Sociology

Abstract Book
From the 5th Annual International
Conference on Sociology,
9-12 May 2011,
Athens, Greece.
Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *5th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 9-12 May 2011*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 64 papers and 75 presenters, coming from 29 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom & United States of America). The conference was organized into 15 sessions that included areas such as Education, Work, Globalization e.t.c. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 100 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
Director

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Athens Institute for Education and Research
Social Sciences Research Division
Sociology Research Unit

5th Annual International Symposium on Sociology, 9-12 May 2011 Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: St. George Lycabettus Boutique Hotel, 2 Kleomenous Street, Kolonaki, Athens, Greece

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7. Dr. Trevor Wesley Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.
8. Dr. Peter Herrmann, Adjunct Senior Lecturer, University College of Cork, Ireland & Adjunct Professor, University of Eastern Finland.
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10. Dr. Romana Elzbieta Pawlinska-Chmara, Assistant Professor, Opole University, Poland.
11. Dr. Max Stephenson, Director, Virginia Tech Institute for Policy and Governance, USA.
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13. Ms. Martina Topic, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, University of Zagreb, Croatia.
14. Ms. Ana Vukovic, Researcher, Institute for Social Research, Serbia.
15. Dr. Margarita Kefalaki, Researcher, ATINER.
16. Ms. Lila Skountridaki, Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

<u>Monday 9 May 2011</u>

08:00-08:30 Registration

08:30-09:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks

Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President and Director, ATINER & Visiting Professor, University of Strathclyde, U.K.

Opening Speech: The Current Greek Economic Crisis and its Social Policy Implications

09:00-10:30 Session I (Room A): Education I
Chair: Papanikos, G.T., Director, ATINER

1. Anisef, P., Professor Emeritus, York University, Canada & Brown, R.S., Research Coordinator, Organizational Development/ Research and Information Services, Canada. The Identification and Explanation of Differences in Social and Academic Engagement of Regular and Special Needs Grade 12 Students in the Toronto District School Board.
2. Mitrano, J., Professor, Central Connecticut State University, USA. Learning (What?) By Doing: Assessing Experiential and Service Learning Programs in Sociology.
3. Franck, E., Researcher, University of Antwerp, Belgium, Kavadias, D., Assistant Professor, University of Antwerp, Belgium, Elchardus, M., Professor, Free University of Brussels, Belgium & De Groof, S., Researcher, Free University of Brussels, Belgium. The Margins of Civic Education in Schools. Assessing the Macro Determinants of Attitudes towards Immigrant Rights of Adolescents in Europe.
4. Arminen, I., Professor, University of Helsinki, Finland. Domestication and Performativity of Academic Markets.
5. Cause, L., Ph.D. Student, Deakin University, Australia. International Mindedness: A Preliminary Case Study on one Primary School Implementing the International Baccalaureate Primary Years Programme.

10:30-12:00 Session II (Room A): Culture **Chair:** Kefalaki, M., Researcher, ATINER	10:30-12:00 Session III (Room B): Work I **Chair:** Katsas, G.A., Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
1. Maher, K., Professor, Furman University, USA. The Botswana Paradox: Exploring Cultural Norms Using Hearsay Ethnography. 2. Hammoud, J., Assistant Professor, American University of Science and Technology, Lebanon. The Impact of Islam on Arab Corporate Culture. 3. de Cea, M., Academic coordinator, ICSO-UDP, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile. Sound, Word and Image: The Construction of Recent Chilean Cultural History. 4. Ackermann, B., Ph.D. Student, Fielding Graduate University, USA. Indigenous Models of Capacity Building: Paradigms of Spiritual and Cultural Congruence.	1. MacEachen, E., Scientist, Institute for Work & Health, Toronto, Canada, Kosny, A., Institute for Work & Health, Toronto, Canada, Ferrier, S., Institute for Work & Health, Toronto, Canada, Lippel, K., University of Ottawa, Canada, Neilson, C., Institute for Work & Health, Toronto, Canada, Franche, R.L., University of British Columbia, Canada & Pugliese, D., Institute for Work & Health, Canada. It's Your Choice - But your Benefits Are Dependent on Your Cooperation: Rhetoric and Tensions around the Concept Of 'Choice' in A Vocational Retraining Program.. 2. Liodakis, N., Assistant Professor, Wilfried Laurier University, Canada. The Social Class and Earnings of Second and Third Generation Greek-origin Canadians. 3. Ayuwat, D., Assistant Professor, Khon Kaen University, Thailand & Choosritong, S., Researcher, Khon Kaen University, Thailand. Labour Rights Understanding of Employees in Khon Kaen, Thailand. 4. Chamaratana, T., Ph.D. Candidate, Khon Kaen University, Thailand, Ayuwat, D., Assistant Professor, Khon Kaen University, Thailand & Chinnasri, O., Lecturer, Kasetsart University, Thailand. Working among Friends: Labour Broker Networks in Isan, Thailand.

12:00-13:30 Session IV (Room A): Old Age & Youth **Chair:** Liodakis, N., Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.	12:00-13:30 Session V (Room B): Deviance **Chair:** Hammoud, J., Assistant Professor, American University of Science and Technology, Lebanon.
1. Hellstrom Muhli, U., Associate Professor, University of Skovde, Sweden. Elderly Peoples' Experiences of Living in Special Housing Accommodation. 2. Wu, S.T.C., Assistant Professor, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China, Yan, C.L., The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China, To, B., The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China, Kuen, C.K., The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China, Lok, L.W., The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China & Kin, L.W., The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China. Protective Motivation of Drug Use among Hong Kong Chinese Adolescents. 3. Stefan, A.M., Ph.D. Student, University of Bucharest, Romania. Loneliness and Internet Addiction.	1. DiStefano, L.G., Executive/Clinical Director, San Diego State University, USA. The Paradigm Developmental Model of Treatment and the Multiple DUI Offender. 2. Jacobs, S., Assistant Professor, Widener University, USA. Religion and the Re-Integration Experiences of Drug-Involved African American Men Following Incarceration. 3. Barnao, C., Assistant Professor, University "Magna Graecia" of Catanzaro, Italy. Gangs and Street Networks: Cultures and Survival Strategies among Homeless People in Colombia. 4. Sanduleasa, A.B., Scientific Researcher, National Scientific Research Institute for Labor and Social Protection, Romania, Ghenta, M., Scientific Researcher, National Scientific Research Institute for Labor and Social Protection, Romania & Matei, A., Scientific Researcher, National Scientific Research Institute for Labor and Social Protection, Romania. Juvenile Delinquency among Abandoned Children or Living in Families at Risk of Marginalization. Case Study: Romania. 5. Mitendorf, A., Ph.D. Student, Tallinna University, Estonia. Constructing Deviant Behavior by Clients of Probation.

13:30-14:30 Lunch

14:30- 16:00 Session VI (Room A): Family	14:30-16:00 Session VII (Room B): Globalization
Chair: Ervasti, H., Professor, University of Turku, Finland.	**Chair:** Li, R., Associate Professor, The College of New Jersey, USA.
1. Cojocaru, D., Lecturer, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Iasi, Romania & Cojocaru, S., Associate Professor, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Iasi, Romania. Deprivatization of Family and Its Effects on Parenting in Romania. 2. Du, S., Associate Professor, Tulane University, USA. Fatalistic Collision: Love-Suicide among the Lahu of Southwest China. 3. Fronek, P., Lecturer, Griffith University, Australia. Adoption Post-Disaster: Groundhog Day or in the Best Interests of Children? 4. Palamuleni, L.G., Lecturer, North West University, South Africa & Palamuleni, M.E., Lecturer, North West University, South Africa. Some Spatial Patterns of Age at Marriage in South Africa.	1. Miller, W. O., Professor, Principia College, USA. Globalization and the Normalizing of Race/Color Conscious Inequity: How Light Skin Phenotype is Privileged and Reified by Globalization. 2. Jalata, A., Professor, The University of Tennessee, USA. Colonial Terrorism and the Incorporation of Africa into the Capitalist World System. 3. Chen, H.F., Assistant Professor, University of Macau, China. Power Myth and Identity: Global Civilization and the Construction of Modern Chinese Citizenship in the Study Society Movement. 4. Harkness, G., Assistant Professor, Northwestern University Qatar, Qatar. The Dream Industry: The Business of Selling Products and Services to Aspiring Celebrities.

16:00-18:00 Session VIII (Room A): Welfare Chair: Du, S., Associate Professor, Tulane University, USA.	16:00-18:00 Session IX (Room B): Migration & Population Chair: Jalata, A., Professor, The University of Tennessee, USA.
1. Gladstone, J., Professor, McMaster University, Canada, Dumbrill, G., Associate Professor, McMaster University, Canada, Leslie, B., Manager of Quality Assurance, Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto, Canada, Koster, A., Executive Director, Children's Aid Society Brant, Canada, Young, M., Project Manager, McMaster University, Canada & Ismaili, A., Ph.D. Student, McMaster University, Canada. The Influence of Engaged Worker-Client Relationships on Child Welfare Outcomes. 2. Ervasti, H., Professor, University of Turku, Finland. Who Hates the Welfare State? Multilevel Analysis of Opposition to the Welfare State in European Countries. 3. Katan, J., Professor, Tel Aviv University, Israel. Privatization Trends in Welfare Services and Their Impact upon the Personal Social Services in Israel. 4. Wearing, M., Lecturer, University of New South Wales, Australia. 'Winners are Spinners'- Party Competition, Political Ideology & Welfare Rhetoric: The Interaction of Social Structure and Party Discourse in Australia. 5. Svensson, A.M., Ph.D. Student, University of Skovde, Sweden. Lived Experiences of Well-Being in A Swedish Care Setting. 6. Brosnan, L., Doctoral Rearcher, University of Limerick, Ireland. Lunatics Running The Asylum? Can Mental Health Service User Involvement Really Influence the Power and Privilege of Psychiatry? (Monday)	1. Li, R., Associate Professor, The College of New Jersey, USA. Population Pressure, Economic Growth and Instability in China. 2. Rodrigues, D., Associate Professor, University of Beira Interior, Portugal. Brazilian Immigrants and Evangelical Churches in Portugal: A Sociological Approach. 3. Sen, B., Assistant Professor, Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey, Kahraman, F., Researcher, Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey & Alican, A., Researcher & PhD Student, Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey. Immigration and Urban Poverty in Historical City Center: Istanbul Suleymaniye District Bachelor Rooms. 4. Narongchai, W., MA. Student, Khon Kaen University, Thailand & Ayuwat, D., Assistant Professor, Khon Kaen University, Thailand. Patterns of Co-resident of Skipped-generation in Isan Migrant Family. 5. Karapliagou, A., Researcher, University of Bath, UK. Bereavement in British Afro-Caribbean Diaspora: The Legacy of Slavery.

20:30-22:30 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 10 May 2011

08:30-10:30 Session X (Room A): Work II

Chair: Skountridaki, L., Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.

1. Unt, M., Researcher, Tallinn University, Estonia & Saar, E., Professor, Tallinn University, Estonia. What Employers really look for: The Employers' and Graduates' Perceptions?
2. Hammarstedt, M., Professor, Linnaeus University, Sweden & Andersson, L., Lecturer, Linnaeus University, Sweden. Are Gays and Lesbians Discriminated Against in the Hiring Situation? (Tuesday, 10th of May)
3. Matei, A., Scientific Researcher, National Scientific Research Institute for Labor and Social Protection, Romania, Sanduleasa, A.B., Scientific Researcher, National Scientific Research Institute for Labor and Social Protection, Romania & Ghenta, M., Scientific Researcher, National Scientific Research Institute for Labor and Social Protection, Romania. Reconciliation of Work and Family Life in Romania: Facts and Challenges.

10:30-12:00 Session XI (Room A): Medical

Chair: Rysakova, P., Associate Professor, Institute of Television, Business and Design, Russia.

1. Grant, K., Professor and Vice-Provost (Academic Affairs), University of Manitoba, Canada. Overweight, Obesity and Health Care.
2. Kollak, I., Professor, Alice Salomon University Berlin, Germany. Psychosocial Well-Being After Breast Cancer Surgery A Case-Control Study With 108 Women in Berlin, Germany.
3. Bolton, S., Professor, University of Strathclyde, U.K. & Skountridaki, L., Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K. Vulnerability and Dependency: Re-defining the Medical Tourist.
4. Davison, D., MSW Coordinator of Field Education, University of Georgia, USA. Lifting: The Re-articulation of Leadership from a Black Feminist Standpoint in the Fight against HIV/AIDS.
5. La Placa, V., Lecturer, University of Greenwich, UK, McVey, D., Lecturer, University of Greenwich, UK & MacGregor, E., Lecturer, University of Greenwich, UK. The Healthy Foundations Life-stage Segmentation

10:30-12:00 Session XII (Room B): Organizations, Theory & Other

Chair: *Vukovic, A., Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences, Serbia.

