2015

Sociology Abstracts
Ninth Annual International Conference on Sociology
4-7 May 2015, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

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(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

Preface

This abstract book includes all the summaries of the papers presented at the 9th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 4-7 May 2015, organized by the Sociology Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 80 papers, coming from 34 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, France, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Namibia, Northern Ireland, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Netherlands, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA). The conference was organized into eighteen sessions that included areas of Political Sociology, Culture, Community and Minorities, Education, Media and Communication, Health Inequality and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books and/or journals of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

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

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
9th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 4-7 May 2015
Athens, Greece
PROGRAM
Conference Venue: **Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece**

Organization and Scientific Committee

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
4. Dr. Sharon Claire Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor of Organizational Analysis - Head of School, The Management School, University of Stirling, Scotland.
5. Dr. Fatemeh Rabiee, Professor in Public Health Promotion, Centre for Health & Social Care Research Faculty of Health, Birmingham City University (BCU), U.K.
6. Dr. Carol Chamley, Academic Member, ATINER & Senior Lecturer, Coventry University, U.K.
7. Dr. Gill Boehringer, Academic Member, ATINER & Honorary Associate Former Dean, Macquarie University, Australia
8. Dr. Giuseppe Luca De Luca Picione, Academic Member, ATINER & Adjunct Professor, University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy.
9. Dr. Noa Lavie, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel.
10. Dr. Maria Tsouroufli, Academic Member, ATINER & Senior Research Fellow, London Metropolitan University, U.K.
11. Dr. Nadia Amin, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Zayed University, UAE.
12. Dr. Donald Stewart, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, Griffith University, Australia.
13. David Makofsky, Academic Member, ATINER & Research Anthropologist, Queens University of Belfast, U.K.
14. Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

Administration

Stavroula Kyritsi, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Kostas Spiropoulos

C O N F E R E N C E   P R O G R A M

Monday 4 May 2015

07:45-08:40 Registration and Refreshments

08:40-09:05 (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR) Welcome & Opening Remarks

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

09:05-09:15 Break

09:15-10:50 Session I (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Education I	09:15-10:50 Session II (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Health Inequality I*
Chair: Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.	Chair: *Elizabeth McClintock, Assistant Professor, University of Notre Dame, USA
1. Sue Davies, Assistant Dean, Faculty of Education and Communities & Head of School, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, U.K. & Marni Westerman, Faculty Member, Douglas College, Canada. Making Connections between Transformative Learning and the Development of the Sociological Imagination. 2. Cheryl McMullin, Practice Learning Centre Manager, Bryson Care and The Northern Ireland Social Care Council, Northern Ireland & Siobhan Wylie, Practice Learning Centre Senior Manager, Bryson Care and The Northern Ireland Social Care Council, Northern Ireland. Relationship-Based Social Work and Teaching. 3. Ali Sakkal, Assistant Professor, Wake Forest University, USA. "Learning Life": Contemplating Student Perceptions of Learning while Traveling.	1. Alain Vanasse, Professor, Universite de Sherbrooke, Canada. Contribution of Immigration Neighbourhood Attributes to Health Inequalities Assessment. (Health Inequality) 2. *Alemayehu Ambel, Economist, World Bank, USA, Colin Andrews, Sr. Social Protection Specialist, World Bank, Ethiopia, Elizabeth Foster, Consultant, World Bank, Ghana & Qaiser Khan, Program Leader, World Bank, Ethiopia. Maternal and Child Health Inequalities in Ethiopia. (Health Inequality) 3. Deborah Kim-Lu, Ph.D. Graduate, City University of New York Graduate Center, USA. Access to Healthcare for Vulnerable Asian American Subgroups in the United States. (Health Inequality) 4. **Carol Chamley, Senior Lecturer, Coventry University, U.K. & Jason Pritchard, Senior Lecturer, Coventry University, U.K. An Examination of the Relationship Between the Provision of Primary Healthcare Education and Training, and the Regulatory Requirements Between Nurses, Doctors and EU Health Outcome Data in Relation to Paediatric Care. A UK and European Union Partners Perspective. 5. Katrien Vanthomme, Ph.D. Student, Free University of Brussels, Belgium, Hadewijch Vandenheede, Professor, Paulien Hagedoorn, Ph.D. Student & Sylvie Gadeyne, Professor, Free University of Brussels, Belgium. Socioeconomic Differentials in Lung Cancer Mortality in Belgian Men and Women (2004-2005): Does it Matter who you live with?
Jointly organized with the Health Research Division of ATINER	

10:50-11:00 Break

11:00-12:20 Session III (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Political Sociology I	11:00-12:20 Session IV (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Health & Illness I*
Chair: David Makofsky, Research Anthropologist, Queens University of Belfast, U.K.	**Chair**: Carol Chamley, Senior Lecturer, Coventry University, U.K.
1. **Gill Boehringer, Honorary Associate Former Dean, Macquarie University, Australia. Lawyers at Risk: Guarding Human Rights Guardians. 2. Mohammad Chaichian, Professor, Mount Mercy University, USA. The Intrinsic Logic and Architecture of "Offensive" Imperial Border Walls and Barriers: A Comparative Analysis. 3. John Stone, Professor, Boston University, USA. Veblen in Twenty-First Century America: The Renewal of a Critique. 4. Aigul Sadvokassova, Head, Center for Interethnic and Interconfessional Studies in Central Asian Region, The National Higher School of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan & Gulimzhan Suleimenova, Director, Institute for Civil Servants Executive Education, The National Higher School of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan. Sociological Issues of Corruption Measurement: Kazakhstan Experience. 5. Axel Auge, Senior Lecturer, Saint-Cyr Research Centre, France. The Officers Graduated in French Army: The Group Does Not Belong from the Military Profession. (Monday, 4th of May 2015).	1. Carl Leukefeld, Professor, University of Kentucky, USA. Community Partner Involvement in a Juvenile Justice Behavioral Health Service Organizational Implementation Trial. 2. *Teresa Stallings, Associate Professor, Northern State University, USA. Using Student-Generated Images to Promote Learning in an HIV/AIDS Education Program for Youth. 3. Angela Muir, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Exeter, U.K. Illegitimacy, Identifiable Paternity and Infant Mortality in Eighteenth-Century Wales. 4. Margo Apostolos, Associate Professor, University of Southern California, USA. Mind and Body Fitness: Prehabilitation. 5. Louise Price, Senior Lecturer, Coventry University, U.K. Values Based Simulation.
Jointly organized with the Health Research Division of ATINER	

12:20-12:30 Break

12:30-14:00 Session V (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Culture-Community-Minorities I	12:30-14:00 Session VI (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Inequality & Social Services*
Chair: Gill Boehringer, Honorary Associate Former Dean, Macquarie University, Australia	**Chair:** *Alemayehu Ambel, Economist, World Bank, USA
1. Sara Arnon, Senior Lecturer, Tel-Hai College, Israel. Integrating Immigrant and Absorbing Groups into a Joint Community. 2. Chrysoula Karli, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Sussex, U.K. Migration: A Financial Explanation of the Phenomenon in Greece. 3. Fulya Akgul Gok, Research Assistant, Ankara University, Turkey. Investigation of the Relationship between Gender Roles and Family Functions: Turkey Case Study.	1. *Elizabeth McClintock, Assistant Professor, University of Notre Dame, USA & Emily Fitzgibbons Shafer, Portland State University, USA. Sibling Sex Composition, Chores, and Occupational Sex Composition. 2. Suzanne Sutphin, Research Assistant Professor, University of South Carolina, USA. Tracking Changes in Child Welfare: Using Quality Assurance to Monitor Child Welfare Outcomes. 3. Gawron Grzegorz, Assistant Professor, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland & Paulina Rojek-Adamek, Assistant Professor, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Poland. Working against Exclusion: Design for All as a Tool for Improving Social Participation.
Jointly organized with the Health Research Division of ATINER	

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:20 Session VII (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Deviance I	15:00-16:20 Session VIII (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Health Inequality II*
Chair: *Demetrea Farris, Assistant Professor, University of West Alabama, USA	Chair: Fatemeh Rabiee, Professor in Public Health Promotion, Centre for Health & Social Care Research Faculty of Health, Birmingham City University (BCU), U.K.
1. Gwen Hunnicutt, Associate Professor, University of North Carolina Greensboro, USA. Environmental Crisis and Gender Violence. (Monday, 4th of May 2015) 2. Carmen Meneses, Lecturer and Researcher, Comillas Pontifical University, Spain & Jorge Uroz, Lecturer and Researcher, Comillas Pontifical University, Spain. Needs of the Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation. 3. Eli Buchbinder, Senior Lecturer, University of Haifa, Israel. The Strength and the Weakness: The Meaning of the Protection Order for Abused Women. 4. Jorge Uroz, Lecturer and Researcher, University P. Comillas, Spain & Carmen Meneses, Lecturer and Researcher, University P. Comillas, Spain. Characteristics of the Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation.	1. Abdalla Saeed Ali, Consultant, Faculty Member, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia. Gender Differences in Satisfaction with Primary Health Care Centers in Riyadh City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 2. Richard Dumont, Advisor Health, Province of Noord-Brabant, 's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands. Knowledge Brokers to Establish Healthy Public Policies: An Evaluation Study. 3. Rasika Deepani Edirisinghe, Medical Officer, Base Hospital, Horana, Sri Lanka & Nilmini Hemachandra, Manager-Maternal Care, Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Public Health Midwives in the District of Kalutara on the Revised Maternal Care Package and Issues Faced by them in Implementing the Package.
Jointly organized with the Health Research Division of ATINER	

16:20-16:30 Break

16:30-18:00 Session IX (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Culture-Community-Minorities II	16:30-18:00 Session X (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Health Inequality III*
Chair: *Christian Karner, Associate Professor, University of Nottingham, U.K.	Chair: Michael Douglas, Director of Education, University Centre for Rural Health, University of Sydney, Australia.
1. William Sampson, Professor, DePaul University, USA. Is Barack Obama Black Enough? Toward a Definition of Blackness. 2. Flavia Lages de Castro, Professor, Federal Fluminense University, Brazil, Luiz Augusto Fernandes Rodrigues, Teacher, Federal Fluminense University, Brazil & Deborah Rebello Lima, Researcher, Fundacao Casa de Rui Barbosa, Brazil. Brazilian's Culture Policies – An Approach. 3. Paulina Rojek-Adamek, Assistant Professor, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Poland & Gawron Grzegorz, Assistant Professor, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland. The Idea of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities as a Response to the Challenges of Contemporary Demographic Changes. 4. Ali Ergur, Galatasaray University, Turkey & Nilgun Dogrusoz, Professor, Instabul Technical University, Turkey. Duality and Interaction in the Conception of Music in the Last Years of Ottoman Era: The Case of Ali Rifat Cagatay and the Commission of Musical Classification as an Experience of Modernization in Turkey.	1. *Irving H. Smith, Assistant Professor, Coppin State University, USA. Cruel Poverty: An Examination of Health Disparities in Honduras. 2. Abdulateef Elbadawi, Assistant Professor Faculty of Medicine University of Tabuk, Sudan. Assessment of HIV/AIDS Comprehensive Knowledge among Sudanese University Students 2014. 3. *Vichai Tienthavorn, Vice President and Dean, School of Medicine, University of Phayao, Thailand & Numfon Eaktasang, University of Phayao, Thailand. Surveillance, Control, and Prevention Systems of Hypertension in Singburi, Thailand: Policy to Action.
Jointly organized with the Health Research Division of ATINER	

18:00-18:10 Break

18:10-20:00 Session XI (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Organizations & Structures

Chair: Giuseppe Luca De Luca Picione, Adjunct Professor, University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy.

1. Susanna Ohman, Dean, Faculty of Social Science, Mid Sweden University, Sweden, Anna Olofsson, Professor, Mid Sweden University, Sweden & Katarina Giritli Nygren, Senior Lecturer/Associate Professor, Mid Sweden University, Sweden. Quantitative Interpretation of Intersectionality. (Monday, 4th of May 2015)
2. Ki-Joon Hong, Professor, Kyung Hee University, South Korea. Path Emergence in Institutional Dynamics: Focusing on Symbolic Interaction.
3. *Christian Karner, Associate Professor, University of Nottingham, U.K. & *Marek Kazmierczak, Associate Professor, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland. Palimpsests of Romanticism.
4. Justyna Kramarczyk, Ph.D. Student, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland. Polish Slow Movement as a Denial of Social Acceleration – Results of Research Project.
5. Yuki Nakamura, Graduate Student, Keio University, Japan. Agency's Evil in Modernity.

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

Tuesday 5 May 2015

08:00-09:50 Session XII (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Education II

Chair: *Marek Kazmierczak, Associate Professor, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

1. Debora Ortega, Professor, University of Denver, USA, Maria Salazar, Associate Professor, University of Denver, USA & Lisa Martinez, Associate Professor, University of Denver, USA. Humanizing and Dehumanizing Experiences among Latina/o Undocumented Youth in the K-16 Pipeline.
2. Lejla Music, Assistant Professor, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sisters Founders of Sociology, Democratization of Contemporary Sociological Education.
3. *Demetrea Farris, Assistant Professor, University of West Alabama, USA & Heather McDonald, Assistant Professor, University of West Alabama, USA. Narrowing the Pipeline? Assessing the Underrepresentation of Female STEM Faculty.
4. **Giuseppe Luca De Luca Picione, Adjunct Professor, University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy. Lifelong Learning Universities and Social Inclusion Policies.

09:50-10:00 Break

10:00-11:20 Session XIII (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Media & Communication	**10:00-11:20 Session XIV (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Health & Illness II**[*]
Chair: Debora Ortega, Professor, University of Denver, USA	**Chair:** Vichai Tienthavorn, Vice President and Dean, School of Medicine, University of Phayao, Thailand.
1. Fernandez Villanueva Concepcion, Professor, Universidad Complutense, Spain, Moreno Martín Florentino, Professor, Universidad Complutense, Spain, Ayllón Elena, Professor, Universidad Complutense, Spain & Revilla Castro Juan Carlos, Professor, Universidad Complutense, Spain. Need for Information versus Censorship. A Discourse Analysis about Television Broadcasting of Factual Violence. 2. Fernandez Villanueva Concepcion, Professor, Universidad Complutense, Spain, Roberto Dominguez Bilbao, Professor, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain & Celeste Davila de Leon Maria, Professor, Universidad Complutense, Spain. Men and Women Regarding the Pain of Others. Gender Attitudes about Human Suffering in Television News. 3. **Noa Lavie, Assistant Professor, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel. Reality Television: Between Art and "Trash". (Tuesday, 5th of May 2015) 4. Meridith Burles, Lecturer, Thompson Rivers University, Canada. Mixed Messages: A Discursive Analysis of Ovarian Cancer in Popular Print Media. 5. Caitlin Knight, Ph.D. Student, University of Surrey, U.K. Journalistic Accounts of Genocide: Emotional Silences.	1. Kan-Lin Hsu, Assistant Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan. From Commodity Fiction to Fictitious Health: A Polanyian Discourse Analysis to Health Foods. 2. **Maria Tsouroufli, Senior Research Fellow, London Metropolitan University, U.K. 'Playing it Right?' Acceptable Professional Femininities in Greek Academic Medicine. 3. Carren Dujela, Project Coordinator, University of Victoria, Canada & Neena Chappell, Professor, University of Victoria, Canada. The Role of Pets in the Lives of Those Living With Dementia in the Community. 4. Brian Kavanagh, Ph.D. Candidate, Open University, U.K. MSM's Understandings of their Risk of HIV Infection in a Post-Antiretroviral Society.
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11:20-11:30 Break

