

Athens Institute for Education and Research

SOCIOLOGY

# ABSTRACT BOOK

4th Annual International Conference on Sociology

10-13 May 2010

Athens, Greece

Edited by:

Gregory T. Papanikos

First Published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and Research.

ISBN: 978-960-6672-67-5

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, retrieved system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the written permission of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of binding or cover.

8 Valaoritou Street  
Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece  
[www.atiner.gr](http://www.atiner.gr)

©Copyright 2009 by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. The individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.

# Table of Contents

## **Preface**

**Gregory T. Papanikos**

1. **Socioeconomic Differences in Infant Mortality in Gaza Strip**  
*Mazen Abuqamar*
2. **Family Structure and Mothers' Mental Health:  
Key Findings from a Life Course Study of Single Parenthood**  
*William R. Avison*
3. **Youth Crime in Scotland and Japan: Contrasting Problems, Converging  
Solutions?**  
*Monica Barry*
4. **Girls' Experiences of Coercive Control and Violence in Teenage Relationships:  
The Neglected Area of Domestic Violence**  
*Christine Barter*
5. **Restructuring Union-Management Relations in the Indian Automobile Sector:  
Evidence from Three Case Studies**  
*Debashish Bhattacharjee*
6. **(re)Writing Social History through Story-telling:  
Jack the Coal Miner's Story**  
*Sharon Bolton*
7. **Language Proficiency and the Civic Participation of Immigrants**  
*Monica Boyd*
8. **The Effects of Trade Liberalization on Women's Work and Employment:  
Theoretical and Methodological Issues**  
*Dorval Brunelle*
9. **A Focus on Greek Christian Community in Turkey:  
A Frightened Society and Deep-Voted Institution under "Crucifixion"**  
*Eduard Alan Bulut*
10. **Speaking with Post-War Liberia:  
Gender-Based Violence Interventions for Girls and Women**  
*Robin Chandler*
11. **Sex and the Supremes towards a Legal Theory of Sexuality:  
A Case Study**  
*Elaine Craig*
12. **Planting the Seeds of a Global Movement:  
Banning Physical Punishment of Children in Scandinavia**  
*Joan E. Durrant*
13. **A Survey of the Effect of Social, Cultural and Economic Capitals on Husband's  
Violence against Wives**  
*Halimeh Enayat*
14. **Can Psychology serve as a "Protection Factor"? Adult Victims of Childhood  
Incest as a Test Case of the Relationship between the Science of Psychology and  
the Realities of Criminal Law and the Law of Torts**  
*Limor Ezioni*
15. **Federalized Pluralism:  
The Political Incorporation of the Nuevomexicanos, 1848-1912**  
*Phillip B. Gonzales*
16. **Making Big Mistakes while Doing Research in other Countries**  
*Jim Hackler*
17. **Foster Children's Family Relations why the Biological Relationships are so  
important to them?**  
*Kati Hamalainen*
18. **Militarism and Political Culture**  
*Trevor W. Harrison*
19. **Masculinity and Violence against Women Lessons from Serbia and Turkey**  
*Henrica Jansen, Bosiljka Djikanovic, Filiz Kardam, Ilknur Yuksel*

20. **Families Bolstering the Effects of Globalisation:  
Do Welfare Regimes Explain Cross-National Differences in Parenting  
Strategies?**  
*Veronika Kalmus, Triin Roosalu*
21. **Straddling the Challenges of Service Provision to Latino/a and South Asian  
Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence in the United States—Practitioner  
Perspectives**  
*Subadra Panchanadeswaran, Stavroula Kyriakakis, Kajori Chaudhuri, Monica  
Roldan*
22. **The National Domestic Violence Shelter Study:  
American Survivors' Reports of their Shelter Experiences**  
*Shannon R. Lane, Jill Bradshaw*
23. **Moral Panics in a Culture of Fear**  
*Dag Leonardsen*
24. **Adopting Cultural Competency Guidelines to Consider Intra-Ethnic Oppression  
Affecting Disenfranchised Subgroups**  
*Uma Lerner*
25. **Ethnic Economic Inequalities in Canada since Porter:  
A Meta-Analysis**  
*Nicholaos Liodakis*
26. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and the Convention on the Rights of  
Child: Exploring the Relationship between NGO Activity and the Maltreatment  
of Children**  
*Lucien X. Lombardo, Karen A. Polonko*
27. **The Rise of the Sex Tourist, Migration and Manipulation in the Globalised  
World**  
*Duncan McPhee*
28. **Interracial Marriage and Status-Caste Exchange:  
A New Test of an Old Theory** *John Myles*
29. **A Balancing Act: Ethnic Identity and Mainstream Assimilation among Greek  
Immigrant Youths in Philadelphia, USA**  
*Girija Nagaswami, Nicole Vadino*
30. **The Sociology of Inclusion for Muslim Communities in Australia**  
*Pam Nilan*
31. **Gender bias in China and India:  
An Evaluation of "Missing Girls"**  
*Marina Zannella, Annanunziata Nobile*
32. **Homelessness and Housing Policy in Comparative Perspective**  
*Gregg M. Olsen*
33. **The Skilled Romanian Immigrants in Barcelona:  
Configuration of the Migratory Project and the Career Path**  
*Alisa Petroff*
34. **Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse in Africa and the Middle East:  
A Review of the Research**  
*Karen A. Polonko*
35. **Early Supports' Family Work Experienced by Family Professionals how they  
Talk about Counseling, Support and Partnership**  
*Susanna Rautio*
36. **Quality of Life and Domestic Abuse of Elder Women in Lithuania**  
*Ilona Tamutiene, Jolanta Reingarde*
37. **School Peer Groups Popularity and Geekdom**  
*Bedelia Richards*
38. **The New Culture Wars - The Growth of Polynesian Migrant Youth Gangs in the  
United States**  
*Lena Rodriguez*
39. **Gender and Sexual Initiation in Mexico. Searching Patterns among different  
Social Groups**  
*Olga Rojas, Jose Luis Castrejon*

40. **Outcomes of Service Learning Courses:  
Comparing Traditional and Non-traditional Students across Two Campuses**  
*Helen Rosenberg, Anne Statharn*
41. **The Relationship between Childhood and Adult Experiences of Violence and Sexual Abuse and Mental Health Issues in a Sample of Women Prisoners**  
*Susan F. Sharp*
42. **The Informal Sector in the Kolkata Metropolitan Region:  
Social Conditions and Role in Local Economic Development**  
*Annapurna Shaw*
43. **Problems of Institutional Transplantation:  
The Realities of State Women's Shelters in Turkey**  
*Kim Shively*
44. **Feminists in the International Community:  
Women Prisoners as Research Participants**  
*Zoann K. Snyder*
45. **Has Gender Parity Fulfilled its Promise? An Analysis of the Status of Women in French Electoral Politics, 1999-2009**  
*Priscilla Southwell*
46. **Flourishing in Life: An Empirical Test of the dual Continua Model of Mental Health and Mental Illness**  
*Peter Tracey*
47. **Battles on Women's Bodies:  
War, Rape and Traumatization in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo**  
*Jill Trenholm, Pia Olsson, Beth Maina Ahlberg*
48. **Manoeuvring as an Integration Strategy among Immigrants**  
*Tunde Turai*
49. **A Micro and Macro Aspect of Violence**  
*Ana Vukovic*
50. **Battered Women and Protection Order in Taiwan:  
Victimization Experience, Decisions to File Protection Orders and Perceived Effectiveness**  
*Pei-Ling Wang*
51. **Applying Ullman's Dream Group Approach to Teenager Incest Victims in Taiwan**  
*Shu-Yuan Wang*
52. **An Indeterminate but Important Trafficking Population:  
Battered Women and Public Policies toward them in Greece**  
*Gabriela Wasileski*
53. **The Role of Closed Doors in Violence against Women**  
*Zeev Winstok*

## PREFACE

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Sociology, 10-13 May 2010*, organized by The Sociology Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 53 papers and 58 presenters, coming from 20 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, UK, and USA). The conference was organized into 13 sessions that included areas such as Violence against Women, Education, Deviance, Work, Immigrants & Minorities, Family & Gender, Political Sociology, and Inequalities in the Life Course. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 100 international conferences and has published over 80 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen

research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

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

Gregory T. Papanikos  
Director

# **Socioeconomic Differences in Infant Mortality in Gaza Strip**

**Mazen Abuqamar**

Ph.D. Student, Vrije University Brussels, Belgium

**BACKGROUND:** Accurately measuring the socioeconomic differences is an important in studies on infant mortality. Many research studies were done on this topic but it is the first time in palestine.

**OBJECTIVE:** The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between socio-economic differences (household income, parental education level, parental occupation, quality of parental residence) and infant mortality in Gaza strip and to formulate recommendations and reliable interventions to minimize infant mortality.

**DESIGN:** A case control study.

**SETTING:** Gaza Strip is the place where the study is conducted.

**PARTICIPANT:** 550 infants (275 dead infant and 275 live birth) were selected as sample for this study.

**METHODS:** Face to face interviewshave been doing with mothers of dead and live birth.

**RESULT:** The result of this study shows that families with lower socioeconomic status, a much higher risk of infant mortality. There is positive statistical association between parental education, occupation, income and survival of infants.



