

2014

# Sociology Abstracts

Eighth Annual International  
Conference on Sociology  
5-8 May 2014, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH





Sociology Abstracts  
8<sup>th</sup> Annual International  
Conference on Sociology  
5-8 May 2014, Athens, Greece

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# Preface

This abstract book includes all the summaries of the papers presented at the 8th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 5-8 May 2014, organized by the Sociology Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 34 papers, coming from 19 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Estonia, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, Qatar, Slovenia, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, USA). The conference was organized into IX sessions that included areas of Health, Deviance, Inequalities, Education, Social Movements and other related fields. 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 150 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**  
**President**





**FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM**  
**8<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Sociology, 5-8 May 2014,**  
**Athens, Greece**  
**PROGRAM**

**Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 106 78 , Athens,  
Greece.**

**ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
3. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
4. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President Academic, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
5. Dr. Sharon Claire Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor of Organizational Analysis - Director of Research, The Management School, University of Stirling, UK.
6. Dr. Trevor Wesley Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.
7. Dr. Elvira Martini, Professor, University of Sannio, Italy.
8. Dr. Kooros Mahmoudi, Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA.
9. Dr. Ilkka Arminen, Professor, Helsinki University, Finland.
10. Dr. Max Stephenson, Director, Virginia Tech Institute for Policy and Governance, USA.
11. Dr. Nikolaos Liodakis, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.
12. Dr. Musa Shallal, Associate Professor, United Arab Emirates University, UAE.
13. Dr. Marilena Doina David, Assistant Professor, Dimitrie Cantemir University, Romania.
14. Dr. Matthew D. Matsaganis, Assistant Professor, State University of New York (SUNY), USA.
15. Dr. Peter Herrmann, Adjunct Senior Lecturer, University College of Cork, Ireland & Adjunct Professor, University of Eastern Finland.
16. Dr. Romana Elzbieta Pawlinska-Chmara, Assistant Professor, Opole University, Poland.
17. Ms. Martina Topic, Assistant Professor, University of Zagreb, Croatia.
18. Ms. Ana Vukovic, Assistant Professor, University of Belgrade, Serbia.
19. Ms. Mary Polychronis, Instructor, Mount Royal University, Canada.
20. Ms. Adina Iulia Dudau, Ph.D. Student, University of Liverpool, U.K.
21. Mr. Cezany Josef Olbromski, Ph.D. Student, University of Maria Curie, Poland.
22. Ms. Maria Chalari, Research Student, Institute of Education, University of London, U.K.
23. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Stirling, U.K.
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Konstantinos Spiropoulos & Ioanna Trafali

**Monday 5 May 2014**

**08:30-09:00 Registration**

**09:00-09:30 Welcome and Opening Remarks**

- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

**09:30-11:00 Session I: Health and Age**

**Chair:** George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.

1. Philip Broyles, Professor, Shippensburg University, USA. Participation and Performance of Marathon Runners by Age Cohort.
2. Javier Trevino, Professor, Wheaton College, USA. Parsons, Psychoanalysis, and the Therapeutic Relationship.
3. Stefan Schmidt, Researcher, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, Germany, Anke S. Kampmeier, Professor, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, Germany & Stefanie Kraehmer, Professor, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, Germany, Bedriska Bethke, Professor, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, Germany, Hans-Joachim Goetze, Professor, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, Germany & Anke Sterz, Researcher, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, Germany. Self-Determined and Activated Life and Security in Old Age (Salsa) - A Pilot Study on the Integration of Caring TV into the Elderly Support Sector.
4. Maya Uygun, Researcher, Helmut-Schmidt-University, Germany. Being genetically at-Risk - Dealing with the Uncertainty.

**11:00-12:30 Session II: Deviance and Crime I**

**Chair:** Philip Broyles, Professor, Shippensburg University, USA.

1. Carolina Gonzalez Laurino, Professor, University of Republic. Uruguay. Uses and Consequences of Social Risk and Social Vulnerability Concepts in Judicial Diagnosis.
2. Angela Moe, Associate Professor, Western Michigan University, USA & Catherine Kothari, Researcher, Western Michigan University, USA. Trajectories of Intimate Partner Violence during the Perinatal Period.
3. \*Marc Riedel, Professor, Southeastern Louisiana University., USA. Homicide, Self-Defense, and Stand-Your-Ground Laws.
4. Evangelos Mantzaris, Professor, Stellenbosch University, South Africa. Towards a Sociology of Corruption: The South Africa Case.

**12:30-14:00 Session III: The World of Work**

**Chair:** \*Marc Riedel, Professor, Southeastern Louisiana University, USA.

1. \*Peter Atekyereza, Associate Professor, Makerere University, Uganda. Chronic Intergenerational Vulnerability among Timber Harvesting Livelihoods in Uganda.
2. Davide Arcidiacono, Researcher, University of Catania, Italy. Internships of Young Graduates: An Opportunity of Employability or an Experience of Exploitation.
3. Christian Hohendanner, Researcher, Institute for Employment Research, Germany. Welfare-To-Work Programs and Social Integration in Germany: Do Temporary Extra Jobs Combat Perceived Social Exclusion of the Unemployed?
4. Kairit Kall, PhD Student, Tallinn University, Estonia. Who Protects Workers in a Neoliberal State? Estonian Employers and Trade Unionists' Conflicting Views on Employment Relations.
5. Valentina Brecelj, Researcher, University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia, Eva Bostjancic, Assistant Professor, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, Gaj Vidmar, Assistant Professor, University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia. The Importance of Security and Stability for Successful Employment of People with Disabilities.

**14:00-15:00 Lunch (details during registration)**

**15:00-16:30 Session IV: Development and Inequalities**

**Chair:** Peter Atekyereza, Associate Professor, Makerere University, Uganda.

1. Jing Li, Research Fellow, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Conflict and Cohesion between West and East: A Five Element Perspective. (Monday 5 of May)
2. \*Shamsulbahriah Ku Ahmad, Senior Research Fellow, Social Security Research Centre (SSRC), University of Malaya, Malaysia. Intersecting Inequalities in Malaysia.
3. Gill Boehringer, Honorary Associate, former Dean, Macquarie University, Australia. People's Lawyers, People's Justice and Neoliberal Globalization.
4. Sabrina Moretti, Associate Professor, University of Urbino, Italy & Francesco Sacchetti, Research Fellow, University of Urbino, Italy. Science and Society in Biotech Enterprises: New Organizational Frameworks and Knowledge Sharing Processes.

**21:00-23:00 Greek Night (Details during registration)**

**Tuesday 6 May 2014**

**08:00-10:00 Session V: Sociology of Education**

**Chair:** \*Shamsulbahriah Ku Ahmad, Senior Research Fellow, Social Security Research Centre (SSRC), University of Malaya, Malaysia.

1. \*Sue Dyson, Professor, Middlesex University, UK. Building Social Capital through Pedagogy of Volunteerism.
2. Ingrid Kollak, Professor, Alice Salomon University Berlin, Germany. A Study on Academic Writing: Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a Coaching Programme at Alice Salomon University Berlin (ASH).
3. Tatjana Dolinsek, Director, Racio and Racio Social Institute, Slovenia, Aleksandra Tabaj, University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia & Črtomir Bitenc, University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia. Transition of Youth with Disability from Education to Open Labour Market.
4. Eric O Udjo, Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa. Impact of Retirement Age Policy on the Workforce of a Higher Education Institution in South Africa.
5. \*Anneloes Vandenbroucke, Research Manager, KU Leuven, Belgium. Combating Socio-ethnic School Segregation: The Importance of an Integrated Approach.

**10:00-11:30 Session VI: Family and Gender**

**Chair:** \*Sue Dyson, Professor, Middlesex University, UK.

1. \*Barbara Mitchell, Professor, Simon Fraser University, Canada. Should They Stay or Should They Go? Cultural Diversity in Parental Perceptions of Nest-Leaving Among Canadian Young Adults.
2. Ilze Trapenciene, Researcher, University of Latvia, Latvia. Euroorphan Problem - A New Phenomenon in Latvia.
3. Lilith Roggemans, Post Doc Researcher, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium & Bram Spruyt, Professor, Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Gender Inequalities in Test Performance of Medical Students.

**11:30-13:00 Session VII: Social Movements**

**Chair:** \*Barbara Mitchell, Professor, Simon Fraser University, Canada.

1. Cynthia Drenovsky, Professor, Shippensburg University, USA. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and the Meaning of Home Sewing during the First Wave of the Women's Movement.
2. Aya Isumi, PhD Student, Osaka University, Japan & Naoto Yamauchi, Professor, Osaka University, Japan. A Comparative Study on Determinants of Public Attitudes toward Government and Prosocial Behavior.
3. Giuseppe Reale, Ph.D. fellow, University of Catania, Italy. Open Government Data Systems in Europe between Innovation and Divide.
4. Diana Alexandra Camargo Rojas, Researcher, Santo Tomas University, Colombia. Physical Culture and Sport: Social Phenomena.
5. Rachel Gong, PhD Student, Stanford University, USA. Structure and Agency in Digital Activism: Web Strategy in the Anti-Human Trafficking Movement.

**13:00-14:00 Lunch (Details during registration)**

**14:00-15:00 Session VIII: Deviance and Crime II**

**Chair:** \*Trevor Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.

1. \*Rene Drumm, Dean, School of Social Work, Southern Adventist University, USA. Exploring the Effects of Intimate Partner Violence among Congregants in Nigeria: A Comparison of Abused and Non-abused Church Members.
2. \*Kenneth Smith, Reader in Criminology and Sociology, Buckinghamshire New University, UK. Émile Durkheim, Criminology and the Collective Consciousness of Society.

