, or a biological, psychological, or social deficiency. Such misconceptions inform policy and reinforce the idea that personal and social problems are a normal part of illicit drug use. This only tells part of the story and does not take into account the diversity of illicit drug use, and that most young people use illicit drugs for pleasure, leisure and recreation. The implication of this omission is that policy is constructed through knowledge of a specific problematic drug user group that is not necessarily representative of the majority of illicit drug users. My PhD research explores the policy problem in the context of technologies and strategies that are employed in the governance of illicit drug use among young people. Preliminary findings from my interviews with illicit drug users aged 18-25 years will be presented in a discussion of how illicit drug use practices and cultures

interact with drug policies.

| Petersen, Alan | The Expectation Effect: The dynamics of stem cell tourism | Science, Technology And Knowledge | Monash University | TUE 1:30 – 3:00 | W5C211 |

Expectations are an important driver of technological innovations. From the perspective of 'users', however, exaggerated expectations can have pernicious effects. In the case of biomedical innovations, the personal implications may be far reaching. For example, they may lead patients to take undue risks with their health by undergoing unproven treatments and make them vulnerable to financial exploitation. In a global biomedical marketplace, expectations are 'unruly', being subject to multiple influences, including science 'hype' and increasingly pervasive web-based advertising. Drawing on data from our study of stem cell tourism, this paper will examine how expectations of technologies are generated and sustained and the implications for those who are seeking treatments. Specifically, we draw on data from a recent qualitative analysis of web-based ('direct-to-consumer') advertisements and interviews with 16 Australian patients who suffer various conditions, who have travelled to overseas clinics and hospitals to undertake stem cell treatments. We discuss the factors contributing to the climate of expectations about the technologies and their role in shaping patients' decisions and post-treatment experiences. We examine our findings in light of the literature on the sociology of expectations and the insights of science and technology studies, and ask what can be learnt about the role of expectations in shaping views and actions in relation to emergent technologies in general and stem cell technologies in particular.

| Petray, Theresa | Push-Button Activism: The use of technology by Townsville Aboriginal activists | Indigenous Sociology | James Cook University | TUE 11:00 – 12:30 | W5C213 |

In an increasingly technological age, the internet is becoming a primary source of networking. From common interest groups to business meetings, many members of western society have at least a minor presence on 'Web 2.0'. Social movements, like every other aspect of life, have become increasingly reliant on the internet for networking, information sharing, and coalition building. This is the case even for disadvantaged groups with fewer resources and less capacity for utilising computers and the internet. Aboriginal activists in Townsville have been slow to exert their presence on the web, but are gradually becoming savvy in the use of electronic networking in furthering their cause. They rely on listservs, blogs, and more recently social networking sites to make their struggle known to a broad audience. The rise in 'push-button activism' increases the opportunities for everyday engagement with the state by social movement participants. However, it also changes the notion of participation as marches and demonstrations give way to electronic petitions and Facebook fan pages. This paper argues that web 2.0 can be a beneficial resource to activists if it is carefully managed to avoid the risks of complacency that it may also bring about.

| Phillips, Melissa | Trying to Get Off the Multicultural Merry-Go-Round | Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism | University of Melbourne | TUE 3:30 – 5:00 | W5C232 |

Taking its inspiration from the conference theme, 'Social causes, Private lives' this paper examines the role that celebrations play as an expression of multiculturalism. Considering in particular the Department of Immigration and Citizenship's 'Harmony Day' program as one example of 'celebratory multiculturalism', I ask: if Australia is to be recognised as a truly diverse nation to its core, then what purpose do

such events serve? Drawing on research data and recent literature I find that the longer-lasting impacts of such events are to categorise ethnic groups and perpetuate representations of their experiences through stereotypical forms of food, dress and music. Reflecting the entrenched division in the multicultural domain between official policies and everyday practices this also reinforces what Ghassan Hage contends is our inability to confront Australia's diverse 'we'; the multicultural Real. As a result, neither multiculturalism nor 'Harmony Day' and similar initiatives, reflect the realities of private, lived experiences of multicultural Australia. Furthermore I contend that the gap between official policies and constituents' lives reflects weak multicultural leadership.

Pitt, Nicola	A Plea for Eros and the 'Problem' of Mothering: Knowledge practices, method assemblages, elusive hinterlands	Culture	Monash University	THUR 2:00 –3:30	W5C210

The elusive metaphorical 'hinterland' as Law (2004: 160) describes it in *After Method* bundles together 'indefinitely extending and more or less routinised and costly literary and material relations that include statements about reality and the realities themselves'. This hinterland includes 'inscription devices, and enacts a topography of reality possibilities, impossibilities, and probabilities'. In many ways Law's book works to stretch our imaginations, and broaden our creativities, imploring us to include in our aims thinking about the capacities required to catch the slippery and sliding, the elusive and ephemeral things about the social world that sometimes otherwise fall through the cracks, and disappear into the shadows. In this paper I take seriously Law's challenge to think about social research methods in new, *other*, more creative ways. The act of being and becoming a mother, of experiencing and practicing different processes of mothering are and can be for many women exciting, overwhelming, joyful, painful, ambivalent or even completely lacking. The fundamental purpose of my wider project is to explore the *relationships* between fantasy and desire, memory and presence, and above all else, love in regards to a concern with the problem of mothering. My aims here are to make sense of the ways in which we come to understand these sorts of things about the social world, about mothers, which are less than easily defined: those parts of the world which are more 'vague, diffuse, or unspecific, slippery, emotional, ephemeral, elusive or indistinct' (Law 2004: 2): those things about mothering that are *difficult to catch* with pre-existing research methods.

Possamai, Adam	Religious Profile of Aborigines, Pacific Peoples and Maoris in Australia and New Zealand: An analysis of the 2001 and 2006 censuses	Indigenous	University of Western Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C213

The current literature remains silent on the various changes happening among the indigenous population. Using the data obtained from the 2001 and 2006 censuses from Australia and New Zealand, this paper analyses the religious affiliations of Aborigines, Pacific Peoples and Maoris. Among other things, it points out the decline in Christianity and growth in Islam, which is in line with current religious trends in the general population. However, with regards to the 'no religion' category, the growth of indigenous people is faster than that of the non-indigenous population.   The results of this paper will feed into the current debate on post-secularism.

Possamai-Inesedy, Alphia	Risk and Responsibility: An analysis of news-media coverage on prenatal genetic technologies	Science, Technology and Knowledge	University of Western Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C211

Prenatal genetic technologies are understood as those medical technologies used for foetal analysis – this encompasses both non-DNA (ultrasound scanning) and DNA (blood or serum collection such as chorionic villus screening, maternal serum screening or amniocentesis)

related technologies. This relatively new and constantly evolving technology promises healthy populations through the use of screening and diagnostic technologies and the potential for freedom from the risk of genetic disease. However defining health in this way necessarily acknowledges the termination of an existing pregnancy as part of the preventative aim of prenatal diagnosis and highlights the ethical difficulties faced with the application of this technology. This brings into focus not only a range of practical issues concerning the making of choice, but also broader social and theoretical issues about the context and structures in which decision-making occurs. This paper seeks to understand factors that influence pregnant women's decision-making with respect to this technology through the analysis of news media portrayals within New South Wales from 2001 until present time.

Power, Jennifer	Gender, Housework and Family Roles: The experience of same-sex couples	Families, Relationships and Gender	La Trobe University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5AT2

The Work, Love and Play (WLP) study involved a survey completed by 445 same-sex attracted parents across Australia and New Zealand. In this paper, comparisons of household division of labour are made between a sub-sample of WLP participants, who were currently cohabiting with a same-sex partner (n=317), and 958 cohabiting opposite-sex parents surveyed as part of a major Australian study, *Negotiating the Life Course*. This comparison showed that same-sex couples divided household labour significantly more equally than heterosexual parents. Qualitative findings from the WLP study indicate that, for many same-sex couples, major decisions around who gives up paid work and how many hours parents choose to work are negotiated on the basis of a couple's preferences and circumstance rather than an assumption that one parent will be the primary child carer. It is speculated that this finding highlights an important point of difference between same-sex couples and heterosexual couples where the division of household labour is often based on an assumption that the mother will be the primary homemaker. It is concluded that these differences occur because, for gay men and lesbians, 'living on the margins' can generate greater personal insight into gender norms and patterns within relationships.

Pratiwi, Arundina	Sustaining Dakwah Movement: A study of KAMMI alumni role in democratic era of Indonesia	Political Sociology	School of Administration Bandung West Java Indonesia	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C234

This paper examines an empirical evidence of a frame continuation performed by *KAMMI* alumni, a contemporary Indonesian Islamic social movement organization. The concept of *frame continuation* and *value-based identity* can be used as theoretical foundation to explore and explain the phenomena of *dakwah* movement performed by the alumni of KAMMI. Field research on *KAMMI* alumni role provides the primary empirical foundation for investigating frame continuation: sustainability of the *dakwah* movement beyond student movement organization. Discussion about *KAMMI* alumni's role provides empirical evidence about how they have a strong commitment to either political or religious activities (or both) as their strategies to maintain and continue their previous identity as both political and religious activists. The main foundation for their activism is a value of *dakwah* (proselytizing), in which Islamic values are believed to be a suitable vehicle for constructing a sacred society in the democratic era of Indonesia. The *KAMMI* alumni believe their movement is a significant religious duty.

Priday, Paul	The Construction and Performance of Masculinity in Transnational Corporations	Sociology of Economic Life	University of New England	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

The idea of a transnational business masculinity within an increasingly globalised socio-economic world has been posited by social theorists for some time. To develop an account of transnational business masculinities, this study examines the way in which masculinity is interpreted and performed within three types of transnational corporation: corporate law, financial services and management consulting. Since masculinity and femininity are relational constructs, whereby the definition of one depends on the definition of the other, the juxtaposition of men and women is central to this study. A qualitative research study was undertaken and fifteen in-depth interviews were conducted with men and women working alongside each other in the transnational corporate sites identified above. The study produced three main findings. First, transnational corporations remain institutions where men and masculinity dominate the social setting and where women continue to be subordinated. Second, men create unique ways to perform physicality in a working environment where physical strength is no longer a requirement for securing and carrying out work. Third, women are constantly aware of the imbalance of gendered power relations in these transnational sites, whilst men appear gender blind to this imbalance and to the privileges they derive from the patriarchal dividend.

Quah, Sharon	Choice and Connectedness: A study on the empowering experience of divorcees through kinship and self	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Sydney	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

This paper, based on my PhD research, examines the impact of divorce on divorcees' family relationships and the role family plays in divorcees' reconstruction of self-identity. With the individualization of family forms and practices, the maintenance of kin ties and relationships is largely based on personal choice and efforts. While individualization has a strong influence on family relationships and arrangements, individuals are still connected to their family in the way they develop their selfhood through their relationships with them. This paper argues that the development and articulation of individualized and connected selves through divorcees' relationship with their family contribute to their empowerment process. Based on this theme, this paper makes use of empirical evidence gathered through interviews with 20 Singaporean and 20 Australian divorced individuals to examine how divorcees renegotiate their family relationships after divorce and weave a creative network of family support for self-sufficiency. This paper thereby demonstrates the different types of support family provides in helping participants cope with the crisis, redefine their lives and move on to fulfil new goals. Specifically, it also explores the key contribution of kinship in divorcees' development of self and personal narratives, and the empowerment process.