1. Berg, L.E., Professor, University of Skövde, Sweden. George Herbert Mead as Founder of Discourse Analysis.
2. Knight, G., Professor, McMaster University, Canada & Greenberg, J., Professor, Carleton University, Canada. Discrediting the Enemy: Adversarial Framing and Climate Change Discourse.
3. Foli, O., Assistant Professor, Paris Sorbonne University CELSA, France. What do Internal Magazines Tell Us? The Organizational Order as Signified.
4. Solis Gadea, H.R., Coordinator General Academico, University of Guadalajara, Mexico. Hannah Arendt and the Creation of a Humanist Social Theory.
5. Carter, A., Instructor of Sociology, Rowan University, USA. Three Practices of Reading Lacan: In Conversation with Symbolic Interactionism.

Model: Research and Practice.	

12:00-13:00 Lunch

13:00–14:30 Session XIII (Room A): Education II **Chair:** Ackermann, B., Ph.D. Student, Fielding Graduate University, USA.	**13:00-14:30 Session XIV (Room B): Gender** **Chair:** Ferguson, M., Independent Consultant, Dominican University, USA.
1. Shepherd, C., Professor, National University, USA & Alpert, M., Professor, National University, USA. Nurturing the Digital Natives: Effective Online Teaching Dispositions. 2. Ren, L., Associate Professor, Chung-Yuan Christian University, Taiwan. The Study of Home-School Cancer Children's School Adjustment and Math Learning in Taiwan. (Tuesday, 10th of May, 2011) 3. Rysakova, P., Associate Professor, Institute of Television, Business and Design, Russia. Global Citizen as a New Pedagogical Ideal.	1. Deguara, A., Senior Lecturer, University of Malta, Junior College, Malta. A Gender Dimension of Poverty in Malta: A Small Island State in the Mediterranean. 2. Gustafsson, S., Teacher, Mid-Sweden University, Sweden. Challenging Understanding of Normalization in the Context of Women's Activism in Jämtland. 3. Coffey, J., Ph.D. Student, University of Melbourne, Australia. Exploring Body Work: Embodiment and Experiences of Gender.

14:30-17:00 Session XV (Room A): Culture and Changes **Chair:** Grant, K., Professor and Vice-Provost (Academic Affairs), University of Manitoba, Canada.
1. Ferguson, M., Independent Consultant, Dominican University, USA & VanNatta, M., Assistant Professor, Dominican University, USA. Cross-Cultural Analysis of Trauma and Healing in Western, Asian, and African Psychology and Social Work Research. 2. Saule, A. O. M., MA Student, Monash University, Australia. A Comparative Analysis of Rebetika and Blues. 3. *Vukovic, A., Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences, Serbia. Civil Society and Women's NGOs in Serbia. 4. Trapenciere, I., Researcher, University of Latvia, Latvia. Risk of Social Exclusion after leaving out-of-Family Institutional Care. 5. Ucakar, T., Ph.D. Student, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia & Vidmar Horvat, K., Associate Professor, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. Multiculturalism as a Tool of Sexual Subordination: An Analysis of Public Discourses on Veiling.

17:00-20:00 Urban Walk
20:00-21:00 Dinner
 Wednesday 11 May 2011
Cruise: Departure at 06:20. Estimated Return Time: 20:30
Thursday 12 May 2011
Delphi Visit: Departure at 07:50. Estimated Return Time: 19:30

Barbara Ackermann
Ph.D. Student, Fielding Graduate University, USA.

Indigenous Models of Capacity Building: Paradigms of Spiritual and Cultural Congruence

This paper—an essay on capacity building in human services and social work—plumbs the depth of the epistemological and axiological abyss that separates the Eurocentric from North American indigenous and Afrocentric value systems, explores the social construction of meaning and the issue of expert versus insider knowledge. The author looks at the Eurocentric worldview with fresh eyes and introduces two alternative paradigms of capacity building. One was created by tribal visionaries for indigenous North American communities; the other is the innovation of a Black social worker who envisioned an Afrocentric model for enhancing human potential. The two paradigms are fundamentally related. They both recognize—first and foremost—that the social and economic hardship in many American Indian and African American communities are the direct result of centuries of cultural oppression and marginalization. Secondly, they maintain that the open wounds of alienation and fragmentation must be 'acknowledged, treated, and healed' (Chino and LeBruyn, 2006, p. 598) if the American Indian and African American communities are to prosper. Thirdly, both paradigms honor holistic ways of knowing, are built on a spiritual foundation, and rely upon the principles of mutuality and interdependence. And lastly, both models make it perfectly clear that the whole of humanity cannot thrive if part of humanity suffers in the shadows.

Paul Anisef
Professor Emeritus, York University, Canada.
Robert S. Brown
Research Coordinator, Toronto District School Board, Canada.
Robert Sweet
Professor Emeritus, Lakehead University, Canada.

The Identification and Explanation of Differences in Social and Academic Engagement of Regular and Special Needs Grade 12 Students in the Toronto District School Board

Increasingly, Special Needs students with a range of learning and physical challenges are encouraged to strive for greater academic effort and achievement, with the aim of gaining access to university or college program. However, high levels of academic achievement and PSE attainment remain beyond the reach of many SN students. Improving academic achievement in the core curriculum and formulating well-defined post-secondary educational (PSE) aspirations are essential to accessing a college or university educational attainment. Both requirements assume students are willing and able to become academically engaged in their studies and involved in the social life of the school. One indicator of *academic engagement* is the amount of time students spend doing homework--the association with achievement in high school is generally accepted in the literature. *Social engagement* at school involving peers, teachers and extra-curricular activities also has been shown to promote studying and PSE aspirations. To date, engagement has not been adequately studied in relation to SN students and their academic progress. The pattern of engagement may vary both among SN students and in relation to their non-SN designated peers in ways that constrain (or enable) academic and social growth. Both academic and social engagement is subject to the influence of cultural and socio-economic factors (self-identified race, gender, immigration status, parental education, income; school factors (streaming) and individual factors (postsecondary expectations). The study utilizes Student Census data completed by over 7,000 Grade 12 students in the Toronto District School Board, one of the most diverse school boards in the world. The purpose of this paper is to:

   1) Construct indices of academic and social engagement applicable to SN and non-SN students in the TDSB; and

2) Model the relationship between (SN and non-SN) students' academic and social engagement and cultural/socio-economic factors, school level factors and individual level factors.

Ilkka Arminen
Professor, University of Helsinki, Finland.

Domestication and Performativity of Academic Markets

Recently knowledge has increasingly been considered as a major factor contributing to the economic development and competiveness of countries in the global economy. As a corollary, knowledge production and its institutions, not least, universities have become subsumed in economic conceptualializations. In this paper I discuss some aspects of this marketisation of higher education. On the one hand, I trace the founding principles of the formation of academic markets by exploring their tenets in the texts of key institutions, such as OECD and World Bank. On the other hand, I address the reception and symbolic shaping of economic ideals and models in one context of practice, the Finnish university system. In theoretical terms, the paper focuses on the domestication and performativity of academic markets. Performativity refers to the processes in which regulatory models, structures and software are adopted in practice so that the practice itself becomes shaped by these regulatory ideals. Domestication refers to the processes by which users make new, novel media and technologies practically and symbolically their own by inventing them usages appropriate to their own home environment and life style and/or working practices. During recent years the notion of domestication has been increasingly abstracted so that it does no longer refer to the processes of 'domesticating' alien artifacts at home, but it has also been successfully applied to workscapes, systems and regulatory structures. In empirical terms, I will follow how the ideals formulated in the OECD's *Redefining Tertiary Education (1998)* are adopted and reformulated in the context of the Finnish university reforms. With the help of performativity of ideals, I discuss the translation process with the help of which general principles are shaped to become locally relevant and procedurally consequential for reforming of the Finnish university system. With the help of domestication of ideals, I address the alternate process in which general ideals are transformed and changed as actors domesticate them in their home territories. Consequently, ideals of market are powerful also in shaping university realities but at times in quite unexpected, even counterperformative ways that may be opposite to original aims.

Dusadee Ayuwat
Assistant Professor, Khon Kaen University, Thailand.
Somkiat Choosritong
Professor, Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

Labour Rights Understanding of Employees in Khon Kaen, Thailand

Labour rights are a group of legal rights and claimed human rights having to do with labourers' relations between employees and their employers, usually obtained under labour and employment law. Normally, these rights' debates have to do with negotiating labourers' pay, benefits, and safe working conditions. In Thailand, however, this issue is going on by the way of law but we do not really know labour rights understanding of Thai labourers. By studying large issues in small places, we aim to study labour rights understanding of employees in production firms in Khon Kaen, the central province of the Northeast of Thailand. The samples consisted of 221 employees who are working in twenty production firms in Khon Kaen, selected by two-stage stratified random sampling technique. The questionnaire was used as research tools. Data analyzing was conducted by Descriptive statistics and Chi-square. Our main findings indicated that most employees of each personal factor are moderately to understand their rights. The variables that are associated with understanding their rights, there are two variables, age and marital status. We found that employee age over 40 years and employees who are widowed or divorced have understood their rights at a low level. In the other hand, working factors which are department, position, job contract and years of service, we found that most employees of each of these features are moderately to understand their rights. Only one variable associated with understanding their rights is the job contract. We found that sub-contractor employee and daily employees have understood their rights in a low level.

Charlie Barnao
Assistant Professor, University "Magna Graecia" of Catanzaro, Italy.

Gangs and Street Networks: Cultures and Survival Strategies among Homeless People in Colombia

This paper examines the survival strategies undertaken by groups homeless people in Bogotà and Cali, Colombia. The findings of ethnographic research (still in progress) highlight the main features of the group's inner cohesion (hierarchical stratification, normative system, leadership) and the members' activities that concern networks, external to the group itself. The paper also explores the group's "death" and the crisis factors that lead to its demise.

Unlike the view that perceives the homeless as marginalised, disorganised, bewildered individuals, the study shows that the group's members are capable of enacting selective strategies of adaptation to street survival, within a specific normative framework and under the direction of a leader who proves indispensable for the group's cohesion and its very survival.

Lars-Erik Berg
Professor, University of Skövde, Sweden.

George Herbert Mead as a Founder of Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is most often recognized as an invention of French philosophers and social and cultural scientists. However, these authors recognize their dependence on phenomenology and existentialistic heritage, on linguistic analysis dating from Saussures days, and Wittgenstein as well. Some of them also recognize the popular classic by Berger and Luckman on "the social construction of reality". Some also go back as far as Ch. S. Peirce. However, taking up key concepts within discourse analysis I find that most of them are treated by George Herbert Mead in a fashion that paves the way for subsequent authors. Concepts like *sign, similarity – difference* (Saussure), *subject – object in linguistic* relation (Peirce, Wittgenstein and many others), *situationism* (Foucault, Derrida and others), and *social construction* (Berger & Luckman), *meaning* as constituting a new reality that did not exist before, are all essential elements in Mead although he did not name all these concepts as basic for him. The basic assumptions: 1) ideology, language and symbols are constituting society, 2) material circumstances cannot be understood apart from their symbolic appearance, 3) language sets reality on scene, 4) political conflicts also carry structural changes, not only the other way around, 5) that normal conversation is by necessity heavily loaded with contradictions and cognitive dissonance, as well as other conclusions in discourse analysis, these assumptions are basic consequences of Meads theory of meaning. Meadian theory is mostly conceived as a theory of the human Self, but this is only part of his more basic theory of the phenomenological relation between *meaning and the act*, which is outlined in my text.

Sharon Bolton
Professor, University of Strathclyde, UK
Lila Skountridaki
Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, UK.