11:30-12:50 Session XV (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Political Sociology II	11:30-12:50 Session XVI (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Health Inequality IV*
Chair: **Noa Lavie, Assistant Professor, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel.	**Chair**: Maria Tsouroufli, Senior Research Fellow, London Metropolitan University, U.K.
1. Andreas Klinke, Associate Professor, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada. Global Risk Governance: Post National Discourse and Differentiated Deliberation Addressing Global Environmental Change. 2. **Nadia Amin, Assistant Professor, Zayed University, UAE. Quran-Online: Using Internet to Conserve and Transmit Religious Knowledge to Immigrant Children. (Tuesday, 5th of May 2015) 3. Chung-Hsien Huang, Assistant Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan. Toward Neoliberalism in Transition: Governing the Accumulation/Legitimation Predicament in Taiwan since 1990s in Taiwan. 4. Yigit Karahanogullari, Assistant Professor, Ankara University, Turkey. Neoliberal Populism? Transformation of Public Finance, Economy and Society after 2001 Crisis during the IMF and AKP Years in Turkey. 5. Yuling Wu, Ph.D. Student, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. The 'Outsider' Status and Child-Rearing Values – The Psychological Effect of Household Registration System on Rural Migrant Population in Urban China.	1. **Donald Stewart, Professor, Griffith University, Australia, Budi Laksono, Director, Wahana Bakti Sejahtera Foundation, Indonesia, MJ Park, Research Fellow, Griffith University, Australia & Dongxu Wang, Research Fellow, The Australian National University, Australia . An Integrated Approach to the Prevention of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs): The Way Forward? 2. Fatemeh Rabiee, Professor, Birmingham City University, U.K. Redressing Health Inequality: The Impact of our Research Findings on Promoting Health and Wellbeing. (Health Inequality) 3. Oana Tudorache, Resident Doctor, "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania, Valentin Georgescu, Senior Doctor, "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania & Sebastian Mihai Armean, Assistant Lecturer, "Iuliu Hateganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania. The Influence of Individual and Environmental Factors upon Resuscitation and Survival of Cardiac Arrest Patients. 4. Dimitra Giannou, Ph.D. Student, Durham University, U.K. Understanding Homophobia and Transphobia in Context: A Qualitative Study on Health Inequalities of LGBT people in Greece. (Health Inequality) 5. Suranjana Datta, Assistant Manager, Apollo Gleneagles Hospitals, India, Sujoy Kar, General Manager, Apollo Gleneagles Hospitals, India & Tamara Ray, Executive, Apollo Gleneagles Hospitals, India. Assessing Burden and Quality of Life for Caregivers of Chronically and Terminally Ill Patients – An Evidence Based Systematic Review from a Global Perspective.
Jointly organized with the Health Research Division of ATINER	

12:50-13:00 Break

13:00-14:20 Session XVII (ROOM A-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Culture-Community-Minorities III	13:00-14:20 Session XVIII (ROOM B-MEZZANINE FLOOR): Health Inequality V[*]
Chair: **Nadia Amin, Assistant Professor, Zayed University, UAE.	**Chair:** *Teresa Stallings, Associate Professor, Northern State University, USA
1. Nina Toren, Professor, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. The Intersection of Gender, Class and Ethnicity of Women in Academia. (Tuesday, 5th of May 2015). 2. **David Makofsky, Research Anthropologist, Queens University of Belfast, U.K. The Secularist Role in Forging National Identity in Muslim Society: The Case of Xinjiang (Chinese Central Asia). 3. Ilze Koroleva, Senior Researcher, University of Latvia, Latvia & Inta Mierina, Researcher, University of Latvia, Latvia. The Mobilising Potential of Religion: Does Religious Identity Facilitate Activism among Nowadays' Youth? 4. *Jillian Correia, Student Researcher, Wake Forest University, USA & Ali Sakkal, Assistant Professor, Wake Forest University, USA. Culture in the Cafeteria: How Children Approach Eating within the Context of School Lunch. 5. Martha Chew, Associate Professor, St. Lawrence University, USA & Alfredo Limas, Associate Professor, Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. Gender Citizenship and Social Memory: The Case of Feminicide in Cd. Juarez, Mexico. (Tuesday, 5th of May 2015) 6. Helene Kamdem Kamgno, Director of Studies and Training, Institute for Demographic Training and Research (IFORD), Cameroon & Astadjam Yaouba, Research Assistant, Institute for Demographic Training and Research (IFORD), Cameroon. Family Structures, Gender & Child Education in Cameroon. 7. Man-Chung (Andy) Chiu, Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Law and Business, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong. When Desire Acts Less, Justice Acts and Flies: Localizing Zizekian Fantasy and Deleuzian Machines and Articulating a Daoist Actionless Perspective on Hong Kong Rape Law Reform. 8. *Ngambouk Vitalis Pemunta, Postdoc, Linnaeus University, Sweden. The Social Context of Breast Ironing in Cameroon.	1. Pandu Hailonga-van Dijk, Director, Namibia Global Fund Programme Management Unit, Namibia. Social Determinants of Health in Babylon, an Informal Settlement at the Outskirts of Windhoek (the Capital City of Namibia) Urban- Slum and Health Inequality. 2. Dickson Mkoka, Assistant Lecturer and Ph.D. Student, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Tanzania, Isabel Goicolea, Researcher, Umea University, Sweden, Angwara Kiwara, Professor, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Tanzania, Mughwira Mwangu, Senior Lecturer, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Tanzania & Anna-Karin Hurtig, Associate, Umea University, Sweden. Availability of Drugs and Medical Supplies for Emergency Obstetric Care: Experience of Health Facility Managers in a Rural District of Tanzania. 3. *Jorgen T. Lauridsen, Professor, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark & Terkel Christiansen, Professor, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark. Determinants of Inequalities in Health in Europe with Focus on Retirement. (Health Inequality) 4. Gretta Mohan, Ph.D. Student, Queen's University Belfast, U.K. & Alberto Longo, Queen's University Belfast, U.K. The Effect of the Neighbourhood Renewal Policy on Health and Wellbeing in Northern Ireland. (Health Inequality) 5. *Abdul Ghaffar, Planning Officer, Health Department, Goverment of Balochistan, Pakistan, Sathirakorn Pongpanich, Associate Professor/Deputy Dean, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, Najma Ghaffar, Associate Professor, Bolan Medical Complex Hospital, Pakistan & Tahir Mehmood, Assistant Professor, Rafah University, Pakistan. Factors associated with Utilization of Antenatal Care Services in Balochistan, Pakistan: An Analysis of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Balochistan 2010. 6. Renata Stanczyk, Ph.D. Student, University of Lodz, Poland. Convergence of Health Status in the European Union: a Spatial Econometric Approach. (Health Inequality)

Jointly organized with the Health Research Division of ATINER

14:20-15:20 Lunch

15:20-17:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

21:00- 22:30 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 6 May 2015 **Cruise: (Details during registration)**

Thursday 7 May 2015 **Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)**

Fulya Akgul Gok
Research Assistant, Ankara University, Turkey

Investigation of the Relationship between Gender Roles and Family Functions: Turkey Case Study

Changing structure of family at society can lead some change at women and man' roles. Some individuals can easily adapt to these changes while some individuals experience some problems especially in marriage life. Problems that family face and developing solutions to these problems are among the main goals of social work. Rapidly changing structure of society, differentiation of man and women roles, and changing gender perception of individuals affect the family. This situation affects the family problem-solving and communication skills among couples. Thus, perceptions about gender roles of men and women reflect to the marriage life. Especially, relations among perceptions about gender roles and problem solving, communication, roles, affective involvement, affective responsiveness, behavior control effect family life.

In this study, in order to determine the reflection of gender roles of married couples to family function has reached 371 married men and women in the capital of Turkey -Ankara-. In this study, interview form prepared by the researcher and Family Assessment Scale is used.

In research, it has been seen to be a significant relations between sub-dimensions of family assessment scale (problem solving, communication, roles, affective involvement, affective responsiveness and behavior control) and gender roles.

Alemayehu Ambel
Economist, World Bank, USA
Colin Andrews
Sr. Social Protection Specialist, World Bank, Ethiopia
Elizabeth Foster
Consultant, World Bank, Ghana
&
Qaiser Khan
Program Leader, World Bank, Ethiopia

Maternal and Child Health Inequalities in Ethiopia

Background: Official statistics show recent considerable progress in maternal and child health in Ethiopia. From 2000-2014 child stunting and underweight levels respectively declined by 17 and 15 percentage points. Similarly, infant (IMR) and under five (U5MR) mortality rates declined by considerable amounts. There has also been progress in key maternal and child health interventions. For example, full immunization coverage increased from 15% in 2000 to 25% in 2011. Also, from 2000-2014, use of modern contraceptives, antenatal care services and skilled birth attendant rates respectively increased by 34, 14, and 10 percentage points. We looked at how has this progress in the health sector been shared by different groups.

Methodology: We selected ten health status and health intervention indicators that are related to the MDGs of 1, 4 and 5. These include, stunting, underweight, wasting, infant mortality, under five mortality, full immunization, measles immunization, antenatal care (ANC), contraceptive prevalence and skilled birth attendant (SBA). We examined inequality trends by wealth, education and location using four Demographic and Health Surveys implemented in 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2014. We explored absolute and relative inequalities. We also investigated the dynamics of inequalities using concentration curves for different years. In addition, we conducted multivariate analysis to identify the proximate determinants of the health status and intervention indicators analyzed in this study.

Findings: From 2000-2014, absolute inequalities between the rich (top 60%) and the poor (bottom 40%) increased for most of the indicators analyzed in this study. The absolute differences were significant in recent years (2011 and 2014) but there were no significant differences between the two groups in earlier years (2000 and 2005). For example,

absolute inequalities in child stunting significantly increased from 4.2 percentage points in 2000 to 9.8 [p<0.1] percentage points in 2014. Similarly, absolute inequalities in child wasting increased from 0.3 to 3.0 percentage points [p<0.1]. During the same period, absolute inequalities (in absolute percentage points) increased from 10.4 to 24.2 for ANC [p<0.01]; from 5.9 to 14.6 for modern contraception use by married women [p<0.01]; and from 7.7 to 19.3 for SBA [p<0.01]. We found similar health inequalities by women's education and location. Over the study period, relative inequalities increased for stunting, underweight and wasting. Relative inequalities narrowed slightly for immunizations and maternal health services although there is still a large pro-rich inequality. In addition to these simple absolute and relative measures of equity, concentration index results show that the poor faces proportionally higher levels child malnutrition and lower levels of health service utilization. No inequalities were observed in IMR and U5MR reductions. The multivariate analysis suggests that education, location and household characteristics would be important targeting dimensions to promote maternal and child health equity.

Nadia Amin
Assistant Professor, Zayed University, UAE

QuranOnline: Using Internet to Conserve and Transmit Religious Knowledge to Immigrant Children

Use of media for disseminating religious knowledge is hardly a new phenomenon. Televangelism has been quite effective in this regard in past decades. Recent scholarship on "Digital Religion" offers some useful insights into the relationship between online religious communities and their effects on adherents' identities. However, not much is known about how online resources are used for religious education of next generation. In this paper, I examine this under explored topic and explore the role of Internet in religious socialization of immigrant children. For many first-generation immigrants, conservation and transferring of religious education to their children is a priority. This paper highlights parental motivations for opting for online services for teaching reading Quran (Koran) to second-generation children. This mode of religion socialization is becoming a popular choice among South Asian parents in North America and UAE for several reasons. For parents, using online Quran lessons are a convenient and a practical solution for transmitting religious knowledge to second generation. Most mothers choose online religious education services because of its flexible schedules and not having to drive kids to religious centers. More importantly, mothers feel that their children are receiving better religious education than their own generation. For example, they report that their children are learning better Arabic pronunciation because many online Quran lessons are offered by Arabic speakers. This is in contrast to mothers' own religious training, who learned how to recite Quran from non-native Arabic speakers in their countries of origin. Mothers feel their Arabic pronunciation is inferior to their children's. To summarize, online Quran courses are not selected only for being a convenient choice, but they are also believed to offer 'authentic' education to second generation. Perceived quality of online religious education and its implications for both diasporic generations will be discussed in detail.

Margo Apostolos
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Mind and Body Fitness:
Prehabilitation

The cost of health care is on the rise. The expense of health care may be reduced if people were to take better care of themselves. Individual health care is the responsibility of each individual. Programs are needed in preventitive care for all ages.

My exerpience is in the areas of dance, sport, and dance medicine. Dancers and athletes use their bodies in their work and health and well being is crucial for optimal performance. The combined efforts of both dance and sport provide excellent examples of cross training and fitness. This paper will present the need for educaton in both mind and body fitness. Examples from dance and sport will be applied for adaptation to the general population of all ages.

The term prehabilibation has been associated with medical care prior to surgical procedures. This study suggests the combination of both mind and body fitness may enhance indivudual health care. Each indivudual is encouraged to take an active role in their own well being.

Sara Arnon
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Integrating Immigrant and Absorbing Groups into a Joint Community

This research investigates processes of change in a community of veteran residents resulting from the integration of new residents who have moved into a separate neighborhood within the community.

The research focuses on Berry's Acculturation Theory which discusses various parallel strategies of integration on the part of new residents and hosts. These strategies are distinguished by the measure of direct contact and willingness for mutual integration by hosts and newcomers as well as the extent to which each group maintains its unique identity and culture.

The goal of the research was to compare the two groups in relation to motivations for integration, integration strategies, level of satisfaction and success at mutual integration in the various community life areas.

A survey was conducted among 113 newcomers and 120 veteran community residents in four northern periphery Israeli settlements.

Findings indicate similarities between the two groups in their demographic profiles and their interests in migration. Their leading acculturation strategy is integration, while the strategy of exclusion is very low. The interviewees in both groups expressed generally high satisfaction with the integration process. But in second place among the hosts was the segregation strategy while among the newcomers, the strategy of assimilation took second place. This gap was very striking in the realm of community decision making.

The research indicated factors constituting a good infrastructure for integration of the communities but the veterans appear to prefer more external and less meaningful integration. The tendency not to include the newcomers in community decision making testifies to lack of trust and fear of their influence on changing the accepted lifestyle in the veteran settlement, leading to conflict. To encourage positive results, investment should be made in building common positive social capital, whether by bridging or bonding social capital.

Axel Auge
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The Officers Graduated in French Army: The Group does not belong from the Military Profession

France has settled ten years ago a deep reform of its public policies and a modernisation of the finance laws. The ministry of Defence (MoD) itself took part in this reorganisation by updating structures and functions in a general context of budget cuts and savings. For the Armed Forces, it was a way to come back to the basic goal of soldiering; to prepare and to train for war, surrounding missions been performed by contractors. At the same time, challenges appear for the military administration; reshaping careers by including new models and giving better opportunities for unexpected areas of expertise fitted with the new skills and goals. In that context, a part of officers leaves Armed Forces and prepares their reconversion with civil diploma. My communication focuses on officers who graduate from universities, the "outsiders" (or dropout) in the French Army. I will focus my analysis on these outsiders, which have to ambition to be a part of the elite and who are considered as officers outside of professional's standard. I will analyze the hierarchical organization of the normative area in the military profession. I shall observe in particular the links of dependence and conflicts between the bulk of officers providing from the French "école de guerre" and those who are graduated from civil universities. There is a cultural gap between these two groups of officers. I would like to answer three questions: Who are these officers considered as outside by the graduated from "école de guerre", the core of officer's elite? What is the meaning of outside and inside for the professional standard? What are the relations between officers graduated from "école de guerre" and the other graduated from universities? I will consider that professional trajectory for them must be seen as a global and social process. Officer's course is not only professional. It also refers to a biographic dimension. Finally, the building of the career reveals various identities that open on professional change or strengthen the role in the military by the development of individual strategy based on the distinction inside the army. Our methodological approach is essentially qualitative based on 47 individual's officers' stories and on official documentation from ministry of defence (French MoD).

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Stuart Russell
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Lawyers at Risk: Guarding Human Rights Guardians

Lawyers are being attacked with increasing frequency around the globe. Hardly a day goes by that lawyers are not attacked somewhere. We use a broad definition of attacks: any deliberate action against the lawyer which is intended to or is likely to prevent the lawyer from carrying out his or her legal duties.