Radford, David	Religious Conversion and the Reconstruction of Ethnic Identity in Kyrgyzstan	Other Sociology Topics	Flinders University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B201

This paper addresses issues of religious conversion and its impact on ethnic identity. The collapse of the Soviet Socialist movement resulted in a revitalisation of religion across the former Soviet Union. One example is in the nation of Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia, where significant numbers of Muslim Kyrgyz have embraced the Christian faith. This has challenged a common assumption regarding Kyrgyz identity that 'to be Kyrgyz is to be Muslim'. I argue in this paper that Kyrgyz Christians do not consider themselves any less Kyrgyz because of their new religious allegiance but have in fact reconstructed ethnic identity to affirm their conversion experience. I also argue that Kyrgyz Christians have found ways to identify and find continuity between their new religious faith and Kyrgyz traditional values,

history and community, beyond a strictly Muslim framework. In addition I affirm the reality that ethnic identity is not fixed but is dynamically affected by its constant interaction with external changes and new opportunities. Qualitative and quantitative research methods were utilised with Kyrgyz Christians respondents as part of PhD research. An analysis of 49 in-depth interviews and a survey with 427 respondents forms the basis for this paper.

Ratnam, Samantha	Young People Negotiating their Identities as Citizens	Sociology of Youth	The University of Melbourne	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

Concerns about young people's level of engagement in community and political life in late modernity have been understood in various ways. While an expanding body of research suggests a 'civics deficit' in young people (Land, 2003), 'new engagement' arguments (Harris, Wyn and Younes, 2007) have challenged this with research revealing that young people are participating in alternative spaces, with new sites of belonging. Understanding the 'citizenship' of young people in terms of their participation has been critical in re-thinking traditional categories of citizenship. However, less is understood about how the symbols and signifiers of citizenship are used in young people's identity constructions. This paper draws from interview data from 15 students participating in a year 9 global education program to explore how young people engage with the powerful discourse of citizenship (particularly national citizenship). This research reveals that they actively integrate their cultural and ethnic identities with their national citizenship identities in fluid and flexible ways. Building on poststructuralist ideas of citizenship that argue that cultural identity or citizenship do not comprise coherent or stable narratives (Lauder et al 2006), this paper will explore how citizenship emerges as an important identity marker, how young people negotiate multiple identity categories, and discuss some of the pedagogical implications of re-thinking citizenship in terms of identity.

Read, Donna; Crockett, Judith; Mason, Robyn	Agency over Childbearing: Perceptions of women with children	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Sydney; Charles Sturt University; Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

History shows that Australian governments have long had an interest in women's childbearing. Sociology literature reflects this interest, particularly in terms of women's fertility outcomes and childbearing decisions, to the extent to which it has been argued that women having children is 'socially caused'. Despite this apparent vested interest in a woman's decision to bear a child, such a decision is also an intensely personal issue. Indeed, commentators also assume that women, in contemporary Australia, have a large degree of choice over such issues in their 'private lives'. This paper presents findings from qualitative research, conducted in the Central West of NSW, that looked at women's (with children) perception of agency over their childbearing. Data was collected from 26 women with at least one child under the age of nine years using semi-structured interviews and focus groups. The women's perceptions of their control and choices over their childbearing, contrasted with their perceptions of structural and cultural imperatives and societal pressures will be discussed. The findings show most of the women believed they were in control of their childbearing but 'traditional' expectations played a part in guiding their behaviour and, for some, made choices difficult.

Reindrawati, Dian Yulie	Applying Symbolic Interaction to Explore Meanings of Tourism Development Constructed by the Tourism Community Stakeholders in Madura Island, Indonesia	Other Sociology Topics	University of Newcastle	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

In tourism and leisure studies, a quantitative approach has been traditionally more commonplace than a qualitative approach (Riley & Love, 2000; Veal, 2006). One of the arguments is that the tourism industry has been considered more economics-focused and a quantitative approach is a better fit for such a focus (Riley & Love, 2000). As a result, the use of a qualitative approach particularly shaped by a Symbolic Interactionism paradigm in tourism study has rarely been demonstrated. This presentation focuses on a research project being undertaken in Madura Island, Indonesia. The aims of the research are to develop a critical understanding of tourism development views held by tourism community stakeholders, particularly residents, and how these perspectives are shaped by the role and power relationship between them in the development of tourism in Madura Island. In part, this paper will contribute to the methodology discussion of how the symbolic interactionist's principles and its methodological stances use in tourism research, by employing them as a guide to answer research aims above.

Rosdahl, Jamilla Evy-Marie	Sculpting My Feminist Identity and Body: An autoethnographic exploration of bodysculpting and poststructuralist feminist fieldwork	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of the Sunshine Coast	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5AT2

In this article I aim to reveal how engaging in a critical, autoethnographic and narrative account can help shed light on some of the social processes, oppressive characteristics and contested meanings of gender identity, power and knowledge surrounding women's muscular bodies, and what it means to be a woman. By presenting an autoethnography of my own experience of bodysculpting, I set out to explore some of the complexities and contradictions framing the relationship between femininity and the female muscular body. I attempt to link here my fieldwork experience as a poststructuralist feminist researcher with the political and bodily work involved in the building and sculpting of female muscle. As such, this can be considered an autoethnographic exploration of my own experience as a woman who builds and sculpts muscle. In this article I focus on how I discovered the extent to which I had to continuously renegotiate the rules of proper and improper femininity which are said to legitimise the female body. This renegotiation led to insecurities surrounding my body, my gender identity and my role as a woman within Australian culture and society. In this article I discuss how these discoveries became crystalised through an autoethnographic inquiry. The article argues that autoethnography, as an autobiographical mode of research inquiry, has the potential to offer a more detailed, reflexive and, in particular, a multi-layered, feminist account of women's experiences.

Rudge, Trudy; Mapedzahama, Virgina; West, Sandra; Perron, Amelie	The Violence of Tolerance in a Multiethnic Workplace: Examples from nursing	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Sydney; University of Ottawa	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

The use of migration to address the current deficit in skilled workers in Australia relies on recruiting skilled migrant workers who can be 'unproblematically' inserted into the workforce. Yet the logic behind this recruitment process fails to acknowledge the various blocks to inserting skilled migrant workers into workplaces that are ill-prepared for any differences that either the workplace or the skilled migrant may encounter. This paper draws on findings of a pilot study conducted with skilled African migrant nurses in Australia to explore the social

relations of difference in a (health care) workplace where increasing overseas recruitment means that difference has come to be a point of contention and thus significant for analyses. Using Zizek's (2009) philosophy of objective and subjective violence as the frame of reference for the debates we raise in this paper, we examine how the ideological structure of tolerance and the associated denial of conflict and anxieties in the workplace operate objectively to produce a 'multicultural workplace' that is hostile to skilled migrants. Our argument, drawing from Zizek, is that the ideology of tolerance acts to mask, alienate, and silence those whose daily life is affected by the violence inherent in the smooth running of what is (in this case) believed to be a multicultural system.

Saha, Lawrence; Print, Murray	Political Party Identity and Voting Commitment among Youth	Social Stratification	Australian National University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

This paper investigates the extent to which political party identity is related to commitment to vote among Australian senior secondary school students. Using the Youth Electoral Study (YES) 2005 survey data, our study finds that only about half of Australian youth can nominate a preferred political party. We find that students who nominate a political party are likely to be male, who have an interest in politics, and who feel that they will be prepared to vote at 18; social status variables seem less important. Furthermore, the significant effect of nominating a political party on commitment to vote persists when other, background, school, and attitudinal variables are included in the analytic model. The implications of these findings for political socialization and civics education curricula are discussed.

Sait, Kylie	Child Care Cultures: An exploration of child care decisions	Families, Relationships and Gender	Macquarie University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

Decisions surrounding care arrangements for young children can be complex, involving the negotiation of emotive issues such as finding appropriate quality child care and leaving children with carers. It is recognised that families may mix their children's care across different types of services, or between formal and informal care arrangements. Yet why are particular arrangements chosen? In what contexts are decisions about child care made? How do issues of culture and the experience of migration impact on care choices in the Australian context? I examined these issues as part of a larger research project investigating the experiences of Australian born and recently arrived migrant parents during the early years of their child's life. In this paper I draw on the concept of 'child care cultures' (Holloway, 1998) to analyse parent's child care decisions. I explore differences in reported feelings of anxiety and guilt associated with placing children in centre-based care, focusing on the influence of cultural understandings of motherhood and acceptance of shared responsibilities for the care of children. I argue that although child care arrangements are flexible and changeable in response to individual circumstances, they are also influenced more broadly by popular discourse and cultural ideologies of motherhood.

Sait, Kylie; Wise, Amanda	Mentoring Refugees? Relationships between Tibetan refugees and Australian mentors	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	Macquarie University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A203

This paper explores the challenges of establishing and developing relationships in the context of 'mentoring' refugees. Dee Why, on Sydney's Northern Beaches, is home to a large number of Tibetan refugees. The 'Tibetan Mentoring Program' was established in response to the Tibetans' desire to understand Australian culture and connect with the local community. The program involves matching

Tibetan refugees with local Australian residents who 'mentor' them for an extended period. In evaluating the program we found that translating the definition of mentor was difficult as mentoring is a Western concept with quite specific meanings. The politicised plight of Tibet and idealised representations of Tibetans were factors which attracted local residents to participate in the program as mentors. Yet this romanticised view also had the potential to significantly impact the nature of relationships. One of the main concerns identified in the mentoring literature is the possibility of unequal power dynamics in relationships. The Tibetans however primarily understood mentor as somewhere between a teacher and a friend and expressed a strong desire to share Tibetan culture, particular Tibetan Buddhism, with their mentors and the broader Australian community. Reciprocity was a shared component of the mentors' and mentees' understandings of the mentoring process.

Scott, John; Carrington, Kerry; Hogg, Russell; McIntosh, Alison	'Fit-in or Fuck-off' (FIFO): Established-outsider relations and fear of crime in a mining community	Crime and Governance	Queensland University of Technology; University of New England	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5A205

The bulk of research relating to fear of crime has been firmly entrenched in what have been termed 'administrative' or 'problem solving' traditions of sociology and criminology, as opposed to 'critical' and 'interpretive' traditions (see Schneider 1985; Garland 1996). Much of the literature has failed to recognise that anxieties regarding crime are the product of specific social figurations and the shifting power ratios of groups within such figurations. Loader et al. (200) have suggested that crime-talk is a means of making intelligible what otherwise might remain some unsettling and difficult to grasp mutations of the social order. Using Elias and Scotson's (1994) account of established-outsider relations, the paper examines how the organisational capacity of specific social groups is significant in determining the quality of crime-talk in isolated and rural settings. In particular social 'oldness' and notions of what constitutes 'community' are significant in determining what activities and individuals or groups are marked as features of crime-talk in these settings. Drawing on interviews and focus group data gathered in a West Australian mining community, the paper examines *how* crime-talk is an artefact of specific social figurations, especially the relative ability of groups to act as cohesive and integrated networks.