Vulnerability and Dependency: Re-defining the Medical Tourist

In recent years medical travel has noticeably increased while the term Medical Tourist has prevailed in describing it. This paper explores the literature, the terminology used and the assumptions that lie behind the term. It is argued that the term *medical tourist* represents a neo-liberal subject which ignores what it is to be human in that as humans and social beings we are continually dependent and vulnerable. The medical tourist is a term that emphasises the commercial nature of the provision of health care – as such health care becomes a tradeable commodity across international borders. Though the term Medical Tourism dominates, there is growing critique of the term due to the association with 'tourist'. Still, there is a lack of recognition of the re-defining of patient as consumer. As such, the very humanity involved in the giving and receiving of health care has gone missing. Re-Defining the neo-liberal subject as the 'vulnerable subject' is suggested, while an alternative term is looked for.

Liz Brosnan
Doctoral Researcher, University of Limerick, Ireland.

Lunatics Running the Asylum? Can Mental Health Service User Involvement Really Influence the Power and Privilege of Psychiatry?

Service user involvement is seen by some advocates as a magic bullet for many of the ills facing the mental health system. It is enshrined in official policy as an important feature of any service development planning, and is a core aspect of funded research. Many proponents for service user involvement believe it will help destabilise some of the power invested in the medical profession. (Bracken and Thomas 2006) However it is important to problematise the naive assumption that this is either straightforward to operationalise or efficacious in producing any challenge to psychiatric power.

Much has been written on the power held by the medical profession to shape the discourses of madness. One of the few challenges to the hegemony of psychiatric discourse comes from the service user movement. The epistemology of survivor research presents an alternative to the way mental distress is currently framed. User narratives, and the presence of users at the table, have the potential to challenge the dominant paradigm.

Power, one of four dimensions of the Equality of Condition framework (Baker et al 2002), is used by (McDaid 2009, 2010) to explore some obstacles to user involvement. This dimension refers to both 'power over' and to empowerment. These processes will be examined in this paper which seeks to tease out many of the complexities of power as it manifests and operates in the mental health field. Preliminary analysis of the service user experience of engaging with these power dynamics will be used to illuminate the theoretical perspectives.

Allison Carter
Instructor of Sociology, Rowan University, USA.

Three Practices of Reading Lacan:
In Conversation with Symbolic Interactionism

This paper is an attempt to read Jacques Lacan's psychoanalytic approach through the differential lenses provided by three interpreters: Joel Dor, Slavoj Zizek, and Nick Mansfield. Each of these authors provides a particular focus on Lacan's analysis with different emphases depending on the vector of their specific project. Dor is a clinician aiming to clarify Lacan's oeuvre for application in the psychoanalytic treatment of hysterics and obsessives. Mansfield's depiction of Lacan sees him as the seminal interpreter of Freud in his study of the concepts and practices of subjectivity or "theories of the self from Freud to Haraway." Finally, Zizek examines Lacan by employing his own playful readings of popular culture through the prism of a Lacanian framework. Even his contribution to the *How to Read* series attempts to engage the reader in Lacan's work by practicing Lacanian readings; for Zizek the way to read Lacan is to practice Lacan's mode of reading.

The practice of reading employed in this paper will be to read with the aim of finding differences and similarities in these interpreters for my own project of exploring the possible use of Lacanian concepts in doing social theoretical interpretations. One question that I raise is whether the apparent tragedy inherent in Lacan's interpretation of subjectivity (as inherently alienated) is overly individualistic in its development of pathos. In this vein, a primary theme to be explored is the concept of alienation that the Lacanian subject experiences in the necessary immersion in the symbolic order which initiates one into subjectivity. I will compare this analysis to standard sociological explorations of nascent selfhood such as those proposed by the symbolic interactionist sociologists, George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley.

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International mindedness:
A Preliminary Case Study on one Primary School Implementing the International Baccalaureate Primary Years Programme

'International mindedness' is a term that appears on mission statements of many schools worldwide, yet educational thinkers have found it difficult to quantify what it is or how to go about fostering it in children of today (Gunesch 2007; 32; Marshall 2007). This paper explores teachers' understandings of 'international mindedness' and the *development* of 'international mindedness' through discussing a recent case study of one Australian Primary School that is in the process of implementing the International Baccalaureate (IB) Primary Years Program (PYP).

The project explored the initiatives and approaches the school has implemented to promote international mindedness by taking into account the intricacies of Bernstein's (1975) three message systems: *assessment*, *curriculum* and *pedagogy*. Data derived from interviews with ten teachers, observations and field notes were used to ascertain teachers' understandings of international mindedness, and their understandings of its development.

This study illuminates that teachers can have diverse understandings of international mindedness. Assessment of teachers' perceptions within the case study school confirms that the internationally minded mission statement of the International Baccalaureate Organisation (IBO) may not necessarily be reflected in the culture, curriculum, assessment or pedagogical processes of a school implementing the IBPYP. Analysis of the teachers' unique understandings of the development of international mindedness underscores the importance of school leaders providing relevant, ongoing professional learning and support for teachers in International Baccalaureate schools. This is supported by recommendations for professional development designed specifically for teachers within the international educational context.

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Working among Friends:
Labour Broker Networks in Igan, Thailand

International labour migration is one of the major issues of our time. Nowadays around 192 million people work outside their country of birth, about three percent of the world's population. This rapidly increasing phenomenon is examined in a large number of studies on migration. However, most of these studies focus on experiences and practicalities of migrants at the place of destination. In this study, we provide insight into the other side of the migration coin by investigating the background and relationship in the network of labour brokers living in the Northeast of Thailand, a region called Isan, where is one the major suppliers of Thai migrant workers. Local labour brokers are the heart of the whole labour migration system in Thailand. Most of them working through their strong social network but we do not really know why and how they construct their network, what relationship, and how they use for work. By studying large issues in small places, we aim to contribute to the understanding of the social network composition of labor brokers in Isan and to analyze relationships within this network Data was collected via in-depth interviews as well as by participatory and non-participatory observations. The key informants were carefully selected group of labour brokers in the six provinces of Isan, including: Udonthani, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chaiyaphum, Khon Kaen, Buriram, and Nongkhai. Our main findings indicated that social network of Isan labor brokers was informal. The process of social network construction started with personal relationships and common experiences. The network was extended both vertically and horizontally through an exchange of interactions within a stable boundary. The characteristics of the relationship in network as multi-relations on common goal, base on benefit exchange, cooperation and competition relation, and the duration of relationship was based on personal relations.

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Power Myth and Identity: Global Civilization and the Construction of Modern Chinese Citizenship in the Study Society Movement

As one of the major institutional platforms for the activist intellectuals to inaugurate political and cultural modernity, study societies had been proliferating throughout late Qing China (ca. 1894-1911). Existing literature largely conceives this sociological phenomenon as an instance of the prototypical formation of civil society in late Qing, but it fails to problematize the meanings of 'civilization' and 'civility' as the constitutive (yet highly contested) principles underlying the various cultural-political practices of study societies. In this paper I purport to analyze the symbolic and practical aspects of the study society movement, with specific reference to its guiding motifs of 'Confucian religion' and 'militarist nationalism'. Both notions implicated the reconstruction of collective identity and cultural tradition with the broader purpose of constituting and empowering a 'civilized' community of the Chinese people and citizens, which was to engage in cultural and political competition (in place of violent, 'barbaric' attacks) with Christianity and thereby the imperialist states of the West. I argue that this cultural and political programme of modern 'civilization' in China can be most adequately analyzed in terms of the paradigm of comparative civilizations and multiple modernities as articulated by Eisenstadt. But this paradigm has to be modified by conceiving globality not only as a world-systemic context, but more fundamentally as a constitutive dimension, specifically a set of premises and tensions inherent in the cultural and political programme of modernity as a distinct civilization. Only thus could we understand the study society movement as the attempt of the late Qing intellectuals to articulate and reconstruct a peculiar programme of Chinese modernity in accordance with a mythic conception of China as the incumbent of a significant albeit problematic position vis-à-vis the West in the unfolding of the presumably universal, ecumenical and transcendental principles of 'civilization' and 'civility' throughout 'the world' in the nineteenth century, then conceived as the end of history.

Julia Coffey
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Exploring Body Work:
Embodiment and Experiences of Gender

In contemporary sociology, the body matters. The body has been contemporarily theorised as being a 'project' to be worked on, through everyday maintenance and modification, often aligned with consumerist neoliberal imperatives. Gender is implicated in the ways individuals work on their bodies. Examining this is a way of interrogating the issue of gender inequality, and of uncovering the discourses that reinforce some of the most ubiquitous gender binaries. Although there has been a wealth of theoretical interest in the body and embodiment, there has been little research which deals with the everyday personal bodily experiences of men and women through body work. Body work must be understood as embodied processes which move beyond binarised analyses of the body in society. In this regard, 'embodiment theory' 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. These considerations provide the impetus for an empirical study of men and women's embodied and gendered experiences of body work. Through 22 in-depth interviews with young men and women aged 18-33 in Melbourne, Australia, the ways gender is embodied and actively constructed in body work can be explored to gain a sense of the ways that men and women's body work is linked to broader relations of power.

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Deprivatization of Family and Its Effects on Parenting in Romania

The family is subjected to variety of increasingly higher prescriptions coming from different institutional contexts, a phenomenon known as deprivatization of the domestic environment. In this context, the paper presents a qualitative research, based on Grounded Theory, that analyses the deprivatization's efects on parenting, on how it is defined, regulated, and modeled in terms of respecting children's rights ideology, promoted by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In this approach, our attention is focused on parent education programs, especially those in rural areas, due to the magnitude of the impact of new ideologies on traditional family culture.

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Lifting: The Re-articulation of Leadership from a Black Feminist Standpoint in the Fight against HIV/AIDS

Background: This exploratory phenomenological research presents the findings of black women leaders involved in HIV/AIDS community work in the United States. While Black women have historically addressed issues of social injustice in the Black community, their leadership in the fight against HIV/AIDS has been understudied as a viable means of engagement. Their intrinsic involvement in the welfare of their communities (Carlton-LeNay, 2001; Simien, 2004; Collins, 2000), such as community mobilization, political activism, volunteerism, and leadership, are marginally visible in the empirical research and curriculum on leadership (Gordon, 2000; Simien, 2004). Black women's leadership is often disregarded because it is not only implemented differently from traditional forms of leadership, but also, because it is defined through such terms as *community mothers* (Gilkes, 2000), *other mothers* (Henry, 1992), *activist mothering* (McDonald, 1997), *community workers* (Carlton-LeNay, 2001), *race women* (Jean-Marie, 2006; Collins, 1989; Carlton-LeNay, 1999), *bridge leaders* (Tate, 2003), *activist* (Nance, 1996; Rodriguez, 1999; Radford-Hill, 2000), and *racial uplift* (Collins, 1989; Gilkes, 2000; Slevin, 2005). Black women's leadership in HIV/AIDS borrows from the efforts of the liberation and uplift work of the Black Clubwomen of the 19th century, as well as, the communal leadership of the Civil Rights Era, to address the social injustices of HIV/AIDS. Their lived experiences at the intersection of multiple oppressions (Collins, 1989), indicates that they have a means of knowing how to address the issues that impact the black community's quality of life and mortality.

Method: Through semi-structured interviews of 10 self-identified black women leaders the researcher gained insightful knowledge about how Black women experience leadership in their HIV/AIDS work in the face of the ongoing HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Results and Conclusions: The results of this study 1) describe the nature of black women's leadership in HIV/AIDS community work; 2) add to contemporary descriptions of leadership; 3) address the impact of the intersection of gender, power, and race on leadership; 4) place Black women's leadership in its historical context in the U.S.; and 5)

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provides a conduit for understanding future community leadership development in HIV/AIDS prevention.

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Sound, Word and Image: The Construction of Recent Chilean Cultural History

Over the past two decades, the Chilean cultural realm has been experiencing a double process. On the one hand, it has assimilated "world culture" within contemporary globalization, including an adaptation to new challenges and an appropriation of some foreign influences. On the other hand, it has also battled for cultural differentiation in order to highlight its own particular values. This paper is part of a broader research project whose aim is to explain and explore the recent Chilean cultural policy model. In order to reach this goal, we have been testing explanatory variables not only within the internal political process, but also in cultural globalization and in the history of identity construction in

Chile. We therefore propose a hypothesis including variables that influence each other, and which are also the necessary conditions for both a Chilean culture emergence and a subsequent creation of a new public institution exclusively devoted to culture.

This paper aims to analyze how Chilean works of art represent Chilean society.

Likewise, we will study the means by which these works also aid in the construction of national identity. In consequence, we consider it appropriate to conduct this research using theories from both the cultural history and socio-history fields.