The numbers are staggering. In the past decades thousands have lost their lives. Many more are disappeared, harassed, threatened, detained or charged without cause, disciplined in politically motivated professional proceedings, or dealt with in a variety of other ways such as SLAPP actions at law, including defamation actions which in many countries may result in a prison sentence.

Although understandably the contemporary attacks on journalists, which also appear to be increasing, gain much media attention, attacks on lawyers seem not to attract the same amount of publicity. But in research we have done in the Philippines, it appears that lawyers can be as much at risk of extra judicial killing/disappearance as journalists, and perhaps more at risk of at least some other kinds of attacks.

Within the category of lawyer we include judges, prosecutors, public and private advocates, law students and paralegals. We have not used the criteria of being a human rights defender for several reasons. First, it is difficult to determine why a lawyer has been attacked. It may have been for their work in human rights defending, but it may be for some other reason. Second, many lawyers are involved in the defence of human rights primarily, but others are only occasionally involved in human rights matters. Both should be of concern to us. Indeed, even those lawyers who do not do human rights work are included in our work because all members of the legal profession play a role in protecting us in different ways, essentially by implementing the rule of law. In a sense then, an injury to one is an injury to the profession, to the institutions of the law and to all of us.

Attacks on lawyers occur across the globe and are not limited to the

less economically developed world as might appear from media accounts. Perpetrators appear to be largely state forces, but paramilitary, private army forces, and hired gunmen are also involved. Some attacks are politically motivated while others, we believe a minority, are privately motivated.

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The Strength and the Weakness:
The Meaning of the Protection Order for Abused Women

The protection Order (PO) provides legal aid mostly for abused women. Research has focused mainly on the effectiveness of the PO, while few studies have examined the meaning and impact of PO from the perspectives of abused women. The present study aims to add a layer to the understanding of how abused women perceive the impact of a PO on their lives.

Method The research is based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 12 women aged 32 to 58, who had received protection orders for a period of at least 6 months. 6 of the women were separated but still married and 6 were divorced. The interview guide included: effects of violence, the process of obtaining a PO, the effect of a PO on personal identity and emotional world, the effects of the PO on the men and on the relationships of the couple and the family; evaluation of the PO.

Findings Data analysis reveals two themes: the first focuses on the transition from a defensive and from the feeling that one is fragmented to a choice stance perceiving the strength of the self in coping with violence as opposed to experience of the emotional chaos. The second theme focuses on the unfulfilled promise of security and the limited power of the PO to ensure safety.

Discussion The discussion is based on dialectical-existential concepts of choice in a given circumstance, and described the anxiety abused women experience in implementing their choices.

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Mixed Messages: A Discursive Analysis of Ovarian Cancer in Popular Print Media

Ovarian cancer is a disease that affects many women globally each year. This form of cancer is often referred to as the 'silent killer' because it commonly goes undiagnosed until in its advanced stages, leading to poor survival rates. This outcome and lack of understanding of the cause of ovarian cancer contribute to a great deal of uncertainty and misinformation surrounding the disease. As such, efforts are needed to promote awareness of this disease and improve detection. Although the popular media can often play a powerful role in the dissemination of knowledge, little is known about the messages being conveyed regarding ovarian cancer or the accuracy of information being presented to audiences. Therefore, through this research, I sought to identify the way that ovarian cancer is portrayed in popular print media and the discourses that surround this disease. Using a discourse analytic approach, a total of 58 articles were analyzed from 7 popular magazines aimed at a female audience in Canada over an 18 year period. The data was analyzed using a critical and constructivist discourse analytic approach that sought to illuminate specific discourses regarding this type of cancer across texts, and what they accomplish and reveal about power relations in society. Data analysis identified four dominant discourses, which were inconsistent and contradictory. Specific discourses related to: self-responsibility for prevention or survival, its fatal nature, cancer as a heroic endeavor, and social expectations related to gender. Such discourses are reflective of broader socio-political beliefs about health and illness, as well as the gendered nature of embodied experiences of illness. The research findings highlight the value of examining the socio-cultural context of ovarian cancer, as the discourses being presented in popular print media may be influencing women's understandings of ovarian cancer, both in terms of healthy women's risk assessment and affected women's coping with the disease. As such, efforts are needed to rectify these contradictory and problematic discourses to avoid misconceptions that are being propagated in popular media, which can have negative ramifications, such as by creating a false sense of security among healthy women and generating unrealistic expectations for or diminishing hope in affected women. Therefore, further critical analysis of popular media is crucial, as is the widespread distribution of accurate information about ovarian cancer to combat the problematic aspects of certain discourses and raise awareness of symptoms,

facilitate greater accuracy in risk assessment, and decrease unnecessary distress for affected women.

Mohammad Chaichian
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The Intrinsic Logic and Architecture of "Offensive" Imperial Border Walls and Barriers: A Comparative Analysis

Implementation of neo-liberal economic policies which have coincided with the new phase of globalization since the 1970s have virtually eliminated old national political boundaries. These policies have allowed global and regional economic power houses to take advantage of industries owned by multinational corporations that rely on trans-border mobility of capital, labor and information; information technology that facilitates decentralization of production processes; and global individual consumers who look for higher quality products with the lowest possible prices. Yet despite this apparent trans-border labor mobility there has been a surge in construction of elaborate, sophisticated and often militarized border barriers and fences between nations—presumably to stop the flow of unwanted and undesirable migrant workers.

Border walls and barriers are often compared to dams, the former stop the flow of an incoming migrant population and the latter the water flow. However, dams are not built to prevent the flow of water but rather control and ration its supply; and so are the walls, barriers and fortifications built in and around imperial territories—their main function is to control the immigration flow. In this paper I provide a comparative analysis of the intrinsic logic and architectural features of two neo-liberal border barriers erected by the United States and Israel along the U.S.-Mexico border and between Israel and occupied Palestinian territories, respectively. Based on historical documentation and field observations/research I make four observations.

First, imperial/colonial walls and barriers are seldom located on the frontiers, since in a fast-changing global economy frontier lines tend to pulsate through periods of economic expansion and contraction. Thus contrary to the conventional wisdom imperial walls and barriers are not erected at the 'edges' of empire, but rather right in the midst of contested territories.

Second, borders are demarcation lines between two socio-political entities, and up to the point that their economies function independently (in relative terms) there is no need for an intensive border fortification and control. This was the case for the U.S.-Mexico border that up until the mid-1990s (pre-NAFTA period) was loosely secured, and unauthorized border crossings were common occurrences; and the Green Line that separates Israel from the occupied

territories up until the late 1990s (beginning of the Second Intifada). In this light, border walls and barriers are erected when the two political economic entities have passed beyond the point of their ability to survive independently; and similar to a dam they are always semi-permeable allowing a controlled flow and movement of migrant population under the empire's administrative control.

Third, Imperial walls and barriers are always violent by nature since they are never erected and maintained by mutual consent. Therefore, with or without the presence of guards, soldiers, or border patrol agents their mere physical structures invoke a passive-aggressive presence, implicitly threatening and challenging the movements of populations or goods. I make my case by examining and comparing what I call the "offensive" nature of architectural details of the two barriers that are designed to control the flow of population from subjugated (peripheral) territories to the mainland (center). Since imperial formations are always multi-ethnic and multi-national by nature and are maintained by implicit or explicit violence and the use of force, imperial walls and barriers inevitably serve to enforce and maintain ethnic-national inequalities and promote racism and race- and even gender-based discrimination.

Finally, I consider building imperial walls and barriers as an effort of last resort, when all else has failed in regulating the population movements within two or more territories of the empire. In this light, erecting walls and barriers should be considered as the first sign of total integration of territories and people within which they are situated, meaning that they will eventually become obsolete and doomed to be torn down. I conclude by drawing a parallel between a recent historical past, namely, the failed and defunct Berlin Wall, and the impending fate of the newly established security walls and fences along the U.S.-Mexico border and between Israel and occupied West Bank Palestinian territories.

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An Examination of the Relationship Between the Provision of Primary Healthcare Education and Training, and the Regulatory Requirements Between Nurses, Doctors and EU Health Outcome Data in Relation to Paediatric Care. A UK and European Union Partners Perspective

The United Kingdom (UK) has witnessed an estimated 1,951 '*excess child deaths*' when compared to countries such as Sweden (Wolfe et al 2013). The causes are complex and multi-faceted with the inclusion of social deprivation and child poverty indicators, organisation and political naivety and underinvestment in specialist training of practitioners providing care for children and young people. Recent epidemiological and statistical data (Wolfe et al 2013, Viner et al 2014) reveals the complex process of deduction and identification of major causative factors, however there is repeated suggestion that the specialist education (by definition knowledge and skills) of primary healthcare professionals is an important contributing factor. This evidence must be supported further by more disease specific data which highlights that from a number of major EU countries (n=8) the UK has the highest number of deaths from pneumonia (0-14 years) and the highest rates of asthma deaths among children aged 6-7 and 13-14 (Wolfe et al 2013). Moreover in 2011, the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH)(UK) had already identified the gap and need for more general practitioners with explicit paediatric experience http://www.theguardian.com/society.

This paper will exemplify the regulatory guidance, standards, knowledge and skills of both nurses and doctors within primary healthcare. The purpose of which is to further examine the impact of regulation and standards, ensuring that children access the appropriate services and are assessed and managed by appropriately trained professionals. Not- withstanding examining the role of governing bodies and published guidance from the General Medical Council (GMC), Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) and the Care Quality Commission (CQC) which further identify specific recommendations regarding the education and training requirements of both GP's and nurse practitioners (NP's) who deliver front line primary paediatric care.

'That children in the UK may die unnecessarily should be a matter of

national shame' **(RCPCH 2014).**

Martha Chew
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&
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Gender Citizenship and Social Memory:
The Case of Feminicide in Cd. Juarez, Mexico

The purpose of this presentation is to analyze some of the ways in which Ciudad Juárez has experienced over twenty years of terrorism by the State, the transnational factories, military, paramilitary forces and organized crime. These actors have not been antagonistic with each other altogether. This paper also tries to problematize the lack of citizenship rights to women and the State policy desmemoria of feminicide in the national consciousness. Feminicide near the border has been quite controversial because all the cases are still unresolved. One of the aims of this paper is to understand the context of feminicide, and the importance of the Inter American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) historical sentence against the Mexican State in the Cotton Field also known as El Campo Algodonero case, Gonzalez et al. vs. Mexican State. In an effort to move away from the binaries of memory and counter-memory as two opposing sites of contention and representation, this work tries to present some of the contradictory frames of historical memory that are actively produced in relation to the Cotton Field memorial among various actors: the regional and global oligarchy as well as the parents and relatives of victims of feminicide.

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When Desire Acts Less, Justice Acts and Flies: Localizing Zizekian Fantasy and Deleuzian Machines and Articulating a Daoist Actionless Perspective on Hong Kong Rape Law Reform

The paper analyses the Rape Law reform proposals, tabled by Hong Kong Law Reform Commission in 2013, from the philosophical perspectives of Zizek and Deleuze and argues that unless the reforms can accommodate the multiple desires of different sexually powerless, they will be useless and meaningless. I also argue that when considering and attempting to transfer/transplant foreign legal reforms and underlying theories into the Hong Kong/Chinese context (for example de-genderization and desexualization, Zizekian and Deleuzean schools of thought), assemblages of localization and infiltration cannot be ignored. I therefore propose that Daoism, a traditional Han-Chinese school of philosophy, can help in constructing the platform for a cultural/legal osmosis.

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Need for Information versus Censorship. A Discourse Analysis about Television Broadcasting of Factual Violence

Explicit images of real violence, of events occurring outside the private sphere, are one of the most controversial aspects when TV consumption patterns are analyzed. When asked about the issue of these scenes, viewers usually argue that in order to inform is not necessary to submit filmed scenes in which people is beaten, mutilated or killed. But when asked whether they should censor these images it is usual to indicate that that would be an attack on freedom of speech. In order to analyze whether there is a homogeneous discourse regarding the relevance of presenting images of explicit violence to report acts of aggression, a study was conducted in two Spanish cities, Salamanca and Madrid in which various news television broadcasts containing scenes of explicit violence and 16 focus groups were presented. The selection of violent scenes to be analyzed by focus groups followed three criteria: violence with serious outcomes (deaths) versus severe (injuries), violence in proximal areas (in Spain) versus distant areas (abroad), as well as contexts and scenes of political violence (wars, attacks, protests) against social contexts of violence. The discourse elaborated by different groups about the relevance to these explicit images was conditioned by the peculiarities of the context in which each story is framed.

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Culture in the Cafeteria: How Children Approach Eating within the Context of School Lunch

Lunchtime can play a pivotal role in shaping student eating habits. Studies have previously indicated that eating a healthy meal during the school day can improve students' well-being and academic performance, and potentially prevent childhood obesity. This study investigated the school lunch program in the United Kingdom in order to gain an understanding of the attitudes and beliefs surrounding school meals and the realities of student food patterns. Using a qualitative research methodology, this study was conducted in three primary and secondary school systems in London, United Kingdom. In depth interviews consisting of 14 headteachers, teachers, staff, and chefs and fieldwork observations of approximately 830 primary and secondary school students in the three schools' cafeterias provided the data. The results of interview responses and fieldwork observation yielded the following set of themes: (a) school meals are publicly portrayed as healthful and nutritious, yet students' eating habits do not align with this advertising, (b) the level of importance placed on school lunch varies widely among participants and generates inconsistent views concerning who is responsible (government, families, caterers, or schools) for students' eating habits, (c) role models (i.e. teachers and chefs) present varying levels of interaction with students and conflicting approaches when monitoring students' eating habits. The latter finding expanded upon Osowski, Göranzon, and Fjellström's (2013) concept of teacher roles to formulate three education philosophies – the Removed Authority Role Model, the Accommodating Role Model, and the Social Educational Role Model – concluding that the Social Educational Role Model was the most effective at fostering an environment that encouraged healthy eating habits and positive behavior. For schools looking to cultivate strong relationships between students and teachers and facilitate healthier eating habits, these findings were used to construct three key recommendations: (1) elevate the lunch environment by encouraging proper dining etiquette, (2) get teachers eating at the table with students, and (3) shift the focus from monitoring behavior to a teacher-student dialogue centered on food awareness.

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Assessing Burden and Quality of Life for Caregivers of Chronically and Terminally Ill Patients – An Evidence Based Systematic Review from a Global Perspective

The paradigm shift from institutionalised care to community care has resulted in caregivers emerging as key players in patient centric care. Care giving for all chronically/terminally ill/incapacitated patients exacts a tremendous toll on the physical (compromised immune functions), psychosomatic (anxiety, depression) and social health (restricted participation, isolation) of caregivers. Globally over 43.5 million caregivers suffer from the burden which is generally overlooked by Clinicians. It is imperative that the burden domains of a caregiver either as parents, children, spouse or a formal caregiver, be indentified and their quality of life (QoL) promoted. Stressors such as duration of care giving, constant need of alertness, worsening of disease symptoms, medical management, loss of the care recipient, financial constraints, personal sacrifices, coping strategies, and sometimes the basic lack of awareness towards their own health give rise to poor quality of life for the carers. In this paper we will systematically review

1) Interventions taken globally to assess Burden of Caregiver (BOC)
2) Determine causal factors
3) Look at how the impact has been measured using questionnaires/interviews and
4) Eventually how they affect the quality of life of the caregivers.

We will take into account all relevant citations and reviews that addressed caregiver burden of emotionally or financially committed caregivers, within an age limit of 18-80 years, irrespective of gender and marital status.Data source of citations from five electronic databases (Pubmed, Medline, CINAHL, Embase and Ovid) were searched for the period of last ten years. OAJSE (Open Access Journal Search Engines) have been used too. Systematic reviews that include *"end of life care"*, *terminal illness*, *burden of caregiver (BOC), clinical and social outcome,*

mental health, psychometrics and *care giving* were considered including peer reviewed journals representing original work. A comparative analysis followed based on BOC and QoL scores. The presentation will construe the suggestions that will contribute to caregiver health promotion and awareness.