Scott, Michael	Popular Music as Social Policy: Youth and social inclusion in New Zealand	Sociology of Youth	Flinders University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B218

Leading popular music researchers Frith and Cloonan (2008: 190) ask 'who is popular music policy for?'. Drawing on research of New Zealand's recent and highly successful programmes to enable the commercial viability of domestic popular musicians, this work in progress paper suggest these policies can be understood as a form of youth orientated social inclusion policy. As the competitively disbursed state funding is affined to Frith's (1978) 'rock ideology' and existing music industry practices these policies become homologous to older pyramid forms of inclusion. Sennett (2006: 30) notes such hierarchies offer those who enter them a place within its order, but can often become obese for the 'sake of social inclusion'. Considering youth are often concentrated in service sector occupations, popular music policy offers a way of including youth in a larger national project all for a small entry in the state budget. Therefore, the heteromorphic ends of music policy as social policy simultaneously induce, and allow, an expanding 'swarm' (Power and Scott 2004) of aspiring music makers to pursue a status identity as a celebrated cultural producer via state support, meanwhile eliciting more orthodox

social inclusion goals such as market exchange and social connectivity (Jayasuriya 2006).

Scott, Michael; Clarke, Beverley	Climate Change Politics and Coastal Management: Aligning social network analysis with cultural dimensions to investigate decision-making	Environment & Society	Finders University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A205

Sea-level rise and its attendant risks are well documented in the environmental science literature (IPCC 2007). Nevertheless, political action and planning lags in regards to managing the imminent dangers to Australia's coastal communities. This work in progress paper aims to develop a methodology for investigating the barriers to scientific knowledge transfer to local government decision-makers. In particular, it considers how a social network analysis (SNA) of the intersections of decision, policy, and property development networks can be enriched through an appreciation of the cultural dimensions of climate change politics. SNA in its orthodox application is staunchly structural and its analytical purchase is in identifying how a social network's overall topology creates opportunities and constraints for social action, primarily through flows of information (Borgatti and Foster 2003; Hawe et al. 2004; Thompson 2003). Nevertheless, SNA is criticised for neglecting how 'ideals, interests, and commitments' come to shape the types of connections and possibilities that emerge for social agents (Emirbayer and Goodwin 1994: 1443). Methodologically, the challenge is to integrate cultural phenomena into primary research so that climate change discourses may play a greater role in understanding the formation and function of coastal decision-making networks.

Senay, Banu	Nationalising Islam, Secularising Muslims: The Turkish state in Australia	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Macquarie University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

Since the 1990s a growing body of social-science literature has examined the enduring anti-Islamic sentiment towards Muslim immigrants in the West, as well as various governance strategies adopted by migrant-receiving states to police and pacify Muslim immigrants. But there has been far less discussion on how the domestication of Muslims also remains a political concern for the authorities of sending states. This paper explores the Turkish State's management of Turkish Muslims and Turkish Islam in Australia. By expanding the institutional structure of the Directorate of Religious Affairs abroad, the Turkish State projects the Directorate as the best-equipped authority to decide on how Islam is to be practiced by Turkish emigrants living abroad. The Directorate promotes 'Turkish Islam' as a 'moderate', 'civilized', and 'enlightened' type of Islam, one that is compatible with the secular values of Western modernity. Islam becomes an image that the Turkish State trademarks *vis-à-vis* host societies where Turkish migrants live. The paper also argues that the State uses religion as an avenue to maintain its transnational control over the diaspora. The transnationalization of the Directorate enables the Turkish State to reach out to its emigrant communities in an attempt to nationalize, politicize, and mobilize them.

Sianipar, Godlif	Christian-Muslim Relationships in Medan and the Social Capital of the 'Dalihan na Tolu'	Other Sociology Topics	University of Newcastle	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B201

Since 1996 Christian-Muslim relationships in Indonesia have been shaken and marked with various incidents. Religious violations seem to have become an accepted and tolerated state of affairs. Many church buildings and mosques were destroyed and burned down. The high levels of collective religious violence may endanger the democracy in Indonesia and in turn may rebuild a new kind of hybrid regime. The example of the Bataks in Medan is therefore important in understanding strategies to ameliorate conflict and to develop more positive

relationships. In Medan, the local government, religious institutions and also individuals of both religions have initiated the encounter in cultural or *adat* events, which also involve other religious representatives. As a result of involving culture in aspects of inter-religious encounters, the city of Medan has experienced less religious conflict, although the possibilities for religious conflict still exist. This study aims to study the social capital of the cultural values '*Dalihan na Tolu*' among the Batak people in Medan and to describe the contribution of systems of belief of both religions to the problems in Christian-Muslim relationships. Furthermore, it aims to explore how mutually interdependent factors of culture and religion can trigger inter-communal violence and persecution in all its forms as well and to examine the more positive feelings of friendship and respect that Muslims and Christians can have toward each other in particular social circumstances, such as Medan.

Sikora, Joanna	Neither Evil nor Godsend? Debating the MySchool website and the global education model in Australia	Sociology of Education	Australian National University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B218

This paper interprets the early stages of the public debate about MySchool website utilizing several propositions of educational neo-institutionalism.   Neo-institutionalists argue that the worldwide expansion of education goes hand in hand with a progressing implementation of the global model of education. This model is driven by the principles of meritocracy and egalitarianism as defined by international agencies such as the UN. Central to the model is the emphasis on developing a culture of accountability, standardization of educational practices and the widespread use of achievement tests in policymaking. Yet, its implementation varies in pace and form from locality to locality, often encountering fierce opposition. The potential perils of this model are many and have been hotly debated. One example is the fear that 'bureaucratic accountability' (Saha and Dworkin 2009) will triumph over 'professional accountability' that is teachers' autonomy in designing and implementing school and classroom-level teaching programs. Moreover, the release of the test-related information on the MySchool website has been identified as 'policy borrowing' which is both myopic and neo-liberalist. Using newspaper articles published in 2010 I discuss the extent to which the key propositions of neo-institutionalism have been so far present in the public debate over the controversial website.

Sikora, Joanna	Returns to Ambition: The role of early career plans in the transition from education to work	Social Stratification	Australian National University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B222

Although the literature on educational plans and attainments of youth is comprehensive, less is known about the role which specific career choices, formed early in high school, may play in attaining high status professional occupations. This is mostly due to lack of longitudinal data, as rarely do high school students get asked about their plans and then, years later, about their actual jobs. However, the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth of students who were in Year 9 in 1998 do have the information on career plans of students and their later occupational attainment. Thus it is possible to compare early choices and the actual jobs held by LSAY respondents who were surveyed every year until 2008. This analysis focuses on the relative importance of individual plans versus family background and academic achievement in enabling Generation Y, as this cohort is known, to realise their early ambitions. I find that adolescent career plans are consequential even after plans to attend university and the actual university completion have been taken into account. This is important as clearly stopping at planning to go to university is not enough. Returns to early vocational ambitions are more evident for employment defined by respondents as "career related".

Simpson, Jeremy	Beyond 'Peacekeeping': Re-theorising the legitimacy of present practice in transnational paramilitary intervention	Mobilities	University of Sydney	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A203

This paper argues that sociological re-theorisation of peacekeeping is required. Peacekeeping and its practitioners in advanced militaries have undergone changes related to the geo-strategic shift to 'multi-polarity' and the socio-economic shift to a condition of 'globalisation'. Existing theories of peacekeeping are inadequate in theorising peacekeeping in terms that are obsolete in this new context and in their lack of reflexivity regarding the effects of social, institutional and/or disciplinary location on theorising of peacekeeping. This is especially salient regarding the issue of the legitimacy of military participation in peace operations. It is argued that while legitimacy remains the key to theorising peacekeeping, present practice cannot be adequately re-theorised if given practices or social locations are constructed as necessarily legitimate or illegitimate at the outset. Following recent critical security studies and ethnography of conflict perspectives, it is argued that legitimacy is best theorised in context or at the level of practice 'on the ground', rather than in terms of policy objectives or prior value positions on the military or coercive practice. It is concluded that a reflexive sociological approach focused on conflict over the legitimacy of practice, such as that of Pierre Bourdieu, is required if peacekeeping is to be adequately re-theorised.

Sivam, Alpana; Karuppannan, Sadasivam	The Sustainability of Affordable Housing	Environment and Society	University of South Australia	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5A205

Affordable housing and sustainable urban development are major challenges across the world including Australia. Generally there is a conflict between the approach of sustainable development and affordable housing. Sustainable development means a compact city and often compact development is more expensive than low-density residential development. In Australia sustainable housing has generally been constructed for the high end of the market. Affordable housing means small housing units, use of low cost material, in small blocks built on cheap land at the periphery of the city. Basic aspects of sustainable residential design such as increasing density, mixed use and proximity to public transport are being increasingly adopted in Australian cities. However, the sustainability of affordable housing remains questionable. The aim of the paper is to improve our understanding of current practices of sustainable residential development and housing affordability and discuss whether the approach of sustainable residential development aligns with affordable housing objectives.

Slegers, Claudia; Loff, Bebe; Zion, Deborah; Brown, Ngiare; Kelsall, Helen	Australian Attitudes to Privacy and Participation in Public Health Research	Health	Monash University; University of Sydney	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

Public health research is sometimes made cumbersome because of assumptions about community attitudes to privacy. Human Research Ethics Committees (HRECs) can disagree about the ways in which the community values privacy. This study aims to create an evidence base about Australian attitudes to privacy and participation in public health. This paper explores findings from the initial qualitative phase of the study involving interviews with stakeholders (HREC members, public health researchers, medical lawyers and privacy interest groups) and general public focus groups across Australia. Initial analysis suggests that the general public are particularly motivated to

participate in health research if they, a family member or a friend has been affected by the illness or disability being researched and/or perceive investigation of the illness will be of significant public benefit. Other motivators are that the research is conducted by a trusted public institution such as a university, hospital or government agency, and is preferably publicly funded. There is widespread public distrust of pharmaceutical companies and the research funded and/or conducted by them. Proliferation of telemarketing and market researcher telephone calls to private homes has resulted in public confusion about what constitutes 'research' and increasing reluctance to participate in telephone research, including health research. Nevertheless, some perceive that Australians who have used government health services have a societal obligation to make their data available for public health research. A framework will be considered that recognises that individual responsibility appears to have become a dominant economic and political force in contemporary Western societies.