**15:00-16:00 Session IX: Ethic Identities and Other Social Issues**

**Chair:** \*Rene Drumm, Dean, School of Social Work, Southern Adventist University, USA.

1. \*Trevor Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada. The Triumph of Finance Capital and the Return of Polanyi. (Tuesday 6 May 2014)
2. Seher Sen, Lecturer, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey & Bayram Ali Soner, Independent Researcher, Turkey. Reconstruction of Alevi Community in an Urban Area: The Case of İzmir.

**17:30-20:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)**

**21:00-22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)**

**Wednesday 7 May 2014**

Cruise: (Details during registration)

**Thursday 8 May 2014**

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

**Davide Arcidiacono**

Researcher, University of Catania, Italy

## **Internships of Young Graduates: An Opportunity of Employability or an Experience of Exploitation**

The interaction between the educational system and the economic and productive system was one of the cornerstone of the Bologna Process in 1999. This is a particularly controversial issue in Euro-Mediterranean Country, where academy has long been accused to be a self-referential institution, to be far away from the needs of economic and productive system and the labor market, for its poor ability to produce graduates, the high levels of drop out and the chronic delays in the achievement of the qualification. This issue is one of the leitmotifs of the debate on the renewal of our education and training systems, not just the academic one. This led to the reorganization for more open and potentially customizable educational pathways, integrating classroom learning with job training. The reference model in Europe continues to be the German "dualistic system", very expensive and difficult to replicate in different contexts, but capable to establish cooperative relations and exchanges with the business system to train more specialized and suitable skills. It is a significant change in strategies and functions of the national Academy, inspired by a market logic that consider students, families and businesses as relevant stakeholders for the reorganization and evaluation of teaching activities. In this new scenario internship could become a valuable tool in the interchange between the business world and the educational system, playing an important role both in terms of employability of graduates, but also and especially in the construction of their professional self and in finding a job, especially on the local market. The institutional framework of internship in Mediterranean country, like Italy, is really ambiguous because norms and actors don't define clearly if it is a training or a work experience, respect to the French model, where it is strictly linked to a training path, and the anglo-saxon "open market" model, where internships are considered an entry level job. This ambiguity could affect the dimension of discomfort of interns, affecting their level of motivation and satisfaction during their experience but it could encourage also a misuse of the internship instrument as a form of recruiting labor force with a lower cost.

The research is an analysis that intend to contribute to the debate on conditions and regulatory forms of internship, providing empirical evidence on the case of post-graduate internships carried out in Italy in the last two years trying to assess the quality of the learning environment where the interns worked and the effectiveness of

internship in guiding and promoting the employability of graduates. The study is based on the results collected through a sample of graduates between 2011 and 2012 (N = 1154) using the CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) method.

First, data highlight how interns are in a condition of “role ambiguity” in which there is a clear contrast about the clearness of information and conditions which to operate and the expectations of bosses and colleagues about the tasks to be performed. On one hand, it is expected that interns would behave in all aspects as an internal resource of the company but at the same time the conditions in which they operates seem to underline their status of strangeness, affecting the quality of their experience and defining their limits in some way. In particular, data analyzed show how companies expect from interns a full commitment to the values and corporate culture, a total willingness to extend time or extend the content of their job, as well as the ability to work independently, similar in all aspects on what you would expect from a normal employee, according to a mutual exchange of obligations and prerogatives which are defined in a legal and “psychological” contract. Nevertheless, interns do not get adequate training input, they remain confined to sectoral aspects of their job and they do not got an overall knowledge of business activities, that in some way could limit their operational capacity and understanding of the “production” processes in the company.

More problematic, however, is the impact of internship on employability. Although difficult to compare with national data, the survey confirms that who has done an internship have more opportunities (about + 8%) to be employed, although only in rare case in the same companies where the internship took place. Moreover, the weak capability of post graduate internship to promote employability has to be contextualized considering the peculiarities of the local labor market of a South-European Country, mostly characterized by micro-entrepreneurship, family business, above all in the service sector, with low added value and with a high tendency to use informal work.

However, internship would seem to play a useful role on the orientation and job matching, or those who have done the internship seems to perform jobs more congruent with their qualifications compared to those who didn't made it. Furthermore, this congruency increases if the internship was carried out with the support of University Placement Office that, rather than the promotion of traineeships better quality in conditions of work, seem to play a more effective role in job matching and in orientation for future job research. Indeed, who turns to the University Placement Office for an internship does not work most of the others or has better employment conditions

actually, but they plays most frequently work more congruent with their internship activities or their qualification because this experience seem to make graduates more selective in searching their future job, with lower risk of over-education.

However, it's necessary promoting a "Quality Framework For Internship and Traineeship ", as we see in a recent proposal to the European Commission (2013/0431 NLE), in order to define a common standard for internship and a system of the evaluation and certification of this experience (through, for example, an exit interview or drafting a letter of reference, typical of the Anglo-Saxon model, or through the preparation of a certificate of competence, as in the French case, or a final exam that tests how much you really learned by the trainee, as in the German case).

**Peter Atekyereza**

Associate Professor, Makerere University, Uganda

## **Chronic Intergenerational Vulnerability among Timber Harvesting Livelihoods in Uganda**

There is pride in money made out of selling timber or satisfaction derived from good wooden furniture and other products. Rarely, however, do we reflect on the very core persons that have their livelihoods based on harvesting timber wherever the trees or forests are found. This paper is based on the study that was conducted between 2011 and 2013 to explore timber harvesting-based livelihoods by assessing the livelihood processes and outcomes among mobile workers in timber harvesting i.e. the pit or chain sawers, saw millers, loggers, carriers, supervisors, etc. The study collected data in two phases. Phase one was a sample survey to identify issues that need assessment. Phase two was qualitative in nature and based on key informant interviews and Focus Groups Discussions with timber harvesting workers. Findings from the study indicate that timber harvesting is more profitable for timber concessioners or individuals/companies that contract such workers than the workers themselves. The findings show that timber harvesting is a hazardous occupation. Mobile timber harvesting workers start the livelihood when they are very young, have very limited or no formal education at all and hence not able to competently negotiate profitable contracts. The findings further indicate that mobile timber harvesting workers come from particular households by location, religion, kinship ties and asset status. Such people further aggravate this livelihood vulnerability by training their close relatives or friends in the trade. The ultimate livelihood consequences are reflected in less natural capital assets, less physical assets, less human capital assets, strong social capital but amongst themselves and ultimately less financial returns compared to their input. The paper concludes that the timber harvesting livelihood for the mobile workers makes them and their families more physically and financially vulnerable due to their labour quality, nature of the work and amount and process of payment. Subsequently, this vulnerability is transferred from one generation to another.



**Gill Boehringer**

Honorary Associate, former Dean, Macquarie University, Australia

## **People's Lawyers, People's Justice and Neoliberal Globalization**

In response to the impacts of neoliberal globalization, particularly the effect on workers and peasants, a critical resistance has developed amongst lawyers in many countries. And in some countries a critical response to the positive law of the state has included a rejection of state law and the creation of alternative justice systems in liberated areas. My paper is a report on some of these developments in the Philippines, Turkey and Brazil and a recommendation for the development of local people's tribunals to deal with problems that communities face and from which they get no relief by state or corporate action.

**Valentina Breclj**

Researcher, University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia

**Eva Bostjancic**

Assistant Professor, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

&

**Gaj Vidmar**

Assistant Professor, University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia

## **The Importance of Security and Stability for Successful Employment of People with Disabilities**

Among vulnerable groups, people with disabilities are probably one of the largest minorities worldwide, facing bigger employment problems. In our study we wanted to explore the relationship between disability and career choices from the perspective of personal values, personality traits and career anchors among persons with disabilities. We also studied the correlation of their demographic characteristics, type of disability (International Classification of Diseases ICD), barriers and (un)employment history with their career choices. The quota sample was highly representative of the target population – the study included 243 users of vocational rehabilitation service (i.e., unemployed persons with disabilities) from all (14) Slovenian vocational rehabilitation providers. Five standardized questionnaires were applied to assess vocational interests and career goals, barriers to employment, career anchors, personal values, and personality traits (the Big Five Inventory). Multivariate statistical analyses were performed with the gathered data. Results: the career anchor of security and stability proved to be the most important in the studied population, while the anchors of entrepreneurial creativity and managerial competence were the least important ( $p < 0.001$  from one-way repeated-measures ANOVA). The most expressed value was security/health and work/job ( $p < 0.001$  from one-way repeated-measures ANOVA). The majority of the participants (58%) expressed willingness to work in elementary occupations, regardless of achieved level of education. Disability was identified as the main barrier to job choice, to employment and to career development (highest mean scores on 5-point scale, all  $> 3$ ) and also the main reason for changing career goals. Canonical correlation analysis revealed a plausible pattern of correlations between personality traits and career anchors (openness to experience positively correlated with importance of the career anchors "dedication to a cause" and "pure challenge",  $p < 0.001$ ; agreeableness negatively correlated with importance of "autonomy/independence" and "entrepreneurial

creativity",  $p < 0.001$ ), as well as between personal values and career anchors (preference for existential values positively correlated with importance of the "autonomy/independence" anchor,  $p < 0.001$ ; preference for Dionysian values positively correlated with importance of the "security/stability" anchor and negatively with importance of "dedication to a cause",  $p = 0.002$ ). Multinomial logistic regression identified gender ( $p = 0.009$ ), marital status ( $p = 0.004$ ) and having children ( $p = 0.041$ ) as the main demographic factors associated with the profile of career anchors.