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Making Connections between Transformative Learning and the Development of the Sociological Imagination

Educators, especially those concerned with issues related to diversity, human rights, social inequality, and social justice, often have faith in the transformative nature of their educational efforts (Stamp, 2001; Westerman & Huey, 2012). The sociological imagination is viewed as a transformative perspective –- one that will encourage the students to see individual experiences in their historical, social, and structural context. Persell et al's (2007) research revealed that leaders of Introduction to Sociology courses see the development of a sociological imagination as one of the most important goals of the introductory course. However, McKinny and Naseri's (2011) longitudinal study of Sociology majors revealed that students did not demonstrate a significant increase in their understanding or ability to use the sociological imagination by the end of their program. The authors argue that one implication of their results is that "instructors, with student peers and the students themselves, need to be doing more to help majors acquire deep and lasting learning about the sociological imagination" (160).

The question that therefore follows relates to how the development of the sociological imagination could be brought about. Westerman and Wagner (2013) suggest that transformative learning, as defined by Mezirow (1997) might be an important avenue for exploration. Transformative learning can be defined as "the process of effecting change in a frame of reference…when circumstances permit, transformative learners move toward a frame of reference that is more inclusive, discriminating, self-reflective, and integrative of experience" (Mezirow, 1997: 5). The paper explores the potential for transformative learning and its precursor steps to assist students in developing the (also transformative) sociological imagination. The paper contemplates literature on transformative learning and the sociological imagination with the goal of suggesting ways that instructors can use the precursor steps transformative learning to encourage the development of the sociological imagination.

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Lifelong Learning Universities and Social Inclusion Policies

The best practices of lifelong learning universities are part of the debate on the changes of the "European social model", an expression which designates that all EU countries share forms of the welfare state, regardless of the considerable differences with respect to the quality and scope of performance. For two decades, discusses the ESM: about its affordability and its political connotations. The cuts in public budgets in response to the first so-called "fiscal crisis" of the state and now the global economic crisis, have led the major Euro-pean countries to restructure their operations to the citizens of working age (Gallino, 2012). The "Social Investment Package" announced by the European Commission is an opportunity for the human capital development of people at all ages, enhancing the direct involvement of universities in projects for social inclusion.

The case of study we are presenting refers to the direct actions of some Italian universities in the design and implementation of training programs for adults, with a specific reference to the issue of "parenting", financed by the European Social Fund. The training modules, more than 200 hours, were intended to provide parents with tools to facilitate communication of familial relationships and inform them on social services and employment agencies in the area, making operational the exercise of citizenship active. The projects have been proposed by universities with specific addresses in Sociology, Psychology, Communication Sciences and Educational Sciences in partnership with hospitals, schools and training institutions to work. The interdisciplinary approach has been highlighted by the involvement in the activities of professionals such as social workers, guidance experts, doctors and psychologists.

In more recent sociological literature, is establishing itself in the knowledge that social exclusion is a multidimensional phenomenon, not reducible to the economic and earnings, but to connect to the life chances through concepts that highlight the dynamic aspects of reduction and exercise of freedom, such as those of "functioning" and "capabilities" (Sen, 1999).

The practices of lifelong learning for social inclusion for European citizens have a number of specific characteristics of the different institutional contexts (Appleby, 2006). For the implementation of any theoretical model-operating social service should consider the different national guidelines (Frost, 2004), and organizational structures at the

local level, where most decisions are made in order to combine efficiency and flexibility of intervention (Guidicini, 2006). The evolution of the theory of social service in Italy, starting from the model of teamwork "interactionist", has been enriched by reflections on the relationship between actor and society (Ferrario, 2001; Gui, 2004), taking ideas from constructivism, by interactionism and cognitive psychology. Through dialogue and relationship, the professional social worker has the objective of strengthening the empowerment (Griffin, 1999), enhance the agency, the level of autonomy (Giddens, 1991). This approach redefines the role of social work with groups, focusing on the relationship "sistemi" between actor and social structure (Campanini, 2002).

Scope of lifelong learning becomes the group. The goal of the operator is to enhance functioning and capabilities (Nussbaum, 2001) to define the objectives of the action on the basis of mutual interactions of the members. The perspective is to achieve the development of a holistic model of social service, to enhance the dialogue with users and to enable them to grasp the meaning of events to build up together with them the situation analysis and intervention strategies.The degree of reflexivity of the operator is decisive in this key, to question their own assumptions cognitive (Sicora, 2005). Learning to learn, therefore, just the perspective of lifelong learning, to meet the need of unity of the methodological approach implied in the Italian local social services characterized by an "trifocal optical" addressed to individuals/families, communities and institutions (Del Pra Ponticelli, 2005).

From the methodological point of view, compared to traditional methods of evaluation of social investment, we have chosen an innovative way of integrating reading data "standard" approach with a "qualitative" (Cipolla, De Lillo, 1996), and we place the center of the analysis directly the people, starting from a situation of disadvantage, have been included in the include paths. Under the so-called "biographical approach" (Bertaux, 1999), "tales" and "life stories" have allowed the identification of success not so much in terms of professional training, as the turning points and the factors that have set in motion the social actors (Bonica & Cardano, 2008).

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Men and Women Regarding the Pain of Others. Gender Attitudes about Human Suffering in Television News

Gender identities are associated with different traits and actions regarding the commission of violent acts, in their tolerance to these acts and in production and expression of emotions aroused by them. Women have been socialized for lower production and tolerance of aggression than men and toward aggressiveness repression. Consequently, women often considered more sensitive to receiving human violence and to prone to show greater sensitivity to pain perception of others than men.

We report here the panorama of emotions recognized by men and women viewers of various types of violence presented in the news. We have analyzed the discourse of 16 focus group discussions that envisioned several short stories of real violence. The selection of violent stories to be analyzed in focus groups followed three criteria: violence with serious outcomes (deaths) versus severe (injuries), violence in proximal versus distant areas (in Spain or abroad), contexts and scenes of political violence (wars, attacks, protests) versus social contexts of violence. In line with gender traits acquired in the process of socialization, women tolerate less than men viewing media violence and show a more defensive attitude in reception of violent images. However, they are more favorable to the presentation of scenes even those unbearable and annoying because of the moral, educational or informative function that these images can have. Also notable differences appear with men in attitudes like identification, compassion and empathy for the victims, whose pain is shown on the screens.

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The Role of Pets in the Lives of those Living with Dementia in the Community

Animal companionship is increasingly recognized as a potentially important source of support and health for those living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias that are residing in the community. Much of the current literature focuses on therapeutic or visiting animals in nursing homes or day programs with less known about the function pets serve in the private home. Using a symbolic interaction perspective this paper examines the perceived benefits of pet ownership in assisting individuals with mild to moderate dementia from the family caregivers' viewpoint. The sample consists of 304 caregivers in British Columbia, Canada who are caring for a family member diagnosed with dementia where the care recipient is the primary pet owner. Preliminary findings suggest that pet ownership may be beneficial to the care recipient (better mood, more likely to be in the community, maintaining identity). However, there are negative factors for the family caregiver that must also be considered (feels less appreciation and an increased financial strain).

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Knowledge Brokers to Establish Healthy Public Policies: An Evaluation Study

Background: Public health is to a large extent determined by non-health-sector policies. One approach to address this apparent paradox is to establish healthy public policies. This requires policy makers in non-health sectors to become more aware of the health impacts of their policies, and more willing to adopt policy measures to improve health. We worked with knowledge brokers to set the agenda for health and to specify health promoting policy alternatives. This study aimed at evaluating the results of how knowledge brokers influenced other policies.

Methods: We employed four knowledge brokers who worked for the provincial government of Noord-Brabant in the Netherlands. They worked with colleagues of 10 non-health-sector policies and external organizations during the period 2011-2014. We evaluated the knowledge broker approach by external research through interviews (n=10) and a questionnaire (n=52).

Results: Our knowledge brokering strategy led to the adoption of several policy alternatives in individual policy cases, and was especially successful in agenda setting for public health. More specifically, health became an issue on the formal policy agenda. Our study corroborated the complexity of developing health in other policy areas because of trust, management support, clarity of roles and realistic policy alternatives. Sector-specific responsibilities hampered the adoption of cross-sectoral policy alternatives, while thematically designed policy documents offered opportunities for including them. In recent years we were particularly successful in agenda setting. The recommendations for the future are: create conditions for health from policy preparation, focus on results, involve management participation and invest more in knowledge, skills and co-creation.

Conclusions: The employment of a health brokers who work in non-health-sectors seems to be a promising step in establishing healthy public policies. Future studies are needed to explore the usefulness of our approach in further implementation and policy integration

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Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Public Health Midwives in the District of Kalutara on the Revised Maternal Care Package and Issues Faced by them in Implementing the Package

Successful maternal care programme in Sri Lanka was reviewed in 2007 to minimize the underutilization of available resources, by pass phenomena, duplication of service and to improve the quality of care. To overcome these gaps a revised maternal care package was introduced in 2011.

One year after the implementation, this cross sectional descriptive study was carried out in Kalutara district, western province with the objectives of assessing knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the public health midwives on the revised maternal care package and issues faced by them in implementing the package.

Pre tested self-administered questionnaire was used among 375 Public Health Midwives working in Kalutara district from August to September 2013 to assess knowledge and attitudes.

The mean score for the overall knowledge was 86.3%. For the different components of the maternal care, 75% of them had scored more than the average except for the antenatal clinic care, antenatal domiciliary care and assessment of Edinburgh post-partum depression scale. Mean score for the attitude questionnaire was 85.2%. Nearly 25% of the population had negative attitudes towards the birth and emergency plan, relationship between field and institutional staff, achievability & feasibility of the package.

The knowledge vs the attitudes and the service experience vs the attitudes had shown a significant statistical association.

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Assessment of HIV/AIDS Comprehensive Knowledge among Sudanese University Students 2014

Background: Comprehensive correct HIV/AIDS knowledge (CCAK) is defined as correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and reject the most common misconceptions about HIV transmission. In Sudan there are no studies conducted to assess the CCAK among university students.

Methods: A cross sectional analytic study was conducted aimed to assess the CCAK among University students. A total of 556 students from two universities were enrolled. Data was collected by using the self administered pre-tested structured questionnaire. Chi square was used for testing the significance and P. Value of ≥ 0.05 is considered as statistically significant.

Results: 97.1% of study subjects ever heard about a disease called AIDS while only 28.6% of them were knowing the HIV case in their community. Most (82.7%) of students had CCAK however, significant differences (P. Value = 0.003) was found between Male and female in their level of CCAK. Females showed a better level of CCAK than males (OR = 2.1).

Discussion: High rate of CCAK among university students is obviously noticed and their higher education may be the explanation. A similar study was conducted in Ethiopia in 2011 and it showed a low rate of HIV knowledge among similar group. In 2012 another study conducted in Tanzania showed high level of knowledge among university students in spite of spreading of misconceptions towards HIV transmission.

Conclusion: There is a high level of CCAK among university students in Sudan and females are more likely to have CCAK than males.

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Duality and Interaction in the Conception of Music in the Last Years of Ottoman Era: The Case of Ali Rifat Cagatay and the Commission of Musical Classification as an Experience of Modernization in Turkey

Music has long been an issue of ideological conflict in Turkey. Different genres have been considered, particularly along the 20th century, as indicators of class positions as well as ideological concerns. Although there have been nuances in these debates, the principal divide was between Western music (basically music made on 12 equal tone tempered system and European styles) and traditional music (a legacy of the Ottoman imperial mixture of cultural components such as Byzantine, Persian, Central Asian, Arabic, etc. based on makam system). Especially during the republican era, tastes, education and performances of music were sharply divided around the issue of polyphony-monophony, considered as a sole sign of progressive character. The polarization around musical tastes and systems presents, in our view, one of the fluctuating phases of modernization in Turkey, which has never been a linear process. Indeed, at the beginning of the 20th century, during the last decade of the empire, music became a seriously studied domain, besides its performance value. The Imperial School of Music (Dârülelhan – Door of melodies) has been found in 1917, which was preceded by the Imperial School of Theatre (Dârülbedayi – Door of beauties) in 1914. These organically linked institutions were also academic spheres where researches were realized in a modern perspective, instead of a traditional orally transmitted master-pupil relationship-based education. Therefore written music and the systematic gathering of the musical heritage became important aims of Dârülelhan, together with the teaching of music with modern methods. For this guise, a Commission of Musical Classification has been created, which meticulously worked even in war time. One of the members of commission was Ali Rifat Çağatay, who was a musician educated in traditional lineage. Nevertheless, his life and works reflect perfectly the spirit of time, which consists on an open-minded attitude towards different musical conceptions, favoring synthesis instead of conflict. Indeed Çağatay composed musical works both in Western and Makam traditions. In this study, we analyze, in an interdisciplinary perspective, the case of Ali Rifat Çağatay as a polyvalent figure

revealing the modernizing tendencies of the period and the Commission of Musical Classification, as a modern institution. We will discuss the content of works, methods and aims of such an enterprise in musical classification as a sign of modernization in Turkey, both in musicological and sociological perspectives. Such a study of a historically situated fact, will allow us to develop methodological and conceptual tools to think of today's multi-layered and contradictory structure of the cultural sphere in contemporary Turkey, with a special focus on the apparently rising conservatism and the various debates around experiences of modernity.

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&
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Narrowing the Pipeline? Assessing the Underrepresentation of Female STEM Faculty

The underrepresentation of female Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) faculty members at teaching institutions leaves few role models for young female students, particularly racial/ethnic minorities, interested in pursuing careers in STEM academic fields. A shortage in the number of professional women in STEM narrows the pipeline for future progress in every STEM discipline. The underrepresentation of women STEM faculty members everywhere, but most notably at small, primarily teaching institutions parallels the national statistics, which indicate numbers disproportionate to student and community demographics at institutions of higher education.

We intend to: examine and evaluate the specific needs and practices regarding advancement of women in STEM fields at a small, southern, rural, primarily teaching university and similar regional teaching institutions, and formulate specific sustainable strategies and goals toward increasing representation of women for the success of female scientists, our institution, and the future of scientific innovation.

A variety of measurable quantitative data and qualitative information will be systematically gathered from female STEM faculty and from a comparison group of male STEM faculty to determine causal factors influencing the underrepresentation of women in STEM. All baseline data gathered on female STEM faculty will be compared to results obtained from male STEM faculty. The data will be analyzed in order to assess needs and methods for implementing policies and conditions favorable for achieving positive change in the number of and professional advancement of STEM female faculty at this institution and to contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the underrepresentation of women STEM faculty.

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Factors associated with Utilization of Antenatal Care Services in Balochistan, Pakistan: An Analysis of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Balochistan 2010

Objective: The aim of this paper is to identify factors affecting utilization of ANC in Balochistan province, Pakistan

Methods: Data on ANC utilization, together with social and economic determinants, were derived from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in Balochistan, in 2010.We have established the model to identify the influential factors contributing towards the utilization of ANC by logistic regression, where model selection was done by AIC and BIC criterion.

Results: Factors like household wealth, education, age at first marriage, number of children surviving and spouse violence justification found significantly associated with ANC coverage. Literate mothers showed 2.45 times more tendency to have ANC, and women having symptom of newborn at birth that needs hospitalization decreases the chances of ANC 0.47 times. With the increase number of surviving child, women risk of not having ANC increased by 1.07 times and those who socially think their spouse violence is justified are also at 1.36 times more at risk.

Conclusion: findings of this study reveal that women who were literate and had high Wealth index score had more chances to obtain ANC. Age of the women at first Marriage, number of living children, symptom of any illness to neonates at birth that needed hospitalization and women who justify spouse violence had less chances to obtain ANC. The components of ANC visit; urine sampling and injecting TT during last pregnancy increased the frequency of visits and ANC from doctor and TBA decreased the number of visits. More comprehensive approaches are needed to improve health indicators among rural areas.