Smith, Catherine	American Conservative Protestants' Self-Conscious Viewing of Glenn Beck	Culture	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

I am currently conducting my PhD research, which involves a series of open interviews with parents and students in a conservative community in mid-western United States. My research is focused on the position of conservative Protestants in the so-called 'culture wars' and 'school wars' in America. In the course of my interviews, I asked participants to discuss their media consumption, and parents and students alike mentioned Glenn Beck of Fox News. Mr Beck has made a name for himself as a defender of 'traditional' American values, and as a 'patriot' who is trying to reclaim America from the leftists; he is currently one of the most influential figures in the American media. When discussing Glenn Beck, most of my participants adopted a defensive tone, e.g. 'I know what people say, but…'. Secondly, many people reported setting aside time to watch Mr. Beck with their families. Both of these tendencies are quite suggestive as to the way Beck's followers view him, as well as the way they construct their own identities. In this paper, I will interpret my interview data with a focus on the way Glenn Beck's viewers discuss the settings in which they watch his program, and the way they position themselves *qua* Glenn Beck followers.

Smith, Crichton	School Photos: One snapshot into understanding ourselves	Applied Sociology	Catholic Education Commission, NSW	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C213

One thing almost every Australian possesses is a little cache of their old school photos. School photos have predominately been utilised in Catholic education research to illustrate rather than to inform or educate. However, with the rapid developments in the past few years in the digitising of photos and other visual documents, the professionalization of archives, the increased access and capacity to utilise databases, and the development of co-operative on-line tools and methodologies, the Catholic Education Commission, NSW, has embarked on the opportunity to create a searchable and expandable public database of digital images for Australian Catholic schools. For researchers, a collection of school photos provides more than private memories, as school photos provide insight into cultural, social, economic and political contexts in a way no other method provides. This presentation will outline the project and illustrate how this resource is assisting Australian Catholic education understand its cultural context, in both the past and in contemporary society, and how this provides illumination of where Australian Catholic schools might be heading.

Smith, Crichton	New Access to Old Statistics: A 'once in a lifetime' opportunity	Applied Sociology	Catholic Education Commission, NSW	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

In April 2010, the NSW office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) replaced its library with offices to accommodate additional staff. As a result, the Catholic Education Commission, NSW acquired nearly two centuries of censuses, statistical registers and other social statistics. This collection of original publications and reports might be Australia's most comprehensive continuous statistical, social and demographic record of NSW and Australian society outside of the ABS and the National Library. The presentation will briefly summarise the breadth and richness of the collection and outline the Commission's intention to develop these source documents into usable and publically accessible datasets for education and religion. Although schools and education statistics are just a small slice of the enormously rich data in this unique collection, the presentation will illustrate the potential to utilise the collection to inform public policy and influence cultural change by contextualising contemporary school trends and placing these in the rich historical national, social and cultural context afforded by this unique collection.

Smith, Gregory	A Sense of Self and Shame	Other Sociology Topics	Australian National University	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

This paper identifies shame as an influence in the construction of self-identity or sense of self in an exploratory study of a small group of ex-residents of out-of-home care. This small group is a part of a larger cohort identified as The Forgotten Australians in a 2004 Senate Community Affairs Reference Committee. Broadly, this population can be defined as adults who during childhood spent time in orphanages, detention centres, reform schools, or any institutional out-of-home care provided by any government or non-government organisation, or any care which was not foster care prior to deinstitutionalisation in 1974 (SCARC 2004: p. xv). I have conducted a qualitative, empirical exploratory study into how these ex-residents constructed and narrated their story to another person for the first time. Shame was a significant emergent theme in the data which served to inhibit participants desire to narrate their stories. Each participant who described shame as an inhibitor also indicated they had at some time experienced identity issues. Although issues of self-identity are significant to this study, identity is not the key focus explored in this paper. Rather this paper sets out to link shame to issues of self-identity in this small sample of ex-residents of institutional care.

Smith, Jonathan	Means, Motives & Opportunities: Investigating differences in young Australians' Internet use	Sociology of Media	University of Queensland	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A202

National data suggest that the internet is shifting from luxury to necessity in the lives of younger Australians (ABS, 2009). Yet macro-level snapshots of internet diffusion lack the detail needed to assess how this shift alters young people's access to information and communication networks. Any such effect is mediated by differences in youth internet use. While many researchers view opportunities to engage in internet use as mapping onto socio-demographic characteristics, others have shown that they depend also on the context in which access is used, and the compatibility of usage with one's values and interests. Based on such research, this paper develops a framework for investigating differences in the academic and social internet use of 6,454 Queensland high school students. These different forms of use were found to require varying 'entry criteria'. Since students' social use is more dependent on their home access context, remote students with poorer access spend less time on this activity. By contrast, Independent and Catholic school students are heavier

academic internet users, because they possess the academic orientation required by this type of use.

Snoke, Martin; O'Loughlin, Kate; Kendig, Hal	Financial Security of Baby Boomers	Sociology of Economic Life	University of Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B222

The financial security of boomers as they approach retirement has become a hot topic for academics, government and finance industry stakeholders. The ageing of this cohort will change the way that older Australians approach retirement, especially the use of financial resources such as superannuation. Boomers' preparations for retirement have been shaped by social policy and economic markets, with emphasis on individual responsibility for retirement. This study uses the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) dataset waves 2001 to 2006 to assess objective and subjective indicators of financial security of baby boomers. Linear regression analysis undertaken to determine predictors of higher or lower levels of financial security. Age, gender, income and occupation were significant predictors of higher levels of financial security; education, home ownership and ethnicity were not. Being married or in a relationship was a significant predictor in 2001, but not in 2006. The level of financial security increased from 2001 to 2007. Significant differences were also found between older and younger boomers. Between 2001 and 2006, boomers' financial security increased, with being older, male and in a professional or managerial occupation more likely to result in higher levels of security. There is a need for superannuation and social policy to provide support for at risk groups, notably women, those from a non-English speaking background, and those in blue collar occupations.

Somaiah, Bittiandra Chand	Care & Commensality: Embodied approaches to researching recovery narratives	Health Sociology	National University of Singapore	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

This paper offers embodied approaches to addressing the concerns of eating disorder (ED) survivors. It is driven by a desire to de-stigmatize eating problems among those who suffer/ed from them and also among the general public in Singapore. The stigma generally seems to stem from eating problems being popularly understood as being self-imposed (Rich 2006). By focusing on the social components of the body, of emotions, of food and eating, problematic eating embodiments become translatable to those without eating problems. The paper is an attempt to respond to Judith Stacey's 'Can There be a Feminist Ethnography?' (1988) - where she calls for 'a greater dialogue between feminism and the new ethnography' – through an *embodied* feminist ethnography. It is also written with the hopes of successfully acceding to Shusterman's call to 'reject the dogma that the body is irremediably too private, subjective, and individualistic...to form the substance of ethics and politics' (2008:41) by politicizing eating disorders (EDs) and celebrating an embodied feminist ethnography which honours the pains and pleasures of recovery journeys, and is hyper-conscious of the mobile positioning and circumstantial activism of both researcher and the researched.

Spencer, Rochelle	A Bond I Never Thought I Could Have": Marginalisation, motherhood and mentoring	Families, Relationships and Gender	Macquarie University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

This paper presents empirical findings of an ethnographic project exploring capacity building interventions for young mothers from

marginalised backgrounds. This research is located within a conceptual approach of capacity building and draws on the place, social capital, empowerment, resilience and recognition literature. The Young Parents Program that is the focus of this research is underpinned by the notion that the challenges faced by vulnerable and disadvantaged families require multiple and complex responses. I will draw on narrative vignettes to illustrate the diverse circumstances that bring young mums to a parenting program, to provide insights into what being involved in an early intervention program means to young mums, and to identify the impact that they perceive their involvement in the program has had on the development of their capacities to successfully parent their children.

Spies-Butcher, Ben; Stebbing, Adam	The Politics of Climate Change and Social Policy in Australia	Political Sociology	Macquarie University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C234

Recent decades have seen a growing consensus among scientists and the public that climate change is real, posing significant economic and social challenges (see IPCC 2007; CSIRO & BoM 2007). Over the same period policy debates have increasingly focused on market mechanisms to address the emissions that cause climate change. The rise of environmental concerns has coincided with a move towards market-based approaches to policy making more broadly (Pusey 1992; Manne & McKnight 2010). While climate change is widely acknowledged to result from market failures associated with the externalisation of environmental costs, recent policy debate has focused on mechanisms to internalize those costs, and correct the market (see Stern 2007; Garnaut 2008), rather than to displace market approaches to environmental management. Support for market trading schemes to address climate change has not been universal. Some economists and environmentalists have argued that the growth-orientated nature of market economies is itself incompatible with environmental sustainability (e.g. Trainer 1996; Jacobs 1999). Despite considerable support within the mainstream economic and policy communities, market solutions to environmental challenges, even beyond climate policy, have yet to be widely implemented, suggesting these approaches face greater political resistance than alternative approaches (see Keohane, et.al. 1998). In this paper we begin to explore an emerging debate that examines potential similarities between the development of social policy and future climate policy. Like the issues of climate, social policy involves managing risks, decommodifying what Polanyi (1944) termed 'fictitious commodities' and involves substantial change to large sectors of the economy. Thus, social and climate policy challenges have a number of similar features that may suggest similar policy responses. At the same time, there are important differences. Climate policy involves different types of risk, longer time horizons and more global action.

Stephenson, Nikki	Approaches to the Downside of Social Capital	Other Sociology Topics	Australian National University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

The idea that social capital has a 'dark side' is well established in the heterodox literature. However, interpretations of social capital based on the work of Robert Putnam and James Coleman have only started to engage with the potential negative outcomes and processes that can be involved in networks and associated norms. Recent attention to social capital's downsides justifies a review of the concept that reasserts the validity of a heterodox approach. The main benefit of this approach, most frequently associated with Pierre Bourdieu, is the construction of social capital as a value-neutral, individual level resource. I argue that Bourdieu's contribution to the understanding of social capital has been marginalized, and this framework is better placed than Robert Putnam's theories to examine questions of social and political exclusion, and the reproduction of disadvantage. Although not without limitations, as a starting point for the exploration of social capital's 'downsides', Bourdieu's framework provides the opportunity to explore processes Putnam's theories cannot engage with.

Bourdieu allows an understanding of how social capital is unevenly distributed, and can only be understood contextually; embodied practices, geographical, historical, economic, social and cultural factors are critical to any understanding of social capital, particularly its 'downside'.

Stirling, Nicole	Negotiating, Sifting and Remaking Cultural and Religious Practices and Identity	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	University of Queensland	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

This paper examines the outworking of religious identity and practice among women from two Muslim majority countries, Iran and Turkey, who have migrated to Brisbane, Australia. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with 37 Iranian and 25 Turkish migrant women and follow-up interviews with nine of these women, seven years later.   It was found that many women had undergone changes in their religious and cultural identity and practice. Words such as 'sifting', 'negotiating' and 'remaking' describe the process of meaning making which underlined the changes to the women's identities. 'Lived religion' is also a key concept in understanding how women's religious practice and identity has been shaped through their daily lives. McGuire (2008) explains that lived religion is centred less on religious ideology and more on religious practices which need to make sense in the daily life of the individual. These religious practices also need to be seen by the individual as being 'effective' and achieving a desired result. This can be clearly seen in the daily religious lives of many of the women interviewed.