In order to reconstruct the evolution of Chilean cultural policy evolution and to analyze the paths of recent Chilean cultural development, we will examine a corpus of works that includes a myriad of oral, written and visual productions. Art, as a source, contributes to historical and theoretical analysis with a different perspective about national socio-political conflicts and relationships. Because artistic manifestations allow people to identify themselves, we will argue that a study of Chilean society from an artist's point of view contributes to a better understanding of both Chilean particular features and its identity dilemma. As we will see, artists did play a significant role during Chile's democratic transition and in the subsequent foundation of the National Council for Culture and Art. It is therefore essential to include a sample of artists' perspectives in this study.

Furthermore, art and its creator translate cultural signification into texts or images; and in this case, cultural globalization, democratic transition, and identity construction processes converge within these works, making them more significant to this research.

Analyzing cultural productions such as the film *La Frontera* by Ricardo Larraín, songs by Los Prisioneros and by Violeta Parra, and literary works written by José Donoso among others, this study will explain to what extent the reading, interpretation and diffusion of these works are models of signification and, therefore, cultural constructions that code our reality and invite us to think about it.

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A Gender Dimension of Poverty in Malta: A Small Island State in the Mediterranean

With a population of only around 413,000, in Malta there are around 61,000 persons living at risk of poverty amounting to 15% of the population. The gender gap is not so dramatic, with 14.7% of men and 15.6% of women living on an income of less than €6000 annually. This paper gives an overview of poverty in Malta, the smallest island state of the European Union located in the centre of the Mediterranean. Although in Maltese society, the social distribution of those who experience poverty is similar to the overall trends in the European Union, there are certain traits which are peculiar to Malta, particularly in relation to the labour market. It is here that gender differences are most pronounced. This paper examines the poverty of women and men with special reference to lone parenthood, old age and unemployment, three factors which contribute significantly to poverty in many parts of the world.

The data, derived from Maltese and EU documents, are analysed not only in terms of gender but also within the particular context offered by Malta's social and political history. Malta's idiosyncratic characteristics not only emerge from its smallness and insularity but also from its history of colonial domination by a series of foreign powers as well as from the country's tradition of Roman Catholicism and the hegemony of the Church which is still relatively strong despite the social transitions which have taken place over the past few decades.

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The Paradigm Developmental Model of Treatment and the Multiple DUI Offender

In 2002 about 1.5 million drivers were arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) and 17,013 people died in alcohol-related car crashes in the United States (NHTSA, 2004). An estimated 84% of multiple offender DUI clients are alcohol dependent (Wieczorek, Miller, & Nochajski, 1990). Studies have found that multiple offenders tend to have a history of drug use, other involvement with the legal system, and mental health problems, including depression, when compared to first-time DUI offenders (Cavaiola & Wuth, 2002; Miller, Whitney, & Washousky, 1986; NHTSA, 1996; Siegel et al., 2000; Simpson, 1996).

This session will present the Paradigm Developmental Model of Treatment (PDMT), a model of treatment for multiple DUI offenders that provides a framework for counselors to strategically choose appropriate interventions for their clients and the kinds of issues they are addressing (DiStefano & Hohman, 2007). This is based on the contention that clients shift in their paradigms or thinking as they move through the counseling process. The model incorporates clinical themes inherent in the 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous that are cognitive-behavioral and provide an alternative to the spiritual/religious perspective of the steps. We will cover the four paradigms in this model and the developmental tasks that need to be addressed by clients in each stage. Treatment modalities that may be used in each paradigm, including Motivational Interviewing, cognitive behavioral exercises, and twelve-step facilitation are incorporated.

Further, we will present pilot data from a study where this model was tested with 162 multiple DUI offenders who were randomly assigned to the intervention group or treatment as usual. Drinking measures as well as the Paradigm Developmental Model of Treatment Scale (Hohman & DiStefano, 2009) that was validated for this study were used to determine change over time. Results and implications of the study will be covered.

Shanshan Du
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Fatalistic Collision:
Love-Suicide among the Lahu of Southwest China

By reconciling the seeming oppositions of Durkheim's suicide models based on long-term ethnographic research, this paper proposes a "potential model" to explain the suicide outbreak resulted from fatalistic collision of radical socio-cultural change. While love-suicide has been recorded and sometimes even legendized by different cultures, it has never appeared as a widespread, ongoing social practice. However, since 1949 among the Lahu of Southwest China, love-suicide has shifted from mere artistic expression to devastating social reality. In the village cluster (pop. 2308 in 2008) where I have conducted long-term fieldwork, the average number of annual suicides per 100,000 population for the first (1900-1949) and second periods (1950-2008) was 3.3 and 140.4 respectively, representing an increase of about 43 fold. The average number of love-suicides per year soared from zero during the first period to 96.2 per 100,000 population during the second period. Such figures are all the more astonishing when compared to the median number of suicides per 100,000 population per year for 61 countries reporting to the World Heath Organization. Their figure was 13.3, while that for China as a whole (1990-1994) was 28.7. To add to the perplexity of this phenomenon, love-suicide is extremely rare not only among the contemporary Lahu in Northern Thailand, but also among neighboring ethnic groups, such as the Hani and the Dai, who have similarly undergone radical social change since 1949. I will demonstrate that the tragic suicidal outbreak resulted primarily from a collision between the dyadic gender system of Lahu tradition and the radical socio-cultural changes introduced by the CCP policies since 1950. Meanwhile, Lahu love-suicide songs, which conventionally depict the suicidal dialogues between two lovers whose romance is doomed by parental disapproval, have served as the fatal catalyst in this catastrophic cultural clash. Whereas Durkheim's egoistic and anomic models of suicide apply widely, the altruistic and fatalistic models have, by contrast, been relatively neglected and remain more controversial. The Lahu case can reconcile Durkheim's models into a "potential model" where suicide outbreak is the result of a socio-cultural clash that triggered the inherent potential for suicide, even though neither social integration nor regulation has drastically changed.

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Who Hates the Welfare State?
Multilevel Analysis of Opposition to the Welfare State in European Countries

Earlier studies show that the welfare state is extremely popular in all European countries. People no less than love the welfare state. Nevertheless, at the same time all sorts of critical assessments of the welfare state are repeatedly presented in public policy discussion and the retrenchment of the welfare state is an ongoing process all over Europe with no major political backlash. It may well be possible that prior studies have used too positive indicators of welfare state attitudes, and therefore painted too rosy a picture of public attitudes on social policies. Using multilevel regressions on the ESS (European Social Survey) R5 (2008) data on 27 European countries, this paper analyses the negative side of public support for the welfare state. The dependent variables are measures on the often mentioned problems of the welfare state, like adverse effects to the economy, poorly functioning benefit systems and moral effects on individual behaviour. Instead of asking who supports the welfare state, this paper asks who is critical about it and how commonly critical voices exist among European publics. The results indicate that criticism is widely spread. However, it does not correlate negatively with supportive measures. People see both good and bad sides in the welfare state, but the overall balance is on the good side.

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Cross-Cultural Analysis of Trauma and Healing in Western, Asian, and African Psychology and Social Work Research

This research study uses content analysis to examine the social construction of the concepts of trauma and healing in psychology and social work journals. The aim is to appraise how these academic spaces conceptualize trauma and healing, examining the boundaries of the ideas and the assumptions embedded in these conceptualizations. The paper examines the concepts of trauma and healing in Western, Asian, and African contexts, as presented in academic research, in order to understand culturally specific perspectives on trauma and healing.

The paper will include a review of the general Western literature about trauma, systematically selected from major journals in the fields of psychology and social work published between 2000 and 2010. Then the project will compare and contrast these views with conceptualizations of trauma as presented in literature specifically addressing Asian and African perspectives on trauma, also published within the same period. The literature review will focus on works published in English in peer-reviewed journals.

This research study will begin to expand the understanding of culturally specific perspectives on trauma and effective treatment modalities, strengthening cross-cultural knowledge, deepening the general analysis of trauma, and serving as a resource for practitioners seeking effective treatment modalities with diverse populations.

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What do Internal Magazines Tell Us?
The Organizational Order as *Signified*

For many researchers, corporate internal magazines reflect the dominant ideology as well as the vacuity of the manager's speech. Field work (interviews of in-house communication professionals, workplace observations, observations of corporate committee meetings) conducted in large French companies (2010) invite the reader to suggest another interpretation. These newsletters also represent an incongruity, considering the changes of contemporary organizations. On one hand, organizations are in a hurry, which looks like chaos; on the other hand, in-house newsletters try to demonstrate an organizational order: organizations are shown as coherent, cohesive, and promotional.

The legitimacy of corporate magazines is always in danger. For instance, there is a gap between the long term of production of these newspapers and the short term of organizational life; moreover employees often read them cynically.

Nevertheless, most firms still continue to produce magazines. Two explanations will be put forward to explain this phenomenon. First, corporate communication magazines are in keeping with a market that lends to their perenity (agencies, journalists, in-house communication professionals, consultants). It also takes part to a temporal division of information in firms (with Intranet, letters). Lastly those newspapers express the professionalism of in-house communication professionals. Overall, the organizational order is the *signified* of these publications which tends to please managers. The aim is to reconstruct a harmony and a sense that does not exist in reality. Corporate communication newspapers even refer to an organizational genre which does not allow criticism, with positive subjects (sustainable development, etc.) and others that have never been previously treated (special retirement plan of a public firm, etc.). To conclude, the organizational order is attained thanks to a process of fashioning in-house communication magazines: suggestions and then decisions in newsletters committee, validation and rewriting of articles written by freelancers).

Our paper will take place on the interactionist stream of the sociology of occupations. It will also belong to research works

considering organizations as different sorts of organizing processes and focused on the discourses created there in.

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The Margins of Civic Education in Schools: Assessing the Macro Determinants of Attitudes towards Immigrant Rights of Adolescents in Europe

Research points out that citizens no longer feel connected to our complex societies and that intolerance tends to increase. Therefore a crucial role has been granted to citizenship education. The possible impact of schools and civics education programs can however differ in each society.

This paper examines the impact of macro characteristics on democratic civic attitudes of youngsters in Europe. Building on data of 58,000 respondents from, 3000 schools in 21 countries (a European subsample from the 2009 IEA ICCS-survey), we focus on the attitude towards equal rights of immigrants among 14-year old adolescents in these countries.

Countries differ in their degree of perceived migration pressure (as measured by the relative number of immigrants in the population, the presence of refugees, the degree of religious fractionalization, …). These countries have also different types of political party systems. In fractionalized and polarized systems, anti-immigrant parties have found a niche in the party system, and seem to influence the public agenda. Countries also differ as to the size of the public school sector and the degree of regulation of school choice.

By using three-level models (pupils, schools, countries), we disentangle pupil, school and country effects on the attitude towards immigrant rights. Using individual social-demographic background characteristics, and school level variables as control variables, we focus on the country level and try to explain differences in country effects.

The specific combinations of macro-conditions seem to influence the attitudes of individual pupils in these countries. Systems with a high degree of migration pressure, a fractionalized party system and a high degree of school choice tend to have a smaller impact on the pupils attitudes. These macro conditions tend to shape the segregation

between schools and as a by-product to reduce the margins in which schools can effectively weigh on civic attitudes.

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Adoption Post-Disaster: 'Groundhog Day' or in the 'Best Interests of Children'?

The intercountry adoption industry began on a large scale during the Korean War when humanitarian interventions became synonymous with 'baby rescue' from troubled world arenas. The momentum generated by proponents of adoption is increasingly linked to the reinforcement of the structural disadvantage experienced by families in sending countries. The presence of adoption agencies in sending countries prohibits alternatives to international adoption such as capacity development work with communities. As the number of children adopted internationally declines, the pressure placed on governments by proponent actors to find new sources of adoptable children increases.

Research conducted on the intercountry adoption phenomenon has highlighted the dominance of rescue discourse and its propelling influence on contemporary child adoption. Rescue discourse is wholly positive and is particularly evident in accounts concerning the adoption of children post-disaster. A recent example was the evacuation of children from Haiti after the earthquake by American adoption agencies. These actions can be compared to Operation Babylift, the much criticised airlift of children during the fall of Saigon in 1975. This thesis proposes that rescue discourse supersedes contemporary best practice in psychosocial first aid post disaster and that removing children immediately for adoption is not in the best interests of children, is ethically questionable and potentially harmful.