# **Family Structure and Mothers' Mental Health: Key Findings from a Life Course Study of Single Parenthood**

**William R. Avison**

Professor, University of Western Ontario, Canada

The stress process model is one of the most prominent paradigms for examining the impact of social structure on individuals exposure to stress and their subsequent mental health problems. Guided by this model, we have conducted a study of over 500 single-parent mothers and 500 married mothers to examine the effects of family structure on these women's lives. Over the 14 years that we have followed and re-interviewed these women, we have learned important lessons about the importance of family structure across the life course.

In this paper, we summarize these major findings. We present evidence to show that the higher levels of psychological distress among single mothers are largely a function of their greater exposure to stressors rather than to any greater vulnerability or failure to cope. We also document the interplay of childhood adversity, early onset of depression, and subsequent single parenthood has consequences for mothers' mental health later in life. Finally, we demonstrate how taking a life course approach enables us to consider how different trajectories of family structure are associated with different trajectories of depression.

Our approach in this chapter addresses both conceptual issues and methodological developments that we believe can advance our understanding of the intricate interplay between social structure and mental health over the life course. We conclude with a discussion of the ways in which four kinds of experiences may assist us in explaining variations in these trajectories. We argue that adversities in childhood and adolescence, precocious role transitions, early onset of depression, and the operant burden of stress each play important roles in influencing trajectories of family structure and psychological distress.

## **Youth Crime in Scotland and Japan: Contrasting Problems, Converging Solutions?**

**Monica Barry**

Senior Research Fellow, University of Strathclyde, UK

The UK has nearly a fifth of the population of Japan, and yet it also seems to have a burgeoning youth crime problem compared to Japan. Japan's youth crime rates and trends have always intrigued sociologists and criminologists, especially now youth crime in Japan seems to be falling whilst that in the UK seems to be rising. And yet, when one asks the same questions of UK and Japanese youth about why they start and stop offending, their reasons are remarkably similar. They tend to start to gain status amongst their peers and money for consumables, and they tend to stop because their reputations within the wider community suffer as they get older and they lose the trust and respect of significant others.

However, when policy reactions to youth crime are explored, not only do both countries' policies seem to ignore the factors that influence desistance in youth, but they also focus primarily on the individual young person as the 'cause' of the problem, rather than address the wider structural inequalities that hinder young people in the transition to adulthood. Such inequalities are highlighted in young people's wish for employment, for legitimate income and for status and respect in mainstream – 'adult' - society.

This presentation describes youth crime in both countries and compares the reasons young people give for starting and stopping offending, as explored in two qualitative research studies which elicited the views and experiences of young people in both countries about offending in youth. The presentation then highlights the various policies which tend to stigmatise and discriminate against young people in both the UK and Japan, and concludes with the implications of such converging rhetoric on the contrasting realities for young people.

**Girls' Experiences of Coercive Control and Violence in Teenage Relationships: The Neglected Area of Domestic Violence**

**Christine Barter**

Senior Research Fellow, University of Bristol, UK

# **Restructuring Union-Management Relations in the Indian Automobile Sector: Evidence from Three Case Studies**

**Debashish Bhattacharjee**

Professor, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India

Autoworkers and their trade unions were a fertile area of study in the field of industrial sociology in the 1960s and 1970s. They were often seen as the vanguard of the modern blue collar proletariat in several industrial as well as in industrializing nations. With the advent of the globalized service sector in the 1990s and beyond, industrial sociologists shifted their focus to studying labour processes in the IT and IT-enabled services. Interest in traditional blue collar unionism declined for obvious reasons the world over. This paper attempts to resurrect the blue collar auto worker in the current Indian context, but now focusing on both unionized ‘permanent’ workers and typically non-unionized ‘contract’/‘temporary’ workers.

Since the last quarter of 2008, the Indian automobile sector, like all auto firms the world over, has had to deal with the global recession and its attendant demand contraction. This has meant that both management and trade unions have had to considerably restructure their traditional union-management relations at the enterprise level. For example, given rigid employment protection legislation for unionized ‘permanent’ workers, management effectively uses the pool of ‘contract’ and ‘temporary’ workers available in local labour markets to deal with periodic business cycles, usually with union acquiescence. How do both unions and management deal with these fragmented work-force issues? In addition, various provisions in current collective bargaining agreements will have to be renegotiated with union acquiescence during future negotiations. What will these provisions be and how will unions react to these management proposals?

After briefly sketching out the rather rapid growth of the Indian automobile industry in the last decade, I spell out the specific employment and industrial relations patterns in the industry. Second, I discuss the immediate consequences of the recent global recession on the industry and enumerate the various measures it has undertaken to ameliorate its adverse consequences. Finally, and this is the main section of the paper, I intensively look at three auto firms – two Japanese and one Indian – and engage in a micro-case study based on field research and open-ended interviews on enterprise-level restructuring of the labour-management relationship.

**(re)Writing Social History through Story-telling:  
Jack the Coal Miner's Story**

**Sharon Bolton**

Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, University of  
Strathclyde, UK

# **Language Proficiency and the Civic Participation of Immigrants**

**Monica Boyd**

Professor, University of Toronto, Canada

This project assesses the relationship between language proficiency and civic participation, comparing immigrant immigrants to the Canadian born. Two core questions are addressed: 1) what are the relationships between language knowledge and the level and type of civic participation within the immigrant population? More specific, does knowledge and use of English and/or French increase the likelihood of civic engagement by immigrants? 2) Do immigrants, particularly those with low levels of proficiency differ from the Canadian born in the type of civic participation? These questions are answered with information from the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey, focusing on rates of participation, types of activities or organizations, voting rates, and sense of belonging. Compared to the Canadian-born or to the foreign born with English and/or French mother tongue, immigrants who arrived at age 25 or older and who first learned a language other than English or French have lower percentages having membership or participating in a group or organization. Even when they are members or do participate, these immigrants with low official language proficiency are more likely than the Canadian born or those immigrants with high English/French proficiency to participate in only one group or organization.

The analysis confirms that Canadians participate in a variety of groups and organizations. However, immigrants with low levels of official language skills have the lowest percentages of all groups belonging to sports clubs or teams and participating in service clubs, service agencies or charitable organizations. Yet, they have the highest percentages of all groups participating in, or belonging to, ethnic or immigrant associations and to religious affiliated groups. Immigrants with low levels of official language proficiency also have lower percentages voting in recent federal, provincial and municipal elections. At the same time, nearly two-thirds say that they have a very strong sense of belonging to Canada;

# **The Effects of Trade Liberalization on Women's Work and Employment: Theoretical and Methodological Issues**

**Dorval Brunelle**

Professor, Quebec University, Canada

The paper will offer an overview of current sociological interpretations of the effects and impacts of trade liberalization, and especially of free trade agreements, on women in the labour market in Canada. Starting off with the premise that market liberalization is basically an attack against the welfare state, and taking into consideration the fact that this system was to a certain extent favorable to working women, most authors argue that liberalization is basically detrimental for women, in general, and for women at work, in particular. Interesting and pertinent though it is in a large measure, this line of argumentation is probably too one-sided to account for the double process of exploitation and emancipation with which women are confronted in the present economic context.

In order to bring to the fore the patriarchal nature of the welfare state system, the paper will propose a critical assessment of welfarism as far as gender issues were concerned. In turn, this critical approach should allow us to discriminate between different functions of welfarism, and to isolate those dimensions which promoted the emancipation of women as opposed to those that did not.

Once this has been established, we will move on to a critical analysis of recent reforms and their impacts on gender issues.

## **A Focus on Greek Christian Community in Turkey: A Frightened Society and Deep-Voted Institution under “Crucifixion”**

**Eduard Alan Bulut**

Researcher, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

The Treaty of Lausanne concluded on July 23, 1924, is the basis for the definition of minorities in Turkey, and the rights as well as liberties of the minority groups are defined in this Treaty. Within the scope of the Treaty of Lausanne, only three groups are contractually regarded as minority, though their names are not openly stated in the text: Greeks, Armenians and the Jewish. As it may be understood by the terms, the religious background was considered to be the basis for the classification, as these communities are referred to as “non-Muslim” nationals in the Treaty. In spite of this fact, there are some other groups that are neither minority nor Muslim, such as the Syriacs.

Considering the Christian minorities in Turkey, those groups have been experiencing some substantial problems in most aspects of their lives, even though certain liberties are granted constitutionally. In other words, the minorities do not have the chance to enjoy their rights in practice due to political frictions between the states. Particularly, the problems in naming the children with their baptism names, in the religious courses at schools, in the increasing hatred against the foreigners or xenophobia in parallel to the rise of nationalistic sentiments resulting in the unfortunate assassination of several priests such as Venerable Andrea Santoro, Pierre Brunissen and minority members such as Mr. Hrant Dink and Mr. Uzeyir Garih, and in the seminaries to train clergymen, including those of Greek and Syriacs, are some of the outstanding issues that need further questioning. By referring the certain treaties and constitutional provisions, it is necessary to elaborate the identity and ethnicity issues of Greek, Armenian and Syriac minorities (main Christian minorities in Turkey) through a social perspective.