Stratton, Greg	Wrongful Conviction and Media: Newspaper reporting and the death of Phillip Walsham	Media	Edith Cowan University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5A202

The mysterious death of Phillip Walsham in 1998 became an important chapter in the history of both the Western Australian criminal justice system and the state's media. For the criminal justice system its importance lay in the fact that three young men – Fazzari, Martinez and Pereiras – were charged and sentenced for his murder only to have their convictions later quashed. For the media it represented a 10-year narrative that to this day remains unanswered. This paper investigates the techniques that the Western Australian print media used in reporting the events surrounding Walsham's death and the impact this public narrative played in Fazzari, Martinez and Pereiras' fight to have their conviction overturned. It analyses the media reporting of the case with reference to theoretical developments surrounding the media influence. Particular reference to how Peelo's 'mediated witness' and Innes's 'signal crime' concepts can help explain how the Western Australian print media reported on the mystery of Walsham's death. Informed by a qualitative media analysis of the Western Australian print media it is apparent that themes of mystery, ethnicity and ideal victimhood were devices that influenced the narrative of Walsham's death, its acceptance as a signal crime, and the public reaction to it.

Stratton, Greg; Northcote, Jeremy	Operating Systems and User Fans: A sociological perspective on brand communities	Applied Sociology	Edith Cowan University; Murdoch University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

The avid consumer reaction to products released by the Apple corporation has become a ritual focus of current media narratives. Scholarly attention on the brand communities surrounding particular products has been limited to marketing research, but it has been of little interest to sociological inquiry. Brand community theory provides an apt description of the behaviour and bonds exhibited by the consumers central

to this study. By framing this behaviour within the wider context of the consumer society and the emergence of brand communities, we propose the devotion expressed by consumers provides the foundation of a new form of consumer behaviour - User-Fans. It is proposed that User-Fans are an acknowledgement of the extremes of devotion displayed by modern consumerism while also conveying an acceptance that consumerism is a form of discourse where strong allegiances can exist. This paper investigates the emergence of User-Fandom through the consumers of three computer operating systems and how their attachment to the products influences the construction of identity and community. Through netnographic investigation, this paper details the relationship between devoted consumers and Microsoft, Apple and Linux operating systems.

Strong, Catherine	Less a Saviour than a Punchline'? Courtney Love, fan identification and ageing celebrity	Culture	Charles Sturt University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C210

In the male-dominated rock music industry, few female performers have commanded as much ongoing attention as Courtney Love. Although possibly better known for being the wife of Kurt Cobain and for her controversial behaviour, she remains one of the best known female rock musicians, and the music she released in the 1990s as part of the band Hole has been praised for the strong feminist messages it contained. This paper will examine responses to the release of Hole's latest album, *Nobody's Daughter*, with a view to understanding how identification with a musician and celebrity becomes incorporated into personal histories, and the way this changes as both celebrity and fan move into middle age. Blog entries and album reviews reveal women negotiating fandom, gender identification and their own aging in their responses to Love's reappearance on the music scene and the way she is represented in the media. The negative portrayals of Love as an unstable substance abuser are contrasted to the way these women still relate to her as a positive role model, a feeling which is further complicated by their relationships with their younger selves.

Suchowerska, Roksolana	A Generational Model of Youth's Engagement in Politics	Political Sociology	University of Sydney	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C234

Youth in contemporary Anglo-Saxon democracies are less engaged in politics than their adult counterparts. To explain why, this study adopts a generational approach to modelling youth's engagement in politics. Contemporary youth are characterised by progressive individualist values of democratisation and individualism that correspond to the instability and uncertainty of late modernity. To test this proposition, linear regression models are applied to World Values Survey. The results for Australia and USA are presented in this essay and show that the conventional civic engagement model does not explain why contemporary youth are less engaged in politics than adults. The index of progressive individualism developed in this study, however, does diminish the impact of age in determining variation in political engagement. Although further research is needed to confirm progressive individualism is a generational characteristic of contemporary youth, this study suggests that the lived experience of young citizens in late modernity may dislocate them from contemporary politics.

Sumartojo, Shanti	Britain on the Plinth: Trafalgar Square's fourth plinth and British national identity, 2005-2010	Other Sociology Topics		TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B201

Since 1999, the Fourth Plinth in Trafalgar Square has seen the installation of a range of contemporary artworks that have prompted a national discussion about national identity, tolerance, diversity and history in the context of Trafalgar Square. In this paper, I will explore aspects of the narrative around the Fourth Plinth scheme since 2005 to draw out aspects of the relationship between national identity and public place: the possibility of multiple national narratives, control of space and resistance to that control, and the access of historical narratives to shore up contemporary versions of national identity.

Supski, Sian; Kokanovic, Renata	'The Problem that Has No Name': Postnatal depression across cultures – a literature review	Health	Monash University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C220

This paper examines the idea of 'postnatal depression' in a cross-cultural context. It draws on an extensive literature review undertaken in 2010. The literature review identified scholarly articles across a number of medical and social science databases for the time period 2000-2010. We focused on qualitative studies which highlight women's experience of emotional distress termed as 'postnatal depression'. Studies that explored the perspectives of healthcare workers and providers were also included. There were a number of themes that emerged across the articles which support the idea that 'postnatal depression' is a Western, biomedical concept that does not have cross-cultural relevance. Issues of language, the importance of rituals concerning birth and motherhood are identified as important themes to be considered in determining the cross-cultural universality of the concept of 'postnatal depression'. Through a critical review of the literature, this paper will examine the medicalisation of emotional distress in cross-cultural research on 'postnatal depression'.

Sutcliffe, Carmel; Wilson, Lou	Bottom-Up GIS for Mapping the Networks of Young Adults in the Peachey Belt, Adelaide	Science, Technology and Knowledge	University of South Australia	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W6B222

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has been critiqued as a technology that is masculinist and positivist. More recently critical scholars have began to explore questions such as how might GIS represent gendered spaces or address class and social differences, and destabilise hegemonic power relationships. In social and urban planning, GIS are increasingly being employed to give recognition to individual values (e.g. what is meaningful to individuals in regards to their social structures and environment) and preferences regarding their local environment (e.g. likes and dislikes), as well as to increase community participation in policy making and development. This paper outlines research underway at the University of South Australia into the potential of Bottom Up (BUGIS) to empower the public, in particular young adults, to express their individual preferences on community issues, whilst supporting a multidimensional expression of views. We discuss the basic principles of BUGIS and outline a methodology for its implementation. We invite expressions of interest from other researchers who might wish to join us in expanding this research.

Swann, Douglas	Sports Pro: Using sports to teach youth responsibility	Sociology of Youth	University of Tampere	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

Sports pro is a programme which utilises the Responsibility Model (Hellison, 1995). Specifically, elements of the sports experience are merged with character education, skills acquisition and other enrichment themes to facilitate learning and life skill development in the lives of its participants – children and youth at risk of becoming marginalized. The first phase of this pilot programme was trialled in a school setting in Tampere, Finland, in spring semester 2010. The second phase will be tested at an international educational setting during the semesters 2010/2011, to further test its reliability, validity and applicability in supporting youth development in students aged 8 to 16 years. Sports Pro is a semester long sports program which uses basketball (or similar team sports) to provide its participants with additional venues to promote youth development. It is an applied experimental research programme, which focuses on empowering students by using their feedback and recommendations on what works and what can be improved. This paper presents and discusses some aspects of the programme.

Tait, David	Experiences of Presence in Virtual Courtroom Interactions: Improving the remote witness environment	Science, Technology And Knowledge	University of Western Sydney	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C211

One of the challenges in using video technology to link remote participants in a shared event is creating a sense of presence without the 'normal' cues provided by face-to-face communication. This paper provides results of a controlled experiment carried out in the Victorian County Court in which witnesses and jurors were allocated to standard or enhanced environments and processes. Blending Goffman and Heidegger, the paper outlines the three types of presence constructed in the interaction – being 'here', being 'there' and being 'away'. Funded by the ARC, and with industry partners including the Victorian and Western Australian court systems, and the AFP, the project is developing guidelines for implementing new technologies in a way that promotes more dignified processes and environments.

Talbot, Steven; Jans, Nick; Eijkman, Henk	Where Have All the Sociologists Gone? Invigorating a sociology of the military in Australia	Teaching Sociology	Defence Science & Technology Organisation; Australian Defence College; Australian Defence Force Academy, UNSW	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5A203

In its broadest sense military sociology has two primary areas of interest: 1) an internal focus which concerns research on the military as a social institution (exploring issues such as Army professionalism, gender integration within the Armed Forces, and changing military roles), and 2) an external focus which concerns the relationship between military institutions, the state and society. While military sociology maintains a presence within some leading military academies in the US, its profile within the Australian context is practically non-existent. This state of affairs is extraordinary given the growing significance of socio-cultural and 'human' related challenges which are a recognised feature of the modern battlespace, and the continued presence of these issues within 'high-level' documents such as doctrine. It would

appear now, more than ever, that the 'sociological imagination'[1] would be a valuable asset for coming to grips with these social, cultural, human and organisational challenges. This paper offers some possible explanations for the demise of military sociology in Australia, and in the process provides a case for its inclusion within Defence Academy curricula.

Taylor, Ann	'New Midwifery' in Australia: What kind of professionalization is likely to emerge from current processes of change?	Health Sociology	University of Newcastle	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

Australian maternity services are divided between public and private sectors and differ between states and regions. A 2009 Commonwealth review proposed a greater role for midwives in primary and cooperative care and opened Medicare funding for private practice within certain limits. This paper addresses the type of professionalizing project being envisaged in Australia based on an analysis of the publicly available submissions to the review. These were downloaded from the websites of the Commonwealth and various professional organisations and analysed thematically. Major issues arising from the submissions were the predominance of a 'new midwifery' identity whilst conceding the complexity of midwifery in Australia; the distinctively Australian demand for State support of private midwifery practice; the invisibility of much publicly funded midwifery innovation; and the strategic use of evidence by different professional groups. The paper draws attention to contradictions in the type of midwifery professionalization envisaged in the submissions especially between 'democratic egalitarian' models of professionalism and traditional 'social trustee' autonomy. It notes some divergence in the submissions of medical organisations and concludes that it is publicly funded midwifery practising within co-operative guidelines which is more in accord with neo-liberal models of governance backed by the contemporary state while private practice midwifery shares more in common with a traditional model of professionalism.