The findings highlight the importance of knowing personal values, personality traits and career anchors in the process of vocational counseling and career planning for persons with disabilities in addition to the commonly considered demographic factors and medical characteristics. Further research is needed for a comprehensive explanation of the career choices and decisions among persons with disabilities.

**Philip Broyles**  
Professor, Shippensburg University, USA

## **Participation and Performance of Marathon Runners by Age Cohort**

Health-conscious Americans are aware of the many sources of medical advice that suggest personal health choices and lifestyle management are the key to remaining healthy at any stage of the life cycle. Maintaining an active, physical lifestyle is an important component of healthy living. Many Americans are rediscovering recreational sport and exercise to achieve these ends. In the past decade, there has been a resurgence of interest and participation in running events, especially in the longer distances. Since 2000, the number of marathon finishers has been grown by 3-6 percent a year. Not only have participation levels increased, but average finish times have also been improving. This research examines how age cohort affects participation and performance of marathon runners.

The data for this research comes from marathohguide.com, which contains names, ages, and finishing times for all marathons since the year 2000. Our (randomly drawn) sample consists of 3000 marathon runners, 1000 marathon runners from three time periods, 2000, 2005, and 2010.

For men, we found that Gen X and Baby Boom cohorts had overall higher levels of participation than the Millennial and Silent cohorts. Young men from Generation X were more likely to participate than young men from the millennial cohort. Men from the Baby Boom cohort were more likely to participate during their midlife than were members of Generation X. Participation of the Millennial and Gen X cohorts increased over time. Participation of the baby boom and Silent cohorts declined over time. However, this largely appears to reflect age for men. Participation increases from the early 20s until the late 40s and then declines gradually through advanced age, regardless of cohort.

Young millennial women were more likely to participate than their counterparts from Generation X. Women from the Baby Boom cohort were more likely to participate during their midlife than were members of Generation X. For women, the Gen X and Baby Boom cohorts had the highest participation rates early in the decade, but by 2010 the Millennial cohort surpassed baby boomers in participation level. Throughout the decade, participation of the Millennial cohort increased significantly. Although the effects of age determine participation levels

of women, cohort also had an effect. Women from newer cohorts were more likely to participate than women from older cohorts.

The average marathon time for men gradually gets slower with age, but slows most significantly after age 50. Women also slow down with age, but the slowdown comes early for women, starting after age forty. Performance of marathon runners was also influenced by cohort. Men in their 20s from the Gen X cohort were faster than their counterparts in the Millennial cohort. However, men in their 40s from the Baby Boom cohort were faster than their counterparts in the Gen X cohort. For women, the Gen X cohort was faster than their counterparts from both the Millennial and Baby Boom cohorts.

**Diana Alexandra Camargo Rojas**  
Researcher, Santo Tomas University, Colombia

## **Physical Culture and Sport: Social Phenomena**

Physical culture and sport are categories that are related to physical activity and physical education over time, taking up different paradigms of knowledge, however, the prevailing paradigm has been the empirical-analytical look at reducing measurable and observable phenomena. Objective: To identify the concepts and approaches of physical culture and sport in the different moments of history, raised from the logical model of social self-determination of the critical elements of epidemiology and sociology of sport. Methodology: qualitative approach and narrative design topic, where a literature review, in-depth interviews and focus groups of key stakeholders was conducted in order to recognize the concepts, theories and National posed models and internationally around the categories physical culture and sports analysis modeled the social determination. Results: physical culture is a concept related to the body, culture and movement that is not recognized in the databases, by contrast, is related to search terms such as sport, recreation and physical activity. Additionally, few countries introducing physical culture as a pillar of public policies related to physical activity, sport and recreation, among these countries is Russia, North Korea, Australia, Guatemala, Cuba and Mexico were evident. In Colombia it has training programs, but it is not clearly recognized by decision makers and employers, who identify sector actions with physical activity, sport and recreation and not with physical culture. Discussion: In Colombia there is no clarity on the meaning and implementation of physical culture, so this concept, which has been used within the processes of formation of professional physical culture, sport and recreation is necessary to review.

**Tatjana Dolinsek**

Director, Racio and Racio Social Institute, Slovenia

**Aleksandra Tabaj**

University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia

&

**Črtomir Bitenc**

University Rehabilitation Institute, Slovenia

## **Transition of Youth with Disability from Education to Open Labour Market**

Young people in Europe are facing increasing uncertainty in the labour market. Labour market transition for youth and especially for youth with disability is a very demanding question. Policymakers and experts in the European Union are therefore developing programs for social inclusion, improved access, achievement and integration of young people with disabilities into the labour market.

The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the transition of youth with disabilities from education to labour market in Slovenia. Activities were made within project of the European Social Fund project Transition, provided in partnership Racio Social, University Rehabilitation Institute and Auris, operated from 2010-2013. Project was intended for two target groups: professionals, who provided transition and youth with disabilities in the education process, with the aim to achieve integration from education to the labour market. Presentation will introduce qualitative and quantitative evaluation.

Transition of young people with disabilities from school to the labour market in Slovenia is not integrally and adequately organised. A support system should be introduced to monitor young people with disabilities while they are still at school and prepare them for entering the labour market. After finishing school, a model of transition from school to work is proposed to prevent unemployment situation.

**Cynthia Drenovsky**  
Professor, Shippensburg University, USA

## **Charlotte Perkins Gilman and the Meaning of Home Sewing during the First Wave of the Women's Movement**

Charlotte Perkins Gilman is known as one of the first women of sociology. Most American introductory sociology texts include her as a prominent early twentieth-century sociologist who drew attention to the status of women in society. She published *Women and Economics – A Study of the Economic Relation between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution* in 1898 and it is seen by many as her most important contribution to sociology. Her analysis of women's labor and the consumption habits of the new American family were greatly inspired by Thorstein Veblen, a colleague and close friend of hers. Most scholars of Women's Studies and sociology are unaware that at the turn of the twentieth century, Gilman also critically examined clothing and fashion trends, and she created her own fashions (she sewed often), while hoping she could inspire American women to change their habits of dress.

This presentation consists of an investigation into Charlotte Perkins Gilman's perspectives on women's dress, dress reform, and the meaning of fashion for all American women at the turn of the twentieth century. The investigation will include the twentieth century transition of sewing as domestic work to the consumption of fashionable ready-made clothing. Specific examples of women's home-sewn and ready-made fashions from the Fashion Archives and Museum at Shippensburg University will augment the presentation.

The aim of this project is to provide a visual context for the sartorial life of Charlotte Perkins Gilman. To do this, I will use examples of clothing from the late 1800s to enhance our understanding of the importance of clothing to Gilman's life and ideas. Ultimately, the final product will also illustrate how women at the turn of the twentieth century used sewing as a way to express their creativity and individuality. The role of the rapidly expanding culture of consumption, especially the ready-made clothing industry, will also be addressed.

Since its establishment in 1980, the Fashion Archives and Museum at Shippensburg University has served as a teaching, research, publication, and exhibition resource for university students, faculty,



alumni and members of the greater South Central Pennsylvania community and nearby states.

With a 2011 appraisal value of \$700,000, the Fashion Archives collection represents a significant asset for the university and scholarly endeavors. The 15,000 item collection is especially rich in artifacts dating from the 1800s to the early 1900s. The Fashion Archives collection also contains over 500 home-sewn garments from turn of the twentieth century, as well as examples of dresses from independent female dressmakers, a role that Gilman clearly respected.

**Rene Drumm**

Dean, School of Social Work, Southern Adventist University, USA

## **Exploring the Effects of Intimate Partner Violence among Congregants in Nigeria: A Comparison of Abused and Non-abuse Church Members**

### *Background and Purpose*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a social problem of global concern. High rates of violence against women persist especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. The serious physical, behavioral, and emotional health risks associated with domestic violence are well documented in the research literature. Studies have also shown that using religious coping behaviors ameliorate some negative effects. What is unknown is how the negative effects of IPV are differentially experienced among various cultural sub-groups in a religious context, such as Christian congregants. This study explores the questions: (1) What is the prevalence of IPV among a sample of Christian congregants in Nigeria, and (2) What are the negative effects associated with experiencing IPV for these congregants compared to non-victims? This study fills gap in knowledge by noting the prevalence of IPV and its behavioral, physical, emotional, and spiritual effects among members of a Conservative Christian denomination in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

### *Methods*

This study utilized a cross-sectional survey delivered to congregants attending one of five denominationally affiliated churches in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The sample of churches was selected through random sampling methods; however, the study participants from these churches comprise a convenience sample of congregants in attendance. A total of 377 study participants comprised the sample. The data were collected following a brief explanation of the study with women and men congregants in separate locations. The measures included questions geared toward lifetime and current victimization as well as behavioral, physical, emotional, and spiritual wellbeing. The data analysis measured differences between IPV victims and non-victims in regard to congregants' health status. Independent-samples t-tests provided statistical evidence of significant differences in these two groups.