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Understanding Homophobia and Transphobia in Context: A Qualitative Study on Health Inequalities of LGBT People in Greece

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the preliminary findings of a qualitative study on the health inequalities that are experienced by the LGBT people in Greece. The study focuses on the role of homophobia/ transphobia and the ways that these social forces are at least major environmental and social stressors that increase disease vulnerability, limit access in health care and can predict health – related risk factors that unequally burden the LGBT people in contrast to heterosexuals and cisgender people.

The study is in line with the anti-oppressive purposes of social work research as it enhances the social acknowledgment and appreciation of sexual orientation as a social determinant of health inequalities. It is also anticipated that the qualitative analysis of the data will advance the potential for an adequate acknowledgment and affirmation of the oppressive character of homophobia/ transphobia in Greece and contribute to the efforts of the LGBT community and those health professionals, including social workers, who are interest at promoting inclusiveness in health care services.

Findings of this study show that the presumption of heterosexuality along with the pathologication of anal sex and not-penetrative sex are important barriers for lesbians, bisexual women and gay/bisexual men to accessing appropriate health care services and appropriate health information. Disclosure of sexual orientation to doctors was often avoided as this process evoked anxiety and fear of discrimination. Transgender people appear to have extremely limited options for health and mental health services which support transition within a context of a generalized discrimination and exclusion in education and employment. The possibilities of broadening the health rights agenda of the Greek LGBT community are discussed within a context of an ongoing deconstruction of the National Health System in Greece.

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Working against Exclusion:
Design for All as a Tool for Improving Social Participation

The designed world doesn't suit anyone perfectly. At times, we all have problems with the spaces we live in and the products we use, which according to the dramaturgical perspective in different ways may affect our ability to play specific roles. So, disability (in broad sense) is a common condition, and more pervasive than many people realize. Most likely, everyone will experience disability in his or her lifetime, even if only temporarily (In its physical social or cultural meaning). The environment (including society) in which we live is created for a mythical "average" group of people, but in fact this group does not exist. Every individual is unique and as a group, the human species is quite diverse.

It is possible to design an environment to suit a broad range of users, (including: children, older adults, people with disabilities, people of atypical size or shape, people who are ill or injured, and people inconvenienced by circumstance). This approach is known as Universal Design (or Design for All, Accessible Design) which can be defined as the design of products and environments to be usable to the greatest extent possible by people of all ages and abilities. Universal design respects human diversity and promotes inclusion of all people in all activities of life.

The proposed speech will be a presentation of the idea of Universal Design as a way of creating social participation. The theoretical analysis will be supplemented with presentation of selected solutions in universal design implemented in various countries including their socio-cultural context.

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Social Determinants of Health in Babylon, an Informal Settlement at the Outskirts of Windhoek (the Capital City of Namibia) Urban- Slum and Health Inequality

There is a growing need to pay attention to the social determinants of health in developing countries, while a number of studies have been carried out, very few studies have been conducted in Southern Africa in particular. Social determinants of health are circumstances in which people are born, live and grow up, they include housing, income and income distribution, jobs, education, food security, gender ethnicity, class and race. This study used the ecological theory in exploring the social determinants among the communities in the informal settlement at the outskirts of Windhoek, Namibia.

Methods: The study used qualitative research methods; data was collected through interviews and focus group discussions. Five (5) focus group discussions were held with both men and women between the ages of 20 and 60 years. Six (7) interviews were conducted with key players i.e. 3 community leaders and 4 service providers. Desk review was conducted by reviewing the policies and guidelines of the Windhoek Municipality as well as the register of the nearest clinics analysing the common diseases in the community.

Interview questions were developed with the focus on the five ecological levels i.e. Individual; Relational; Community, Institutional and Society. Guiding questions focused on availability; affordability of health and community services; Education, Food, Water and Sanitation, housing, Transportation, safety, employment opportunities, health and community challenges, Alcohol and Gender Based violence.

Results: The findings revealed that Social Determinants of Health were identified at all five levels. At the individual level, it was noted that self-esteem, employment, educational level, housing and engagement with own health played a critical role in the health outcomes. At the Family and Peers level it was found that financial and psychological support from friends and family members were crucial to the health of the individual. At the community level, it was found that community cohesion, relationships with the other community members was relevant. In addition, community members felt that there was a number of negative forces at work, there was no recreational activities, and the majority of the community members abuse alcohol. There was a mixed feeling where some members felt there was no community cohesion and according to them this have had an impact on alcohol

abuse, Gender Based Violence and the inability to speak with one voice on issues affecting the community. Furthermore, findings suggest that structural factors were one of the critical social determinants of health i.e. poverty, education, access to water and sanitation and the housing situation. The overall environment was not conducive for health as community members did not have access to sanitation.

In conclusion, the study highlight that social determinants of health requires multidisciplinary approach beyond Government, and there is a need to engage civil society and the private sector. There is a need to empower communities and most importantly engaging them and consulting them. The study also noted that poverty, unequal access to health care, lack of education, lack of housing and sanitation and lack of policy as it relates to the status of this informal settlement play a critical role in determining the health of this population.

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Path Emergence in Institutional Dynamics: Focusing on Symbolic Interaction

Social emergence in the micro-macro link has been an intriguing topic for institutional theorists over the decades. However, the key question about how socially embedded symbolic communication can be an essential explanatory factor in institutional dynamics still remains underdeveloped. Inspired by the notice of this theoretical lacuna, this article attempts to remedy the path dependence theory elaborated by historical institutionalism by presenting a path emergence perspective as a complementary approach. Drawing on and linking theoretical insights gained from interdisciplinary approaches to complex systems, the path emergence perspective provides a theoretical underpinning of social emergence in institutional dynamics by incorporating the metaphors of morphogenetic fields, social resonance, self-organized criticality and co-evolution focusing on symbolic interaction. As a result, the path emergence perspective evidences that the human capacity for symbolic interaction is fundamental to social emergence in the micro-macro link.

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From Commodity Fiction to Fictitious Health: A Polanyian Discourse Analysis to Health Foods

The nature and source of value in biotech and pharmaceutical products has been an intricate issue in political economy. This paper aims to contribute to this issue from a Polanyian approach. The argument goes in two parts. The first part focuses upon Polanyi's concept "commodity fiction" conventionally ignored while significantly relevant and complementary to "fictitious commodity." A preliminary elaboration of the concept "commodity fiction" with critical discourse analysis results in a new concept "health fiction" that might shed new light on the value-form and useful form of biotech and pharmaceutical products. Drawing on the foregoing Polanyian concepts, the second part focuses on current epidemiological researches on the health effects of a variety of health foods. This paper argues that typical statement such as "significant effects of certain component ceteris paribus" characteristic of mainstream epidemiological researches has been "health fiction" insofar as there is no ceteris paribus in real social world. Accordingly, health effects supposed to be gained through consumption of health foods are "fictitious health" in that the supposed effect effects are real only in statistical context.This paper concludes with a Polanyian explanation of the biotech and pharmaceutical markets in terms of the co-construction of regulation, academic epidemiological research and commercial marketing.

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Toward Neoliberalism in Transition: Governing the Accumulation/ Legitimation Predicament in Taiwan since 1990s in Taiwan

Since the late 1980s, under the "double squeeze" of democratization and globalization, it is undeniable that the developmental state in Taiwan has undergone significant transformation along the course of economic development. Yet a nagging question remains unanswered is how to comprehend this transformation. It is to illuminate and conceptualize this transformation of the developmental state to which this paper is devoted. More substantively, based on the policy regime approach, the main research objective is to investigate the changing role of the state in fulfilling the dual and often contradictory function of accumulation and legitimation (especially since the 1990s). Three strategic research sites can be chosen: accumulation regime, welfare regime and fiscal regime. Whereas by examining the accumulation regime helps us understand how the state involves in promoting capital accumulation, the welfare regime characterizes the state's pursuit of legitimation. And in order to decipher the tension of accumulation/legitimation nexus, the fiscal regime is accordingly examined. The main concern of fiscal politics are to discover the principles governing the volume and allocation of state finances and expenditures and the distribution of tax burden among various economic classes. Fiscal regime is therefore the linchpin among all the three policy regimes to help us identify the action of the state.

In short, the research problematique of this study boils down to: can a developmental state co-exist with a welfare state and remain "developmentalist"? Is a developmental *cum* welfare state ("the developmental welfare state") an oxymoron? How can Taiwanese state surmount the contradiction between accumulation and legitimation to make the accumulation imperative accord with the new emerging legitimation function. These are the crux of the matters that concern this paper. And I argue that the developmental state since the 1990s is incapable of working its way out of the contradictions that both the conditions of production (accumulation function) and the expectations of political life (legitimation function) have imposed on it. The developmental state is facing the tug-of-war between two opposing forces and became a crippled Levianthan in steering between fulfilling accumulation and legitimation function.

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Environmental Crisis and Gender Violence

Our relationship with the other-than-human-life-world impacts gender violence. Violent domination of the environment is rationalized by feminizing the natural world. Gender violence is an outgrowth of our relations of domination with the earth. This relationship is multidirectional. Just as our ideological, situational, structural and relational stance toward the earth affects gender violence, the environmental crisis in turn affects our violent behavior. For example, global warming has resulted in an advance of the Saharan desert and subsequently violence in Darfur, which is patterned along gender lines. Entire groups of people who are marked as "violable" often have their land marked as violable as well. It is no coincidence that we frequently conflate metaphors of gender violence and violence against the earth (e.g. "rape of the earth," "harvest of bodies," "Mother nature is conquered"). In this paper I explore places of environmental destruction and the violence that manifests in those spaces. In particular, I ask what kind of gender violence happens in ecotones – those boundaries zones where the borderlands of species cross? In exploring how gender violence is one of the repercussions of ecological crises, I consider how droughts and overpopulation contribute to changing forms of gender violence. I explore how colonization, globalization and rapid urbanization shaped both environmental destruction and gender violence. Finally, I demonstrate how the consequences of gender violence are distributed among women, people of color, the poor, and children.

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Family Structures, Gender & Child Education in Cameroon

Several studies have shown that school involvement may depend as well as on the socio-economic, socio-demographic, and cultural characteristics, as on the individual ones of the parents of the children (Wakam (2004) Pilon (1996), Kobiané (2002), Yaro (1995) Marcoux (1993), Lange (1998)). Some of those studies mainly stressed on the complexity of the link between school involvement and family structures (Marcoux, 1993). In fact, in a context of generalized poverty of some African countries, a child may only leave some jobs to go to school if his/her family can afford to have the living conditions without his/her contribution (Marcoux, ibid.). The family is therefore an essential component of the educational achievement (Coleman, 1961; Jencks, 1972). It is then one of the main components of school wastage, and even of non school enrollment. School enrolment, school achievement or school attendance of the children may depend on education, occupation, incomes, housing conditions of their parents, the availability of information or communication tools, their attitudes and behaviors, the family's size, gender and the level of the family's head, and even on if the parents are alive or dead. In a study conducted in Uganda, Manvire (1997) found that: *"Most of the girls involved in school wastage had their parents alive while most of the boys were orphans." This suggests that a father's death is more likely to precipitate a boy's school wastage than a girl's one. While the fact that a father is still alive does not necessarily prevent school wastage among girls"*. Besides, the presence of adult and elderly women in a house often furthers the education of both girls and boys, while the one of adult and elderly men tends to reduce school enrollment among girls (Wakam, 2003 and Marcoux, 1994). These findings may be due to the fact that children often remain at home for domestic work.

This study aims at analyzing the influence of family's structures on the education of children aged 6 - 24 years in Cameroon. It will particularly stress on the disparities between girls and boys, on the basis of Demographic and Health Surveys data, and through logistic regression procedure.

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Neoliberal Populism?
Transformation of Public Finance, Economy and Society after 2001 Crisis during the IMF and AKP Years in Turkey

That a political party in power for two successive terms wins his third general election with an overwhelming %50 majority and has still continued to apply the same neoliberal policies is a phenomenon that requires an explanation. In this article, this political achievement in the related neoliberal period in Turkey is tried to be understood through the concept of populism with specifically focusing on the economical bases of this support.

"Neoliberalism and populism" constitues a conceptual pair which may be considered as oxymoronic and irrational. Obviously because neoliberalism authentically depends on the austerity measures and populism requires the welfare increase of the masses. Although embracing this contradiction, the article also argues that due to some economic and political mechanisms embodied in the model through which the system finds a chance to postpone the irrationalities at least temporarily, neoliberal populism has not yet encountered its final contradictions.

The most considerable thing among what has been witnessed in Turkey in this neoliberal populist period has been the "prosperity of the masses" illusion. Both the consumption possibilities of working population and the profit rates in the private sector have been increased conjecturally. Behind this "achievement" lies the sway of the institutions and regulations of the globalised and financialised neoliberal market mechanisms. Short term international financial investments (speculative money), overvalued currency, enormous expansion in the consumer loans, increase in the current account deficit were what make this prosperity effect (in other words, 'giving welfare without taking anything temporarily') an illusion. And basically, letting finance capital to take its leading role in this neoliberal sceen was the main "solution" proposed to the welfare problem.

While through the municipal organisations political power developed social aid programs to reincorporate the excluded populations into market mechanism, on the national budget level welfare and social aspects of public finance (like education and health, social security expenditures) have been suppressed for the working masses. As distinct from the traditional populism, welfare vision of masses is delinked from the gains obtained through the class struggle or through populist state transfers done through the national budget.

Instead, this prosperity pursuit of masses has been satisfied by the finance capital which has been deregulated and freed to economically contact with the needy masses more deeply.

Briefly, in this article, this neoliberal populism model through the public finance and financialisation aspects are tried to be taken into consideration; besides the sustainability and the prospects of the model is also speculated.

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Migration:
A Financial Explanation of the Phenomenon in Greece

The financial crisis that Greece is experiencing since 2009, led to increased tax levels and high unemployment rates and elevated unemployment rates, something that resulted in significantly high amounts of human mobility to more affluent regions in the world Jauer et al (2014). Greek nationals decide to choose migration as an adjustment mechanism in the wake of economic downturn, in order to face the financial shocks of its country. Even though Greece used to be again in the past a traditional emigration country since the end of the 19th century and then became an immigrant one in the last two decades of the 20th century, nonetheless, nowadays due to the impact of the crisis the country experience once more an expand in emigration flows to regions that the recession hit lower Elsner and Zimmermann (2013). A similar conclusion has been reached by Lianos and Cavounidis (2012) who indicated that lower wages and higher unemployment rates in Greece motivated Greek nationals to migrate to more prosperous destinations in order to alter their financial and social conditions.

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Palimpsests of Romanticism

The relevance of the romantic movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries for the concurrently unfolding rise of nationalism – itself tied closely to industrialization and the great transformation wrought by widening commodification and its 'disembedding' effects (Polanyi 2001 [1944]) – has been long established (e.g. Gellner 1998). More narrowly, romanticism is commonly thought of as a 'counter-Enlightenment', anti-rationalist philosophy manifest in artistic writings and political positions critical of the social changes of modernity, and romanticism has also been tied to the racial 'logic' and divisions that have continued to haunt Western modernity (e.g. Malik 1996: 73-75). In this paper, we argue that just as the romantic movement was a necessary though certainly not single-handedly sufficient condition for the nationalist movements of the 19th century, an understanding of the workings of contemporary neo-nationalisms, "new" racisms and, in part, the growing tide of EU-scepticism benefits from an appreciation of the romantics' continuing legacy. Put differently, if romanticism was a reaction against some of industrial modernity's defining features, we here argue that current reactions against post-industrial liquid modernity (Bauman 2000) also display some prominent, and other not so prominent features of (neo-) romanticism. We thus call for more philosophical longue durée in the study of contemporary (European) politics, and in particular for a theoretical sensitivity to how some of the defining assumptions, claims and sentiments of the earlier romantics recur in, and inform, contemporary protest politics on the (far) right. Empirically, we make this argument through select 'snapshots', mainly – though not exclusively – of contemporary Polish and Austrian politics. Conceptually, we suggest that in order to illuminate both continuities and important discontinuities and contemporary re-appropriations of romanticism, a new theoretical terminology is needed: we find this in what we describe and analyze as palimpsests of romanticism to capture how contemporary neo-nationalism selectively re- and over-writes older, romantic assumptions to do with ontology, politics and history.