Te Riele, Kitty	Increasing School Completion: Some lessons for national policy targets from one school that actually makes this work	Sociology of Education	University of Technology Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W6B201

In the context of international consensus that the knowledge economy requires more highly educated people, the Australian federal, state and territory governments have agreed on a target of 90% of young people achieving Year 12 or equivalent. For the 84% or so of young people who already achieve this, the related 'earn or learn' policies do not matter very much. The remaining minority of young people who traditionally have left formal education 'early', for whatever reason, will put the target and policies to the test. The presentation therefore explores the transition experiences of early leavers who moved on to a 'second chance' school. The young people and their teachers have high aspirations for success. Actual outcomes in terms of further study and employment are mixed, but in terms of personal and social benefits demonstrate major impact. Based on these experiences, the paper concludes that to genuinely enable more young people to complete senior secondary education requires recognition of a broad range of benefits, rather than focusing largely on economic outcomes. It also requires support for re-entry into education rather than coercing young people to remain in mainstream schooling through a linear pathway.

Te Riele, Kitty	Giving Voice and/Versus Critical Analysis: The tricky ethics of youth research	Sociology of Youth	University of Technology Sydney	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

A common argument across much youth research is the almost self-evident importance of 'giving voice' to young people. Does this mean we need to authentically represent what young people say in our research? What if we disagree with them? An equally self-evident argument in much critical sociology is the need to be explicit about one's (political, ideological, theoretical) stand. Should we critically analyse their words in order to 'contextualise private lives in the social conditions and cultural temper of the times' (see TASA 2010 theme). How can we be sure that our interpretations are fair and trustworthy? Do we need to be careful not to be pushing our own agenda?

This presentation will engage with these questions and provide some examples of ethical challenges, but does not promise answers. It will reverse the usual time allocation by presenting for no more than 5 minutes, leaving 10 minutes for your experiences, ideas and comments.

Thompson, Lee	Public Health Physicians: Prestige, specialisation and non-clinical medical work	Work and Labour Studies	University of Otago	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

The medical profession has been subject to increasing levels of specialisation over the last century, with the more recent growth of sub-specialisation since the Second World War. Prestige hierarchies among medical specialities and by disease states have been widely described and attempts made to explain this hierarchisation. Public Health medicine does not rank highly on either count. Indeed, those working in public health/preventive medicine, which are often conflated, report that one of the things that they like least about the specialty is its lack of status in the medical community Public Health medicine is distinct in two connected ways from most other forms of medical specialisation; firstly, it is predominantly non-clinical and secondly, its concern is with populations, rather than the more common individual physician-patient encounter. Drawing on qualitative research conducted in New Zealand and using the work of Freidson and Foucault, this paper explores the sensemaking strategies and identity work that Public Health Physicians engage in as they make the transition from clinical to non-clinical work; from individual focused to population focused health work.

Thompson, Lyndal-Joy; Gilding, Michael	A Qualitative Social Network Analysis of a Biomedical Case Study: Recruitment and the strength of weak ties	Science, Technology and Knowledge	Swinburne University of Technology	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W6B222

This paper provides a brief overview of knowledge diffusion theory and how it has been applied to innovation. We question whether diffusion theory is appropriate in this context and suggest that science commercialisation is a complex area for which linear diffusion approaches are neither appropriate nor effective for examining knowledge exchange between research and industry network participants. Social network analysis (SNA) is adopted and qualitative analysis is used to explore how SNA might be useful to understanding successful innovation pathways. A case study from an Australian public research organisation (PRO), the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), is presented to examine how a network analysis of participants can highlight the innovation trajectory taken by a biomedical product developed by CSIRO. The role of 'weak ties' as recruiters and key players in moving this project forward is

highlighted.

Threadgold, Steven	Disjuncture as Governmentality: Two track thinking in young people's visions of the future	Sociology of Youth	University of Newcastle	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

This paper discusses young people's attitudes towards the future in terms of two distinct risks: on the one hand, their perceptions of achieving their ambitions, on the other, their perceptions of the future of the world, particularly in terms of environmental issues. The data uncovers a disjuncture, referred to here as 'two track thinking', between these issues where the positive perceptions of achieving ambitions are rarely linked to their pessimistic visions of societal collapse. This disjuncture is discussed in regard to social theories of risk, reflexivity and governmentality. The rather pessimistic implications for emancipatory ecological politics are also discussed.

Tolich, Matrin	Empowered Guinea Pigs: Healthy volunteers manufacturing informed consent in clinical trials	Health	Otago University	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

Carl Elliott's pejorative portrayal of healthy volunteers in clinical trials as guinea pigs revives a labour process debate between the objective Braverman and the subjective work conditions uncovered by Burawoy. Elliott renders the healthy volunteer's subjective motivation and experience immaterial. Terms like 'false consciousness' are often been used to describe workers' alienation from species being (Braverman 1974) or estrangement from their emotion management (Hochschild 1983). For Elliott, guinea pigs exchange their body's tissue and blood for a fee and abdicate control over their bodies. This three-part ethnography conducted inside two New Zealand clinical trials companies allows twenty-four lab-rat narrative accounts to provide evidence of their human agency. How they managed their compliant behaviour within the trial ensuring they are rehired for future trials, how they enjoyed the 'backpacker' experience, some of the time, and on occasion, saw *through* a double blind clinical trial enhancing their personal safety.

Tranter, Bruce	Saving the Environment or Saving Money? Social and political divisions over the environment in Australia	Environment and Society	University of Tasmania	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5A205

A strong partisan divide exists in Australia over the importance of environmental issues and over commitment to action on climate change, with the Coalition partners broadly against action and Labor and Greens in favour. Coalition supporters are joined by the self-assessed working class in opposing higher prices for electricity or fuel in order to combat global warming, while the proportion of Australians willing to pay extra for energy from renewable sources has declined substantially since 2007. Education levels also divide support for environmental issues, with the tertiary educated more likely than non-graduates to prioritise 'the environment' over economic growth, to pay higher taxes and fuel prices and more for electricity to reduce global warming. Graduates also claim they use less water and electricity, and recycle more because they are concerned about the environment. Doubts fuelled by sceptics who claim that the very notion of human induced climate change is false, have been exploited by opposition leader Tony Abbott in order to draw voters back to the Coalition. Climate change may not emerge as an important election issue in the 2010 federal election campaign, but Labor's failure to deliver on this issue is contributing to the political slide of the once popular Rudd government.

Tranter, Bruce; Hanson, Dallas	Surfing the Scalpel: Cosmetic surgery, attraction and body image in Australia	Health Sociology	University of Tasmania	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

Despite the increase in demand for cosmetic surgery there is little evidence on a national level regarding demand for surgery or how many people have actually had it. We analyse a module of questions commissioned for a national survey conducted in 2009 to examine the incidence of cosmetic surgery, and how it relates to self-assessed attractiveness and body image in Australia. Unsurprisingly, women are much more likely to have had cosmetic surgery than men, while dissatisfaction with body shape increases the likelihood of both wanting and having had cosmetic surgery. Age is also a factor. The 40-49 age group are most likely to say they would have cosmetic surgery if they could afford to, but those in their latter years are most likely to have actually had cosmetic surgery. Our analyses also revealed that single people are less likely than those with partners to have cosmetic surgery or to want to have it, perhaps indicating that partner pressure influences decision making, although the finding that the 'unattractive' are less likely than the 'attractive' to want to undergo surgery is more puzzling. Supporters of the Liberal or National parties are about twice as likely as Labor or Green supporters to have surgery controlling for their social background, suggesting that cosmetic surgery is at least to an extent a consumption/lifestyle driven status signifier in Australia.

Varsava, Jerry	Applied Sociology and the Novel: Jonathan Franzen and the erosion of American social capital	Applied Sociology	University of Alberta	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C213

This cross-disciplinary essay applies the views of certain sociologists—Putnam, Coleman, and Bellah, among others—to novels by the prominent American novelist Jonathan Franzen: *The Corrections* (2001) and *Freedom* (2010). Heir to the tradition of the great nineteenth-century social novel, Franzen's project is, in his own words, to place 'an intensely individual character in dramatic and symbolic relation to large structures and large themes in the country' (Connery interview [2009]). *The Corrections* provides a wry examination of how Americans—in both their private and public lives—undermine relations of trust, and therein compromise their capacity to interact with one another and their ability to advance collective objectives, both small and large. *Freedom* extends this discussion into the twenty-first century, assailing an American proclivity to pursue individual material gain and vapid self-indulgence at the expense of the broader social and environmental good, a dynamic that at once confirms the ideological fetishization of (American constructions of) 'freedom' and undermines the social capital necessary for the formation of the communitarianism that Franzen finds to be a constructive alternative to the destructive impulses of unbridled, unfocussed individualism. In sum, Franzen's fiction is sociological in bias, as is my critical examination of it.

Vasta, Ellie	Multiple Languages of Belonging in the Metropolis	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Macquarie University	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5C232

Discussions about belonging and national identity are part of a broader European debate concerned with a perceived homogeneous national identity. One concern is that many immigrants and ethnic minorities are not integrating into the receiving societies, which is thought to undermine a sense of belonging to the nation. In this paper, I question whether this fear is valid by exploring the relationship between the individual and society through the notion of 'sense of belonging' - to a community, to a polity and sense of belonging to the nation. Networks of solidarity and sense of belonging can be constructed around different identities including religion, ethnicity and locality,

transcending national boundaries. What does this mean in terms of national identity? Do we have to have a shared sense of belonging to the nation to be responsible citizens? Firstly, I explore some of the theoretical debates about belonging to the nation, and secondly, by analysing immigrant narratives on belonging, I argue that ethnic minorities who do not have a sense of belonging to the nation, or who have a sense of belonging to more than one symbolic or material locality, can still have a sense of belonging and commitment to the common good.

Veljanova, Irena	The Scientist of the 21st Century: Protscientist or/and establishment scientist?	Science, Technology And Knowledge	University of Western Sydney	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C211

The New Age Enlightenment calls for a release of the 'lay person' from the scientific paternalism of establishment science and the 'scientific expert'. The agents of the New Age Enlightenment – Protscientists – 'wish to revive the empowering spirit of scientific enquiry from the institutions that shackle it' (Fuller 2010: 63). Said revival comes with consequences for the elite positioning of the establishment science and its economic and political power. Coined by Fuller (2010) as an anti-establishment science movement, the Protscientific movement presents itself as an authority challenge in the field of science prompting an array of responses from the establishment science all of which reaffirm the centrality of the last-mentioned. Focusing on Alternative Medicine as one of the anti-establishment science movements within the realm of Protscience in the Australian context, in particular on chiropractic, this paper presents an argument that the absorption of a popular healing practice into the mainstream health system irrespective of its positioning within said system: central or marginal, i.e., conventional or alternative, is a strategy for re-assertion of both the establishment science dominance and the 'lay' quality of the people.