### *Results*

More than a quarter (26%) of congregants experienced physical violence at some time during the 12 months preceding the survey. In terms of demographics, the IPV group differed from the non-victim group only on the variable of gender--women were more likely to be in the IPV group than the non-victim group. Other factors such as age, education, spouse education, and income showed no significant differences in the sample between groups of victims and non-victims. Looking at physical health, emotional stability, behavioral practices, and spiritual health, the analysis revealed consistently lower scores among those in the IPV group than the non-victim group.

### *Conclusions and Implications*

While this study is limited in terms of generalizable results, it provides a foundation from which to develop grassroots interventions and further research. Congregations offer natural social networks in which people are motivated to meet the needs of its members as those needs become known. While IPV victims in Nigeria may be prohibited from attending community IPV outreach prevention endeavors, they may access intervention materials from churches. These findings provide initial intervention points for similar social network groups in communities and offer ideas for targeted programming for emotional and behavioral health needs.

**Sue Dyson**

*Professor, Middlesex University, UK*

## **Building Social Capital through Pedagogy of Volunteerism**

This paper critically reflects on the absence of a structured approach to volunteering or community engagement within undergraduate nursing programmes in the UK. The UK appears to lag behind the USA, where academic institutions take a more proactive approach to embedding volunteering or `service-learning` into programmes, as a means of harnessing civic engagement of students within the community. A recent King's Fund report looked specifically at the future of volunteering in health and social care, particularly in the context of the current reform programme within the NHS, and recommended that bodies involved in professional education should develop training programmes to equip professionals with the skills and mindsets to work with volunteers (Naylor et al, 2013). However, the absence of a `pedagogy of volunteerism` within the undergraduate nursing curriculum, represents a lost opportunity to prepare students to both work with volunteers and to understand the transformational potential afforded by opportunities for volunteering and community engagement (Butlin, 2006).

This paper argues for the inclusion of volunteerism, as integral to the undergraduate nursing curriculum, alongside other well established pedagogies, for example, professional issues in nursing, and sociology and psychology of health and illness. I argue the inclusion of a pedagogy of volunteerism has the potential to assist student nurses to develop critical thinking around care and compassion. Through associated theory and practice volunteerism can guide behaviors' consistent with nursing philosophy, which includes the articulation of when and where healthcare practice falls short of the standard of care expected by the public and the profession itself. The paper draws on an extensive literature review undertaken in preparation for empirical research, aimed at understanding reasons why undergraduate nursing students variously volunteer or not, experiences of volunteering, and the impact of volunteering on professional practice, with its associated potential to positively impact on patient care.

**Rachel Gong**

PhD Student, Stanford University, USA

## **Structure and Agency in Digital Activism: Web Strategy in the Anti-Human Trafficking Movement**

Websites and social media are becoming indispensable tools for social movements. Despite the many diverse options available, activists are not immune to the pressures of isomorphism. For reasons that include convenience and legitimacy, activists gravitate towards similar online platforms. However, even within a single movement (that of anti-human trafficking), there is online variation in terms of content, use of media, and audience engagement. This paper analyzes activists' web strategies using quantitative web data and qualitative interview data, seeking specifically to understand how activists navigate the tension between structure and agency in a social space where norms have not yet been fully codified. Attempts to be creative and innovative in their use of web technology are ultimately constrained less by technology than by end user feedback.

**Carolina Gonzalez Laurino**  
Professor, University of Republic, Uruguay

## **Uses and Consequences of Social Risk and Social Vulnerability Concepts in Judicial Diagnosis**

The paper analyzes the conceptual use of the ideas of social risk and vulnerability, commonly used in childhood's field of in Uruguay. The research is focused on the area of juvenile justice and its empirical work is based on discourse analysis.

The research focus the attention on experts' discourse (lawyers', social workers', psychologists', psychiatrics' and social educators') attached to judicial expedients in Adolescents' Court in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The investigation realizes of the use of both concepts in the social judicial and penal reports that suggests different institutional answers to the same situation.

**Trevor Harrison**

Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada

## **The Triumph of Finance Capital and the Return of Polanyi**

The 2012 Greek election saw the emergence of.

While the Greek political circumstance is extreme, it is by no means unusual. In fact, it fits a growing pattern of traditional centrist parties buffeted by economic circumstances beyond their control, destroying their political base, and opening up space on the right and left for new parties.

But these events are also not historically unusual. Similar events occurred in the 1930s.

Polanyi's Formulation

Table of political parties in Europe

Revisiting the Second/Third International

**Christian Hohendanner**

Researcher, Institute for Employment Research, Germany

## **Welfare-To-Work Programs and Social Integration in Germany: Do Temporary Extra Jobs Combat Perceived Social Exclusion of the Unemployed?**

Unemployment is a major risk factor of social exclusion. Perceived social integration is stronger among individuals who are active in the labour market than among unemployed individuals. This paper addresses the impact of active labour market policies (ALMP) on social integration. The focus is on temporary extra jobs (called 'One-Euro-Jobs'), established in Germany in 2005 as part of a comprehensive reform of the labour market and welfare system. Being targeted at recipients of means-tested welfare benefits its principal objective is to improve and enhance the employability and social integration of hard-to-place unemployed individuals.

Against the background of labour market theories and evidence from social policy research we assume that ALMP have interpretive and resource effects that compensate for the social-integrative functions of employment and thereby foster the individual sense of being affiliated to society. Moreover, it is assumed that participation effects are related to the quality of interactions with welfare officials. We expect participation to be more effective, if benefit recipients' interactions with welfare officials have a more participatory-supportive than paternalistic character.

The empirical analysis is based on the German panel study 'Labour Market and Social Security' (PASS). Applying standard and hybrid random-effects regression models we do not find an overall positive social-integrative effect of program participation. We find that the experience of being supported and integrated into decision processes by welfare officials implies a stronger individual sense of social integration. However, supportive contact with welfare officials does not seem to foster positive participation effects.



**Aya Isumi**

PhD Student, Osaka University, Japan

&

**Naoto Yamauchi**

Professor, Osaka University, Japan

## **A Comparative Study on Determinants of Public Attitudes toward Government and Prosocial Behavior**

Background: As social welfare issues, such as high unemployment rates and poverty, have increased, public trust in government has been decreased. What shapes public attitudes toward government? Researchers in different countries have been interested in public attitudes toward government and searched factors that contribute to recent decrease of trust in government. Yet, previous studies have mainly examined factors of government, such as openness and honesty (Maeda & Miyahara, 2003), and contextual factors, such as economic performance and access to education (Blind, 2007). As an example of a few studies on individual factors, Christensen and Læg Reid (2002) showed by their regression analysis that political-cultural variables, including satisfaction with democracy and membership in a political party, and demographic variables, including age, education, and occupational sector, were significantly associated to trust in government. This is, however, a study of Norwegian population, and not many comparative studies on this topic are found. A comparative study is important to find out whether determinants of public attitudes towards government are consistent across different countries or affected by country-level factors.

Aims and Goals: This study aims to investigate determinants of 1) trust in government, 2) satisfaction with government services, and 3) donation for a social and political activity, using cross-country data. Though our analysis of micro data and aggregate data from 38 countries, both individual - and country-level determinants are examined. In particular, the study focuses on membership in various kinds of organizations to explore its relationship with these three dependent variables. The research questions to be addressed in this study are:

1. How does membership in various kinds of organizations relate to 1) trust in government, 2) satisfaction with government services, and 3) donation for a social and political activity?

2. Do demographic characteristics affect 1) trust in government, 2) satisfaction with government services, and 3) donation for a social and political activity? How does sex, age, marital status, education, employment status, and family income associate with these dependent variables?
3. How determinants of 1) trust in government, 2) satisfaction with government services, and 3) donation for a social and political activity differ across countries?

Data and Measures: To address the research questions mentioned above, we use micro data from the 2004 Citizenship module of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The ISSP began in 1984 in order to continuously conduct annual surveys in different countries. Each year the topic of the survey is chosen from 11 modules. In 2004, the ISSP developed the Citizenship module which includes citizen's participation, evaluation of democracy, and political opinions. The following countries participated in the Citizenship module are: Australia, Germany, Great Britain, United States, Austria, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Poland, Bulgaria, Russia, New Zealand, Canada, Philippines, Israel, Japan, Spain, Latvia, Slovakia, France, Cyprus, Portugal, Chile, Denmark, Switzerland, Flanders (Belgium), Brazil, Venezuela, Finland, Mexico, Taiwan, South Africa, South Korea, and Uruguay.

In our analysis, trust in government, satisfaction with government services, and donation for a social and political activity are employed as dependent variables. Trust in government is measured by asking respondents "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? —Most of the time we can trust people in government to do what is right." Responses are indicated in a five-point Likert scale from "strongly agree" (1) to "strongly disagree" (5). Satisfaction with government services is measured by the question "Thinking of government administrators in your country, how committed are they to serve the people?" Respondents answered in a four-point Likert scale from "very committed" (1) to "not at all committed" (4). The ISSP also asks if respondents have ever donated money or raised funds for a social or political activity or would do it.

A major independent variable in this study is memberships in various kinds of organizations. Respondents were asked if they belong to or actively participate in a political party; a trade union, business, or professional association; a church or other religious organization; a sports, leisure or cultural group; or another voluntary association. Demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, marital status, education, employment status, and family income are also included in our analysis

to discuss individual-level determinants. We also utilize aggregate cross-country data to compare determinants across countries.

Analysis: Ordered probit regressions are used to find determinants of 1) trust in government, 2) satisfaction with government services, and 3) donation for a social and political activity.