**Speaking with Post-War Liberia: Gender-Based Violence  
Interventions for Girls and Women**

**Robin Chandler**

Instructor, Northeastern University, USA

# **Sex and the Supremes towards a Legal Theory of Sexuality: A Case Study**

**Elaine Craig**

Ph.D. Student, Dalhousie Law School, Canada

Regardless of legal context, Canadian courts tend to understand sexuality as a pre-social, naturally occurring, often biologically driven, phenomena and as an essential element constitutive of who we are as individuals. There is, however, an exception to this tendency. In the last twenty years there has been a feminist influenced shift, on the part of the Court, towards a more constructivist conception of sexual violence as perpetuated against adults. This is exemplified by the Court's approach towards the definition of sexual assault, the criminal regulation of sexual expression and the Criminal Code definition of indecency. This shift towards a more constructivist conception of sexuality is a positive development for at least two reasons. First, an understanding of sexuality as socially contingent, as a product of social context, leads to legal reasoning which is more nuanced, more likely to accommodate sexual diversity, and better able to account for the perspectives of all sexual actors involved in a particular interaction (violent or otherwise). The second and related reason why this is a positive development stems from the fact that this shift in the way that the Court understands sexual violence between adults has engendered a shift in the law's moral focus as well – a shift away from a moral focus on specific sexual acts and sexual propriety and towards a moral focus on sexual actors and sexual integrity.

# **What's the Difference? Teachers' Response in Primary Education between Immigrants and Native-born Students in Taiwan**

**Wei-Ju Chen**

Ph.D. Student, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

**Kai-Yuan Ho**

The Open International University For Complementary Medicines

The rapidity of social change in Taiwan at a time of unprecedented economic growth is such that attract many foreign spouses form Southeast Asia. Thus, the numbers of foreign spouses' children in Taiwan have been sharply increased recently. These pupils are entering in compulsory education now. Many schools, while still 'mainly native-born', are grappling with the particular challenges that are posed by new patterns of immigration. Much of the research on the educational outcomes of immigrants focuses primarily on their academic achievement but neglects another factor that affects educational success—teachers' response to students at school. How these teachers, schools, and indeed the state, adapt to this changed social context has important implications for the transition of Taiwan society to a more multicultural state, which values and respects cultural and ethnic diversity in all its forms. This article considers these issues by exploring the responses of a sample of teachers to immigrant and native-born students in their schools. Collecting the data from elementary schools in several cities more than a year; then, based on the analysis of interviews, observations, and related literatures, we found that teachers are proud of they treat all students the same, they believe that means equal to the students, even they find immigrants may be constrained by anxiety due to unfamiliar social contexts in the classroom or familial pressure. Moreover, teachers experience that family background, parent education level, language communication fluency and academic performance are key predictors of misbehavior to the students at school. According that, the immigrant students may be in a inferior position because these mixed effects across types of misbehavior the teachers experience to students partially reflect teachers' bias.

# **Planting the Seeds of a Global Movement: Banning Physical Punishment of Children in Scandinavia**

**Joan E. Durrant**

Professor, University of Manitoba, Canada

This paper will explore the unfolding of a global phenomenon – the legal prohibition of physical punishment of children. Until 30 years ago, this near-universal practice was considered appropriate, necessary and a parental right. But a paradigm shift in conceptions of childhood has led to a global movement to redefine it as violence and as a violation of children’s rights. Today, 24 countries have prohibited it in all settings, including the home. This remarkable shift reflects profound cultural changes in thinking about children and their development, parent-child relationships, and the role of the state in family life. It has involved actors in many sectors, including academia, government, non-governmental organizations and children themselves. And it has many dimensions, from the psychological to the political.

This movement began in Scandinavia, when Sweden became the first country to explicitly abolish all physical punishment of children in 1979. Finland and Norway were the second and third countries to prohibit physical punishment of children - in 1983 and 1987, respectively. In this paper, we will examine the process of law reform in these three “pioneer” countries. We will address the following three questions: 1) Why did this particular law reform movement begin in Scandinavia? 2) What similarities among these three countries account for their being the first to reform the law? 3) What differences among these three countries account for the 8-year span between Sweden’s and Norway’s reforms? Our analysis will compare these reforms’ social and political contexts and identify the key agents of change, such as NGOs, child advocacy groups, Ombudsmen/Commissioners for Children, professionals, researchers, media, politicians and children themselves. The role of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* will also be examined.

# **A Survey of the Effect of Social, Cultural and Economic Capitals on Husband's Violence against Wives**

**Halimeh Enayat**

Assistant Professor, Shiraz University, Iran

The family is a social institution which is affected and damaged by a number of factors such as the violence of husbands against the women. Some research has done in this respect indicated that the factors which influence husbands' violence against wives have relationships with social cultural and economic capitals.

As such, this study aimed at investigating the effect of social, cultural and economic capitals of husbands' violence against women. The idea of the social capital was proposed by Colman, the English sociologist, for the first time. The cultural capital was coined by Bordieu, the French sociologist. Research method for conducting this study is survey method, and the technique of data collection is self-administrated questionnaire.

The data of the study were collected from different areas of Kohgiluyeh city (Dahdasht). The sample consisted of 306 married women who lived in these areas. Data analysis and results presented the fact that among the factors influencing husbands' violence against women, the participation of couples in scientific activities and the husbands' income had the most and the least amount of influence respectively.

**Can Psychology serve as a “Protection Factor”?**  
**Adult Victims of Childhood Incest as a Test**  
**Case of the Relationship between the Science of Psychology**  
**and the Realities of Criminal Law and the Law of Torts**

**Limor Ezioni**

Lecturer, Sheri Mishpat College, Israel

Many believe that Psychology can assist victims of crimes in seeking legal remedy. Reflecting this notion, many jurisdictions now recognize “mental damages” suffered by crime victims. If in the past it seemed unlikely that a victim would be afforded with legal recognition for significant, and continuous, mental damages caused to her, today it seems routine. In theory, it could have been expected that all crime victims would greatly benefit from this development.

This paper looks into the validity of this theory in the “test case” of adult women victims of childhood incest. This is particularly interesting, as the way adult women victims have been perceived by psychology truly transformed in recent decades. This change has led, inter alia, to the legal recognition of “memory repression” of sexual abuse by these adult victims. This led to legislative amendments prolonging statute of limitations period both in criminal and torts law.

However, this change has not lead to a true revolution for the adult victims, as criminal sanctions or tort awards do not address the dire physiological damages. The paper would attempt to understand the reason, and how can the psychological transformation be translated to a “true” legal revolution.

The paper suggests to eliminate statutes of limitations in incest related criminal charges and civil suits, and to establish incest as a constitutional tort. The latter would allow for victims to claim damages from the state for their suffering.

The paper concludes that even if these ideas are adopted, psychology can not, by itself, bring about legal change in favor of incest victims without a “connecting thread”. The paper than urges authorities, in Israel and around the world, to employ a holistic and multidimensional approach to bring the revelations of the “physiological revolution” to women adult victims of childhood incest who seek their day in court.

## **Federalized Pluralism: The Political Incorporation of the Nuevomexicanos, 1848-1912**

**Phillip B. Gonzales**

Professor, University of New Mexico, USA

Many observers note that, at least outside the United States, federalism is the best instrument for protecting the rights of minorities. The federal protection of ethnic minorities who tend to consider themselves a cultural nation, tends to involve one of two systems: (1) *ethnic federalism*-- the central government awards a regionally concentrated ethnic population right of control to the government, economy, and cultural institutions of its regional homeland, and, (2) *subnational constitutionalism*-- the rights and protections of the territorialized ethnic population are developed within the historical experience of the federal unit itself and incorporated into the unit's constitutional framework. The literature claims that neither of these options for addressing the rights of territorialized minorities has been important in the United States. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that, in fact, subnational constitutionalism did occur in the United States. It involved the case of the Mexican Americans who were native to New Mexico (Nuevomexicanos). The Nuevomexicanos were incorporated into the United States through a war of imperialistic conquest, resulting in the annexation of themselves in their homeland in 1848. This was a pre-condition for the crystallization of an identity of cultural nationalism, part and parcel of the development of a "Spanish American" identity. The notion that the Spanish Americans constituted "a people" whose birthright was in New Mexico was developed in connection to the political push for statehood. As Congress balked at granting statehood to New Mexico because of the overwhelming Hispanic population, the movement for statehood beginning in the late 1880s initiated a process of constitutional subnationalism. Its realization came in the writing of New Mexico's 1910 state constitution, which included a set of protections for the Nuevomexicanos, including a guarantee of voting rights, rights to elective office, and proscriptions against educational exclusion and discrimination. As an instance of subnational constitutionalism, the New Mexico case can be called "federalized pluralism," its special feature being that Euro American settlers joined with the Nuevomexicanos in calling for their participation rights in the new State of New Mexico. In turn, it constitutes a major chapter in the history of ethnoracial politics in the United States.

## **Making Big Mistakes while Doing Research in other Countries**

**Jim Hackler**

Emeritus Professor, University of Victoria, Canada

Doing research in other cultures presents problems. We use strategies that we have learned in our own country. They are not always appropriate when we do research in another country.

I have tried to categorize the mistakes I have made in cross cultural research. First, using official data can lead one astray. Secondly, using what one thinks is a sophisticated methodology can misfire. Thirdly, failing to recognize that the local situation is quite different can get one in trouble. Finally, there are informal roles operating in all formal structures. We frequently overlook them in our own society, but it is even more important to identify them in societies where we are strangers.

Can we learn from our mistakes? Some strategies may be particularly useful for cross cultural research. Perhaps a review of my mistakes, and some suggestions for alternatives, will help some of you.