Verma, Kanchan; Short, Stephanie; Harley, Kirsten	Global Chain of Care: Social causes, private lives	Migration, Ethnicity And Multiculturalism	University of Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C232

The 'care drain' phenomenon occurs when opportunities for better paid caring work encourages the international migration of women from developing to developed countries. While this work enables these migrant women to support their families financially, too often they face the emotional and psychological burden of feeling guilty for leaving their children behind, in the care of grandparents or hired nannies. Hochschild (2002) has also shown how they find themselves investing (sometimes more) love and affection in the children they are now caring for. This paper presents a preliminary exploration of the global chain of care, with a particular emphasis on Arlie Hochschild's (2002) work, *Love and Gold*, within the context of a study to develop an ethical and sustainable model for health professional recruitment, with a case study of registered nurses from the Philippines recruited to work for Queensland Health. It outlines the social causes of this phenomenon, and implications for the private lives of carers, those they care for, and their families.

Waldby, Catherine	Oöcyte Donation as Reproductive Labour: Experiences of Women Undergoing IVF Treatment	Health	University of Sydney	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

Women in developing and transitional economies are more and more likely to be engaged in some form of literal reproductive labour, where they are paid to provide a component of the reproductive process – through oöcyte (egg) vending or gestational surrogacy. The scope of this kind of labour has recently been expanded with the advent of transaction recruitment of oöcyte 'donors' for stem cell research in the USA and UK, the first time historically that research tissue providers have been paid significant sums. The reasons for the development of these forms of transactional procurement are complex, including the changing nature of the labour (work) process, the development of medical tourism markets and the increasing resort of biomedical research to transactional recruitment. An additional reason however relates to the extended and onerous nature of the superovulation process itself, a necessary step in both oöcyte donation and in having infertility treatment for oneself. In this paper I will draw on data from an ARC project, including interviews with IVF patients, reproductive donors and clinical staff. I will focus on numerous instances in the interview data where interviewees spontaneously likened superovulation to work, either as laborious in itself or as an activity that *excluded* the possibility of other kinds of productive activity. I will discuss the implications of this experiential insight for the recruitment of research oöcyte donation.

Walker, Matthew	Environmental Discourse on Population Growth in Australia	Environment & Society	Monash University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W5C211

The 'foundational formula' of modern environmentalism holds that the total impact a society has on the environment is determined by resource use, technology, and population size. These factors formed the key concerns of the environmental movement during its contemporary surge in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Since this time, however, the topic of population growth and its impact on the environment has sparked conflict both within and between environmental organisations. I will attempt to account for this conflict. I will do this by examining the discourse used by environmental groups when addressing the topic of population and the associated issues of fertility and migration. These organisations provide an important contribution to public dialogue on population for several reasons. Firstly, the responses of environmental groups affect the perceived legitimacy of population numbers as an environmental issue. Secondly, these groups can help to articulate and work towards environmentally-conscious solutions. For this paper I will focus on the Australian Green Party and two non-governmental environmental organisations.

Waller, Vivienne	The Implications of Alternative Ways of Organizing Knowledge	Science, Technology And Knowledge	Swinburne University of Technology	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C211

Throughout history, there have been numerous attempts to create a universal classification of knowledge, with the classification systems used to structure the library collection the most enduring. Like all systems of categories, the classification system used in the library catalogue supports and creates, a particular view of the world. Each system of classification of knowledge is partially a reflection of different ideas about the nature of information and knowledge, while also partially an active creator of these ideas. There is always the risk of domination by particular interests or the marginalisation of alternative views. Hence, in designing these ways of organising knowledge, we are designing ways of knowing. The proposal within the Library of Congress and the reality within many libraries is that the controlled vocabulary of the catalogue is being replaced with a living experience-based organisation. This paper draws out the implications for our

ways of knowing of these two alternative ways of organising knowledge, top down classifications versus folksonomies, or tagging. Drawing on empirical analyses of how people search the library catalogue and on the internet, it suggests the implications of these alternative ways of ordering knowledge for how we know things.

Walsh, Michael	Music Listening at Work	Culture	Monash University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

Music in everyday life gives listeners 'modes and instrumentalities for doing social life' (DeNora 2003). Communication technologies provide the tools that allow individuals to colour their everyday lives with musical sounds that are increasingly 'personalised' experiences (Bull 2007; DeNora 2000). One such situation where these qualities of musical listening are utilised is at work. Here, musical listening is increasingly deployed during work activity that requires heightened focus and prolonged engagement. This paper examines how solitary musical listening is undertaken in the context of open-plan office environments. It explores how musical listening sustains and in some cases enables activities associated with work. It also argues that musical listening operates as a framing device that helps listeners achieve focus. It does this by providing listeners with a reasonably certain set of auditory expectations and also allows listeners to ostensibly generate auditory privacy. Hence, musical listening itself works by allowing workers to enter their work 'zones'.

Warren, Brad	Naivety, Privacy and Life Online	Sociology of Media	Deakin University	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A202

The paper addresses contemporary usage of online environments, particularly social networking websites such as Facebook. It is concerned with issues of privacy and security, and the extent to which many Internet users are unaware of the full extent of potential problems. In exploring this topic, the paper engages with Friedman's The Lexus and the Olive Tree (1999), as well as with a range of more recent literature, and with documentary footage from both television and YouTube. Firsthand qualitative material from these sources serves to highlight the conflicting and sometimes contradictory opinions that today's 'digital natives' hold *vis-a-vis* their online safety. The paper also examines the Internet and social networking in the light of Foucault's theoretical engagement with Bentham's Panopticon (drawing on Discipline and Punish (1977) and Power / Knowledge (1980)). Foucault uses the Panopticon as a metaphor for contemporary society, with regard to how (at least the possibility of) constant surveillance serves to regulate behaviour. It is argued that the Panopticon still retains some validity as an explanatory device for online contexts, but not without some qualifications concerning the roles of those involved in surveillance, and their agendas.

Watkins, Sheila	A New Approach to the Social Capital and Social Networks of Australian Families	Families, Relationships and Gender	Macquarie University	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5AT2

In today's Australian society family is active and engaged and it is through this connected nature that it is able to provide a type of value to its members. This value is conceived of as social capital. The ability of the family to generate social capital through its networks makes the family an interactive social entity, underpinning its position as part of the structure of society with some social networks more able to supply benefits than others. This paper presents the findings of an empirical study on the value of social networks to seventeen families living in Sydney, Australia and what might account for the variance between benefits. It contends that: 1) network participation varies with

limited interactions affecting how families are able to leverage their networks; 2) resource exchange is either facilitated or constrained by the locations and communities in which families are embedded; 3) network exchange is compromised because the family is generally thought of as a private unit. In this view, self-reliance is seen as the sole providence of a family. This limits network exchange *because* it is seen as impacting on the independence of the family.

Wearing, Michael	Who Is Responsible for the Death of James Gear? Police shootings and mental health reform in an era of 'networked security'™.	Critical Disability	University of New South Wales	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A205

The Case of James Gear, who was shot dead by Queensland police in 2008, is used to illustrate the way media, coronial and professional discourse help to manufacture reform through their portrayals of such death. A new era of 'care discourse' is emerging in mental health that orients reform to individualized and networked self-managed regimes termed here 'networked security'. While the Golden Age of medical and psychiatric dominance has fragmented since the 1970s (Willis 2006), this emerging network security makes a modernising psychiatry, and the police and mental health professionals complicit in the broader governance of mental illness.

Webb, Robert	Views on the Health System and Organ and Tissue Transplantation: Māori perspectives	Health	AUT University	TUE 1:30 – 3:00	W5C220

This paper examines the New Zealand health system in relation to organ and tissue transplantation and donation, from the perspectives of Māori. This sociological study explores how people from an Indigenous group and ethnic minority population perceive and experience health care related to a specific area. The research is drawn from a qualitative study involving interviews with Māori and their whānau (family) who have had direct experience of giving or receiving tissues or organs. It examines experiences of wellbeing, care, cultural needs, and how participants viewed the donor system.

Werth, Shalene	Chronic Illness, Women and Work: A model of disclosure	Work and Labour Studies	University of Southern Queensland	WED 3:30 -5:00	W6B222

The paper examines the factors which form part of the decision process, undertaken by women with chronic illness, when considering the disclosure of information about their chronic illness in their workplace. A model is presented based on the individual's assessment of, the risks of disclosure, risks of non-disclosure and the influence of personal preferences for privacy or openness, which form the basis for decisions regarding disclosure. A number of factors are assessed by women when considering disclosure and these can be broadly grouped into: expected management and peer support, stigma associated with illness, severity or variability of illness, individual labour market power, institutionalised contingent flexibilities, institutionalised non-contingent flexibilities and outside influences such as caring responsibilities. The various aspects of this model and the relationship of each of these factors to the disclosure decision, will be assessed on the basis of the preliminary data drawn from a study on the workforce outcomes of women with chronic illness. The use of the model to interpret the qualitative data shows that disclosure decisions are influenced by a broad number of factors. Each of these factors need to be considered during in the process of evaluating the risk of disclosure or non-disclosure of a chronic illness in the work environment.

West, Lindy	A Socio-Economic Perspective of Performance Management in the Non Profit Sector in Australia	Applied Sociology	University of Canberra	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C213

Since the implementation of contractual and compliance reporting in the early 1990s, Australian Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) have primarily focused on service delivery outcomes in order to secure funding in an increasingly competitive marketplace. While NPOs contribute substantially to the health and well-being of the general Australian community, compliance requirements, including standardised operating procedures and competitive benchmarks, are on the increase. Performance management has been a challenge for NPOs in the past and is likely to continue to present challenges which will impact on the service delivery outcomes for the community. However the area of performance management has been underexplored. Presently, there is little empirical research which examines performance management models that impact on the work undertaken by Australian NPOs. To enhance the understanding of the socio-economic complexity in which NPOs operate, deliver services to the community and manage their everyday businesses, a theoretical approach is adopted to explore the dynamic internal and external environment in which NPOs conduct their everyday business. This presentation examines the theories of Mintzberg (1978), Porter (1980), Chandler (1962) and Kaplan and Norton (1996) and provides insights into various performance management models with a specific focus on the four perspectives of the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) model.

Westcott, Harriet	Putting Friends in a Box: Methodological considerations regarding the technique of mapping migrants' friendships	Applied Sociology	University of Sydney	WED 1:30 – 3:00	W5C210

This paper presents the methodological and conceptual issues that arose when using mapping as a technique to investigate the friendship experiences of 20 skilled migrants to Australia. Following Spencer and Pahl (2006) and Butera (2008) a map was used to gather data about migrants' friends with the aims to: distinguish between old and new friends; show the geographic location of friends as being in or outside Australia, and demonstrate participants' perceived emotional closeness with their friends. Semi-structured interviews explored the data on the map, and highlighted methodological issues which were: the ambiguity of participants' definitions of their friends; normative or perceptive bias; time and language constraints, and participant error, and the need for participants to have accurate memory. Findings add to the literature on friendship after 'rupture', particularly regarding the impacts of migration to the ways that participants define their friends. It is shown that old friends outside Australia may be perceived by the participant as emotionally close, even when the friendship is inactive, or requires work to maintain due to feelings of nostalgia. Methodologically, it is concluded that the map is a useful tool to gather data, and as a catalyst to generate discussion during interviews with migrants about their friends.