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MSM's Understandings of their Risk of HIV Infection in a Post-Antiretroviral Society

This paper sets out to explore how men who have sex with men (MSM) understand their risk of HIV infection in the context of rising HIV infections among this group in the UK. While there has been research to suggest that this rise is due to an increased uptake of HIV testing by MSM (Dougan et. al. 2007), many others have questioned if the effectiveness of antiretrovirals has caused MSM to re-evaluate their risk of HIV infection and their need to practise safer sex. Experts in the field of HIV can define risk, but cannot reduce or remove it, so self-surveillance and individual responsibility is encouraged. This focus away from the disease and onto personal behaviour has drawn attention to lifestyle in the discussion of prevention (Blaxter, 1990). HIV becomes another risk for each individual to manage and it is left to the individual to make a risk assessment about their partner. Even when discussions about HIV status take place, partners may wish to withhold, not to disclose, be unaware of their own HIV status, or be misunderstood by their partner. This has given rise to confusion about who is a risk to these men when choosing sexual partners. Based on the results from a mixed methods online survey, this paper will examine how MSM understand this HIV risk in a post-antiretroviral society and the challenges this presents for sexual health promoters.

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Access to Healthcare for Vulnerable Asian American Subgroups in the United States

Objectives: This dissertation examines the barriers for access to healthcare for the top four most uninsured Asian American subgroups (Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Korean, and Pakistani communities). *Methods*: Combining quantitative and qualitative approaches, this study consisted of: (1) an in-depth review of the Health Services Research literature; (2) qualitative interviews with 24 national health experts and advocates on Asian American health; (3) a survey of a nonprobability sample of 107 Koreans in the tri-state region (Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York) using the *Access to Healthcare Survey for Koreans in the U.S.* instrument, which includes a Likert scale with 21 barrier questions and 40 questions capturing demographic, healthcare, health status, beliefs, and civic engagement indicators; and (4) a comparative approach, which draws lessons from other countries facing similar access to healthcare issues, as described in the Comparative Health Policy literature. *Results:* 57% of the Korean sample is self-employed, with 40% having no health insurance at all and 42% having no regular source of care. 67% achieved a Bachelor's degree or above but bivariate analyses show that those who completed their education outside of the U.S. have significantly lower levels of access to healthcare (53%). 63% had resided in the U.S. for more than 20 years and 44% do not speak English well or not at all. *Conclusions:* Structural barriers, such as cost and employment/occupation types, have a significant impact on access to healthcare. Asian American subgroups' increased propensity to be self-employed or be employed in the ethnic economy cannot be explained as a cultural phenomenon but should be understood as a pragmatic approach to integrating into the U.S. labor market. Due to their high limited English proficiency levels, Asian immigrants face challenges finding employment commensurate with their previous education and job experience. Despite the expected impact of the Affordable Care Act in reducing uninsured rates, future efforts to remedy the barriers to access to healthcare for these Asian American subgroups will require a multifaceted approach that moves towards integrating vulnerable populations, such as immigrants, into the mainstream healthcare system and establishes targeted interventions such as language assistance and comprehensive case management services.

Caitlin Knight

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Journalistic Accounts of Genocide: Emotional Silences

It has been common practice for researchers to criticise the way in which conflicts abroad are reported, citing media bias and misreporting, especially in the context of genocide. However, most of these generalised criticisms fail to consider the role of the journalist. Past research has focused on criticising the way in which stories are misreported or distorted, blaming journalists along with the media more generally as being reductionist, racist, and colonialist.

These past studies have subsequently professed the presence of traditional assumptions of victimhood within the media, which presume foreign victims are portrayed as powerless, helpless, and hopeless. The current research presumes that journalists' conceptualisation of events and the way in which they negotiate their emotions play an important role in this, specifically during the context of reporting on genocide. It assesses how this process is subsequently demonstrated in newspaper articles written by the journalists through the emotional framing of victims. It employs a case study approach of two incidences of genocide: Rwanda in 1994 and Srebrenica in 1995. Using a multi-method qualitative approach it incorporates a Critical Discourse Analysis of a sample of newspaper articles and semi-structured interviews with journalists who authored them. It is expected that journalists manage their emotions within the context of genocide because of expectations put upon them by their job role, but that this may overlap with personal expectations: to assume this role of a journalist, or as a means of survival. There is a potential for victim statuses to differ between both case studies as well considering the different context of each. This research has a place of relevance in sociology, politics, media studies, as well as in the industry of journalism for future journalists reporting from these dire situations.

Andreas Klinke

Associate Professor, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

Global Risk Governance: Post National Discourse and Differentiated Deliberation Addressing Global Environmental Change

World society is increasingly confronted with the task of coping with human-induced risks of global environmental change. Current global governance institutions are largely incapable tackling global environmental change and corresponding risks and applying deductive policy models, which is why new modes of interaction may become essential. The central argument is that institutional arrangements of global risk governance require a discursive turn in order to tackle key peculiarities of global environmental change and corresponding risks. These key peculiarities are complexity, scientific uncertainty and socio-political ambiguity. Complexity refers to the difficulty of assessing causal and temporal relationships. Scientific uncertainty refers to variation among target areas, measurement and inferential errors, genuine stochastic relationships, system boundaries and lack of knowledge. Socio-political ambiguity refers to different interpretations of data and their results. The manifestation of these peculiarities is sometimes immediate and obvious but more often subtle and lagged.

I argue that through focused postnational discourses, differentiated deliberation and a functional division of labor, key peculiarities of global environmental change and corresponding risks may be identified and understood. This presupposes the emergence of transnational public spheres in which a new interplay between the state, economy and civil society is possible and in which deliberative and participatory transnational procedures of global governance institutions aggregate postnational discourses in the formation of public opinion and will. To this end, distinctively discursive and pragmatic learning processes can be developed. Different forms of deliberation and participation help develop processes that meet the challenges, problems and conflicts that result from the key peculiarities. Hence, a causal link will be established between key peculiarities of global environmental risks and postnational discourses. I discuss the varying forms of deliberation and participation (epistemic institutions, associational policy making, transnational public deliberation and participation) of three discourses that produce institutional problem solving capacity in global risk governance. To this end, I link theory and practice as well as normative conceptualization and institutional feasibility.

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The Mobilising Potential of Religion: Does Religious Identity Facilitate Activism among Nowadays' Youth?

Religiosity and religious identity are among the factors whose potential for collective action has not been sufficiently explored in the existing literature on civil society. In this paper I test a hypothesis that religiosity and a belonging to a certain religious community has a potential to serve as a source of solidarity, facilitating civic and political activism among youth.

Among the possible positive consequences of religiosity and religious identity are stronger community ties and community attachment, higher trust, as well as empathy and propensity to help others. This, on the other hand, might encourage people to contribute to public goods and to engage in collective action: to join different groups and associations and their activities (e.g., political groups, organizations mobilising people to act for local community matters etc.), to donate, vote, and engage in mobilized activities, i.e., sign petitions, join strikes, and participate in protest marches or demonstrations.

In this paper I test the aforementioned propositions on the basis of a new comparative youth survey in 14 European countries as part of the MYPLACE (Memory, Youth, Political Legacy And Civic Engagement, FP7-266831) project.

The picture that emerges is quite complex, and it shows that it is important to distinguish between religious praxis, beliefs and identity. Religiosity in all of its forms has a positive influence on institutional civic engagement in different organisations and associations, and it seems to be especially influential for Muslim youth. In fact, for many young people participation in church organisations and activities is the only form of engagement. However, strong religiosity and belonging to a certain religious denomination seems to have a negative effect on mobilised activism, especially cause-oriented activism: collecting signatures, signing petitions, boycotting, participating in demonstrations or strikes, flashmobs, violent political activities, occupying buildings, writing articles to student newspapers, etc. Moreover, it is especially the case among Christian and Orthodox youth. Unlike identifying with a certain religious group, practising religion, i.e., frequent attendance of a church, is positively linked to campaign oriented activism such as volunteering in an election

campaign, contacting a politician, attending a public meeting, giving a political speech, distributing leaflets, wearing a badge or forwarding letters with political content, donating money to a political organisation, uploading political material to the Internet and voting in student union elections. One can conclude that church does indeed have a certain potential to mobilise youth for political activism, yet the potential is not hidden in religiosity and religious identity per se but rather the socio-political aspects of organised religion.

Justyna Kramarczyk
Ph.D. Student, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

Polish Slow Movement as a Denial of Social Acceleration – Results of Research Project

The presented research project is a part of the contemporary postmodern discourse on the value of time. The sociological literature emphasizes that the impact of new technologies and global standardization has brought the development of a time-obsessed society (Young, Schuller 1988) where cultural acceleration (Rosa 2013) promotes time saving, with urgency and flexibility being the most valued features of modern individuals. Acceleration is the core element of modernization and the key concept of our age (Rosa, Scheuerman 2009). However, the multiple negative consequences of permanently increasing pace of life create a necessity to mitigate the effects of this process.

Among solutions is the Slow Movement, whose members consciously choose slowness over hurry in their actions. This movement is becoming more and more popular in the world, also gaining importance in Poland. The question is what is the current scope of the movement's activity in Poland? Moreover, what are the reasons for slowing down and what type of axionormative system is behind it? In which areas of daily life the idea of Slow Life is pursued? Are members of the movement able to define what social acceleration is?

Answers to these questions will be provided by the qualitative project which is the part of doctoral thesis. The main aim of my speech is to present results of my own project based on both time-use diaries and narrative interviews conducted with members of the Slow Life movement in Poland. Desk research on the relevant topic is a method that constitutes an introduction of the presentation.

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Luiz Augusto Fernandes Rodrigues
Teacher, Federal Fluminense University, Brazil
&
Deborah Rebello Lima
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Brazilian's Culture Policies – An Approach

The public management of culture has been fostering discussions about the creation of new models and new approaches, especially in Brazil. The participation of these groups allowed the creation of other models of cultural circuits and has impacted the way of circulating the produced culture. The goal of this article is to discuss specificities in the Cultura Viva Program (and the Points of Culture), a public policy initiative from the Brazilian Office of Cultural Affairs that received great visibility in the country and inspired similar initiatives in Latin America. It is inserted in the democratic policies and aims to increase the engaging possibilities for the citizens in the creation, promotion and reception of their native cultural practices (and other external ones). We can consider one of its bases in the encouragement of a mode of investment that aims to include other subjects and create new cultural paths away from the large metropolii, in an approach that aspires the access to culture as an exercise of citizenship (see: José Joaquín Brunner). The studies developed have also aimed to investigate ways in which the State promotes contemporary biopolitical interventions in society (see: Michel Foucault and Giorgio Agamben).

The concepts of multiculturalism and cultural diversity originated, in diferent moments, to account for the new social scenario that noticed the multiple interests and views of the subjects. The role of the state could not put this debate aside.

In the case of Brazil, the public policies in cultural had been for over a decade (maybe two) very attached to a market logic, directed by the private sector (mainly from large corporations), although financed with public resources (laws of fiscal waiver in the federal, state and city realms). The direction at that time was to create cultural routes that would give visibility to the sponsors interested in investing in the events; methods of establishing an audience or groups with limited scope of action were not the main focus of this model (given that this policy is still seen in the country, although not exclusively). This situation increased the discrepancies of access to cultural good by low-income sectors and increased the resource concentration in few regions of the territory (mainly Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil's main

economic center). The federal initiatives started in 2003 during President Lula's tenure aimed to break this colonized scenario with the purpose of increasing the ways of producing and distributing culture to the various segments of the Brazilian population.

We would like to discuss in this essay the analysis of the public policies in a double fashion: as a government-sponsored program (The Cultura Viva Program, to be exact), and as a community effort, in this case based on our case study of cultural station– Ponto de Cultura Niterói Oceânico (implemented in the outskirts of the city of Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Jorgen T. Lauridsen
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&
Terkel Christiansen
Professor, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

Determinants of Inequalities in Health in Europe with Focus on Retirement

Earlier studies of health inequality across European countries have shown intriguing results, in particular with respect to retirement status as one of the determinants of health inequality. A priori one would expect that inequality in health and income would be associated.

Theory suggests that health deteriorates with age, in particular for low income groups. Moreover, as income declines after retirement, elderly people tend to rank lower in the relative income ranking. Consequently, retirement status, and in particular early retirement due to health problems, is expected to contribute to inequalities in income-related inequalities in health.

It is the purpose of the paper to look further into the contribution by retired Europeans to income-related inequalities in health and the development in this contribution over time. The study is based on data from the first four waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), including individuals born in 1954 or earlier from 10 European countries.

Income-related inequality in health is measured using the concentration index. A decomposition of the index into its determinants allows a calculation of the contribution of each determinant's separate contribution to inequality in health.

The study is still in development. However, the preliminary results indicate that retirement status contributes substantially to income-related inequality in health across European countries, and that the variation to a certain extent can be explained by income differences rather than health differences.

Noa Lavie

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Reality Television: Between Art and "Trash"

The current study focuses on the social construction of definitions of quality in the field of "reality" television in Israel. "Reality" television is a highly popular television genre which has spread throughout the world in the last three decades (Neiger and Yusman, 2005). Consisting largely of unscripted episodes that follow people in "real-life" situations, this genre is regarded as "low-quality" due to its adherence to the rules of the capitalist market and neo-liberalism (Couldry, 2008).

Nevertheless, in recent years, in tandem with the genre's rising popularity throughout the world, a growing discourse about what may be defined as "quality television" has developed in the global field of television production and in the academy (Mittell, 2014). This discourse has mainly focused on the traits of the so-called "quality television series" (Thompson, 1997; Hesmondhalgh, 2006; Mittell, 2014). Recent studies have shown that the discourse about these television series constructs them as "works of art," as opposed to works of "utterly" commercial television, such as those in the "reality" genre (Lavie, 2011; Newman and Levine, 2011).

My current study addresses the social construction of "quality" definitions and their application to "reality television" in Israel. Despite its small size, the Israeli television industry has become a major developer and exporter of "reality" television formats in recent years (Haguel, 2012). At the same time, Israeli legislators have been trying to fight the popularity of this television genre due to its perceived low quality and even immorality (Weissblei, 2009).

My aim in this study is to explore the social struggles that construct the definitions of "quality" in the context of the ill-reputed "reality" genre in Israel. I treat this as a case study (Yin, 2014) for the ways in which cultural fields of production construct their definitions of "quality" (Bourdieu, 1993). Using Pierre Bourdieu's (1993) methodology, I interviewed major position holders in the field of Israeli "reality" television, including television critics and "reality" creators.

My preliminary findings suggest that there is a tension between the discourse of television creators and that of critics, and that this tension reflects the traditional tension between what is regarded as "art" and what is regarded as "commercial trash" (Bourdieu, 1993).

Carl Leukefeld
Professor, University of Kentucky, USA

Community Partner Involvement in a Juvenile Justice Behavioral Health Service Organizational Implementation Trial

The U.S. Juvenile Justice System has a number of possible behavioral health service community linkages. However, there have only been a small number of systemic studies that examine and seek to improve these community behavioral health linkages for substance abuse and HIV services among youth. Implementation science, as an emerging area, is a way of identifying, testing and understanding effective strategies for translating treatment and prevention evidence-based approaches into community behavioral health service delivery.