Preliminary Results: First, the relationships between membership in various kinds of organizations and 1) trust in government, 2) satisfaction with government services, and 3) donation for a social and political activity are explored. The result indicates that those who participate more actively in any kinds of organization but a trade union, business, or professional association tend to have higher trust in government and higher satisfaction with government services. Similarly, those who participate more actively in any kinds of organization are more likely to donate money or raise funds for a political or social activity. Regarding membership in a church or other religious organization, whether respondents actively participate or not and whether they currently belong or used to belong do not seem to affect their donation behavior.

The association between demographic characteristics and 1) trust in government, 2) satisfaction with government services, and 3) donation for a social and political activity are also examined. For example, gender differences are found in trust in government and satisfaction with government services. Men's average score of trust in government is 3.19 while women's average score is 3.24. Men's average score of satisfaction with government services is 2.42 while women's average score is 2.44. T-tests prove that men have significantly higher trust in government and higher satisfaction with government services than women. Donation behavior, however, do not have significant gender differences.

Comparison of data from countries and results from regressions will be discussed at a presentation.

**Kairit Kall**

PhD Student, Tallinn University, Estonia

## **Who Protects Workers in a Neoliberal State? Estonian Employers and Trade Unionists' Conflicting Views on Employment Relations**

Taking Estonia as an example, this paper analysis discourses on employment relations by two labour market counterparties, i.e. the representatives of employers' associations and trade union federations, in a contemporary neoliberal labour market few years after the financial and economic crises of 2008. Estonia makes an important research object, as it has been classified as an example case of a neoliberal market economy (Bohle & Greskovits 2007; Feldmann 2006). In Estonia, on the one hand, state subsidies are quite limited and on the other, trade unions' position in shaping employment relations in companies or at sector level and influencing public policies has also been rather weak (e.g. Woolfson & Kallaste 2011). These aspects raise a question, *who protects workers' interests in a neoliberal state (like Estonia)?*

The purpose of this paper is to analyse how employment relations in general and the role of trade unions in particular are perceived by the representatives of employers' associations and trade union federations and to contribute to the understanding of how the need for employee representation and protection is evaluated by employees and employers' representatives. It is an important group of agents to study, as these representatives are significantly shaping the ideas and practices regarding industrial relations in Estonia. Analysis is based on 15 semi-structured individual and group interviews with 9 representatives of Estonian employers' associations and 14 representatives of trade unions federations conducted in 2011. The results highlight a rather similar understanding within one group (employers versus employees) and a controversial one between these two groups regarding the necessity for a collective representation of employees' interests.

**Ingrid Kollak**

Professor, Alice Salomon University Berlin, Germany

## **A Study on Academic Writing: Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a Coaching Programme at Alice Salomon University Berlin (ASH)**

### *Objectives*

To enhance student's mental, social, and technical skills of academic writing research strongly recommends coaching programmes (Grieshammer et al. 2012, Girgensohn et al. 2012). With the financial support of the Berlin Senate a coaching programme was developed, implemented, and evaluated at Alice Salomon University in Berlin (ASH).

### *Method*

154 students took part in the study. Students of the intervention group received seven hours of group and two hours of individual coaching by experienced writing counsellors. Prior to and after the coaching the participants evaluated the programme and its organization.

### *Results*

The evaluation of the programme revealed that most of the participants would recommend the coaching programme and use it again to overcome writing problems. They especially expressed the advantage of the coaches not being their professors. Three quarters of the participants stated to be more aware of their strength and weakness (Kollak et al.2013).

### *Conclusion*

A low self-esteem was the main obstacle to the writing abilities of students tested in our study. The coaching programme worked well for the participants, it improved their technical skills and enhanced their self-esteem. The programme can be recommended for other educational institutions.

**Shamsulbahriah Ku Ahmad**  
*Researcher, University of Malaya, Malaysia*

## **Intersecting Inequalities in Malaysia**

This paper explores the interaction between class, gender and ethnicity as intersecting and inter-related dimensions of inequality. Using class to derive the inequality structure it proceeds to show that vertical and horizontal inequality intersects in a systemic self-perpetuating structure. In this way the multi-dimensional aspects of inequality and the “neglected dimension of development” or Horizontal Inequality (HI) suggested by Stewart (2002) are addressed. It argues that it is class inequality that traps group inequalities such as ethnicity and gender at every level of the class structure. As a result the majority of Malaysians remained at the bottom of the inequality pyramid irrespective of ethnicity and gender.

**Jing Li**

Research Fellow, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

## **Conflict and Cohesion between West and East: A Five Element Perspective**

Western societies are structured and regulated by impersonal property rights, while eastern societies are organized and dominated by networks of personal relationship or *guanxi*. Such drastic distinction reflects the circulation and transformation of *Wu-Xing* (Five Elements) between the west and the east. The western world was abundant in the elements of *metal* and *water* (*jinqingshuibai*), indicating strong individualism in personal belongings and economic welfare but collectivism in election system and social justice. Hence the rise of the western world is featured by protected property rights, oriented voting system, and defined legal system. The eastern world on the other hand, was rich in the elements of *wood* and *fire* (*muhuotongming*), indicating strong individualism in political promotion but collectivism in economic security and social welfare. Hence the renaissance of the eastern world is characterized by familism in economic and social policies but egalitarianism in political issues. Both systems have their own merits regarding different institutional setting and historical background, and fit well the cultural inheritance of the western and eastern societies, respectively. In the long run, globalization, trading and advancement of communication technology would speed up the integration process through lowering the circulation and transformation costs of the five elements across nations, creating more collaboration than competition, thus harmonious and inclusive developmental path for the limited element of *earth*.

**Evangelos Mantzaris**

Senior Researcher, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

## **Towards a Sociology of Corruption: The South Africa Case**

Unless all organisations, think tanks, intellectuals, researchers, academics and theorists raise the challenge to corruption to new levels and acknowledge that our efforts have to date been inadequate, there will be no end to it soon. Government, the private sector, and society at large need to appreciate that we are at war with a most insidious and cancerous phenomenon which obviously requires very concerted, strategic and comprehensive arrangements and initiatives to be implemented if we are to actually arrest and then reverse its current proliferation.

In particular, we have to move beyond the various one and two dimensional approaches that are advocated by various anti-corruption proponents if we are to become effective in dealing with the situation.

Hence a sociologist dissection of corruption needs to establish the reasons that lead to an environment becoming characterised by a loss of ethical standards, the combination of a compelling need for individuals to satisfy their own personal financial and material interests, the opportunities to do so, and the absence of sufficient deterrents not to do so. These processes are instrumental in raising the levels of corrupt behaviour to a point where a broad culture of corruption develops - to the severe detriment of an entire country.

A sociological analysis of corruption, especially in the case of the public sector will be instrumental in showing how corruption can reach proportions which have a very significant and negative bearing on a country's general wellbeing as follows:

- Its consequences for an economy in terms of direct and indirect investment, unemployment, inflation and exchange rates, effects on international trade, GDP growth, consumer patterns, international reputation, resource misallocations, competition, and efficiency and innovation across the economy are dire.
- It retards development in a country, perpetuates poverty, causes inequitable income distribution, causes a diversion of international donor funds, compromises the attainment of sustainable developmental projects and it tends to



favour capital intensive projects over labour intensive projects.

- Corruption has negative effects for government, the public sector, the private sector, the tax regime, efforts to reduce poverty, loss of human capital, accountability, and transparency.

The paper hopes to illustrate that without the utilisation of sociological imagination and its well researched empirical manifestations, the efforts to eliminate corruption are in danger of been in vain.

**Barbara Mitchell**

Professor, Simon Fraser University, Canada

## **Should They Stay or Should They Go? Cultural Diversity in Parental Perceptions of Nest-Leaving Among Canadian Young Adults**

Significant transformations have occurred in the timing and nature of many family-related behaviors and events in Western, industrialized countries. Notably, youth transitions to adulthood and parental transitions to the “empty nest” have been extended as adult children increasingly delay their final departure from the parental home. Moreover, socio-demographic changes in family structure and continued high rates of immigration to Canada contribute to the increased diversity of family life. It is also well established that economic conditions (e.g., need for higher education, cost of housing, availability of jobs), shifts in normative structures, and cultural membership shape many aspects of family life, such as expectations surrounding the “proper” timing of family-related events. However, a gap remains in the literature with respect to our knowledge of how ethnocultural identification and cultural contexts influence parental experiences and expectations of when, and under what conditions adult children should leave home. Building on a sociological life course perspective, this paper examines how parental perceptions of Canadian young adult’s nest-leaving behaviors are influenced by ethnic group membership and other cultural/family/economic processes. Using a mixed-methods research design (synthesizing both quantitative and qualitative data), this study is based on a recent project (2006-2009) involving 490 Metro Vancouver, British Columbia, parents with at least one young adult child (aged 18-35). These parents self-identified as primarily belonging to one of four Canadian cultural groups: British, Chinese, Southern-European, or South Asian. Results reveal that expectations of children’s home-leaving are socially structured by cultural, socio-economic, and family background, as well as immigration status. Notably, parents identifying with more collectivist, traditional societies are more likely to expect that children stay home longer and to leave home to pursue marriage or work/educational pursuits rather than to seek independence. However, many parents, regardless of cultural background, shared similar concerns and experiences. The quality of the intergenerational bond also strongly influenced overall experiences of this transition. Findings are discussed in relation to current life course theorizing and their implications for elucidating cross-cultural diversity in contemporary family trends.