Wickham, Gary	Culture and the Study of Social Identity	Culture	Murdoch University	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5C210

By declaring the social to be universal and timeless the formalised study of social identity – drawn mostly from sociology, social policy, social psychology, and cultural studies – ignores the fact that as a discrete domain the social has a definite a history. This paper argues, first, that modern social identity depends on the existence of the social as a separate domain of relative peace and freedom which emerged in early modern Europe – the civil-peace social. The paper then goes on to its main argument, that culture – as patterns of enculturation, or the formation of particular personae – can, by providing a distinction between culture and the social, help to clarify the way social identity actually works. In this way, the study of social identity needs to put more stress on the fact that for the civil-peace social to

have emerged and to continue to flourish, the culture that produced unrestrained individuals and groups had (and still has) to be overcome in favour of the culture that produced (and continues to produce) more restrained persons as new moral personae.

Wilkinson, Roger	MasterChef: Plating-up the neoliberal self	Work and Labour Studies	James Cook University	WED 3:30 – 5:00	W6B201

Masterchef (Network 10, April-July 2010) is arguably one of the most successful ratings shows on Australian television. It has generated considerable interest across both old and new media and in the process, at the forefront of changing the 'passive audiences' of free-to-air television into 'co-creators' across old and new media. Sociological interest extends to an interest in the qualities of neoliberal self-hood that are consistently rewarded throughout the series. In this paper I focus on the talk during the production of the food and the 'reflective moments' of the contestants away from the kitchen table .I examine how their talk reinforces the neoliberal self as a state of precariousness, balancing the thin line between success and failure. I also consider these contestants as primarily professional workers who are willing to sacrifice prospective careers to become 'creative workers' in the service industry. Florida (2000) noted this paradox and this paper addresses the discourse by which the contestants negotiate the path into creative careers. The paper examines the delicate balance between being creative and sticking to the recipe. Despite its apparent kindlier style of interaction when compared with other shows in the same genre, *Masterchef* mirrors the hierarchical new economy organisation complete with the rhetoric of teams, moving forward and circumspection.

Willis, Karen; Rayner, Jo; Pirotta, Marie	Repositioning Practices or Changes in Care? Exploring integrative medical practice in contemporary Australia	Health	University of Melbourne; La Trobe University; University of Tasmania	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C220

The integration of complementary and alternative medicines with orthodox medicines has emerged as a trend in medical practice over the past twenty years. While definitions of integrative practice abound, there has been little understanding of how doctors themselves define this practice and why they choose to identify themselves as integrative. In this paper we report on findings from an interview study with integrative medical practitioners. A diverse array of definitions and practices were evident. Our findings suggest that, in all but a few cases, the notion of integrative medical practice is more about professional positioning in a competitive market for cures than about significant changes to medical practice itself.

Wise, Amanda; Velayutham, Selvaraj; Vogel, Gillian	Everyday Multiculturalism in the Workplace; Negotiating difference in a metropolitan university	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	Macquarie University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

Australia has one of the world's most culturally diverse workforces and it is at work where 'enforced' intercultural contact and intermingling occurs daily. The quality of social relationships between different ethnic groups has ongoing implications not only for the world of work but also for the direction of multiculturalism in Australia. This paper presents findings from a pilot study which examined everyday intercultural relations in an Australian metropolitan university. The aim of the study was to gain an insight into the experiences and dynamics of cross-

cultural interactions and further our understanding of everyday negotiations of cultural difference in the workplace and their wider impact on community relations in Australia. The study involved in-depth semi-structured interviews with general and academic staff from non-Anglo backgrounds from across the university. We found that while universities, as workplaces, are viewed as largely non racist, participants in this study did experience discrimination and racism that they 'felt' could be attributed to their ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Woodman, Dan	The Influence of the Post-Secondary School Transition on the Temporal Structure of Everyday Life and Alcohol Consumption: De-synchronisation and the intensification of shared time	Sociology of Youth	Australian National University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W6B218

This paper explores how the transition from secondary school to tertiary study and employment impacts on the temporal structuring of daily life. I present findings from the analysis of 50 interviews conducted with young people in Australia (all aged 19-20). I suggest that that this group highly value time with their friends but that structural changes in the contemporary world, particularly at this point of transition, make finding this 'shared' time more difficult. While the emergence of a '24 hour, 7 day a week' and 'flexible' economic and social structure in one sense facilitates going out with friends, as the participants left secondary school and moved into new courses of study and paid work, this same structure shaped the timetables of their lives in individualised and inconsistent ways that made organising shared free time with significant others more difficult. As a substitute for a greater quantity of shared time, when the participants managed to coordinate schedules with close friends they looked for more intense affective experiences, such as that facilitated by high-level alcohol consumption.

Worthington, Lisa	Sydney Muslim Women at Work: The connection between familial support and the level of public sphere activity in Muslim women in Sydney	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Western Sydney	THUR 2:00 – 3:30	W5AT2

One of the most striking features of Muslim society is the importance attached to the family. The family unit is regarded as the cornerstone of a healthy and balanced society. Family approval and support appear to be essential to Muslim women's participation in the public sphere in Sydney. This paper argues that family support is integral to Sydney Muslim women's activity outside the home. Fifteen interviews were undertaken with Muslim women in Sydney that explored the topics of education, employment, volunteer work, gender roles and political activity. This study is limited to Muslim women residing in Sydney Australia. Several ethnic groups were interviewed including Palestinians, Malaysians, Lebanese, Pakistanis and Singaporeans. Negative images of Islam and Muslims have prompted a change: increased activity by Muslim women in the public sphere is becoming more apparent to counter misconceptions about Islam and Muslims. The level and frequency of these activities are reliant mainly on family encouragement and approval.

Young, Alexandra	Towards a Sociology of Australian Intercountry Adoption	Families, Relationships and Gender	University of Sydney	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5AT2

Discussions in the literature on family life have moved away from consideration of what constitutes a particular family type to a broader discussion about relationships between men, women and children in family groups. Although the trend in the literature is towards looking at the family in terms of relationships of choice, little attention has been given to families formed through adoption and intercountry adoption which are good examples of people using choice to form families. This research investigates the interaction between the general trends in family life and intercountry adoption and confirms that relationships of choice are being formed in postmodern society, despite messages

from a variety of authorities regarding family life which are often mixed, contradictory and dominated by particular family types, rather than by the concept of choice.

Young, Tamara; Hanley, Jo	Virtual Mobilities: Backpackers, new media and online travel communities	Sociology of Media	University of Newcastle	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5A202

This paper examines the role that new media play in the contemporary experience of backpacker travel, and explores the complexity of online communities as they emerge in travel discussion forums and social networking sites. With new media technologies now saturating the experience of travel, mediated word-of-mouth communication is easily accessible when on the move, with virtual mobility presenting opportunities for the strengthening of interactions and the maintenance of social networks. Focusing on the role that social media play in shaping the cultural meanings of travel to a mobile community, and the ways by which the travel experience comes to be filtered, mediated, and negotiated, this paper highlights some of the tensions that exist in understandings of virtual travel communities. In particular, questions are raised about traditional understandings of community now that it exists and is expressed virtually, as well as corporeally and locally. We suggest that in contemporary backpacker travel, new forms of community are emerging in the interweaving of mediated virtual connections and immediate face-to-face interactions.

Zhou, Yaping; Wang, Yizuan	Unfinished Promise: Socioeconomic status and attitudes towards equality for migrant workers in urban China	Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism	University of Saskatchewan	THUR 11:00 – 12:30	W5C232

China has justified increased social inequality in the course of economic reform based on the rationale that wealth has to be created in stages to encourage some to get rich first in order to help others to catch up later. This study is to determine whether those who are relatively well off have an inclination to support equality for the rest of the population. The attitudes of those with higher socioeconomic characteristics, mostly in coastal provinces, toward equal treatment of migrant workers are examined, using the 2003 China General Social Survey. The results indicate that those with higher socioeconomic status are less favorable to supporting equitable treatment of migrant workers. The results also suggest that social inequality based on material conditions can also contribute to an ideology of inevitable inequality which those who are economically more advantaged use to justify their privileged position.

Zinn, Jens	Examining Swine Flu with the International Social Sciences Risk Database (ISSRD)	Science, Technology And Knowledge	University of Melbourne	WED 11:00 – 12:30	W5C211

Ulrich Beck (2002, 2008) claims that ongoing globalisation processes would urge different nations to cooperate to master new risks such as climate change, international terrorism, and financial crisis. The proposed cosmopolitan worldview might not only refer to political cooperation but a need for cross-national capacity building such as new independent knowledge sources to learn and understand national and transnational responses to and regulation of risk. This presentation reports from the development of such a knowledge source at the University of Melbourne. The International Social Science Risk Database (ISSRD) will fill a major gap in the resources available to social scientists to support academic and practical research as no comparable database currently exists in this field. Its major aim is to fertilise cross-national comparisons of risk perception and regulation. By the example of the recent swine flu and a comparison of Australia, the UK

and the US, the presentation will illustrate how the data base can be used for research.

Zoppos, Eloise	Friendship Contextualised: Social networking in the digital age	Families, Relationships and Gender	Monash University	TUE 11:00 – 12:30	W5AT2

The concept and understanding of friendship in contemporary Western society is continually changing which may be in part due to the relatively recent introduction of digital technologies such as social networking sites. These social networking sites—sites on the Internet which allow users to create a personalised profile page—are now considered to be a mass social phenomena (Acquisti and Gross 2006). Consequently, as definitions, understandings, and 'tools' of friendship such as social networking sites evolve, adapt and respond to changing situational technologies, the concept of friendship itself changes. This paper argues that in response to these new technologies, pre-existing friendship models need to be reviewed and potentially be updated in order to reflect these ongoing changes in friendship formation and maintenance. In this paper, I use Robin Dunbar's *circles of acquaintanceship* model as the theoretical framework through which to review the concept of friendship in the technological context of the 21st century. Dunbar's model, which was originally intended for offline (face-to-face) friendships, is extended to the online domain using the social networking site Facebook as a case study. The results of some preliminary data are presented in order to examine the changes to this model when applied to contemporary digital technologies such as social networking sites.

Zufferey, Carole	The Politics of Homelessness in the Australian Print Media	Sociology of Media	University of South Australia	TUE 3:30 – 5:00	W5C213

The media plays an important role in politicising social problems such as homelessness. This paper argues that political debates and media representations of homelessness frame options available to policy makers and social work practitioners and shape policy and practice responses to homelessness. Positive and compassionate representations of homelessness can influence the development of respectful and inclusive policy and practice approaches to homelessness. However, dominant representations of homelessness in the print media that individualise social problems also reinforce deep-seated community values that maintain unequal power and gender relations and transcend political changes in society.