## **Foster Children's Family Relations why the Biological Relationships are so important to them?**

**Kati Hamalainen**

Researcher, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Today it is often emphasized that children's voices should be heard in research. Thus far in Finland foster children have been rarely interviewed for purposes of research. Opinions are usually asked of adults who have experience of being in foster care, or social workers.

In this paper I will present some results of my ongoing doctoral research, which focuses on the foster family from foster children's point of view. My research questions are: 1) What kinds of experiences of their family relations do the foster children have? 2) What is a foster child's family? Main question in this presentation is: Why the biological relationships are so important to foster children? The target group of this research is 20 foster children aged 8 to 12 and it includes both boys and girls. As a method I have used focus interviews, social network maps and diaries.

Biological family relations seem to be very important to foster children, but they are also very contradictory. Especially foster children emphasize the meaning of the biological mother. Also biological fathers, who are "missing" in children's lives have special meaning to some foster children. In addition biological siblings are very important to these children. I am wondering why the biological family relations are so important to foster children, because most of these children have been placed into a foster family since they were babies? And what makes the biological ties so significant to foster children?

My presentation includes discussions from different family researchers about the meaning of biological family. I will also illustrate children's answers by showing a few extracts of my data.

## **Militarism and Political Culture**

**Trevor W. Harrison**

Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada

Early liberal theories associated militarism with pre-modern, pre-industrial or industrializing states plagued by weak civil society, while classical Marxist approaches associated militarism with either Bonapartism or imperialism. Taking it out of its historic or socio-economic specificity, more recent approaches view militarism as a holistic and increasingly international phenomenon that interacts and responds to elements in modern civil societies in complex and indeterminate ways.

This paper explores the impact of militarism upon political culture. Based on a review of the literature, the paper specifically examines the indices of militarism as expressed in the values and beliefs of citizens. Provisionally, the paper finally also compares survey results for Canada and the United States.

## **Masculinity and Violence against Women Lessons from Serbia and Turkey**

**Henrica Jansen**

Researcher and Lecturer, VAW Independent Consultant, Switzerland

**Bosiljka Djikanovic**

Researcher, University of Belgrade, Serbia

**Filiz Kardam**

Associate Professor, Cankaya University, Turkey

**Ilknur Yuksel**

Researcher, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women (a.k.a. domestic violence) cuts across national, cultural and socioeconomic boundaries. The methodology developed for WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence uses a standard survey protocol as well as qualitative methods that are now being used by many countries, also outside the context of the WHO multi-country study.

While some global results on prevalence and types of domestic violence will be presented, the paper has a focus on male partners as perpetrators, using different data from two different countries and two different approaches.

Results from Serbia (one of the countries in the WHO study) will be used to show how certain characteristics of male partners are associated with the risk that they become perpetrators. The statistical analysis focuses on selected potential risk factors related to the woman, her partner and their relationship. Multivariate logistic regression modeling revealed that partner violence was significantly associated with a number of factors relating to the male partner: daily alcohol consumption (AOR 4.25), having affairs (AOR 3.97); fighting with other men (AOR 3.62); his mother having experienced spousal abuse (AOR 2.71), and he himself being beaten as a child (AOR 3.14). Among the factors related to the women, only forced or unwanted first sexual intercourse was independently associated with exposure to partner violence (AOR 2.50). All other factors were not independently related to violence.

Results for Turkey from the National Research on Domestic Violence against women in 2008 will be used to show how perceptions of groups of men with different socio-demographic backgrounds on aspects such as their entitlement on women have a role in perpetuating violence against women, and in extreme cases can lead to honour killings.

The findings are important to find entry points for interventions, which need to be different in different contexts.

# **Families Bolstering the Effects of Globalisation: Do Welfare Regimes Explain Cross-National Differences in Parenting Strategies?**

**Veronika Kalmus**

Professor, University of Tartu, Estonia

**Triin Roosalu**

Researcher & Ph.D. Student, Tallinn University, Estonia

The aim of the proposed paper is to analyse parental strategies of mediating children's Internet use and the underlying institutional roots of cross-national differences.

Globalisation has increased uncertainty and flexibility in all countries and groups, but these impacts are mediated by institutional filters (Hofmeister et al 2006). We are interested in how families filter the effects of globalisation (e.g. the emergence of global online communities and youth culture, online risks) as reflected in mediating children's Internet use. Studying effects of individualist versus collectivist socialisation culture on the efficiency of parental mediation strategy in protecting kids from online risks (Kirwil et al 2009), researchers suggested that in countries with collectivistic culture mediation tends to be lower. Furthermore, in countries where parental mediation strategies are weak or absent, children encounter high-risk experiences on the Internet (Lobe et al 2009).

In this paper we use the data of Flash Eurobarometer 248 (conducted in October 2008 in EU 27 countries) to construct a typology of parental mediation strategies by using cluster analysis. We then develop a typology of countries based on the predominant parental mediation style in each country.

Acknowledging that current generation of parents across countries is in similar situation in working out strategies to mediate their children's Internet use, we find it intriguing that parents in different countries systematically prefer specific strategies. We suggest that the extent to which parents mediate their children's Internet use reflects the distribution of socialising tasks between the private and the public sphere. We expect to find that predominant parental mediation styles in a country comply with the dominant gender arrangements (Hofäcker 2006, Hofmeister & Blossfeld 2006) embedded - or reflected - in welfare state typologies (Esping Andersen 1990).

**Straddling the Challenges of Service Provision to Latino/a and South Asian Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence in the United States—  
Practitioner Perspectives**

**Subadra Panchanadeswaran**

Assistant Professor, Adelphi University School of Social Work, USA

**Stavroula Kyriakakis**

Assistant Professor, Adelphi University School of Social Work., USA

**Kajori Chaudhuri**

M.S.W., New York Asian Women's Center, USA

**Monica Roldan**

M.S.W., Sanctuary for Families, USA

Literature on cultural and structural factors that legitimize experiences of domestic violence among ethnic immigrant groups is sparse (Abraham, 2002). Comparative data on experiences of abused immigrant women is especially limited. The development of a multi-dimensional understanding of women's own constructions of experiences of 'abuse' and 'culture' is necessary in the design of interventions with diverse groups of immigrant women. Using the social constructionist framework, this presentation will highlight the subjective perceptions of abuse and help-seeking among South Asian and Latina immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence within their cultural contexts. The need for practitioners to be aware of social service and legal solutions when faced with women who migrate as dependents of abusers as well as those with undocumented immigration status will be discussed. Further, the importance of recognizing women's personal and collective agency in addition to incorporating their own strategies of resistance will be examined. Finally, the specific challenges in engaging in woman-centered, culturally-sensitive, and empowering interventions will be underscored.

# **The National Domestic Violence Shelter Study: American Survivors' Reports of their Shelter Experiences**

**Shannon R. Lane**

Assistant Professor, Adelphi University, USA

**Jill Bradshaw**

Ph.D. Student, University of Connecticut School, USA

Annually, 615,000 United States households experience non-fatal intimate partner violence (Catalano, 2007). Estimates are that more than 60,799 survivors of violence are served in one day in U.S. domestic violence programs (NNEDV, 2008). Approximately half receive emergency shelter or transitional housing, and many more requests for services are denied because of a lack of resources. The world-wide economic crisis has increased the incidence of domestic violence and decreased the available resources (NNEDV, 2008).

This national survey of survivors in U.S. domestic violence shelter programs explored the types of services desired by survivors; their experiences in shelter; the extent to which their needs were met; and outcomes at shelter exit. Information was collected from more than 3,000 shelter residents and 200 shelters in eight states during 2007-2008. The study materials were translated into ten languages and available for survivors with low literacy in all languages. Study methods emphasized safety of participants and confidentiality of results.

Factor analysis determined that needs of entering survivors could be clustered into components, relating to the survivor's 1) role as parent, 2) emotional support, 3) economic self-sufficiency, and 4) health/disability status; and interacting with the 5) criminal justice system, 6) legal system, and 7) child welfare or child protection systems.

During shelter stays (averaging 33 days), the needs most likely to be met related to safety, information about domestic violence, and children. Those least met often required outside resources, and included jobs; education; affordable housing; and government benefits. Respondents' self-reports of short-term outcomes and interactions with shelter staff were overwhelmingly positive.

This study shows that shelter services are improving the lives of the majority of survivors who use them. They are most successful in increasing safety of survivors and children. These findings support increased services to assist survivors with needs such as employment, housing, and transportation.

## **Moral Panics in a Culture of Fear**

**Dag Leonardsen**

Professor, Lillehammer University College, Norway

When it comes to crime, Japanese society is traditionally known to be one of the safest countries in the world. At the turn of the century *fear of crime* has increased significantly in this country even though the crime rate is essentially lower than in most Western countries. The International Crime Victimization Surveys show that there is a surprising disproportion between *real* and *experienced* danger of becoming a crime victim in Japan

This paper discusses moral panic theories in a cross cultural perspective. A main aim is to understand how peculiar cultural characteristics invite strong moods of fear. While many Western scholars have celebrated the positive cultural aspects of Japanese society, this paper shows how the same characteristics may turn out, not only in exaggerated feelings of fear, but also in more punitive attitudes among the citizens. The author maintains that these citizens are easily wary of crime due to a traditional culture of regimentation, predictability and safety seeking. In such a context, relatively small disturbances can give comparatively strong amplifications on the 'fear-ometer'. The general lesson from this presentation is to underline the importance of relating theories of moral panics to the more or less unique cultural soil within the country in question.