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Bruce Leslie
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Andrew Koster
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The Influence of Engaged Worker-Client Relationships on Child Welfare Outcomes

Although worker-client engagement is a critical aspect of almost all helping processes, little is known about the concept of "engagement" and its relationship to treatment outcome. We, therefore, undertook a study to (1) determine how worker-client engagement is related to outcome in the field of child welfare and (2) learn about the conditions that promote positive engagement in the worker-client relationship. Using a mixed methods design we gathered quantitative and qualitative data from 150 randomly sampled worker-parent dyads affiliated with 9 child welfare agencies in Ontario, Canada. Parents were clients receiving service from these agencies. Data were collected through interview schedules and analyzed using ANOVA and Pearson Correlation. We found a significant correlation between worker engagement and parent engagement. There was a significant relationship between parent engagement and the perception that social workers were experienced with their jobs. There also was a significant negative correlation between worker engagement and stress that they felt at work. We found a significant relationship between parent engagement and a number of outcome measures. Parents who were more engaged were more likely to feel that their child was safer since they became involved with the agency. They were more likely to report positive changes in their parenting, greater satisfaction with their social worker in terms of service outcome and in the way service was provided, and they were more likely to contact their social worker in the future if needed. Similarly, workers who were more engaged were more satisfied with their work in terms of the way service was

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provided and with regards to the outcome of service. We also found a significant relationship between parent engagement and several process variables, including discussion of problems and clear goal formulation. Implications are discussed in terms of the complex roles that social workers have as both agents of the state and helping professionals.

Karen Grant
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Overweight, Obesity and Health Care

There is a growing concern about the "epidemic of obesity," yet relatively little attention has been paid to health system dimensions of this phenomenon. This paper focuses on three key issues: (1) the gendered nature of overweight and obesity in Canada; (2) the health system's responses to the increasing incidence of overweight and obesity (e.g., health system infrastructure and equipment, the process of care, etc.); and (3) the occupational and related health system factors that contribute to the experience of overweight and obesity amongst health care workers themselves.

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Challenging Understanding of Normalization in the Context of Women's Activism in Jämtland

In Sweden today, the question about what is considered to be normal is under recurrent discussion. But even if it is true that what is seen as normal varies with time and place, it is also a fact that the normal is highly significant. When normal habits and normal behavior are considered important they become worth to strive for. In this text I will reflect over the idea of normalization and how it is related to empowerment, agency and vulnerability. Data will be drawn from an earlier study concerning activist groups in a rural part of Mid-Sweden.

A pragmatic approach will be used, in order to combine Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical concepts with Michel Foucault's theoretical toolbox. Much of Bourdieu's theoretical development concerns the division of action and structure (Bourdieu 1977). However he never described the bridge-building between them: so to say activists acting *versus* the structures, such as the gender order, that the agents are situated in relation to.

Foucault focused on objectivizing the subject and how it can be seen as continuous interaction resulting in dividing practices; the making of the separation of for example the sick *from* the healthy or the criminals *from* the "good" ones (Foucault 1982). His ideas about a web of subject-object positions, that may house complexity and contradictions. But what happens if we turn this imagination upside-down? As long as I know he never wrote about this turning point, from where possible linkages and connections *in between* subject/object relations can be understood.

To connect these at least in part different approaches requires an intervening concept. In my earlier study I laid the ground for such a concept and I have called it processes of transformation. The concept needs to be further developed and this text is in line with that.

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Lina Andersson
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Ali Ahmed
Linnaeus University, Sweden.

Are Gays and Lesbians Discriminated Against in the Hiring Situation?

This paper presents a field experiment conducted in order to detect discrimination due to sexual orientation in the hiring situation on the Swedish labor market. Discrimination against gays and lesbians in hiring has been documented in other European countries. Sweden is an interesting testing ground for this since public support for homosexuals in Sweden is among the highest in the world. Our results give us some indications of discrimination against gays as well as against lesbians in the hiring situation on the labor market in Sweden. However, the observed discrimination is small in magnitude. One interesting result is that private employers discriminate against homosexuals while public employers do not. As regards occupations, the discrimination is limited to a few occupations, namely to shops sales assistants and mechanic workers among gays and cleaners and preschool teachers among lesbians. Furthermore, the observed discrimination within these occupations is very small in magnitude. Thus, our results reveal that discrimination due to sexual orientation, if it even exists, is very small in magnitude in Sweden. Our results also help us to explain results from previous research regarding the labor market position of gays and lesbians in Sweden. Such research has not been able to establish the explanation for why gay men are observed to earn less heterosexual men in Sweden. Since our experimental results reveal that labor market discrimination is very small in magnitude, we may assume that the observed earnings differential between gay men and heterosexual men to a considerable extent is driven by other factors than discrimination, such as differences in allocation between market work and household work within homosexual and heterosexual households.

Jamil Hammoud
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The Impact of Islam on Arab Corporate Culture

Does culture make business organizations, or do business organizations make their own cultures? The question underlies all debates about the impact of national culture on corporate culture. Moreover, Inquiries into this impact have ranged in response from determining effect to shaping effect.

Whether determining or shaping, analysis of the effect presupposes that the corporation is the predominant form of business organizations in a given culture. What if the predominant form of business entities were not the corporation? Indeed, it is estimated that over 90% of Arab business entities are family businesses. Consequently, the study of Arab corporate culture—maybe the term business culture is more reflective, must take into consideration the dynamics of such pattern of ownership-management.

Moreover, the extent to which national culture affects business culture varies from one study to another. Yet no one has thus far gone so far as to totally reject some effect. If national culture does influence the development and formation of corporate culture, and knowing that religion is a principal component of national culture, then it becomes only natural to inquire into the influence of religion on corporate culture. In the specific context of Arab Corporate Culture, to what extent has Islam contributed to the development and formation of business culture?

This paper is an attempt to propose a characterization of Arab corporate culture in the framework of analyzing the historical development of the Arab business organization as shaped by Arab-Islamic cultural factors and forces. Using methodologies of literature review and historical analysis, we will examine Arab corporate culture dimensions as identified by Hofstede, Tompenaars and the Globe Study in light of the understanding and interpretation of Islam that may have contributed to their formation.

Geoff Harkness
Assistant Professor, Northwestern University Qatar, Qatar.

The Dream Industry: The Business of Selling Products and Services to Aspiring Celebrities

The Dream Industry consists of a set of corporations that profit by selling products and services that offer possible entry into celebrity culture. The Dream Industry has two tiers. One tier sells the dream itself, the idea that with enough effort, anyone can become famous. The second tier sells the products and services that supposedly increase one's chances of achieving stardom. Major players include digital technology companies such as Apple Inc., Avid, Sony, Canon, Red Digital Cinema Camera Company, and Fostex; media conglomerates such as Time Warner and Viacom; Web companies such as YouTube and Facebook; film festivals such as Sundance; and trade schools such as Full Sail University that offer technical degrees in areas such as recording engineering and film. In this article, I offer an overview of the large-scale social forces that spawned the Dream Industry, describe its two tiers, present three case studies of Dream Industry corporations, and suggest five central characteristics of these companies. I then examine the implications of the Dream Industry and conclude with suggestions for future research. By doing so, I provide a new framework for understanding the relationship between large-scale social forces, new-media technology, and aspirations.

Ulla Hellstrom Muhli
Associate Professor, University of Skovde, Sweden.

Elderly People's Experiences of Living in Special Housing Accommodation

This article presents a phenomenological-hermeneutic analysis of interview material in which twelve elderly citizens living in Special Housing Accommodation (SHA) facilities reflect on what it is like to live in the facility. The analysis resulted in the theme of ambiguity of existence, which was made up of several constituents. The analysis contribute to the understanding of how the phenomenon of SHA living is coming to existence as a need due to their health failing; however SHA is not considered as a true home. This has consequences to the subject position for the elderly persons in that they have to navigate between existing or not existing. The elderly persons cope with living in SHA by lowering their expectations of life and existence while the SHA provides the prerequisites for existence. An implication for caring is to support the elderly persons to enable a full existence of life within SHA living.

Sidney Jacobs
Assistant Professor, Widener University, USA.

Religion and the Re-Integration Experiences of Drug-Involved African American Men Following Incarceration

This ethnographic study examines the impact of religion on the lives of thirty drug-involved African American men during reentry. Specifically, it is a comparative analysis of thirty Born Again Christians, Black Muslims, and those who reported that they were Less/Non-religious. By examining their life-scripts in reference to religiosity, living arrangements, work, and substance abuse treatment experiences, it is concluded that the inmates' religiosity tended to decrease once they reentered free society. The interviews suggest patterns of transience, instability, and dependency regardless of religious orientation. Only a few of the respondents could be considered heads of households or substantial contributors to the family income. Securing steady employment was a key factor in reintegrating them following release from prison. However, many of the respondents did not have the social and/or human capital to connect them to mainstream institutions. In reference to the "higher power" concept that is imbedded in many alcohol and drug treatment programs, nearly all of the respondents said that it is necessary to embrace the idea of a higher power. Although nine of the ten Christians did not experience conflict between their religion and drug treatment programs, half of the Muslims reported that there was conflict between their drug treatment programs and their religious perspective. Religious affiliation had little impact on participation in drug treatment following incarceration. Overall, it appears that faith-based institutions in this metropolitan area did not meet the challenges of these men once they reentered the community. The concluding chapter discusses ways in which faith communities could better serve drug-involved African American men to sustain their religious engagement and facilitate their reintegration. However, these men's experiences suggest it will take a commitment from a broader sector of society to augment returning ex-offenders in the aftermath of incarceration.

Asafa Jalata
Professor, The University of Tennessee, USA.

Colonial Terrorism and the Incorporation of Africa into the Capitalist World System

This article critically explores the essence and characters of European colonial terrorism and its main consequences on various African peoples during racial slavery, colonization, and incorporation into the European-dominated capitalist world system between the late 15th and 20th centuries. It employs multidimensional, comparative methods, and critical approaches to explain the dynamic interplay among social structures, human agency, and terrorism to critically understand the connections among terrorism, the emergence of globalization, and African underdevelopment. The piece focuses on four central issues: First, it conceptualizes and theorizes terrorism to clarify its roles in creating and maintaining the global system. Second, it focuses on the first wave of European colonial terrorism that was practiced via racial slavery by focusing on the dialectical connections among various forms of violence and genocide to demonstrate the process of enslaving and merchandising Africans. Third, the paper deals with the second wave of European colonial terrorism by focusing on the process of colonizing of the whole continent by violently destroying African peoples and their institutions to enrich European colonialists and their African collaborators and their governments and companies.

Aliki Karapliagou
Researcher, University of Bath, UK.

Bereavement in British Afro-Caribbean Diaspora: The Legacy of Slavery

This paper will consider and evaluate the impact that the legacy of slavery may have had upon the current Afro-Caribbean diaspora experience of bereavement in Britain. In focussing upon contemporary experiences of bereavement, the grief reactions inherent in these experiences will be compared with the historical record of death and grief in slave societies. The aim of this paper, then, is to identify links between the two rather diverse experiences that, nevertheless, involve mortality and grief in equal measures. This paper will first provide a brief outline of the historical experience of slavery, with particular focus upon the understanding and treatment of death and grief in slave societies. This will be followed by a description of the experience of grief and bereavement in the contemporary Afro-Caribbean diaspora. Because the latter has not been adequately researched to date I will bring a wider perspective to the data by including findings from the different studies of grief in diasporic contexts in general. I will argue that the earlier experiences and memories of death and grief that are linked to slavery compound and/or inflect the current experiences of bereavement for the British Afro-Caribbean diaspora.

Joseph Katan
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Privatization Trends in Welfare Services and Their Impact Upon the Personal Social Services in Israel

The implementation of a policy of privatization is one of the hallmarks of the changes in the character of the welfare state and its practice in many western countries.

One consequence of this policy is that many of the social services that governments and local authorities are legally obliged or wish to provide to various sectors of society are in fact produced and delivered by non-governmental organizations (NGO's), including voluntary organizations and private commercial enterprises.

The process of privatization has assumed a variety of forms in these countries and to varying extents in all aspects of the spectrum of social services including health, social security, education, housing, employment, absorption of immigrants and personal welfare services.

This paper focuses on describing, analyzing and evaluating the process of privatization in the personal social services in Israel. The analysis and evaluation of the process will relate to nine main issues:

- The impact of privatization on the state's commitment to the welfare of its citizens.
- The willingness of NGO's to deliver national and municipal services and to continue to do it for a long period.
- The quality of the services provided by NGO's.
- The existence of consumers choice.
- The nature of competition among the suppliers of services.
- The impact of privatization on territorial inequality.
- The costs of services delivery by NGO's.
- The quality of public regulation on the services supplied.
- The impact of privatization on the characteristics of NGO's operating as suppliers of governmental and municipal services.