**Angela Moe**

Associate Professor, Western Michigan University, USA

&

**Catherine Kothari**

Researcher, Western Michigan University, USA

## **Trajectories of Intimate Partner Violence During the Perinatal Period**

Research on intimate partner violence [IPV] worldwide has been guided by the presumption that pregnancy increases women's risk of victimization. Such scholarship stands to reason, given the well-known dynamics of IPV which would suggest becoming pregnant increases women's economic, social and legal ties to their partners. However, deeper, contextual understandings of how IPV begins and alters, both during and after pregnancy is missing. Thus, our paper qualitatively examines IPV throughout the perinatal period (during and immediately following pregnancy) in order to better understand its possible trajectories.

Data come from semi-structured interviews on a subsample of 330 women who participated in a community based longitudinal study regarding maternal health in the midwestern United States. The study surveyed women two days, two weeks and two months post-partum. The two month survey included IPV screening questions, to which 64 (19%) screened positive for IPV at some point in their lives. Forty of these women agreed to and completed interviews. Specific to this paper's analysis, 27 of these 40 women reported IPV during the perinatal period. These 27 transcripts were analyzed based on a phenomenological approach, with an epistemological preference toward standpoint theory (explicit focus on the meanings the women placed on their experiences). Findings indicate pregnancy may be a tangible precursor to IPV (abuse dynamics exist in the relationship but become obvious during pregnancy), an aggravator of IPV (abuse seemingly worsens during pregnancy), or a temporary mitigator to IPV (existing abuse seems to lessen during pregnancy and return afterward).

**Sabrina Moretti**

Associate Professor, University of Urbino, Italy

&

**Francesco Sacchetti**

Research Fellow, University of Urbino, Italy

## **Science and Society in Biotech Enterprises: New Organizational Frameworks and Knowledge Sharing Processes**

During the last decades we witnessed a transformation in science that stimulated new organizational forms of knowledge production; the boundaries between science and market, public and private are increasingly blurred. Essentially, science and society are moving towards an “integrated system”: choice of problems, conflict resolution, and negotiation of solutions do not develop any more in a “close environment”, occupied only by scientists, but in a public space that includes various social actors.

In the field of biotechnologies, this transformation leads to the emergence of firms that adopt new organizational forms, based on a network structure linking universities, research institutions, non-profit organizations and other firms, by means of stable relationships.

The logics that regulate creation and development of these networks are not only based on some criteria of efficiency and performance improvement, but rather they depend on a process of institutionalization, which leads them to become consistent with the beliefs and values of the actors involved.

Our research in this field focused on the processes of transformation and management of knowledge. This development progresses step by step inside the “de facto” networks built upon biotech enterprises. In this context our field research relied on two case studies by means of a qualitative approach.

The first actor is a private enterprise who imported a Japanese patent: an innovative biomechanical hardware for blind people. This geo-administrative shift paved the way for a new research and development phase of the product.

The second firm under investigation is a university spin-off in the field of pure biotechnology. The latter patented a procedure which ties drug molecules to blood cells.

Mission and vision of these firms are different and the constitutive processes diverge in their modes of operation. However, it is possible to find some common elements with regard to the processes of knowledge

transmission, and its management and protection. Especially in Italy, where biotech only recently spread out, it is of utmost importance paying attention to knowledge transformation that involves regulatory subjects (patent commissions, State and communitarian laws), and the gain of know-how by researchers.

In the first part of this field research we focused on the figure of the researcher. He/She changes his/her traditional role by shifting his/her competences from a pure researcher's standpoint to a more market oriented position. Knowledge is transformed from time to time according to user's qualification (patent releaser, researcher, holding and subsidiaries, authorities, consumers, etc.). This is a functional shift whose aim is to make knowledge useful and enjoyable for specific purposes. Furthermore, this should ensure "knowledge givers" that the property rights won't be notched.

**Giuseppe Reale**

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## **Open Government Data Systems in Europe between Innovation and Divide**

The recent crisis in the representation of interests, such as trade unions or political parties, gives an unprecedented centrality of the citizen empowerment, not only as a voter or as a taxpayer but as an active user (Micheletti and others, 2004), in the Citizen-Consumer perspective (Cohen 2001, p.220), that act in an increasingly fluid society (Bauman, 2002). The involvement of citizens in public decision-making, especially at the local level, responds to urgent needs such as reprogramming and implementing public policies increasingly specific, overcoming the vicious cycle of welfare dependency. In this sense, promoting proactive logics of citizens participation becomes strategic for the enhancement of existing resources, such as networks and social capital, ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of social interventions. Web 2.0 is a key protagonist of this "liquid" citizenship, which led to a technological revolution that strengthen the leadership of the consumer-user and the information capital at its disposal, promoting new forms of exchange and aggregation. Internet, interactive and customer driven, encourages an exercise of citizenship without spatial limits, according to a "glocal" logic (Beck, 1999). A similar process of transformation of the behavior of citizens needs a revision of the culture of public administration, without which the transformations described above cannot be fulfilled. This change goes beyond the idea from the "atomistic" conception of the public administration, as a closed and self-referential system, to an "open system" (Freeman, 1984), in continual interchange with the environment. It speaks precisely of "collective intelligence" (Lévy, 2008, p.154) or "open innovation systems" (Chesbrough, 2003) and crowdsourcing (Howe, 2006). This means redefining the boundaries between public and private sectors both in the construction and definition of collective well-being (consider, for example, the concept of Community Welfare); internalize the principles of "corporate social responsibility also in PA; changing the logic of production according to an open source model based on information sharing and citizen participation, building a system of evaluation and monitoring of their needs and their opinions able to achieve a new model of accountability (Arcidiacono and Reale, 2010). In this sense, the most important example of changing in the relationship between government and citizen-user is then the phenomenon of Open

Data, which aims to make accessible the data produced by the government through the release of datasets in open format. According to Open Knowledge Foundation the open data are "freely used, reused and redistributed, with the only limitation - at best - of citation of the author" (opendatamanual.org). The definition cited above, focuses on access to data that must not only be made available online in an intelligible format and editable but above all they must be released without restrictions that limit the re-use, integration with other data (linked open data) and also the redistribution for commercial purposes. The above implies a revision of the traditional user licenses as well as the concepts of copyright, patents and Privacy Policy. The Open Data become a crucial point in order to implement the principles of Open Government and stimulate collaborative models between local institutions and communities with the aims not only to supervise the actions of the PA but also to the development of new services and applications according to the logic of co-production. Open data can be seen as a necessary step, considering of the rapid spread of institutional open data portals since 2009 (eg, the U.S.A. portal data.gov) to today (62 countries participate at the Open Government Partnership). It means releasing the so-called Public Sector Informations (PSI), non-personal and anonymized, that governments produce in the performance of their institutional tasks and which, if made available, they are able of increasing transparency and fostering collaborative interaction between citizens and government. In the European Commission's Communication "Open data, an engine for innovation, growth and transparent governance", adopted as part of the European Strategy for Open Data, presented in 2011 by Neelie Kroes, European Commissioner for the Digital Agenda, emphasizes availability and accessibility of the PSI as a pre-requisite for economic growth in the euro-zone and for the efficiency and effectiveness of PA. However, the real critical points are the claim self-referentiality of the public administration in relation to its internal processes and the unwarranted privacy principle that continues to surround its allocation decisions and its strategic and operational actions. Moreover, it is necessary underlying the importance of investments in broadband, in the computerization and digitization as well as the implementation of more effective policies for reducing digital divide and enhancing computer literacy. The work presented proposes a comparative analysis of the Open Data reality at European level. On the basis of official data available (OECD 2013; Open Data Barometer, 2013), according to the three key dimensions of the Open Government Data Systems, defined in the Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies on transparency and Open Government issued by the Obama Administration in 2009: transparency, participation and collaboration. It is a not easy tentative

because it is a new and an ever-changing phenomenon that is affected by strong regional differences inside countries, very difficult to grasp. From 2013, as many as 56% of OECD countries have a national strategy on Open Data, a 42% have adopted OD policies in only a few areas of the public administration while only 4% of the OECD countries currently lacks a strategy about Open Data. According to the Open Data Barometer, (considering some essential dimensions such as right to Information laws, central government Open Data initiative, city or regional governments OD initiatives, level of demand from civil society and the technology community for Open-Gov and whether governments were providing support for data re-use), It is possible to see that the differences between the America and Europe are not as high. However, high internal regional differences help to give clarity on the true incidence of this phenomenon in our continent. The liberal economies, pioneers on this front, as the U.S., show the highest number of public datasets released on a national dedicated portal: it is Canada, with 188 921 datasets, the leader of this ranking, followed at a distance from the first European country in the list, the United Kingdom, with 9,786 data sets available online for download. However, according to this list, the Mediterranean countries would be (e.g., Spain 944, Italy 347) close to countries like Mexico or Israel. Considering also the three indices calculated by the Open Data Barometer (Readiness, Implementation and Emerging Impacts) in Europe, countries such as Italy, Greece, Turkey, Spain and Portugal have an evident gap compared with the major countries of Northern Europe with corporative systems, such as Germany, Norway, Sweden, etc. The huge gap between these two areas of the continent is largely due to their different institutional environment that would affect the differential ability of governments to recognize the usefulness of Open Data and to invest in the necessary technical skills. Equally important is the online activism rate of citizens and civil society and the capacity of developing a pressing demand for digital democracy. In the Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece the percentage of citizens that took part in a on line consultation or online voting is equal to half (about 6%) than that observed in countries such as Germany, Norway and Finland. Finally should not be underestimated the influence of contextual factors that characterize the different countries analyzed and how they can slow down the drive towards the implementation of effective policies for open government. The risk is to determine a "data divide" as a result of specific gaps: cultural, territorial, organizational and regulatory ones.