The purpose of this presentation, within the context of the JJ-TRIALS implementation behavioral health trial, is to describe the diverse settings in which the study will be initiated and how partners are involved in the study design. State partners in the U.S. include juvenile justice and behavioral health services organizations in seven U.S. states (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas) and the District of Columbia. Factors associated with selection, participation and implementing the study in 36 sites will be explored. Each site will include a juvenile justice agency and at least two community behavioral health service organizations for seven to ten implementation team members representing executive, management, supervisory, and line staff. Partner involvement is helping to design the study protocol that is both feasible for sites and meets community needs.

Study sites are defined as a U.S. county or service area, which can include multiple counties when behavioral health services are sparse. Site clusters will be used which are defined within each state to assure that each of the six research centers have an equal number of experimental and control sites to take into account broader contextual factors. Options for defining clusters include county size, juvenile justice youth population, urban/rural, or type of community supervision – probation or juvenile drug court. Sites will not be pre-selected for substance use, HIV or related behavioral health service needs so youth are included with diverse behavioral health needs. State partners have actively participated on the Study Design work group, and the protocol has been vetted through partners at meetings and steering committee conference calls.

David Makofsky
Research Anthropologist, Queens University of Belfast, U.K.

The Secularist Role in Forging National Identity in Muslim Society: The Case of Xinjiang (Chinese Central Asia)

Scholars who have observed the development of "national identity" among ethnic minorities in the Muslim world of Central Asia have been aware that there is nothing direct or straightforward in the process. Cataclysmic events such as the rise of the People's Republic of China (post-1949) and the strengthening of Soviet imperial power followed the fall of the Soviet Union (1945-1989) meant that forces external to the local Muslim Uyghur population have had a dramatic effect. Among the people themselves, secularists and Muslims have alternatively cooperated and competed for leadership in cultural change. This investigation follows the process of detailing the secularist influence on Uyghur identity. Given the difficult political situation in China, the focus will be on art and visual imagery, a subject that can more easily be discussed openly and freely than other topics. The role of identity in the imagery in painting and folk art will be investigated, and an attempt will be made to put this in the context of comparable schools of western art. Both folk art (the Kucha painters of Xinjiang) and fine art will be analyzed.

Elizabeth McClintock
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&
Emily Fitzgibbons Shafer
Portland State University, USA

Sibling Sex Composition, Chores, and Occupational Sex Composition

OVERVIEW: Occupational sex segregation represents a substantial and intransigent obstacle to gender equality in employment. Women's labor force participation has surpassed men's (Roos 2010) and women also earn more college degrees (Diprete and Buchman 2006). But women earn only eighty-percent as much as comparable men (United States General Accounting Office 2003), largely due to women's concentration in predominately-female occupations (Petersen and Morgan 1995). Such jobs are underpaid relative to predominately-male jobs with similar education and skill requirements (England 1992), perpetuating gender inequality in earnings. In turn, women's lower earnings place them at a disadvantage in public and private life.

Demand-side explanations for occupational sex segregation argue that women are concentrated in certain occupations as a result of discrimination by employers and other gate-keepers. However, there is also a supply-side to occupational sex segregation—women disproportionately pursue predominately-female occupations, despite their fiscal disadvantages. Traditional supply-side explanations for the persistence of occupational sex segregation generally emphasize gendered socialization or women's economically-rational preference for mother-friendly careers (England 2005). In this article we consider sibling composition, an important but understudied contributor to gendered socialization, as a predictor of occupational gender-typicality.

The presence of other-sex siblings has a marked effect on children's gendered socialization in ways that disadvantages girls—particularly, girls with brothers—and prepares children for gender-typed career paths. Parents gender-type their children to a greater degree when they have children of both genders (Brody and Steelman 1985). One salient aspect of gendered childhood inequality is responsibility for household chores. Girls are assigned more chores, especially female-typed chores (Gager, Cooney, and Call 1999) and this effect is larger in the presence of other-sex siblings (Healy and Malhotra 2013). Housework can have a direct effect on career choice (e.g., by teaching girls that their primary expected role is to maintain the home and family) and we argue that it is also indicative of parental gender differentiation more broadly.

METHODS: We plan to use data from the Children and Young Adult

supplemental sample to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79-YA) 1986-2010 and from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) 1994-2008. Both datasets contain information about childhood family composition and occupation choice in adulthood. In addition, the NLSY79-YA, and to a lesser extent Add Health, both provide information on childhood experiences, particularly household chore performance. We will also consider all available indicators of parental gender socialization, including parental attitudinal measures. This allows us to determine whether any effect of sibling sex composition is indeed mediated by increased parental sex-typing.

Although preferences for male children remain, most parents desire at least one child of each sex (Nugent 2013). In fact, parents are more likely to have a third birth when their first two children are of the same sex (Pollard and Morgan 2002). As a result of parents' pursuit of sons and their preference for mixed-sex offspring, the sex of any given child is generally exogenous (absent sex-selective abortions or sex-selection during in vitro fertilization) but the sex composition of the siblings taken together may be endogenous. We therefore follow Healy and Malhotra (2013) in using the sex of the next-youngest sibling and the overall share of siblings who are female to bracket the upper and lower bounds of the effect size of sibling sex composition. However, we are also interested in the effects of birth order and timing on child socialization and occupational choice. For example, first-born daughters with younger brothers may be less sex-typed than girls with older brothers, and this difference is likely associated with the girls' age at the brother's birth. There has as yet been little research on the interrelationship of sibling sex, birth order, and birth timing in determining childhood experiences.

The authors are familiar with the datasets and both authors are experienced with the relevant methodological requirements (For example: McClintock 2011; McClintock 2014; Shafer 2011; Shafer and Malhotra 2011). We are confident that we can complete this analysis by PAA 2015, were the article to be accepted.

EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS: Occupational sex segregation is a major contributor to the gender earnings gap and to women's exclusion from the most prestigious career paths. Gendered preferences in career paths emerge early in childhood and are relatively stable. Understanding—and ideally, reducing—the causes of this inequality is paramount to reducing gender inequality broadly. We expect that sibling sex composition alters childhood socialization and thus alters occupational preferences in adulthood. If we are correct, parents' preferences for at least one child of each sex exacerbates gender inequality. Increases in parental indifference to child sex (Pollard and Morgan 2002) would therefore bode well for the current generation of

girls' career choices. Our analysis will also add to the literature on sibling effects more broadly, including sibling sex, timing, and birth order.

Cheryl McMullin
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&
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Relationship-Based Social Work and Teaching

Whilst working in children's services, the culture supported cancelling visits to families, however up to date recording was an absolute! Junior Minister, OFdFM, MLA, (social work qualified). This he stated lost sight of the relationship which should be the integral part of the work and he maintained that the voluntary sector was unique in valuing the 'relationship based' model of social work, which can often be missing within a bureaucratic statutory environment.

Bryson and Bryson Care West are two Voluntary Sector 'Practice Learning Centres' (PLC's) in Northern Ireland who are contracted by the Northern Ireland Social Care Council to deliver practice learning and contribute to social work education.

Within the Practice Learning Centers we have developed a 'relationship based' model of practice learning. This model is unique within the voluntary sector due to indigenous organisational contexts that creates an environment where the student can focus on the relationship with the service user balanced with the need of systems and formal recording requirements.

The model supports innovative and responsive practice which provides students with the opportunity to explore creative methods of meeting service user needs holistically and enables the development of core social work skills.

As suggested by research (Toner & Laming), communication is important to have effective multi agency working. This model equips the students with knowledge and skills to effectively communicate with and on behalf of the service user and to maintain effective working relationship with colleagues within the multi-agency context. This contributes to developing awareness of the broader definition of social work to social work students and professionals, and inter-professionals.

Our workshop will explore this concept and discuss has the heart of Social Work been diluted in times of conflict, cuts and constraints, losing the essence of relationship based working? It will include a video/film documentary on practice learning in northern Ireland (20mins) and a power point presentation (there will be a Q&A session).

Carmen Meneses
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&
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Needs of the Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

This study aims to determine the needs of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, to indicate more accurately the path from rescue until recovery. The responses were collected by 52 questionnaires open to NGOs working with victims of trafficking in Spain . We are situated in the human rights and gender approach to analyze the collected needs.The results showed that: 1) women were not unaware of being victims of a crime, except in cases of conditions of abuse (continuous maltreatment and rape); it is necessary that the victims were aware of the situation; 2) the rescue must do so with caution to not put your life in danger, asking her how she sees the situation to go through it; 3) women requires refuge, protection, safety and legal advice, in addition to meeting basic needs. 4) they need to recover their physical, mental, and sexual health, as it has been subjected to all kinds of abuse; 5) they must to know the language and culture of the host country to integrate and to comunicate better with other; 6) women have to decide whether to return home or benefit from a program of social integration in host country. 7) empowerment, resilience, and trauma-focused intervention are key elements of social intervention. Finally you all the interventions must be adapted socioculturally, since the women come from different cultures, with different needs and life prospects.

Dickson Mkoka
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Isabel Goicolea
Researcher, Umea University, Sweden
Angwara Kiwara
Professor, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Tanzania
Mughwira Mwangu
Senior Lecturer, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Tanzania
&
Anna-Karin Hurtig
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Availability of Drugs and Medical Supplies for Emergency Obstetric Care: Experience of Health Facility Managers in a Rural District of Tanzania

Background: Provision of quality emergency obstetric care relies upon the presence of skilled health attendants working in an environment where drugs and medical supplies are available when needed and in adequate quantity and of assured quality. This study aimed to describe the experience of rural health facility managers in ensuring the timely availability of drugs and medical supplies for emergency obstetric care (EmOC).

Methods: In-depth interviews were conducted with a total of 17 health facility managers: 14 from dispensaries and three from health centers. Two members of the Council Health Management Team and one member of the Council Health Service Board were also interviewed. A survey of health facilities was conducted to supplement the data. All the materials were analyzed using a qualitative thematic analysis approach.

Results: Participants reported on the unreliability of obtaining drugs and medical supplies for EmOC; this was supported by the absence of essential items observed during the facility survey. The unreliability of obtaining drugs and medical supplies was reported to result in the provision of untimely and suboptimal EmOC services. An insufficient budget for drugs from central government, lack of accountability within the supply system and a bureaucratic process of accessing the locally mobilized drug fund were reported to contribute to the current situation.

Conclusion: The unreliability of obtaining drugs and medical supplies compromises the timely provision of quality EmOC. Multiple

approaches should be used to address challenges within the health system that prevent access to essential drugs and supplies for maternal health. There should be a special focus on improving the governance of the drug delivery system so that it promotes the accountability of key players, transparency in the handling of information and drug funds, and the participation of key stakeholders in decision making over the allocation of locally collected drug funds.

Gretta Mohan

Ph.D. Student, Queen's University Belfast, U.K.

&

Alberto Longo

Queen's University Belfast, U.K.

The Effect of the Neighbourhood Renewal Policy on Health and Wellbeing in Northern Ireland

This research evaluates the effectiveness of a major long term policy, Neighbourhood Renewal (NR), launched in 2003 to improve the wellbeing of and reduce inequalities among the population of Northern Ireland (NI). The analysis of this natural experiment involves econometric modelling of secondary high quality longitudinal data from the NI Household Panel Survey and Understanding Society for 2001-2012. Using Geographical Information Systems we map the answers of respondents to investigate:

(i) differences in wellbeing across NR areas before and after NR; how long does it take for NR investment to affect wellbeing of residents?

(ii) change in wellbeing between people in NR areas and two control areas: people living in the rest of NI and people in the most deprived areas in NI which did not benefit from NR;

(iv) any spillover effects to adjacent neighbourhoods

(v) which interventions were most effective, where and broader policy lessons

Wellbeing is not directly measured but proxied by responses on health conditions, self-rated mental health, poverty (food and fuel), social exclusion and perceptions of neighbourhood and inequality.

Model to be estimated:

$$W_{it} = f(X'_{it}\beta , D'_{it}\delta , N'_{it}\eta , R_{it}r , u_i , \varepsilon_{it})$$

where W_{it} is wellbeing of individual i at time t, X_{it} represents a set of socioeconomic explanatory variables affecting wellbeing including income, marital status, employment status, education etc. D is a set of dummy variables indicating whether the respondent lives in a NR area, whether the area has received investment, whether the respondent lives in a highly deprived area not receiving NR, whether the respondent moved into or out of a NR area. N_{it} is a set of variables capturing time lags: time elapsed since investment, time elapsed since the respondent moved into/out of a NR area. R_{it} is a dummy capturing whether the survey was conducted before or after the recent recession.

Angela Muir
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Illegitimacy, Identifiable Paternity and Infant Mortality in Eighteenth-Century Wales

Census returns and the Reports of the Commission of Enquiry into the State of Education in Wales (1847) have indicated that, in comparison with England certain parts of Wales experienced a significantly higher level of illegitimacy in the nineteenth century. Initial research published in the journal Welsh History Review in 2013 has demonstrated that increased illegitimacy existed in some parts of Wales at least a century and a half prior to the 'Blue Books' and that this was the result of courtship customs and marital traditions that were unique to Wales.

This paper demonstrates the results of new research into rates of illegitimacy in previously under-studied regions of eighteenth-century Wales, particularly by examining identifiable paternity as evidence of acceptable conjugal unions. The hypothesis that there is a correlation between identifiable paternity resulting from more acceptable forms of non-marital sexual unions and infant mortality rates of illegitimate children is also tested.

Lejla Music
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Sisters Founders of Sociology, Democratization of Contemporary Sociological Education

Founding sisters is a term used and defined by the American sociologist and heiress Jane Addams, Mary Jo Deegan, to target the demarginalization of female-centric sociological theory. Though more than 52 women are regarded as the founders of sociology, they are still insufficiently known and acknowledged in sociology. The women and nature in male stream theories are considered to be the insignificant Other, formed as counterpart for male principal which is culture, reason and activity. Logic of dominance with its objectification, imperialism, colonialism, patriarchy and European West racism must be rendered with the logic of nurturing as the prevailing concept of successful bioregional cooperation and interpersonal relationships, pacification. First female philosopher Hypathia and her tragic death is less known while as Minoan era of governing the island Creta represents the egalitarian society, in which females were equal as men, in profession, life and family. It is necessary to conduct the deconstruction and demistification of patriarchal approches to society and education, in order to form contemporary sociological theory involving the female authors and their accomplishmants.

Yuki Nakamura
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Agency's Evil in Modernity

This paper explores how the evil caused and seen in modernity is agency-driven. Evil has traditionally been an isolated topic in the social sciences. At best, it has been perceived as a pathology of society caused by external elements. In the case of sociology, ever since Zygmunt Bauman's *Modernity and the Holocaust* (1989) was published, evil -as a social action that harms others agaisnt his/her will- has been seen as the result of an effective bureaucracy or in simpler words, of exogenous social influences that make people commit atrocities. However, this view is misleading and incomplete. In order to fully understand the social processes of evil, the autonomy of evil in agency has to be recognized. It is this part in agency which enables the infrastructures of modernity to harm others. Evil is caused by molding and using the mechanisms of modernity, leading to the atrocities that are seen in the world. Evil does not occur out of nowhere, they are created and perpetrated by agents according to the contingencies and conditions of the moment. This paper will analyze how the evil in agency acts as the driving force in modernity that uses its various mechanisms to perpatrate harm on others.

Susanna Ohman
Dean, Faculty of Social Science, Mid Sweden University, Sweden
Anna Olofsson
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&
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Quantitative Interpretation of Intersectionality

The aim of the paper is to develop the methodology for quantitative intersectional analysis and test it empirically. In short, the common ground of the different approaches of intersectional research is that society has multiple systems of social stratification, i.e. individuals are ranked hierarchically according to economic and social status. These systems of social stratification are interlocked creating a 'matrix of domination' i.e. every individual holds a position in different systems simultaneously. The location in the matrix of domination influences individual worldviews and life-chances, and do it differently than the impact of any single form of stratification would. Last but not least, combinations of subordinate categories do not give additive, but multiple effects. Furthermore, the combination of group affiliations can mean very different things depending on time and space. It is recognized that quantitative approaches to intersectionality are lacking or are in development. One thing that several studies focus on is the use of interaction effects as a way of identifying multiplicative disadvantages. These studies often proceed from the same kind of analyses that are common in quantitative studies, starting with bivariate analysis of, say, gender or ethnicity, and then adding multivariate analyses and interaction effects. In line with Bourdieus way of linking objective structures to subjective experiences we argue that multiple correspondence analysis is well suited to capture the social space where the matrix of domination occurs.