Graham Knight
Professor, McMaster University, Canada.
Joshua Greenberg
Professor, Carleton University, Canada.

Discrediting the Enemy:
Adversarial Framing and Climate Change Discourse

Situated in a framework of social movement/counter-movement relations, this paper discusses the nature of adversarial framing–discursive attacks on the moral character, motivations, competence and social associations of opponents and enemies in the controversy over anthropogenic global warming (AGW). Website material from two Canadian organizations, the Natural Resources Stewardship Project (NRSP), an AGW sceptic/denial group that criticizes AGW science, and DeSmogBlog (DSB), an AGW realist group that monitors climate change sceptics, is analyzed in order to examine how each side identifies and frames its adversaries and their claims making practices. The analysis focuses on the extent to which the structure and logic of adversarial framing by each side is mirrored in the framing of the other side. Both the NRSP and DSB engage in extensive adversarial framing, though the focus and structure of this diverges as well as converges. AGW sceptics tend to discredit realists on the basis of their claims-making practices, whereas AGW realists tend to focus more on the moral character of their opponents. Both sides mirror one another with respect to exposing and discrediting their opponents' true motivations and the way that these are related to their social associations.

Ingrid Kollak
Professor, Alice Salomon Hochschule University, Germany.
Friederike Siedentopf
Department Head, Alice Salomon Hochschule University, Germany.

Psychosocial Well-Being after Breast Cancer Surgery a Case-Control Study with 108 Women in Berlin, Germany

Often the diagnosis of breast cancer hits women as a surprise and is immediately followed by a straining therapy. We examined in our case-control study if yoga after breast cancer surgery can support patient's physical recovery and psychosocial rehabilitation. 108 women took part in the study and were randomly selected and divided into an intervention group practicing yoga a day after the surgery and a waiting group starting five weeks later. Prior to and after ten yoga classes participants answered two standardized questionnaires: FACT-B4 to measure tumor-associated symptoms and psycho-social aspects, EORTC QLQ-C30 to asses the quality of life with reference to the patient's physical, mental, and social well-being. Furthermore, personal interviews were done with 12 participants.

The data collected correspond with the subjective impression of the women: the mental health benefits immediately and the time following surgery and during further treatments should be used for a regular yoga practice to improve the physical strength and psychosocial well-being. Patients respond very well to the low-threshold yoga class where modified postures were offered to serve the need of the women recovering from surgery. With yoga – especially when practiced in a group of women with the same diagnosis – patients regained mobility, psychological strength, and experienced social support.

Vincent La Placa
Lecturer, University of Greenwich, UK.
Dominic McVey
Lecturer, University of Greenwich, UK.
Ewen MacGregor
Lecturer, University of Greenwich, UK.

The Healthy Foundations Life-stage Segmentation Model: Research and Practice

This paper will present the Healthy Foundations Life-stage Segmentation Model, and how to apply it to professional work.

The model (developed through a sophisticated range of quantitative and qualitative methods) provides a holistic segmentation of the English population, based upon motivations and attitudes towards health and their relations with the physical, economic and social environment and life course. Five distinct segments in the population were identified as a result: *Health Conscious Realists*, *Balanced Compensators*, *Live for Todays*, *Unconfident Fatalists* and *Hedonistic Immortals*. All five segments present different issues and challenges for healthcare professionals in designing services and interventions around behavioural change and in motivating individuals to enhance health and wellbeing.

The model identifies early interventions to prevent unhealthy behaviour; deliver tailored and cost effective interventions and deliver better targeting of efforts and resources, as well as informing service review and design. It provides understanding of motivations that enables providers and commissioners to re-align front-end of services to enhance accessibility and increase service uptake and improve subsequent health outcomes. Using the insights from Healthy Foundations can inform commissioning of services, ensuring better access to responsive services. It also provides a rich intelligence source to facilitate consideration of health inequalities and other areas of social marketing and health related behavior change, for example, hard to reach groups.

The paper will explore the production of the segmentation, the results, and its use in further detail. It will also examine the key benefits to healthcare professionals of using a robust social marketing orientated segmentation. It will give participants opportunities to discuss and reflect upon the types of services and interventions applicable to each segment, based upon their own experiences of, for example, designing services, working with different types of service users, or dealing with

health and wellbeing challenges around health inequalities and behavior change.

Rebecca Li
Associate Professor, The College of New Jersey, USA.

Population Pressure, Economic Growth and Instability in China

The drastic increase in territorial disintegration from the White Lotus Rebellion to the Taiping Rebellion in the first half of the 19th century in Qing China (1644-1911) is examined by using Goldstone's demographic-structural model. Since the drastic increase followed a period of economic prosperity and military success in the 18th century, this paper examines whether history will repeat itself in the China as it enjoys growing economic prosperity and international prestige. In order for Goldstone's model to be applicable in the contemporary case, it is argued that the cultural element needs to be incorporated as one of the dimensions of population pressure and conceptualized as a variable. Using this modified conceptualization of population dynamic, the likely sources of rising population pressure in China is examined. Factors that will potentially hinder the economy's ability to adjust adequately to rising population pressure are also examine, with special emphasis on how water crisis will dampen economic growth in China. The combination of rising population pressure and stalled economic growth can be destabilizing for China in the future, especially if the Chinese state is unable to handle the accompanying political and fiscal problems.

N. Liodakis
Assistant Professor, Wilfred Laurier University, Canada.

The Social Class and Earnings of Second and Third Generation Greek-Origin Canadians

Ellen MacEachen
Scientist, Institute for Work & Health, Canada.
A. Kosny
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S. Ferrier
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It's Your Choice …But Your Benefits are Dependent on Your Cooperation: Rhetoric and Tensions around the Concept of 'Choice' in a Vocational Retraining Program

In contemporary society, individuals are expected to make active choices as consumers and as citizens. Welfare states are increasingly urging citizens to be choice-makers about issues such as healthcare services and pensions. This active choice-making role for individuals is reflected in language, where those needing health services are cast as knowledgeable and able consumers or clients rather than as patients. However, challenges with the framework of choice occur when individuals make choices that are not in line with those that policy makers would like them to make. For instance, in the field of occupational health injured workers are seen as exercising 'wrong' choices when they make decisions, such as to hire an attorney, that increase costs to social and insurance systems. This paper describes some tensions and challenges with the concept of choice for both service providers and users. Drawing on a qualitative study of a vocational retraining service for injured workers in Ontario, Canada, we describe the struggle between the rhetoric that workers were responsible for making their own choices in vocational retraining, and the practical conditions that impeded choice-making. The rhetoric of choice created tensions not only for consumers, but also the providers of the service who were required to employ the language of choice but who at the same time were bound by rules and resources that did not actually allow for worker choice. In all, this study questions the

meaning and uses of the concept of choice in public policy and calls for a stronger look at the meaning of choice.

Kristy Maher
Professor, Furman University, USA.

The Botswana Paradox: Exploring Cultural Norms Using Hearsay Ethnography

Botswana, sometimes called the "jewel of Africa", has been independent since the mid-1960s. Having discovered diamonds shortly after independence, it has never been at war, is an economically prosperous middle-income country and is politically stable. Despite its many successes, it has the second highest rate of HIV/AIDs in the world. Life expectancy has dropped twenty-nine years since 1990. The "Botswana Paradox" is the phrase used to describe the unique situation of this country that has met all international standards for prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, yet its high rates of the disease persist. Botswana was the first African country to offer free anti-retroviral medications (ARVs) for all its citizens. It has widespread voluntary counseling and testing centers (VCTs) and widely available condoms (both male and female). This paper will review the existing research examining possible cultural factors contributing to this paradox (e.g. gender norms, patterns of concurrent monogamy, frequency of transactional relationships, a belief in witchcraft as a cause of illness, low male circumcision rates, complicated marriage practices). Using data gathered via "hearsay ethnography," this paper will explore new data focusing on conversational journals which allow analysis of texts produced by cultural insiders who keep journals of daily conversations overheard or events participated in during the course of their daily lives. Comparisons will be made between what the literature identifies as key cultural factors leading to the high rates of HIV/AIDS and what the local community is saying when they talk about the disease. Recommendations for improvements in prevention and treatment will be considered.

Aniela Matei
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Bertha Sanduleasa
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Reconciliation of Work and Family Life in Romania: Facts and Challenges

Reconciliation of work and family life has become increasingly important across all Europe as part of employment policies as well as social policies. Measures to achieve reconciliation included parental leave, maternity leave, paternity leave, childcare, benefits, working time arrangements, flexible forms of employment, labour market flexibility. Many research studies confirm the hypothesis related to the existence of different socio-cultural expressions of work-family reconciliation policies. The most important cultural variations of these policies are centered around the concept of childcare. In this paper we examined the expression of work-family reconciliation policies in Romania. Based on quantitative and qualitative research carried out by National Scientific Research Institute for Labor and Social Protection, our study indicated that Romanian mothers associated the need for balance between work and family with the existence or absence of childcare services and job flexibility. In Romania, formal childcare for children aged 0-3 years is much less developed than for children from three years of age to school-going age. Childcare for the 0-3 year's age-group is predominantly informal, being provided by parents and/or other relatives. Good childcare provision for children can help parents to manage the complex demands of work and parenthood. The presence of childcare facilities at a workplace is a boon for working parents and it can make a workplace more attractive for job seekers, but in Romania this family friendly practice is quite undeveloped. Therefore companies need to introduce family-friendly work policies in order to reduce staff turnover, absenteeism and increased the rate of return from parental leave.

William Omari Miller
Professor, Principia College, USA.

Globalization and the Normalizing of 'Race'/Color Conscious Inequity: How Light Skin Phenotype is Privileged and Reified by Globalization

This paper analyzes capitalistic hegemonic globalization in the context of "race" normalization, reification and the logical consequence—racialization/racism. It first introduces critical theoretical analysis *via* conflict theory, functionalism and symbolic interaction by the prescient agency of Marx, Dubois, Mead and Cooley and contemporary theorist. Then it provides severe critical analysis of the much touted globalization panacea by arguing: that for globalization to work under corporate strategies it must have workers/consumers, but not just any labor or customers will suffice. Corporate globalization most particularly seeks cheap labor and in some cases free labor and ethno/euro centric consumers. The competition for and between workers/consumers that is an inherent feature of capitalism/globalization can be played out as competition (or perceived competition) between workers and advertisees of different racial groups. As corporate globalization in its current form expands, so too does the inequality that accompanies it. Rising inequality can result in an increase in racial prejudice creating scapegoating or advancing racist and xenophobic tendencies. Finally, this papers provides examples of institutional, individual and internalized racism as residue and instrumentation of globalization.

Airi Mitendorf
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Constructing Deviant Behavior by Clients of Probation

The presentation is based on study and it is about the probationers interpretations constructing their deviant behaviour.

Over the century the sociologist has discussed about crime and deviance. There can be no doubt about what is, and is not a crime, since criminal act is defined as such by law, and criminals are those who break the law (Cree 2010). All societies have crime and deviance and there is no such thing as a ´crime free society` (Macionis and Plummer 2008: 54). The sociologist has received much attention over the century to understand the crime, criminal behaviour and the management and control the crime.

Deviance can and does mean different things to different people put people have formed comprehensions about deviance and crime in general. Several authors (Becker 1963; Blumer 1986; Kitsus 1986) think that the process of defining the deviant human behaviour is not related with specific person who behave deviant or his activity but persons who define the behavior of certain methods and people deviant.

The aim of the study with criminal residents was to explore how criminal offended persons interpret the formation of deviant behaving. I studied how criminals tell about their lives and how they interpret their guilty in committed crime. The approach of the study was phenomenological.

On the one hand the theoretical frame of the study was shaped by theory of social constructionism which says that deviant behaving is constructed by human beings during their communication and on the other hand a theory of neutralization through what the deviant behaviour shapes through the process of justifying the crime.

Deviant behaving as a social seeing is a result of communication between people that develops and exist in a communication process. The process of social construction includes whole society: understanding of different norms and values and the ways of ruining them develops as a single process. The social constructional approach is based on reality which is achieved social – between constructed people interactions.

Analysing the stories of criminals who answered concluded that they are violent cause of the violence they experienced in their life.