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## **Homicide, Self-Defense, and Stand-Your-Ground Laws**

The right to kill in self-defense did not exist in medieval law, but was slowly established as a modern legal doctrine. In English common law, when threatened with violence, the potential victim had a duty to retreat. It was only when the person was cut off from all means of retreat and the person's "back was to the wall," that he or she could use lethal violence in self-defense.

While the English common law of a duty to retreat remained in a minority of states, the repudiation of the duty to retreat followed the westward settlement of the United States. In self-defense cases, the duty to retreat was replaced with the view that there was no duty to retreat and a "true man" stood his ground. Available research on western gunfighters illustrated the "true man" doctrine.

Throughout this contentious history, the castle doctrine remained the same. The castle doctrine maintains that if a person is attacked in his or her dwelling, they may stand their ground and use whatever force is necessary to protect themselves, even to the extent of killing their adversary. The exception is called the castle doctrine because your home is your castle.

Beginning in 2005 in Florida, a revision and extension of the castle doctrine was legislated which, in effect, extends the right to stand your ground to any location where the person has a legal right to be. This new version of stand your ground laws were passed in over twenty states as of 2012. It not extends the right to use violence in a conflict, but includes lethal violence in defense of property, creates a legal presumption that shootings are lawful, establishes immunity hearings that can lead to a dismissal on self-defense grounds, prevents the arrest of a person by police if he or she claims self-defense, and prevents civil lawsuits.

Stand your ground laws has generated an enormous amount of legal comment as to their applicability and legal status. The purpose of this paper is to review the major legal objections as well as the limited amount of research. The recency of the laws has limited the amount of time for research to be done and published. However, research by National Urban League indicates that stand your ground laws have led to a 53 percent in justifiable homicides. One other study by Cheng and Hoekstra indicates an increase in justifiable homicides of eight percent.

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&

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## **Gender Inequalities in Test Performance of Medical Students**

Until the start of the new millennium the literature on gender inequality in education stated that all aspects of education were disadvantaging women (Jacobs, 1996). Although girls have long gotten better grades in school than boys, most researchers brushed aside this point because women did not translate their performance into higher levels of educational attainment relative to men (Mickelson, 1989). Now, women have come to outnumber men among new college graduates in most industrialized societies, and new questions about gender inequalities in education have emerged.

The question “who is doing better at school?” cannot be answered unambiguously and depends on the specific outcome under study. While girls perform better than boys in terms of grades, boys tend to outperform girls in terms of test scores. The two measures capture different elements of academic performance and ability (Duckworth & Seligman, 2006).

Willingham and Cole (1997) have pointed out that boys tend to excel on multiple choice questions, the most prevalent format for standardized tests, whereas girls outperform boys on free-response (e.g., essay) assessments. This explanation is consistent with the finding that girls surpass boys on tests of grammar and spelling (Dahl, 2012). A gender gap was found in the tendency to omit items and to guess in multiple choice tests. Greater omission rates among girls was revealed in all test batteries (Ben-Shakhar, 1991; Marin & Rosa-Garcia, 2011).

An alternative explanation holds that female students feel more confident when answering questions about familiar material but are discouraged by the novel problems presented on standardized tests (Kimball, 1989). Indeed, research has found that gender differentials increase with the complexity of the standardized test (Hyde et al., 2008).

The explanations, however, do not address why female students bring home better report cards. Some researchers have suggested that overachieving girls may result from female college students’ choosing easier courses with more lenient grading systems (Duckworth & Seligman, 2006). That reasoning is rejected by others who point to the

finding that girls reach grades as early as elementary school where most students take identical courses. Stricker et al. (1993) found that adding self-report variables tapping academic preparation and studiousness significantly reduced the gender differences in a study of eight grade students.

This paper will tackle the question about gender inequalities in test performance of very high educated students who aspire to be a physician. To enroll in medical education in Flanders youngsters have to pass an entrance exam. This is a multiple choice test with a correction for guessing. The difficulty level is extremely high, only 15% of the candidates pass the test. Candidates spend a lot of time preparing the test and universities organize special courses to prepare the students for the very hard scientific test. As expected because of the test setting and the high degree of difficulty, girls report lower success rates for this test than boys.

This paper improves upon the existing literature on gender inequality in test performances because of the unique composition of the test. The test contains two parts: a test for knowledge of science and mathematics (traditional male skills), and a test for social skills, memory and reading skills (traditional female skills). This research wants to answer following questions: (1) is the gender bias different for the two parts of the test, (2) can we reduce the gender gap by considering relevant intermediary parameters, (3) which part of the gender gap can be explained by the multiple choice structure of the test.

### *Methods*

In order to answer our research question we rely on a unique set of population data. A partnership made it possible to link three sources of data from youngsters applying for the Flemish entrance exam for medical school. First, the Flemish Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Training delivered a dataset including the registration data, like sex, age, number of participations, country of residence and year of graduation from secondary school, and the results of the entrance exam (scientific knowledge test and reading/memory test).

These data were enriched with both data from the database of the Department of Education (about the respondent's secondary education trajectory) and data collected by an online survey. This online questionnaire contained more targeted questions about background characteristics, motives of participation and preparation efforts. The response rate for this online survey is very high (76%), and non-response does not significantly differ regarding socio-economic background or success rate.

Multivariate analysis will help us to unravel the complex relationship between gender, test results and intermediate variables.

### *Expected Outcomes*

Preliminary results indicate significant gender differences in the success rates of the entrance exam for medical training in Flanders. Boys outperform girls. The success rate of girls (16%) is much smaller than the success rate of boys (23%).

For the scientific knowledge test girls get a mean score of 6.3, boys 7.3 (maximum score 20), these gender differences are significant ( $p < .000$ ). Less outspoken is the gender gap for the second part of the exam (social skills, reading, memory), but nonetheless significant: girls score a mean of 11.5 and boys 11.7 (maximum score 20).

We expect to reduce the gender gap in test scores by adding relevant predictors. By analogy with the literature, we foresee significant intermediary effects of: the secondary education, degree of preparation, predicted success rate and number of omit answers.

Multivariate analysis show that taking into account the relevant intermediary variables diminishes the gender gap by half for the scientific knowledge test and let the gender gap for the social skills, reading and memory test disappear.

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**Self-Determined and Activated Life and Security in  
Old Age (Salsa) - A Pilot Study on the Integration  
of Caring TV into the Elderly Support Sector**

Background: Remaining healthy and independent is identified by older people as a key goal in life. Numerous surveys conducted among older people show that they would prefer to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. Because of the complex, multi-morbid health issues involved, support for the elderly in their homes calls increasingly for across the board services supplied by the formal and informal actors involved. Because of all the different kinds of services available, the situation is growing more confusing for those seeking advice and assistance. This means that for older people in particular, it is very difficult to get a clear picture of what type of service is available and, more importantly, what service is necessary in order to obtain the best kind of support and care for their particular case. A new style of living defined by single persons is becoming more and more common in old age. Because of the lack of family resources in this life style, a greater role is to be accorded in future to building informal relationships. Interaction between support services such as socialisation programmes for the elderly, supervised housing and professional care counselling is an important prerequisite for ensuring a full range of home care for those in need of care and assistance. These care and assistance options were analysed in a research project and combined with a new instrument known as Caring TV. With Caring TV, older people can receive on-screen advice from professional care staff and social workers or interact with peer groups via live chats. Tablet PCs (iPads) were used to make these interactions possible.

**Method:** With methodological triangulation using qualitative interviews and quantitative measuring instruments, data on quality of life, satisfaction, independence and self-determination was collected in two phases from people aged over 65 living in their own homes. A control group (n=20) used existing services for the elderly (socialisation programmes, supervised housing, professional care counselling). For an intervention group (n=20) the Caring TV service was added to this. They thus had the opportunity to benefit from online advice or other incentives and live chats.

**Results:** By incorporating a four-pillar model (socialisation programmes, supervised housing, Caring TV and professional care counselling) in work for the elderly, improved quality of life enables older people to live longer in their home environment. From the preventive services perspective, linking services providing socialisation activities, supervised housing, Caring TV and professional care counselling delays the onset of the need for long-term care in old age. This enables local counselling services to fill any information and knowledge gaps older people may have at an early stage. The long-term result can be improved utilization of preventive (counselling) services leading to a reduction of periods spent in clinics and homes for the elderly.

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&

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## **Reconstruction of Alevi Community in an Urban Area: The Case of İzmir**

The rise of Islamic, Alevi and Kurdish identities has located identity-related issues in Turkey, by the 1990s, at the centre of academic, intellectual and political discussions. It was this identity revival that has challenged Republican designations and practices of identity formations in the country. In this vein, Alevi segments of Turkish society have been raising their claims to gain legal-political recognition and a legitimate ground for the protection and promotion of Alevi identity and beliefs. Community activities organized around Cemevis –Alevi places of worship- in city spaces have become one of the main areas of these demands. The growing extent of urbanization among Alevi groups has accordingly intensified these claims within the urban areas by the 1990s.