## **Adopting Cultural Competency Guidelines to Consider Intra-Ethnic Oppression Affecting Disenfranchised Subgroups**

**Uma Lerner**

Instructor, University of California, USA

Clinicians and medical educators have made strides in recognizing the importance of culture in influencing patient's disease understanding, health behavior, and treatment adherence. Where cultural competency curricula may fall short is in recognizing diversity of cultural definitions, experiences, and identities within a single ethnic group and within a single patient. This is especially important for psychiatrists and other psychotherapists. Cultural curricula also fails to consider the power imbalances within racial and cultural groups via gender, class, caste, and sexual orientation discrimination and the corresponding risks to disenfranchised subgroups.

This paper seeks to demonstrate some important considerations in formulating a patient of a cultural minority group and how a therapist can overcome potential pitfalls through a thorough understanding of the patient's relationship to his or her own culture. Often, especially for women, culture exists in conflict within the psyche. This conflict is reflective of tension within the minority group about how their culture is defined and by whom as well as women's experience of gender oppression. In the case presented, the patient initially described herself as Indian and believing in "Indian" values. On further examination, she was conflicted, believing in multiple contradicting sets of values.

Therapists are unique in that they are allowed into patients' private lives. With that privilege, comes a duty to advocate for the patient as well as protect against harm. As with intra-psycho conflict in general, if clinicians align with either side of the cultural conflict, we foreclose the patient's exploration of it and possibly rupture the alliance. Stereotyped application of a group's culture to an individual can result in a wrong diagnosis, leading to a missed opportunity to help the patient. Such an approach may even harm the patient by ignoring signs when he or she may be a danger to himself or others or be a victim of abuse. A person's culture is a basis for strength and comfort, but simultaneously it may be a source of oppression and intra-psycho conflict.



**Ethnic Economic Inequalities in Canada since Porter:  
A Meta-Analysis**

**Nicholaos Liodakis**

Assistant Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

# **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and the Convention on the Rights of Child: Exploring the Relationship between NGO Activity and the Maltreatment of Children**

**Lucien X. Lombardo**

Professor, Old Dominion University, USA

**Karen A. Polonko**

Professor, Old Dominion University, USA

The involvement of non-governmental organizations in the development, implementation and monitoring of the CRC reflects an understanding that support for the rights of children cannot be left simply to governments. NGO involvement is one of 8 General Measures of Implementation focused on in the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its evaluations of government efforts. Where Ombudspersons and Independent Human Rights Institutions (IHRI) for Children represent children's interests and amplify the voices of children as an independent voice within government, NGO's are seen as serving similar functions in the civil society as well as in the halls of government. However, the 2006 UN Secretary General's Study of Violence against Children raises questions about the effectiveness of the CRC and, for this study, NGO's in protecting children.

To date, there is no systematic research on how to measure NGO involvement or the relationship between different indicators of NGO involvement in advancing children's rights. This paper seeks to contribute to our knowledge of the implementation of the CRC by gathering data on several key aspects of NGO involvement in the children's rights movement and examining the relationship between different national-level indicators of NGO. Measures of NGO involvement will be derived from (1) an analysis of the General Measures of Implementation Sections Concluding Observations reports of referring to the support of governments for activities of NGO's and civil society in implementing the CRC; (2) a summary of the number of number of alternative NGO reports submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (from the Child Rights Information Network: CRIN) ; and (3) the number of national level child-rights advocacy organizations registered with CRIN. These data hopefully will provide preliminary insights into this very difficult area of assessment of implementation of the CRC, and by doing so, inform our efforts to protect children.

# **The Rise of the Sex Tourist, Migration and Manipulation in the Globalised World**

**Duncan McPhee**

Lecturer, University of the West of England, UK

Mapping the rise of sex tourism to global prominence, this paper seeks to analyse the rise of international and cross-border sex tourism within the context of globalisation and the post-modernist discourse, whilst arguing that criminological and sociological offerings thus far have failed to ask some critical questions in this area.

At its centre, this paper is concerned with how the globalising process has created new environments ripe for sexual exploitation, examining the process of migration of the western sex tourist, the proliferation of the sex tourism industry, and arguing that alongside what academics frequently cite as the most criminogenic effects of globalisation (i.e., the creation and reinforcement of streams of inequality), the more tacit spread and communication of western ideas about sexuality and gender roles has had equally significant implications for the evolution of sex tourism; specifically the ease with which the sex tourist is able to de-personalise their chosen quarry, 'opt out' of moral judgements, and detach and absolve themselves from the notion of blameworthiness. This is then explored within the context of post-colonialist theory, the rise of the female sex tourist, and the contentious nature of 'victim status' within the existing discourse.

Coming from a comparative perspective, this paper also asks key questions about the presumed legitimacy of our predominantly western 'analytical tools' (i.e. criminological and sociological methods of enquiry) and the appropriateness of their theoretical 'migration' to environments with markedly different rules; in this case, (i.e., the sphere of sex tourism) the construction of gender and sex roles, inequalities, and post-colonialist theory.

# **Interracial Marriage and Status-Caste Exchange: A New Test of an Old Theory**

**John Myles**

Professor, University of Toronto, Canada

The status-caste exchange thesis has been a theoretical workhorse for the study of racial intermarriage in the United States since its introduction in the 1940s by two of sociology's most prominent practitioners. Based on their understanding of the Hindu caste system, both Kingsley Davis (1941) and Robert Merton (1941) argued that status-caste exchange was relevant for understanding patterns of Black-White intermarriage in the United States given the caste-like racial divisions prevalent at the time. The basic idea was that Blacks of low socio-economic status would hardly ever marry Whites but high SES Blacks would sometimes marry lower status Whites through a process of status-caste exchange. The theory has enjoyed a revival in recent decades that lends support to the theory. More recent studies, however, challenge this view. We extend this challenge by testing the thesis with new data in a different social context (Canada), with a new and flexible modelling technique (multinomial logistic regression), across three racial minority groups (Blacks, Chinese, and South Asians). Based on micro-data from the 2006 Census of Canada, we find only weak support for the theory. Overall, for both Whites and racial minority groups, inter-group and intra-group marriages have similar patterns of assortative matching by education and income. Because of large differences in education and income levels, racial minorities marry into different segments of the White population and vice versa. In our concluding remarks we summarize results of work in progress that challenge standard sociological assumptions that rates of group inter-marriage are the ultimate "litmus test" of minority group social integration. Rather, Peter Blau's (1977) theory of "structural", demographic, constraints accounts for both cross-national differences in rates of racial inter-marriage and differences in minority group inter-marriage in Canada and the U.S.

## **A Balancing Act: Ethnic Identity and Mainstream Assimilation among Greek Immigrant Youths in Philadelphia, USA**

**Girija Nagaswami**

Professor, Community College of Philadelphia, USA

**Nicole Vadino**

Professor, Community College of Philadelphia, USA

Several Greek immigrant families have settled in Philadelphia region for many years, and now the second generation children being born and brought up here face the issue of coping with acculturation process and maintaining their traditional Greek family values. Expanding on the already available literature on immigrant acculturation, this paper explores how the education attainment among the immigrant Greek youth in Philadelphia, USA, has impacted their relations with their traditional Greek family values, and thereby their relationship with their parents and older family members. The paper delves into the degree to which second generation children adhere to traditional Greek cultural norms especially focusing on cultural identity and educational attainment. In addition, this paper focuses on the younger generation particularly on their problem of balancing their ethnic identity and their assimilating into the mainstream American culture. Using a grounded theory approach, this paper analyzes themes that emerge during a variety of focus groups with Greek families in both urban lower-middle class and suburban professional middle-class families in and around the Philadelphia area focusing on the socio-cultural influences. Through extensive qualitative interviews with Greek families, both the older and the younger generation, data will be gathered on how the assimilation into the mainstream culture has impacted family relations and values.

# **The Sociology of Inclusion for Muslim Communities in Australia**

**Pam Nilan**

Professor, University of Newcastle, Australia

This paper suggests a sociological approach to developing inclusive strategies for Muslim communities in OECD countries. Migration continues to be a major source of population and workforce growth for major cities in Australia. In 2006, 40 per cent of the population was comprised of first and second generation immigrants. The Muslim population in Australia is ethnically diverse, including migrants from more than 30 countries. Muslim refugees represent one of the fastest growing communities in Australia. 38 per cent of the Muslim population is Australian-born and almost 40 per cent are under 20. In 2006, the unemployment rate for Muslim males at over 12 per cent was more than double that of the total male population. Welfare payments aside, Muslims earn considerably less than the total population. Unemployment is an important aspect of the marginalisation experience for Muslim migrants, and a key reason why they may feel excluded from mainstream society. The Australian government has a strong social inclusion agenda at present and has commissioned research to understand the nature of obstacles for Muslim jobseekers. This paper reports on some initial findings from research with Muslim jobseekers that indicates experiences of marginalisation, and points toward specific strategies for inclusion. It is argued however, that the phenomenon is more complex than a simple analysis suggests. It is argued that a sociological interpretation incorporating notions of identity, of self and other, must be applied to gain understandings that point to more than short-term, stop-gap measures. Moreover, migration itself should be seen as both a 'network' (Portes) and a 'flow' (Castells). Tellingly, Muslim jobseekers relied at least as often on information about work circulating within their own communities as on government endorsed employment-provider advice.