John Mitrano
Professor, Central Connecticut State University, USA.

Learning (What?) by Doing: Assessing Experiential and Service Learning Programs in Sociology

Assessment of student learning outcomes has become a major focus of many American departments of sociology. Additionally, there has been an increase in the number and variety of non-traditional learning environments. In this paper, we examine the learning outcomes of sociology students who have participated in two such alternative programs: an internship program (i.e., service learning) and a field studies program (i.e., experiential learning).

Service Learning: The Sociology Internship Program

Since 1999, the Department of Sociology at Central Connecticut State University (U.S.A) has placed student interns in various organizations throughout the Hartford area. Interns also participate in a service learning-based seminar as well. The goals of this experience have been: 1) to provide students with the opportunity to explore and experience a prospective career path; 2) provide students with an opportunity to hone communication, problem-solving, and leadership skills; 3) help students to become more comfortable with and successfully work within an ever-increasing diverse labor force; and 4) to have students develop a spirit of voluntarism and sense of community in response to increasing social fragmentation and isolation.

To assess learning outcomes, students completed a survey designed to assess student competencies and attitudes: a) before entering the service-learning environment; and b) upon completion of 15 weeks in the environment. Additionally, they completed a self-report of perceived learning outcomes from their internship experience. Finally, their placement supervisors assessed student development within the service-learning environment.

Experiential Learning: The Route 66 Field Studies Program

In the summers of 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008 a total of 57 sociology majors participated in a 3-week long field studies program conducted along the 2,400 mile iconic road known as Route 66, extending from Chicago to Los Angeles. Students were required to conduct interviews and oral histories with business owners, authors, artists, fellow travelers and other stakeholders along the way with the goal of relating concrete experiences on the trip to abstract theories and concepts encountered in previous coursework and readings. Actual learning outcomes-- as articulated by the students—however revealed a variety

of unintended, yet no less valuable, learning outcomes including: 1) greater awareness and appreciation for diverse subcultures; 2) greater awareness of the universality of human lived experience; 3) greater maturation and personal growth; 4) creation of life-long friendships and social networks; 5) increased desire to travel; 6) greater appreciation for experiential learning; 7) concretization of knowledge/capstone experience.

Wanichcha Narongchai
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Dusadee Ayuwat
Assistant Professor, Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

Patterns of Co-resident of Skipped-generation in Isan Migrant Family

This article aims to study the patterns of co-resident of the skipped-generation in Isan migrant family. The study has been conducted in qualitative approach by using an in-depth interview. Units of analysis are community level and family level. Target groups of the study are 5 of key informants, and elderly persons and children in 10 skipped-generation families. Research area is Hin Sew village, M.3 Baan Tin Sub-District, Non Sung District, Nongbualampoo Province. The result of study found that the migration situation in Hin Sew village has continually occurred in both of the internal migration and the international migration. This affects to the family structure, and causes many patterns of skipped-generation family which has different components depend on social status of elderly persons and children. Patterns of co-resident of the skipped-generation in Isan migrant family have been classified into 2 patterns which are 1) the single grandparent in the skipped-generation family and 2) the couple grandparent in the skipped-generation family. The different patterns of co-resident of the skipped-generation cause different social support and resource profile accessing, and the patterns also show the different roles of member in the skipped-generation family.

Lobina G. Palamuleni
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Some Spatial Patterns of Age at Marriage in South Africa

Earlier studies in South Africa have shown that age at marriage has been rising gradually and that South Africa is characterized by late marriage as well as substantial numbers delaying marriage until into their 30s. Urbanization and educational development have been key factors associated with the increase in age at marriage. Considerable variation in marriage patterns between provinces and population groups is also evident given wide regional variations in economy, culture and living conditions. This paper will examine inter-provincial differences in age at marriage in South Africa, drawing on the 1996 and 2001 population censuses and the 2007 Community Survey. The usefulness of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in the presentation of spatially distributed differentials is demonstrated.

Lillian Ren
Associate Professor, Chung-Yuan Christian University, Taiwan.

The Study of Home-School Cancer Children's School Adjustment and Math Learning in Taiwan

The purposes of this study are to explore the overall school and math learning of elementary school cancer children who are currently receiving home teaching by special education teachers.

Mail-survey strategy were applied and a total of 105 nation-wide valid data were analyzed. The results of this study revealed that cancer children had higher scores in "I feel happy when with classmates,(mean=4.2), "teachers think I am a good student"(mean =3.9), "I am willing to help classmates:|"(mean=3.9), and "I like to participate in school activities" (mean=3.9). But they had the lowest score on "When I am down, I have good friends to talk to"(mean=3.0), and I sometimes feel bored"(mean=2.8). It is concluded that these cancer children were good in school adjustment and classmate interaction, but were weak in emotional sharing and life excitement. Furthermore, these cancer children had higher scores on "I will actively finish math assignment"(mean=3.8), "I will ask others when I don't understand math questions,"(mean=3.7), "It's fun to learn math"(mean=3.6),and "I think it's a happy thing to take math course"(mean=3.6). However, they were afraid to be asked math questions by math teachers (mean=2.7), and also afraid to take math exam (mean=2.9). It is concluded that although these cancer children did not dislike math, they had anxiety in their math performances and achievement.

According to the results of this study, it is suggested that educational professionals not only should develop more personal linkage for home-teaching cancer children with their classmates and school life, but also design more fun and friendly math learning materials, such as electronic-based lessons, to enhance these cancer children's interests and achievement in math.

Donizete Rodrigues
Associate Professor, University of Beira Interior, Portugal.

Brazilian Immigrants and Evangelical Churches in Portugal: A Sociological Approach

Following the Revolution of 1974 a steadily increasing number of immigrants have come to Portugal primarily from its former colonies in Africa, from Eastern Europe and from Brazil. Once a predominantly Roman Catholic country, the immigrants have brought with them a variety of other religious traditions. This presentation focuses on the transfer of Evangelical Churches from Brazil and how they are proselytizing, converting and integrating Brazilian and African immigrants along with former Portuguese Catholics. The target populations of the Brazilian Evangelical churches are mostly poor, illegal immigrants, especially Brazilians and Africans, but also Roma (gypsies). Amongst the Portuguese they target the most socially excluded segments of the population, the poor, unemployed and retired with an emphasis on middle-age women who are poorly educated.

Polina Rysakova
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Russia.

Global Citizen as a New Pedagogical Ideal

Globalization of education is carried out in the direction of a single global "educational space". The urgency of educational reforms to meet the trends of globalization, fully accented by various international organizations. One of the promulgated aims of these new educational projects is to grow up global citizens.

In recent years the concept of "global citizenship" is commonly included in European and American education and public discourse. However, its meaning remains blurred, and its content is interpreted very broadly.

Analysis of the global education concept takes into account modern sociological and political science discourse on the concepts of citizenship, nation and state. Previous understanding of citizenship as membership nation-state gives way to a new variety of interpretations, which are based on the concept of universal deterritorised human rights.

The concept of education for global citizenship captures the way in which new interpretations of citizenship and identity are refracted in the pedagogical discourse. Meanwhile, the very idea of global citizenship includes an internal contradiction. Global is treated as a social engagement with the voluntary obligations undertaken, and priority is given to civil rights of the individual. In this situation the question of how an individual can assert his political and social rights, in particular the right to education and decent living, remains unanswered yet.

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Juvenile Delinquency among Abandoned Children or Living in Families at Risk of Marginalization. Case Study: Romania

The term „juvenile delinquency" is a term that is not found in the criminal legislation of Romania, nor in the legislation of other countries. The term was developed by criminologists and sociologists theorists in their attempts to classify committed crimes depending on the age criterion, motivating by the fact that certain features of the crimes are determined by the biological and mental maturity level of offenders. Therefore, juvenile delinquency refers to irregularities and violations of social norms, committed by minors and legally sanctioned. The reason why the authors focused on this subject is that juvenile delinquency has grown in recent years in Romania, which is alarming given the fact that this phenomenon is considered by specialists as one of the factors of degradation for the younger generation. If justice has a remedial role on juvenile offenders, school and family have a prevention role. But the prevention activity is not easy to be done, especially when we talk about juvenile delinquency among abandoned children. This view is supported by statistics which show that most delinquent children are orphans or coming from dysfunctional, poor families, some of them having a pronounced criminal history. Based on these issues, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency among abandoned children or children living in families at risk of marginalization in Romania. In the first part of the paper the authors provide conceptual clarification relating to juvenile delinquency, the analysis being based also on legal regulations in the field. The second part presents a series of statistical data processed by the authors based on information provided by the National Institute of Statistics of Romania. The results show that juvenile delinquency has increased continuously, on one hand, and on the other hand that the courts from the juvenile justice system in Romania tend to apply mainly

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punishments, rather than educational measures, despite the fact that international regulations, including those in Europe, recommended that punishments (fine, imprisonment) should be applied only as a last resort.

Angelina Saule
MA Student, Monash University, Australia.

A Comparative Analysis of Rembetika and Blues

This paper intends to explore the similarities and differences between rembetika and American blues, by reviewing the heroes and heroines that feature in the songs and how they are represented, the emergence of a new identity (in both cases due to migration), and the political and social climate surrounding both forms.

It should be noted that their common characteristics were by no means an ideology based on some common aesthetic agreement; or, a conscious construction of an aesthetic artefact. Even though both musical styles contain allusions to criminality and delinquency (which is seen to be marginal and anti-social), they also upholding certain ideas of community, loyalty, love, and are preoccupied with death and certain rituals (which could be seen to be mainstream and social).

In both genres, a blur of melancholia, isolation, and poverty pervade, however, they are expressed differently. Likewise, the female voices are also allotted different social positions within rembetika and the American blues. Given the role of women in the songs, a feminist reading of the various heroines is undertaken to prove how these marginal figures are intrinsically constructed by the dominant ideological forms of the social order that tries to dominate them, and that these social orders are different regarding this question.

Nevertheless, the heroes/heroines in both rembetika and the blues assume no concrete political or cultural responsibility for the social climate that spawned them. Although they are politically ambiguous, both genres manifest an awareness of cultural hybridization, or what is commonly called 'cross-fertilization'. There is an urban population oppressed by mainstream culture that is in conflict with the law, with domestic space, violence, drugs, desperation, brotherhood, and racial assertion identifying a cultural identity that, in post-structural terminology, could be described as being de-centered.

Nevertheless, the blues coincided with migration, which continued cultural re-evaluation. This is when the classic period of blues emerged, extending the confines of country blues, now characterised by a further sense of dis-placement from the rural to urban, from community, to alienation. The music was a way to preserve historic and folkloric stories, which we see in the work of Bessie Smith (who used many supernatural motifs in her music, in order to comfort the heroines in her

songs). The blues served to entertain, as with rembetika, while unconsciously informing the audience of a specific heritage and tradition which the mainstream would rather marginalise.

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Immigration and Urban Poverty in Historical City Center: Istanbul Suleymaniye District Bachelor Rooms

Today, old city centers which have the property of multidimensional place in Turkey, have recently become the city regions that deeply have problems such as inadequacy of urban services and urban integration, spatial disintegration and breakdown character, poor quality of environment and broken building in respect of physical-spatial properties. In addition to this, these regions have been observed to undergo great changes in their social fabrics and population compositions. The city that the most distinct and peak changes are observed in its social fabric and population composition is Istanbul and Suleymaniye District, which constitutes our special research field. Suleymaniye District has established a social-spatial disintegration, which is separated from the other parts of the city. Although this region is located in historical city center of Istanbul, it gives the impression of deteriorated area and come to the forefront with the feature of settlement where single rooms are found.

Suleymaniye Region has been preserving the feature of being the first station and attraction center for the immigrant groups. It has also been keeping its character of having and reproducing urban poverty for quite a long time. This situation is still valid today. This study aims to discuss the relationship between the people living in bachelor rooms in terms of migration and urban poverty. These people are the actors of shadowed and ignored lives in urban life and problems, are under the risk of not having employment opportunities and traditional solidarity networks. They are also the ones who are threatened by urban poverty and lack of social cooperation. They as well live in deteriorated area trying hard to adapt in the city life without social security and support. In this context in Suleymaniye Region in Istanbul there will be in-depth interviews with people in bachelor rooms, and the results will be analyzed using qualitative techniques to find out the relationship between migration and urban poverty using content analysis.

