Preamble

COVID-19 was proclaimed a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020. On 29 March, I published a piece on Medium entitled ‘Social Research for a COVID and Post-COVID World: An Initial Agenda’ and had begun work on my own COVID-related research projects. I have been attempting to keep abreast of other social researchers’ work that has been published since.

The rapid topical mapping of academic publications on social aspects of COVID-19 presented in this document covers the first wave of this literature in the English language. It is current as of 19 July 2020. Publications are all from the peer-reviewed literature published in social science journals and those listed reflect my own interest in qualitative, critical and theoretically oriented research. I have not attempted to systematically comb through the medical and public health journals, for example, although doubtless there has been some important social research published in these journals too. Therefore, no claims are made as to completeness, but this document does at least provide some indication of what social researchers have been thinking and writing about in the early stages of the COVID crisis.

Exacerbation of health and social inequalities (Barber & Naepi, 2020; Bhatia, 2020; Dobusch & Kreissl, 2020; Rambaree & Nässén, 2020; Walter-McCabe, 2020); quarantine as privilege (Salamanca & Vargas, 2020; Saraiva & Rampazo, 2020); critique of capitalism (Fuchs, 2020).


Lay concepts of risk, uncertainty and trust (Brown, 2020; Meza-Palmeros, 2020; Wong & Jensen, 2020); risk perceptions cross-nationally (Dryhurst et al., 2020).

Social theory and philosophy (Peters, 2020b); sociology of COVID (Matthewman & Huppatz, 2020); biopolitics (Coeckelbergh, 2020; Raffaetà, 2020; Tuncbilek, 2020); decolonisation and Indigenous philosophy (Grimwood, 2020); feminist theory (Branicki, 2020; Gardiner & Fulfer, 2020; Vohra & Taneja, 2020).

Ferenčuhová, 2020), Poland (Krzysztofik, Kantor-Pietraga, & Spórna, 2020), Russia, Ukraine and Belarus (Åslund, 2020; Connolly, Hanson, & Bradshaw, 2020), Cambodia and Myanmar (Grundy-Warr & Lin, 2020), Hong Kong (Kwok, 2020), India (S. Y. Rahman, 2020), Serbia (Šantić & Antić, 2020), Taiwan (Zhang & Savage, 2020), Italy (Capano, 2020), Turkey (Bakir, 2020), Canada (Migone, 2020), Hong Kong (Hartley & Jarvis, 2020), Singapore (Woo, 2020), Switzerland (Wolfe, 2020), USA (Carter & May, 2020; Rocco, Béland, & Waddan, 2020), South Korea (Cho, Lee, & Jamal, 2020; Lee, Hwang, & Moon, 2020). USA compared with Canada (Thomson, 2020), comparison of China, Italy and the USA (Ren, 2020).

Cultural dimensions (Banks, 2020); subcultures such as queer culture (Anderson & Knee, 2020), evangelical Christians (McLaren, 2020), critical making cultures (Richterich, 2020).

Literary portrayals, metaphor, imagery and tropes (Peters, 2020a; Raffaetà, 2020; Reis Filho, 2020; Wagener, 2020). Speculative futures (Costello, Brown, Donlon, & Girme, 2020).


Children and young people (Mukherjee, 2020).

People living with disability (Dickinson, Carey, & Kavanagh, 2020; Fitzgerald et al., 2020; Goggin & Ellis, 2020; Jalali, Shahabi, Bagheri Lankarani, Kamali, & Mojgani, 2020; Qi & Hu, 2020; Simmons, 2020).


Sexual behaviour (Lehmiller, Garcia, Gesselman, & Mark, 2020; Petrychyn, 2020).


Human embodiment (Fullagar & Pavlidis, 2020; Mandalaki & Daou, 2020), including mask wearing (Vallee, 2020), necropolitics and black bodies (Saraiva & Rampazo, 2020) and embodiment of risk and vulnerability (Clavijo, 2020; Yarrow & Pagan, 2020).


Everyday life: in Italy (Raffaetà, 2020), UK (Fuchs, 2020), Mexico (Meza-Palmeros, 2020), Brazil (Coelho, 2020) and Hong Kong (Jackson, 2020; Kwok, 2020).

**References**


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Petrychyn, J. (2020). Masturbating to remain (close to) the same: sexually explicit media as habitual media. *Leisure Sciences, online first.*