# **Gender bias in China and India: An Evaluation of “Missing Girls”**

**Marina Zannella**

Ph.D. Student, Roma University, Italy

**Annanunziata Nobile**

Professor, Roma University, Italy

The discrimination between sexes, from which no country is immune, can occur in several ways. This paper aims to analyse a particular manifestation of such a phenomenon, which entails important socio-demographic implications.

In some Asian countries (especially China and India) gender discrimination shows a direct impact on female survival, mainly during childhood, due to the lack of equity between sexes in the access to primary needs, like food and health care. Such a situation, together with the sex-selective abortions' widespread practice, produces the *missing women* phenomenon, described for the first time in 1990 by Amartya Sen. The scholar claimed that the “*terrible deficit of women*”, caused by gender discrimination in substantial parts of developing world, reached an overall estimate of 100 million of *missing women*.

Sen's reflections heated an international debate between scholars from different fields. The analysis of the phenomenon raises manifold questions: ranging from the methodological ones, related to its quantification, to the cultural, social, political and economical ones dealing with causes and consequences of the women deficit.

This study intends to investigate the main discrimination forms causing the shortage of women: those acting before birth, by sex selective abortions, and those after birth, by granting less cares to daughters in comparison to sons. We hence have estimated the deficit of women produced by each modality, referring to the situation of the two most affected countries (China and India).

Understanding how discrimination's forms act appears essential in order to plan effective contrasting policies. Such an issue represents a subject of discussion not only within the affected countries but also within the international community. Warranting the same chances of survival for men and women all over the world is a goal of primary importance, not only to ensure the fundamental human rights' respect, but also to avoid the dangerous social imbalances that a deficit of women can produce.

# **Homelessness and Housing Policy in Comparative Perspective**

**Gregg M. Olsen**

Professor, University of Manitoba, Canada

Homelessness has become an increasingly serious problem across the advanced capitalist world over the past few decades. However, there is significant cross-national variation in the levels of homelessness and in the character and impact of the social and housing policies mounted to address it. The Nordic nations have a long-standing reputation as relatively egalitarian, with lower levels of poverty and considerably more developed welfare states, especially when compared with Anglo-Saxon countries such as Canada, the UK and the US. Sweden, in particular, has been identified as an egalitarian leader within the Nordic world. However, it is Finland that has been most successful in addressing its homelessness problem in recent years, steadily reducing its numbers of the homeless since 1985. This study examines homelessness with a focus upon Finland and Sweden and the character of the housing and social policies that each nation has pursued.



# **The Skilled Romanian Immigrants in Barcelona: Configuration of the Migratory Project and the Career Path**

**Alisa Petroff**

Ph.D. Student, University Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Since 2002, the Romanian community has undergone a significant demographic expansion in the Spanish territory. According to the Spanish Census, in 2002 there were 66,279 Romanians registered in Spain, while in 2008 there were 731,806. Despite its social and mediatic visibility, this immigrant community has been object of few research studies. With this research is pretended to bring to light the main characteristics of the Romanians skilled immigrants living in Barcelona, in particular to understand their migratory projects and their career paths. A premise of the research lies in the need to overcome the concept of "brain drain" when it comes to skilled immigration. In order to do this, it is proposed to recover the concepts of "brain gain" and "brain networking", concepts which focus attention on the positive aspects that generate skilled migration both on micro and macro level. In terms of methodology, it has been opted for a mixed design in which a qualitative design prevailed. During the selection of in-depth interviews, two criteria have been taken into account: the decade in which migrated (distinguishing between the 1990s decade and the 2000s decade) and types of skilled worker (skilled manual workers and highly skilled workers). According to the results of the study, the analysis of Romanian skilled migration can not be done in terms of brain drain for several reasons. Specifically, in the case of Romanians skilled immigrants, the "brain gain" translates into a set of professional skills that have been acquired mostly in Barcelona. But the gains are reflected especially when interviewees discussed their migratory project and the future projections. The perception that when they will return to Romania, they will be able to bring valuable experience, is a strong element that allow us to evaluate this type of immigration as a "gain" for the countries of origin, in this case, Romania.

# **Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse in Africa and the Middle East: A Review of the Research**

**Karen A. Polonko**

Professor, Old Dominion University, USA

Globally, hundreds of millions of children are victims of abuse, maltreatment and exploitation every year (Pinheiro 2006). In the US alone, over 3 million children are reported to official agencies for severe maltreatment in any given year and this figure grossly underestimates the fact that at least 35% of all adults have experienced one or more forms of childhood abuse (Scher et al 2004). Child maltreatment is a profound violation of human rights and dignity and has enormous consequences for the child, the adult they become and the society they live in.

As summarized in the World Report on Violence and Health, one of the many obstacles to developing effective vehicles for preventing child maltreatment is the lack of data on child abuse especially in the home (WHO 2002:78). As noted in the Innocenti Digest (1997:7): “The Committee on the Rights of the Child has consistently argued that without effective data collection it is not possible to assess the extent to which the Convention has been implemented, and it has expressed concern at the failure of many governments to take appropriate steps to ensure that necessary information is gathered.”

Several studies, most notably by the Innocenti Research Center (2005), have reviewed the research on violence against children in Europe, providing an overview of the prevalence, forms and settings of this violence. Polonko et. al. (2006) built on this by restricting focus to a review of the research on prevalence of child maltreatment perpetrated by parents in the member states of the Council of Europe. This paper continues this work by reviewing the research on the prevalence of child sexual abuse in Africa and the Middle East. We summarize trends of child sexual abuse within and outside of the home, at a minimum, by region and framed within the context of data on world trends. Finally we discuss the difficulties involved in finding the research, the strengths and weakness of the data and highlight promising research efforts.

# **Early Supports' Family Work Experienced by Family Professionals how they Talk about Counseling, Support and Partnership**

**Susanna Rautio**

Researcher, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Reformation of the family services and developing new kind of functional structures is seen as a challenge for social policy in Finland. For example projects and services with different working methods for supporting families with children have increased in past years. Preventive family services are valuable in adding wellbeing of the families. My sociological PhD study explores experiences from the client-families and different family professionals who participated within certain preventive family support model which supports families via child welfare clinic. In Finland it's the most potential institution to offer early support because it reaches nearly 100 percent of all the expectant mothers and families with small children. The model supports especially families with their first child with questions about upbringing, parenthood, parental relationship or even forthcoming birth. This voluntary- based support is given by giving home-visit, consultation and guidance for other services when needed. The qualitative research of experiences within the family services may be of value in the evaluation of the needs for future development.

The data for my qualitative case study consists of interviews and diaries (117 pages in print) with the client families (6) and family professionals such as family workers and child welfare clinic's nurses (12) and diaries from the family professionals (8 writers, 200 pages). In this presentation I will concentrate on the preliminary result from my narrative analysis with the professionals' interviews. The method used is narrative analysis, but it has also elements from discourse and content analysis. I'm interested in researching stories from the professionals- how they experience this preventive supporting model. On the basis of the data I created narratives about the experiences of the professionals and these narratives will be discussed in my presentation.

## **Quality of Life and Domestic Abuse of Elder Women in Lithuania**

**Ilona Tamutiene**

Associate Professor, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

**Jolanta Reingarde**

Associate Professor, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

## **School Peer Groups Popularity and Geekdom**

**Bedelia Richards**

Assistant Professor, University of Richmond, USA

In the literature that attempts to link ethnic identity and educational outcomes, the role of school context is rarely investigated. Instead, cultural ecology and immigration scholars focus on the strategies that different ethnic groups use to succeed in school, on community resources that make it possible for some groups to succeed more than others, or they treat peer groups as carriers of an autonomous subculture operating within schools (Portes and Rumbaut, 2001; Fordham and Ogbu, 1986). Although both family social class and cultural resources help to explain why some groups are more academically successful than others (Gibson and Ogbu, 1991; Portes and MacLeod, 1996; Portes and Rumbaut, 2001), it is likely that school context plays a much larger role is evident in these literatures. As such, based on interviews with second generation West Indian youth and case studies of their experiences in two Brooklyn schools, I argue that school contextual features set parameters for academic engagement within the classroom and within school peer groups. In particular, these case studies help to clarify how school contextual features can simultaneously shape socially and academically oriented attitudes and behaviors among students, and dictate which achievement oriented attitudes and behaviors are distributed within school peer groups. My study reveals that students do defer to their peers on social as well as academic issues, and that school peer groups do have the potential to negatively impact academic outcomes. Even so, evidence from my analyses lead me to privilege school contextual influences above peer groups in explaining students' engagement with academic work.