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Nurturing the Digital Natives:
Effective Online Teaching Dispositions

Access to higher education is now possible through the use of technology. A digital divide exists between students, who are digital natives and grew up with the technology, and faculty, who are digital immigrants and learned to adapt to digital technology. As an increasing number of students elect to pursue their degrees online, it becomes critical to identify and implement teaching behaviors that support student learning. Greater teacher efficacy in online teaching appears to be positively correlated with certain exhibited dispositions and practices. Inferential measures of dispositions such as friendliness, enthusiasm, active involvement, patience, and tolerance, among others, exhibited by professors in online instruction lead to greater student participation and satisfaction. By analyzing four professors teaching in the online environment, two with positive student reviews and two with negative or mediocre student reviews, certain teacher dispositions and practices emerged. Three areas were studied: instructor participation with students; the tone of communication with students; and the creation of a community of learners online. Instructor participation with students was measured by the interaction and guidance in discussion board questions, comments on graded student work, the amount of measured user time of the instructor while teaching online, and student evaluations. The tone of communication with students was measured by professor communications with students in the discussion boards, virtual office responses to student questions, and whole class as well as individual emails. The creation of a community of learners online measured by activities such as informal course announcements, media, emails, and student and professor biographies. There are two perspectives to online instruction: that of the student as well as that of the instructor. In order to provide a valid base for analysis and evaluation, it is important to consider both. A search of the literature revealed almost no information in the areas of focus of this study. Further research is needed to identify positive behaviors by teachers leading to greater online instructor efficacy.

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Hannah Arendt and the Creation of a Humanist Social Theory

This paper is an attempt to offer an interpretation of some of the elements of Arendt's thinking that could maybe be useful to elaborate a humanist social theory, or a humanist social science. In this logic, we can find some key elements: 1) Her emphasis in birth and the beginning; 2) Her concept of action as directed to the building of a world and the way she conceives work and labor as ways in which what is essentially human is not accomplished; 3) The precaution of Arendt from the social sciences and their tendency to see history as objective processes, that is, outlined separately of human wills, and their undertaking of finding "objective explanations" and not practices of understanding that imply the reconciliation of human beings with the world; 4) Her criticism towards modernity, given the advance of the social understood as a functional metabolism that reduces politics to an administrative practice; 5) The matter of mutual promises and constitutionalism: the acknowledgement that the source of legality cannot be an ultramundane element rather something immanent; 6) Her effort to tell the difference between violence and power and to build a notion of politics centered in the acting in concert and the search for freedom.

Finally, this paper would attempt to asses Arendt, in terms of if her considerations are sufficient to keep the humanist project alive today, and which aspects were left pointed out by her that would probably suggest possible future lines of work.

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Loneliness and Internet Addiction

We live in a world in which we are becoming more connected to everything that happens, we live events from anywhere in the world in real time. Technology has evolved this much, but how connected are we to each other? How involved are we now in family relationships, friendships? Do we still have time for these things in the rush we now live? What costs do we have to pay for this technological development? And does it really worth it? These are some of the questions that I want to answer in this work.

Loneliness is an emotional state that each of us felt it at least once, whether it was long or short time, intense or not. It is natural to feel lonely sometimes, but what if the state of loneliness is increasing? We have to know that loneliness beyond certain limits, subjective unfortunately, it can turn into a depression which has much more dramatic consequences over us. Loneliness is determined by an emotional imbalance of affectivity, a lack of affectivity compared with the need that someone feels. In an attempt to overcome this state people are seeking a way out by dedicating to a hobby, sinking in work, but many get addicted to alcohol, drugs or newest, to internet. The most common topics of Internet addicts are online gambling, pornography and shopping. Internet addiction is as destructive for the individual as any other addiction and should be treated with equal importance. My point of interest for this paper is the relationship that is established between these two phenomena: loneliness and Internet addiction. The answer to this question will generate possible solutions to the problem of internet addiction.

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Lived Experiences of Well-Being in a Swedish Care Setting

This article presents a narrative analysis of material in which six elderly persons living in Special Housing Accommodation (SHA) facilities reflect on what well-being is for them. The questions are: Is it possible to experience well-being in a special housing accommodation for elderly persons, and if so, how is it possible to achieve? How do the elders describe the every-day-life, the care and the terms of well-being? The aim is to analyze and describe experiences of elderly person's well-being, every-day life, caring and conditions, living at special housing accommodation in a Swedish care settings.

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Risk of Social Exclusion After Leaving Out-of-Family Institutional Care

The paper is based on a study *"Risk of social exclusion for out-of-family children and young people in public child care"* after turning 18. The objective of the paper is to give an overview of the system of out-of family care in Latvia and discuss the implementation of the social protection policy, which should promote the social inclusion of young people after turning 18.

The paper is based on a study "The risk of social exclusion of out-of-family children and young people in public childcare" in Latvia. Children without parental protection and residing under extended care in institutions present a high risk of social exclusion. In 2010, in Latvia, there is a large number of children in institutional care and quite a large number of institutions, although in the last few years the number of children in institutions has decreased from 3396 (2004) to about 2630 (2010). However, the decreasing number of children and youth in our-of-family institutions is not a result of effective policy measures, but can be explained by the demographic processes. The number of municipal and state children homes also has decreased (from 70 institutions in 2004 to 60 institutions in 2010). At the same time the number of social care centres for children run by nongovernmental organizations has increased (for example, SOS villages, etc.).

Only a small portion of children in institutional care are orphans, all the others are children without parental care. About half of them are aged 7-15, one fourth are teenagers, but one fourth are younger than 7.

Out-of-family child care in Latvia is defined in legislation on child protection. The child protection system and the national legislation in the field of child protection is rather well developed.

Data. Study consisted from two phases: (1) discussion of child protection system of out-of-family children; and social policies addressed to socially vulnerable children and youth and (2) implementation of the policies addressed to care-leavers to find the most effective policies for their social inclusion.

Methods used – interviews with experts in child protection system, mothers who have been deprived from parental rights, interviews and focus group discussions with care leavers.

Main conclusions show that child protection system and legislation in the field of out-of-family care is rather developed and implemented.

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However, young care leavers face material deprivation, psychological isolation and lack of social integration policy when leaving the care system.

One of the main recommendations demonstrates the need of skills training for integration into adult life.

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Multiculturalism as a Tool of Sexual Subordination: An Analysis of Public Discourses on Veiling

The paper studies the ideological appropriation of the multiculturalism policies, through which the Western societies reproduce their cultural superiority and historical "advantage" in the sexual liberation of women. The basic thesis that the authors advocate, using a comparative analysis of three types of multiculturalist speech about women's veiling in Slovenia and Europe, is that the ideologeme of cultural difference, which legitimises the necessity of keeping boundaries and distance between cultures, is, at the same time, mobilized as a tool of suppression of dominant culture's own sexual conflicts and conflicts of gender and sexuality. Authors place their thesis in the longitudinal historical perspective of appropriation of the other and "alien" for sexual subordination of women of the First and "familiar", from the colonial period to the modern globalized society. Through selected case study readings of the veiling in Slovenian and European public space, the paper concludes with a model of critical multiculturalism. The authors reveal the emancipatory potentials of multiculturalism, when interpreted with deconstructivist model of (self-) reflection, and outline its placement in the educational curricula.

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What Employers Really Look For: The Employers and Graduates Perceptions?

It has been argued that the labour market entry process and the early career have changed tremendously since the 1980s in Europe. Major factors behind these changes are growing economic globalization and economic restructuring (Blossfeld, Buchholz, Bukodi, Kurz, 2008). As the upskilling of occupational structure has occurred at the much lower speed than educational expansion, it means that youth faces growing competition on the labour market. Also the economic crisis since 2008 has contributed to the rising unemployment rates of youth (Unt, Saar, in press). Most previous studies concentrate on supply side and analyzed the role of education in the youth labour market entry as the explanatory variable of different labour market outcome equations (Blossfeld et al 2008; Kogan, Gebel, Noelke 2010; Saar 2005; Unt 2010). The demand side, specifically the actions of employers, has gained much less attention (Jackson 2001, 2002; Jackson, Goldthorpe, Mills 2002). We would like to combine the perceptions of two key actors in labour market entry process on micro level: employers and graduates. Specifically, we would concentrate on the actions of employers and on the ways in which the educational attainments of potential employees, will enter into the personnel decisions. We would contrast employers perceptions about key competencies of employee's with graduates perceptions. What is the role of education in recruitment process? Does it differ by activities of employers and by graduated field of study? What are the other factors contributing to the success at the job interview? How the graduates' perception of key selection criteria of employers differs by employers' perception?

Thus, the aim of our paper is to analyze the role of education and other factors in recruiting tertiary graduates in case of Estonia. Our analysis is based on various data sources. Firstly, we use semi-structured interviews with 15 biggest employers with different economic activities. Secondly, focus groups with 65 recent graduates from tertiary level institutions. For the general context, we use Estonian Labour Force Survey and Estonian Social Survey (part of EU-SILC).

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Civil Society and Women's NGOs in Serbia

In this paper we will deal with several issues regarding to a civil society in Serbia. First, we will consider some notions about a term civil society and a use of other terms. Second, we will place a process of creating the first non-institutional forms of organization in Serbia and point at the first historic forms of civil organizing. Then, since a process of creation and development of new non-governmental organizations was intensified after disintegration of the former Yugoslavia and in rolling of multiparty system, we will continue to analyze a place and power of civil organizations in Serbian society after 1990. Then, we will also examine changes in the civil sector that occurred after the change of Serbian regime in 2000. We will point out the relationship between the state and civil society in the context of a process of post-socialist transformation in Serbia and changes in ownership of property. Based on results from several empirical studies, we will examine what is the importance of civil society organizations and what role(s) civil society and its organizations have had and still have in Serbia. Particular emphasis in this paper will be on a position, social role, functioning and development of women's organizations within civil society. We will examine, analyze and interpret citizens' attitudes toward a civil society and women's NGOs also.

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Winners are Spinners' - Party Competition, Political Ideology & Welfare Rhetoric:
The Interaction of Social Structure and Party Discourse in Australia

The relationship between party competition, policy rhetoric and social welfare spending is a feature of post-industrial societies such as Australia. This paper will assess the relationship between party competition and the uses of social welfare rhetoric as a stratagem of 'catch-all' votes in Australian political culture. The relationships between position in the social structure along divisions of social class, gender, cultural background and location and who supports or benefits from this rhetoric is considered. The Australian welfare state has in recent years been defined as a 'post-welfare state' in supporting major social inequalities that echo the traditional residualism of twentieth century Australian welfare. In the USA and Britain in recent years anti-welfare rhetoric has had a strong profile in media debate especially around asylum seekers, multicultural issues and those defined as unproductive in the economy such as the unemployed or single parents. Politicians, speech writers, advisors, minders, pollsters and others are delegated roles in producing welfare rhetoric or, in less conventional terms, as 'spin doctors' for welfare politics. What role has welfare rhetoric played in party support? At a federal level in Australia the welfare rhetoric of parties is sometimes manufactured with regard to party ideology and values and, more importantly, often with competitive positioning over image with the voting. Speeches, parliamentary debate and other sources including social surveys and opinion polls are used to inform an analysis of the welfare rhetoric used by the Rudd-Gillard Labor Governments (2007 -) to defeat the Howard government.

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Protective Motivation of Drug Use among Hong Kong Chinese Adolescents

Background: Early onset age and increasing trend of adolescent drug use in Hong Kong poses worrying concerns. Though Hong Kong government had delivered many efforts in combating adolescent drug use, the problems cannot be effectively tackled. Systemic and theory-based studies should be conducted to examine adolescent drug use intention.

Aim: To examine the relationship between Protective Motivation Factors and drug use intention among school adolescents.

Method: A quantitative descriptive design was adopted with convenience sampling. A self-administered questionnaire developed based on Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) was distributed to the sample of secondary students in classrooms, included items related to PMT constructs and demographic data. Content validity and test-retest reliability were obtained prior data collection.

Results: Among 318 participants, 5% reported with drug use intention. Age, gender, family structure, monthly household income, disposable income/pocket money, academic performance, perceived severity, extrinsic rewards, intrinsic rewards, response efficacy, self efficacy were significantly associated with drug use intention.

Conclusion: PMT can be applied in predicting adolescent drug use intention. Perceived severity, response efficacy and self efficacy were protective factors whereas extrinsic and intrinsic rewards were motivating factors of drug use intention. Further research should be conducted on non-school adolescents and other native groups to confirm the application.