The urbanisation has broken traditionally structured community ties that necessitated redefinition of the community with its own institutions in urban space. Within this context, Cemevis emerged as the spaces of the Alevi identity in contemporary cities of Turkey. In this paper we will examine Cemevis in İzmir, the third largest city in Turkey, in terms of their functions regarding the redefinition of Alevi community networks. Whether these places are just places of worship, or do they perform functions for Alevis beyond the usual functions of a place of worship. As we discover the multiple roles played by these places, we hope, we will be able to understand the social, cultural and political significance of Cemevis for Alevi communities. It also retains a potential to explain why Cemevis have turned into an area of power struggle between government and the community.

The study is based on the conclusions of in-depth interviews we have conducted with the heads of Cemevis in İzmir. Being aware of the fact that the Alevi community is socially and politically diversified, the interviews aimed at representing the plurality, which exist among Alevi communities.

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## **Émile Durkheim, Criminology and the Collective Consciousness of Society**

In April 2014 I will be publishing a book [with Anthem Press] with the title *Émile Durkheim and the Collective Consciousness of Society: a study in Criminology*. Your conference in May would therefore provide me with a good opportunity to promote this book. I therefore propose to give a short talk—lasting about 45 minutes perhaps with a further fifteen minutes of questions—outlining what the book is about. Would this be acceptable to you?

My book is, I believe, the first ever book-length treatment of this single, very important concept within Durkheimian sociology, the common and collective consciousness of society. What is more, I consider this concept from both a sociological and a criminological perspective. The book has five parts. In part one I outline in detail Durkheim's concept of the Common and Collective Consciousness of Society. In part two I provide a detailed empirical example—a case study in fact—of the collective consciousness of a modern late-industrial society: contemporary Britain. In part three I discuss Durkheim's views on the subject of crime and punishment and relate this to what he has to say about the concept of the collective consciousness. In part four I look at a bizarre claim that Durkheim makes in his famous definition of the common and collective consciousness in *The Division of Labour in Society*; namely that the common and collective consciousness 'has a life of its own'. Whatever can Durkheim mean by this extraordinary claim? While in part five I identify some key problems with Durkheim's concept of the common and collective consciousness and I attempt to rectify these and, as I claim, improve upon Durkheim's concept and bring this up to date.



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## **Euroorphan Problem – A New Phenomenon in Latvia**

The paper discusses the phenomenon of children left behind. The children left behind in literature are called “euro-orphans” (child of a family where one or both parents are absent due to long-term (at least six months) economic emigration). This definition characterizes euro-orphans as containing some element of dysfunction and poorer family communication. There are about 10 thousand Euro-orphans in Latvia due to economical long-term economical migration of their parents.

The paper is based on a qualitative study of children left behind whose parent/-s have left Latvia due to economical reasons and have left their children with grandparents, one parent, adult neighbours, or siblings. There are a few cases reporting teenagers left by them. According to the statistics, there are about 7-8 thousand euro-orphans in Latvia. The youth left behind have identified main consequences of separation from parents: (1) positive – financial and economical gains; (2) negative – insufficient emotional and moral support, increasing risks of negative behaviours.

There are a few statements regarding the euro-orphans’ view on their parents’ migration. Majority of youth report positive changes in their economical situation and increasing financial and material resources, there still are claims about difficulties to manage „the make the ends meet”.

The study has identified several aspects and dimensions of communication problems. The typical communication between actors includes only verbal communication and misses nonverbal communication with parents. The communication has become fragmented (from one call or skype conversation to next). The communication is mainly informative. There is missing communicative help from parents when child needs immediate support. It may result in increasing psychological vulnerability of euro-orphans and might lead to mental health problems, particularly a higher prevalence of depression and anxiety later in their life. More concretely, the child left behind misses the emotional support from parents, and a possible cause that intensifies the negative feeling is the absence of sufficient communication opportunities.

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## **Parsons, Psychoanalysis, and the Therapeutic Relationship**

From the 1940s through the 1950s Talcott Parsons made extensive and novel contributions to the sociology of medicine—writing on the medical profession, medical education, and the sick role. During that period he also developed an intense interest in Freudian psychoanalysis and for personal as well as professional reasons underwent analysis with Dr. Grete Bibring, who had been a student of Freud's, and even undertook full training as a lay analyst at the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute. He explored Freud's theory of object relations, the father symbol, the super-ego, and the Oedipus complex which influenced his sociological writings on personality, socialization, family relations, and several other areas.

This paper is divided into three parts. The first focuses on Parsons's attempt to "sociologize" Freud's psychological concepts by bringing them into convergence with the concepts of role, socialization, and institutionalization. In particular this involves looking at the interpenetration between the personality system and the social system. The second part considers the role of the medical professional in the treatment of sickness, but also of the sick role in relation to psychosomatic problems. Finally, the paper brings together Parsons's related interests in medicine and psychoanalysis to propose a uniquely Parsonian explanation of the therapeutic relationship between doctor and patient and the ever-present issue of transference.

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## **Impact of Retirement Age Policy on the Workforce of a Higher Education Institution in South Africa**

There are several key sectors that have skills shortage in South Africa. Higher education institutions in South Africa employ a wide range of employees, including non-skilled and semi-skilled workers as well as highly skilled professionals that include academics and a wide range of professional support staff to enable them fulfil their core mandate. One of the key challenges facing the higher education institutions however, is maintaining adequate numbers of skilled and experienced employees. Given the general shortage of skills in the country as well as ageing of its workforce, higher education institutions in South Africa may find it increasingly difficult to maintain adequate numbers of skilled and experienced employees in their various departments. One option for addressing skills shortage in populations with an increasingly ageing population is to raise the mandatory retirement age. This study accesses the impact of mandatory retirement age on the workforce of a higher education institution in South Africa. Results indicate that a mandatory retirement age of 60 years has a negative impact on the future size of permanent academic staff in the short- to medium-term while in the long run, a mandatory retirement age of 65 years or even higher has a positive impact on the number of permanent academic staff in the institution.

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## **Being genetically at-Risk - Dealing with the Uncertainty**

In modern societies there is a broad consensus about the double structure of new technologies. As a tool of progress they are constructed to help solving problems as reducing risks. On a second hand more often than not they produce new risks. Parallel the popular meaning of risk is changing from a more fatalistic perspective of risk as a kind of danger, to a more individual concept. More and more risk transforms into something that can be controlled. A right and responsibly individual decision may avoid danger. And inside this possibility is an appeal to do so.

This fact focus on a new class of individuals: women, who use a modern biotechnological tool by undergoing a predictive genetic test and in the following are marked as "genetically at risk" for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer have to deal with this experience of risk. The genetic knowledge spends security in form of "knowing the devil", but at the same time new uncertainties rise. How sure feels knowing a risk? Which decision may lead to what kind of future? How can the uncertainty be handled?

In this paper I ask for the implications of being "genetically at risk" for everyday life. How are affected women reading the diagnosis? Which role plays prevention for banning the new uncertainties?

The empirical data will be interviews with women being "genetically at risk" for breast and ovarian cancer. On the basis of quotes, drawn from the ongoing survey "Genetic discrimination in Germany", I will present a variation of strategies, used by the women, to integrate the probabilistic diagnosis in their daily lives.

At last I will discuss the meaning of the shown strategies in a wider range. Which factors may influence the women's feelings and behavior? In how far is the social category "at-risk" a new sort of a social problem?

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## **Combating Socio-Ethnic School Segregation: The Importance of an Integrated Approach**

In Flanders (the Dutch speaking part of Belgium) the educational liberty (freedom to establish a school and freedom to choose a school) has since long resulted in distinctive socio-ethnic segregation, a phenomenon we share with some other European countries. Since the non-discrimination declaration of 1993 the Flemish government (education is a community competence since 1989) has implemented different strategies to bring about – directly or indirectly – a larger social mix in schools. A recent study (Wouters & Groenez, 2013) demonstrates that notwithstanding these efforts, segregation rather tends to increase.

We can discriminate three main sources of school segregation: residential segregation, parents school choice motives (and differences in the amount and type of information on which they act) and the way schools profile themselves and behave during the enrollment process in case parents live in an area without a central online registration register. The policy initiatives typically act on only the last cluster, while cases that are successful in creating a greater social mix, are typically cases that complement the policy measures with initiatives on a local level that also try to work on the parent side of the equation. Until now no coordinated Flemish policy exists that tries to counteract residential segregation.

The current paper focuses on these local initiatives (initiated by a primary school or by a local authority/partnership) and how effective practices can be characterized. In order to do this, eight cases (five successful and three unsuccessful that made explicit efforts) were studied in depth by gathering relevant documents and by taking semi-structured interviews with the school principal, one or more teachers and one or more parents.

Based on the literature we can discern the following determinants of successful desegregation, as far as they might be applicable to the Flemish situation: creating support for social mix with parents, creating support for social mix with teachers and building on the principals policy pursuing competence, taking the perceptions of parents into consideration, adjusting the pedagogical project/establishing a ‘magnet school’, cooperating and making arrangements with other schools in the area or other stakeholders, investing in the dispersion of information on schools, facilitating registration in group (with ‘similar’ children), removing enrollment obstacles (like school costs), installing a system of central registration/working with a system of reserved

places, investing in better support of the transfer from primary to secondary education and organizing a broad first level in secondary education to postpone the moment pupils make a binding choice.

In this paper we reflect on the relative importance of these different determinants in relationship to the broader educational and societal context.