# **The New Culture Wars - The Growth of Polynesian Migrant Youth Gangs in the United States**

**Lena Rodriguez**

Ph.D. Student, University of Newcastle, Australia

In countries founded on large scale immigration, such as the United States and Australia, there is often a concentration of 'like-ethnicity' – enclaves created, and protected, from 'outsiders'. At times, this form of preservation of cultural identity has been expressed through violent gang behaviours, such as turf wars. Currently, the fastest growing 'ethnic' gangs in Australia and the United States are Polynesian. Historic colonial pacts and allegiances have cultivated a legacy of deprivation fuelling these migration patterns. After WWII, the strategic island states of the South Pacific were divided up amongst the colonial powers of France, the United States and Australia, with New Zealand given dominion of the small Polynesian nations of western Samoa, Tonga and the Cook Islands. For these countries, the biggest export is labour – their people. Post-colonial neglect and poverty meant many Polynesians sought work opportunities and a better life in New Zealand. Steady post-war migration has meant there are now more 'Islanders' in New Zealand than in their home islands. However, the decline in real wages, and the New Zealand economy more generally, has seen a significant rise in Polynesian migration to Australia and the United States. This escalation in on-migration has meant a rise in young people often being twice removed from their 'country of origin'. As a crisis of cultural identity and concentrated social disadvantage takes hold, the second and third generations of Pacific migrants are producing a growing number of 'urban insurgents'. The proliferation of Polynesian gangs in both Australia and the United States has moved from being the subject of community concern to an escalating law and order issue. This paper offers a sociological analysis of how issues surrounding masculinity, ethnicity, identity and crime coalesce/combine into a discourse of civil disobedience.

## **Gender and Sexual Initiation in Mexico. Searching Patterns among different Social Groups**

**Olga Rojas**

Professor, El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico

**Jose Luis Castrejon**

Professor, Escuela Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, Mexico

Recent anthropological findings about the meanings of sexuality among Mexicans report a gendered pattern of sexual initiation among men and women. Male first sexual intercourse often has a ritual character, under peer pressure, where young men have to prove their masculine identity in order to gain full admission to the rank of adult men. Virginity among men after certain age causes suspicions, in so far it constitutes a sign of doubtful masculinity. That is why this important transition in men's lives should be experienced soon but does not need to end in marriage. For them is important to have various sexual encounters before marriage.

In contrast, women should never neglect their role as 'serious women' and because of that they should not have sexual experiences before marriage. They need to conserve their virginity until marriage. Female sexual initiation involves emotional ties and almost always means the beginning of women's conjugal and reproductive lives. Female sexual activity is often restricted to marital context.

This double pattern of sexual initiation among men and women coincides today with profound social and cultural transformations throughout the country, in relation to processes of secularization, modernization and globalization. Such processes may involve important changes in the meanings of sexuality among younger generations and urban population.

Having in mind these anthropological findings about sexual initiation in Mexico as well as the changing social context of the country, we explore data of the National Survey on Reproductive Health of 2003. The objective is to compare, from a gender perspective, male and female experiences among several generations and social groups, in order to explore the existence of changes over time and to identify different patterns in the way the first sexual intercourse is experienced by Mexican population.

## **Outcomes of Service Learning Courses: Comparing Traditional and Non-traditional Students across Two Campuses**

**Helen Rosenberg**

Associate Professor, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, USA

**Anne Statharn**

Professor, University of Southern Indiana, USA

This paper uses data collected from two comprehensive campuses in the U.S., one in Wisconsin and one in Indiana, that consider the impact of service learning experiences on students. We have data from 2007-2009 that taps outcomes as identified as being important by both campuses. Using factor analysis, we have developed scales for identifying the various dimensions of those outcomes. We consider how the impact of service learning varies across time, across campus, and between traditional (younger) and nontraditional (older) students. The literature on adult learners suggests that these latter differences will be important. We integrate that literature with the literature on service learning to expand concepts and suggest future directions.



# **The Relationship between Childhood and Adult Experiences of Violence and Sexual Abuse and Mental Health Issues in a Sample of Women Prisoners**

**Susan F. Sharp**

Professor, University of Oklahoma, USA

The relationship between both childhood and adult physical and sexual abuse and mental health problems is well documented. Similarly, the prevalence of abuse histories in women prisoners is also well-documented. However, different types of abuse and at different times in life may have differential impacts on what type of mental health problems are experienced by women prisoners and therefore what types of intervention may be needed. This paper focuses on four specific types of violent histories: childhood physical abuse, childhood sexual abuse, adult intimate partner violence and rape as an adult. Two specific outcomes are examined: drug abuse problems (operationalized as use of any substance other than marijuana or alcohol more often than once per week) and scores on a PTSD scale. The goal of the paper is to explore the relationships between each type of violence experienced as well as compound effects of multiple types of violence with the two outcomes: PTSD scores and substance abuse. By disentangling the relationships of different types of abuse with negative outcomes, we will be better able to recommend appropriate treatments and policies.

The data are derived from the Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Women and Their Children 2009. The survey was administered at four women's correctional facilities in the state of Oklahoma during March 2009. The original sample was a random sample of all women in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections at that time and was stratified by race, security level and time in custody, and approximately 300 women completed the questionnaire. Women who were in the sample the prior year were excluded. Detailed information was gathered on the childhoods of the women, adult life and relationships, substance use and abuse, and mental health histories.

# **The Informal Sector in the Kolkata Metropolitan Region: Social Conditions and Role in Local Economic Development**

**Annapurna Shaw**

Professor, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India

Since economic liberalization in India started in 1991, its largest metropolitan cities have experienced much change. This has, however, been uneven with some areas within the metropolitan region experiencing a clustering of the New Economy with sectors such as IT and ITeS dominating the growth process, while the remainder of the metropolitan region has often remained unchanged with an ever growing informal sector. By the informal sector, I am referring to that section of the workforce that is not covered by protective legislation and is characterized by low incomes and lack of job security. Wage work with varying degrees of stability/permanence and self employment with varying levels of earnings constitute the two main forms of work in the informal sector. Because of its large and ubiquitous presence, the informal sector has a key role in local economic development. No plan for local economic development in the metropolitan area can realistically succeed unless it takes into account this sector.

The objective of the paper is to provide a detailed look at the social condition of the informal sector in the metropolitan region of Kolkata since 1991. This would provide a means to understand the impact of economic liberalization on the local economies of the various smaller towns/municipalities that comprise the Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA) and to suggest ways to incorporate the informal sector in the growth process. The introduction in Section I is followed by Section 2 which outlines the methodology of the study; Section 3, based on aggregate level secondary data presents trends in growth and structure of the informal sector in the KMA; Section 4 looks at informal manufacturing activities; Section 5 at informal service activities; Section 6 highlights ways to include the informal sector in the local economic growth process.

# **Problems of Institutional Transplantation: The Realities of State Women's Shelters in Turkey**

**Kim Shively**

Assistant Professor, Kutztown University, USA

Western definitions and assumptions about the nature of gendered violence tend to be rather narrow. For example, the tendency in the United States is to define domestic violence largely in terms of “intimate partner violence” (IPV) and to characterize gendered violence in terms of individual acts of violence against individual women. Women’s shelters in the United States operate based on the idea that most violence against women is individually targeted intimate partner violence. But as many cross-cultural researchers have pointed out, such a narrow notion of gendered violence does not necessarily apply well to other societies for a variety of conceptual and practical reasons. Based on research conducted in Izmir, Turkey, this paper discusses the success and limitations of the Turkish state shelter system for women, and demonstrates how these shelters are implicitly based on a concept of domestic/gendered violence that is broader than the Western models. In particular, the paper will discuss the fact that most residents of the state shelters have not fled forms of intimate partner violence, but are suffering from more generalized, structural forms of gendered violence, such as exclusion from education and the means of economic independence, and from a shortage of institutions that serve the needs of poor women. In short, while the Izmir shelters may fall short of Western expectations in that only 10% of the residents suffer from IPV, they serve the needs of women who suffer from gendered violence in its broadest sense. This paper addresses issues relating to the definitions of gendered violence and the implications of these definitions on the transplantation of Western laws and institutions to a country like Turkey, whose social service system has begun to develop the capacity to deal with gendered violence only within the last two decades.

## **Feminists in the International Community: Women Prisoners as Research Participants**

**Zoann K. Snyder**

Associate Professor, Western Michigan University, USA

Historically, research on women offenders and prisoners has been largely neglected in the literature. Women's criminal behavior in the United States has been discounted as less harmful than that of men and/or less worthy of attention. Increasingly more research has been conducted on women offenders and prisoners in the United States and Western Europe, and the practice of research by women for women has raised questions and concerns about how to complete ethical research. A central theme is how/can Western feminism help to inform research by and about women in another country's criminal justice system. This author addresses four primary areas on the research by women for women prisoners that is informative and inclusive of feminists concerns. The goal is to improve the conditions of confinement and the lives of women after prison. The issues are the cultural, class, and power differences among researchers and between researchers and participants; confidentiality; informed consent; and the researcher's responsibility to participants and the dissemination of knowledge.

# **Has Gender Parity Fulfilled its Promise? An Analysis of the Status of Women in French Electoral Politics, 1999-2009**

**Priscilla Southwell**

Professor, University of Oregon, USA

In the 2000 session of the French National Assembly, a “parité” law was passed, requiring all parties to present an equal number of female and male candidates in the party lists for upcoming elections. By doing so, the French transformed a previously informal norm with the parties to a mandate for French elections. The goal of this research is assess the impact of this parity law on French electoral politics – to determine if parity increased the number of female candidates, if it affected the success rate of female candidates, and whether there was any variation among the political parties. We examine recent elections to National Assembly (2002, 2007), Senate (2004, 2008), and European Parliament (2004, 2009), and also assess the voting record of these female politicians.

# **Flourishing in Life: An Empirical Test of the Dual Continua Model of Mental Health and Mental Illness**

**Peter Tracey**

Assistant Professor, University of Manitoba, Canada

Globally, mental illness is regarded as a significant problem. In Canada, for example, it is estimated that one in ten will experience depression at some point in their life. Specific segments of the general population are also disproportionately affected; for instance, youth aged 15-24 are more likely to suffer from both mental disorders and substance abuse issues. While such figures are discouraging, the greater conceptual issue is that mental health and illness exist along a single continuum where the emphasis is on the presence or absence of pathological outcomes. There is however, a new theoretical shift that recognizes and promotes a dual continua model where mental health is no longer the absence of mental illness. Corey Keyes (2002) argues that, similar to mental illness, mental health should be regarded as a 'syndrome of symptoms' that include the presence of positive feelings (emotional well-being) as well as positive psychosocial functioning (psychological and social well-being). Using a sample of over 1,200 students from a Canadian university, the goal of the current research is to empirically test the multiple dimensions of well-being in order to address two research questions: (1) What is the relationship between mental health and mental illness when conceptualized on separate continua? (2) What are the significant predictors of mental health and well-being? Results support a dual continua model; while there is overlap between mental health and illness, a sizable group of respondents are 'mentally ill' and 'mentally healthy' or 'not mentally ill' and 'not mentally healthy.' Moreover, students who scored higher on positive mental health tended to be: female, higher in socio-economic status, spiritual/religious, have little or no experience with childhood trauma, and have lower rates of depression, anxiety and suicidal behaviour. These findings have implications for the conception of positive mental health beyond the 'absence of disease.'

## **Battles on Women's Bodies: War, Rape and Traumatization in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo**

**Jill Trenholm**

Ph.D. Student, Uppsala University, Sweden

**Pia Olsson**

Ph.D. Student, Uppsala University, Sweden

**Beth Maina Ahlberg**

Ph.D. Student, Uppsala University, Sweden

Rape has been used as a weapon in the conflict in eastern DRC in unprecedented ways. Research into the phenomenon of war-rape is limited, particularly in this context. The aim of this study was to explore perceptions of local leaders in eastern DRC concerning rape and raped women in the war context. Local leaders were chosen for their ability to both reflect and influence their constituencies. Interviews were conducted with ten local leaders and transcripts subjected to qualitative content analysis.

The study suggests that mass raping and the methods of perpetration created a chaos effectively destroying communities and the entire society and that humanitarian aid was often inappropriate. Furthermore, an exclusive focus on raped women missed the extent of traumatization entire communities suffered. More significantly, the lack of political will, corruption, greed and inappropriate aid creates a tangled web serving to intensify the war. This complexity has implications for humanitarian interventions including public health.

# **Manoeuvring as an Integration Strategy among Immigrants**

**Tunde Turai**

Researcher, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

In order to understand better the interaction between the migrants and the receiving country/community, the analysis of the integration strategies followed by migrants provides a good insight into this process. I consider this perspective promising from two points of view: on the one hand it integrates the micro, the mezzo and the macro level of social scientific analysis, because migrants face directly problems related to the different levels of social life, so their surviving strategies are reactions to this whole intertwined complex; on the other hand the integration process reflects the interaction between the migrants and the receiving community in a detailed way, and it gives information on the behaviour of both sides.

I propose to approach the integration of the migrants by investigating their manoeuvring (slalom) technique. Most migrants make huge efforts for making contacts with the receiving community, and to escape from the margins and to be integrated into their new milieus. Even those who live in ethnic enclaves established in the receiving community need and/or prefer to have some basic contacts with the surrounding world. But in many cases this means hard work and huge social and emotional costs, so there are also many who never succeed in this process. This is why they develop flexible slalom techniques as a way of survival in their new community.

In my paper I analyse recently collected narrative and semi-structured interviews conducted with third country immigrants living in Hungary, and I focus on the slalom techniques they follow trying to avoid the traps of integration in the bureaucratic processes (the legalization of their status), the labour market and the social life in general.



## **A Micro and Macro Aspect of Violence**

**Ana Vukovic**

Researcher, Institute of Social Science, Serbia

The paper will consider micro and macro forms of violence. On the micro level we will examine causes of domestic violence: poverty, war, tradition and other. The analysis will link an influence of social crisis on the increase of violence, and the connection between micro and macro aspect of violence. For this purpose, we will have in mind the case of Serbia mostly. The macro aspect of violence will include symbolic violence, a notion of human rights and opportunities for consistent implementation of these rights in practice. Thus, a symbolic commitment to the protection of human rights, very often, in practice leads to violations of these rights.

# **Battered Women and Protection Order in Taiwan: Victimization Experience, Decisions to File Protection Orders and Perceived Effectiveness**

**Pei-Ling Wang**

Assistant Professor, National Chi-Nan University, Taiwan

Given the culture's patriarchal background, domestic violence did not become a social issue in Taiwan until the 1980s. In 1999, the Domestic Violence Prevention and Control Act (DVPCA) was enacted, and protection order became one of the most important strategies the battered women wanted to seek. This study surveyed 203 battered women who had protection orders. The main purpose of this study is to understand the battered women's victimization experiences and the reasons why they petitioned for the protection orders. Moreover, this study also explored the impacts of protection order on the battered women. The results indicated that most of the battered women experienced serious violence, and about one quarter of these women had suffered sexual violence from their partners. The victimization periods of these women were from less than one year to more than twenty years. The most important reasons they seek protection orders is the security concerned about themselves and children. However, about one third of these women indicated that protection orders will benefit for their another law suit against their partners. After receiving protection orders, some of these women faced economic, working and residential problems. Also, half of the women worried at their security and relationships with their parents in-law. However, the second follow-up survey which conducted after six months of first survey, women expressed more confidence on their security and their worries had reduced.

## **Applying Ullman's Dream Group Approach to Teenager Incest Victims in Taiwan**

**Shu-Yuan Wang**

Associate Professor, National Chi Nan University, Taiwan

Several sexually abused teenage girls residing at a shelter in Taiwan were having frightening nightmares. The author was invited to come lead four Ullman dream groups for them. Initially, the six girls ranging from 11 to 16 years old were hesitant to reveal themselves or talk. In the first session one lay down on the floor and said nothing. But as soon as work with one of the girl's dreams began, they all became interested. The girl on the floor got up and became involved.

The shelter's social workers who participated in the group indicated that they had not been able to get the girls to open up as profoundly as happened in the dream group. Taking the focus off the sexual trauma and putting it on making sense of the dream had the ironic effect of opening the girls up. Accounts of their traumas, experiences, and feelings came pouring out. The imagery of the dream and revelations of the dreamer touched them all on a deeper level than mere talk and brought up feelings and stories of their own from this deeper level about their mothers, their fathers, and themselves.

In the weeks that followed, the girls ceased to be frightened by their nightmares as they became more conversant with the metaphorical language of dream images and their deep truthfulness and meaning. In addition, troubled relationships between the girls in the shelter dissolved as, week after week, they worked on each other's dreams, and got to know and appreciate each other on a more intimate level.

The Ullman dream group proved to be functional with the girls because its built-in safety features – no leading questions, no information-demanding questions, no pressure to share a dream or to speak up in the group, etc. – put them in control of their own inner experience and thus empowered them. What's more, the girls became acquainted with their inner intelligence and creativity shown in their own dreams, which is helpful to facilitate their self-esteem.

## **An Indeterminate but Important Trafficking Population: Battered Women and Public Policies toward them in Greece**

**Gabriela Wasileski**

Ph.D. Student, University of Delanare, USA

Both domestic violence and trafficking in humans are serious problems worldwide. However, there are differences in the ways in which battered immigrant women and trafficked immigrant women are responded to by governmental agencies in Greece. Trafficking in humans has been specified within specialized framework. As such, countries that do not take legal action to stop human trafficking could face U.S. sanctions such as loss of United States military and economic assistance. Under significant international pressure, Greece since 2002 passed a law that criminalized trafficking in human, and took necessary steps for providing protection and assistance to trafficked victims. Nevertheless, domestic violence and battered women remain silent in Greek society and the availability of services to victims of domestic violence has eroded. In this paper we argue that differences in the definition of trafficked victims and battered immigrant provide different outcomes for such victims.

# **The Role of Closed Doors in Violence against Women**

**Zeev Winstok**

Associate Professor, University of Haifa, Israel

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in societies that reject and sanction it persists behind closed doors. The present study attempts to understand the role of "closed doors" (preventing the abused partner from leaving, or outside influences from entering) in maintaining the problem. To this purpose, the present study explored the association between the following: (1) men's evaluation of their female partner's readiness to exit the relationship and/or enable the entry of outside intervention, in response to aggression; (2) men's aggression (assessment of capability to restrain aggression, and frequency of violent behaviors).

This study is based on data from a longitudinal research project on conflicts in intimate relationships. The project was funded by the Israel Science Foundation, and carried out by the Center for the Study of Society at the University of Haifa. The present study is based on a sample of 218 men from the general and service populations who participated in the second wave of data collection in the year 2006.

Structural Equation Modeling results support the notion that the more the male subjects believed that in response to their aggression their female partner's readiness to exit the relationship and/or enable the entry of outside intervention would be higher, the more the men would tend to restrain their aggression. Based on these findings it may be assumed that such readiness on the woman's part intimidates, deters and moderates the man's aggressive tendency.