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&
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Humanizing and Dehumanizing Experiences among Latina/o Undocumented Youth in the K-16 Pipeline

The purpose of this study is to identify the ecological factors that facilitate or impede the academic success of Latina/o undocumented students, a significant and growing population. Our aim is to understand their trajectories in the U.S. educational system. The central research question examined in this study is: What are the elements that support or constrain the academic resiliency of Latina/o undocumented youth along the K-16 educational pipeline? The theoretical framework that undergirds this study is based on ecological theory, humanization, and a model of Chicano resistance. Using in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 18 Latina/o undocumented youth, we coded for and identified overlapping themes in participants' narratives to show the ways in which they navigate challenges in schools given their lack of documentation. In particular, we show how in-school and out-of-school factors engender humanizing and dehumanizing experiences that suppress or stimulate academic resiliency. Moreover, the students resisted dehumanizing experiences inside and outside of school.

Louise Price
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Values Based Simulation

Introduction: The publication of Compassion in Practice (DH: 2012) and Every Contact Counts (DH: 2011) has led to a major rethink in the way services are commissioned and delivered. Nursing education needs to imbed patient safety and dignity as a top priority in addition to challenging poor care and loss of public confidence (Willis: 2012, Francis: 2013).

Gaining experience through simulation across a range of care settings is aimed at building confidence and knowledge (Benner: 2001). The demand for safe and quality services within the healthcare system has put greater demands on education settings to deliver students who are competent nurses. There is an increasing demand for nursing students to have gained expertise and confidence through experience of lifelike simulations; in order to prepare students for real life situations in clinical areas (Aldrich: 2005).

Purpose: The purpose of simulation is to enhance the students understanding of the role of a registered nurse, in a safe environment without danger or causing any harm. Support through simulation to achieve the standards required in ensuring nurses are fit for practice on completion and a greater link between professional practice and theory (Galloway 2009).

Methods: Simulation is essential for progressing to the level of competence required in nursing today. Simulation can be used incrementally to build skills over the three year period to ensure the maximum benefit to the students as part of the Coventry University curriculum.

Results: Simulation has enhanced nursing skills development and provides students with clinical competence in a safe, cost effective and efficient way. This has been evidenced through quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

Conclusions: Simulation provides opportunities for immersive, interactive, and reflective experiences to improve health care professional's clinical expertise and practice. These experiences facilitate the development of enhanced critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills without risks to patients. (300 words excluding references)

Fatemeh Rabiee
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Redressing Health Inequality: The Impact of our Research Findings on Promoting Health and Wellbeing

Introduction: There is growing evidence about the role of social prescription on health and wellbeing (Bungay & Clift, 2010; Langford et al., 2013 and Kimberlee, 2015). Social prescription programme can act as a primary or secondary intervention for a range of public health issues including obesity, mental health, parenting skills, life skills and address inequality in health and wealth. Not enough information is available about the process and challenges of translating research findings into policy and practice.

Case study: Physical inactivity as one of the risk factor leading to obesity and other non-communicable diseases is well recognised worldwide and Birmingham is no exception. An innovative social prescription pilot "Gym for Free" Scheme was jointly funded between one of the Primary Health Care Trust and City Council leisure centres in one of the deprived locality in Birmingham for six months in 2008, with a view to find out if cost is a determinant factor on the uptake of the leisure facilities.

Results: A rapid appraisal of the pilot scheme explored its short-term effectiveness in relation to access, utilization, perceived benefits and sustainability (Rabiee, et al, 2015). Findings highlighted the Scheme has increased the uptake of exercise particularly for women and those from Pakistani and Bangladeshi background within this economically deprived inner city area. A marked difference was also identified in the frequency of the use of leisure facilities ($p<0.05$).

Impact: The "Gym for Free" Scheme as a social policy innovation programme taken a step towards addressing health inequality by increasing access to and widening participation in exercise with multiple physical, mental and emotional benefits.

Based on dissemination of the findings of this pilot Scheme "Gym for Free" won numerous national awards for its policy innovation and short term impact on health and wellbeing. Post research activities through lobbying, advocacy and working with various stakeholders led this pilot Scheme to become a permanent feature of social prescription policy "Be Active". The programme is now available to the whole population of Birmingham free of charge.

Conclusion & lessons learned: Time for provision of post research activities should be built as part of applied research funding grants. Skills such as lobbying, advocacy and campaigning to facilitate

translating the research findings into policy and practice should form part of public health research training programme.

Paulina Rojek-Adamek

Assistant Professor, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Poland

&

Gawron Grzegorz

Assistant Professor, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

The Idea of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities as a Response to the Challenges of Contemporary Demographic Changes

The designed world does not suit anyone perfectly. At times, we all have problems with the spaces we live in and the products we use, which according to the dramaturgical perspective in different ways may affect our ability to play specific roles. So, disability (in broad sense) is a common condition, and more pervasive than many people realize. Most likely, everyone will experience disability in his or her lifetime, even if only temporarily (In its physical social or cultural meaning). The environment (including society) in which we live is created for a mythical "average" group of people, but in fact this group does not exist. Every individual is unique and as a group, the human species is quite diverse.

It is possible to design an environment to suit a broad range of users, (including: children, older adults, people with disabilities, people of atypical size or shape, people who are ill or injured, and people inconvenienced by circumstance). This approach is known as Universal Design (or Design for All, Accessible Design) which can be defined as the design of products and environments to be usable to the greatest extent possible by people of all ages and abilities. Universal design respects human diversity and promotes inclusion of all people in all activities of life.

The proposed speech will be a presentation of the idea of Universal Design as a way of creating social participation. The theoretical analysis will be supplemented with presentation of selected solutions in universal design implemented in various countries including their socio-cultural context.

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&
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Sociological Issues of Corruption Measurement: Kazakhstan Experience

Corruption is one of the most dangerous social phenomena in modern society. It is well known that corruption activity follows damages to the economy of the government. At the same time the negative consequences of corruption are reflected in the social, cultural and mental foundations of public relations. It affects as well on the economy as on social relations, distorts the cultural foundations of society.

The control of corruption involves complicated measures. It's very probable to determine the origin and the main reasons of corruption progress. In that case it is necessary to explore a whole range of economic, legal and social issues. To take into account the socio-economic, political and social situation, to investigate the historical and global trends in politics and economy of the country.

The following methods are used in corruption measuring:

- Surveys (where one of the leaders was the World Bank).

- Expert assessments (the most well-known project - "Nations in Transit", by the American non-governmental organization Freedom House; where one of the nine characteristics that described the transit countries is related to corruption issue).

- Integral estimates, exhibited on the basis of results aggregation of the corruption ratings offered by various organizations (the most famous example - the corruption perception index proposed by international non-governmental organization Transparency International).

In Kazakhstan there are various research groups have studied corruption principles. Among them sociologists, economists, lawyers, etc. The sociologists started surveys in the beginning of 2000th. At the same time methodological approaches used by sociologists were different. In our opinion, it's necessary to consider corruption phenomenon with a social point. As it have relations to corrupt behavior, corruption structure and measurement. Therefore sociological

research can be focused on studying attitudes to corruption phenomenon among different population groups, attempting to assess the risks of corruption, as well as a willingness being engaged in corruption. There are developing a methodological framework of the research depending on the approach, goals and objectives of the study.

At the same time, in our research we have some methodological difficulties of corruption studying. It is well known that corruption phenomenon is morally sensitive subject for most people. We think that similar problem had all study groups which ever conducted various corruption studies. For example respondents showed extremely self-control in noting the importance of personal experience in corruption research due to anxiety being in legal prosecution and in disadvantage position, though knowing that results are anonymous and will be used only for research purposes.

To rank the government agencies are complex process. Changing socio-economic situation in society strongly influenced on the rating of corruption of government agencies. For example, in case of worsening financial situation in the country respondents may low assess the government agencies which authorized the financial area.

In that case we would like to discuss various approaches of sociological issues of corruption measurement and the influence of their results on society.

Abdalla Saeed Ali
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Gender Differences in Satisfaction with Primary Health Care Centers in Riyadh City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Objectives: The assessment of consumers' satisfaction with Primary Care the services and gender differences in satisfaction

Subjects and Methods: Systematically selected Saudi adults visiting 15 randomly selected health centers in Riyadh during May 2012 completed a self administered pilot tested questionnaire which included socio-demographic, economic and geographical characteristics, overall satisfaction with the different services and facilities rated on a Likert type scale of 1 - 5 points and gender differences in satisfaction.

Results and discussion: The overall average satisfaction score was about 70% (3.48 points out of 5), significantly higher among females. There were only few significant gender differences in satisfaction. Females were more satisfied than males with vaccination services while males were more satisfied with some physician services. Subjects with elementary education, visiting centers in the Centre and North zones and have a file in the Health Center were more satisfied.

Conclusion: The study revealed few gender differences in overall and itemized satisfaction according to service provided .Many physician attributes showed high satisfaction to both genders while health education and dental services were less satisfactory for both genders

Ali Sakkal

Assistant Professor, Wake Forest University, USA

"Learning Life": Contemplating Student Perceptions of Learning while Traveling

This study addresses the role of school-facilitated group travel in shaping participant experiences, attitudes, and beliefs regarding their own learning and development abroad and at home. The setting at the basis of this inquiry is the twenty-five students and three teachers from Future Tech West, a progressive project-based charter high school located in the Western United States, as they travel to El Salvador for twelve days.

Grounded in a qualitative research methodology, this study focuses on interviews taking place during the months surrounding the trip, incorporates photographs as artifacts of travel and tools for photo-elicitation interviews, and utilizes extensive fieldwork of the author as a participant observer. By making extensive use of interviews, the study constructs narratives surrounding a number of themes connected to the unique affordances of more "off the beaten path" travel. Focusing on particular immersive events during the trip, narrative themes include discussions of student perceptions of more authentic contexts for learning about American exceptionalism, developing deeper relationships amongst both students and teachers, and unexpected manifestations of dealing with homesickness. A second photo-based interview inquiry process focuses on shifting student perceptions before and after the trip. This inquiry discusses student sentiments of desiring a less consumerist life as a result of living more basically, seeing widespread poverty, and interacting with the locals while in El Salvador. Lastly, a final inquiry utilizes student and teacher narratives to emphasize perceptions distinguishing school learning from the types of learning that occur while traveling, and whether it is possible to capture the positive attributes participants connect to travel within the context of school.

Through interweaving the multiple literatures of sociocultural theory, progressive education, critical pedagogy, and travel learning this study addresses that while there may be many fundamental differences at their foundations, when connected to schools and development of the individual, these disparate discourses often manifest in similar ways—particularly when connected to the often-overlooked factors of student-driven activity, authenticity, chaos, and serendipity in the socialization process. Finally, this paper suggests that it is plausible that the complicated and possibly conflicting space surrounding the socially negotiated goals and ideals of the diverse

cultures of the individual, school, home country, and visited country can produce a more visceral setting for individual students to develop into the learners needed for today's world.

William Sampson
Professor, DePaul University, USA

Is Barack Obama Black Enough?
Toward a Definition of Blackness

The paper that I propose to present examines the question of the degree to which President Barack Obama is *really* black. This is not a question of his background or heritage or of his pigmentation. Rather it is a question of what blackness really is, and whether simply being dark or classified as black makes one black. The real question then is what is blackness.

The work questions the degree to which blackness is in some ways a state of consciousness, a belief system, an attitude, and then examines whether President Obama has the necessary attitude and belief system to be considered black. In a sense it looks at blackness as a variable as opposed to a constant.

There has been a fair amount of writing recently about this topic, the topic of the definition of blackness, and a bit about President Obama's blackness. Toure's «Who's Afraid of Blackness», and Thurstons «How to be Black» come to mind. These folks are writers as opposed to scholars, and are doing a fair amount of ruminating on the topic. My paper will use an analytical/scholarly approach.

Irving H. Smith
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&
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Graduate School, USA

Cruel Poverty:
An Examination of Health Disparities in Honduras

Only days after health educators and health researchers from Morgan State University and Coppin State University, two Historically Black Colleges/Universities in Baltimore, Maryland, returned to the United States from a health disparities fact finding mission to Honduras, the United States experienced one of the largest surges of unaccompanied "alien" children from Honduras and Central America crossing its borders in years. Violence, safety, family reunification, jobs and income, and overcrowded living conditions in addition to nutrition, sanitation, and other factors all contribute to health in Honduras. According to Zonta International, the maternal mortality rate in Honduras is 110 per 100,000 and the infant mortality rate is 25 per 100,000.

Rennet and Koop (2009) along with Babamoto, Camilleri, Karlan, Catalasan, and Morisky (2009) suggest the utilization of health educators for such topics as health education, safety, nutrition, sanitation, and physical activity is extremely important. Extreme poverty was observed and researched, not just in the extremely rural and mountainous areas, but also in urban areas. According to proyectormirador.org, 65% of all Hondurans live in poverty while more than half (54%) in the rural areas live in extreme poverty. Families that cannot afford to purchase bottled water are left to drink, bathe, and cook with polluted water. Many of the observed and researched homes lacked proper toilets or other basic sanitation. Even in the observed and researched health clinics, restroom sanitation was extremely poor.

All observed and researched health clinics were supervised by nurses with occasional visits from a physician. According to the World Health Organization (2010), there are only about six physicians for every 10,000 persons in Honduras. According to ruralpovertyportal.org, only 6% of Honduras' 2009 gross domestic product was spent on healthcare. Eighty-three percent of Hondurans lacked health insurance in 2007 while another 30% lacked healthcare (Pearson, Stevens, Sanogo and Bearman, 2012).

Teresa Stallings
Associate Professor, Northern State University, USA

Using Student-Generated Images to Promote Learning in an HIV/AIDS Education Program for Youth

Through the use of photographic images and simple cartoon drawing, I explore Zambian rural primary school students' beliefs regarding gender, sexual relations, HIV transmission, and HIV stigma. I also assess the effectiveness of group discussions, based on student-generate images, on students' abilities to identify potential sources of HIV infection.

With one of the world's highest HIV infection rates among youth, and with a decreasing rate of comprehensive HIV/AIDS knowledge, it is essential that effective sexual education programs be implemented in Zambian schools. While the Zambian government mandates teachers to instruct students about gender, sexuality, and HIV transmission using a "Life Skills" approach, local cultural norms prohibiting adults, other than designated extended family members, from discussing sexuality with youth, effectively discourages teachers from addressing these issues in their classes.

Using Wang's (1977) photovoice technique as a template, I developed a methodology by which students, rather than teachers, initiate discussions of culturally sensitive topics. Assisted by teachers and school administrators at a basic school in Zambia's Western Province, I selected a non-probability, purposive sample of 16 youth (8 boys and 8 girls) in grades 5 and 6. Over a 12 week period, students learned camera usage and ethics, as well as how to use images to express their feelings and beliefs.

The use of student-generated images proved very successful in promoting group discussions of gender and sexual relations, sources of HIV transmission, and HIV stigma. Additionally, student photographs, drawings, and comments during group and private discussions, provided the data for me for me to examine students' perceptions of how HIV is transmitted, along with their sense of agency regarding contracting HIV. I found that while students were familiar with the idea that the HIV virus causes AIDS, they did not believe that it was the sole source of the consequent illness and death. Instead, they integrated traditional beliefs with Western scientific explanations.

Renata Stanczyk
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Convergence of Health Status in the European Union: A Spatial Econometric Approach

Despite the fact that for the last several decades a health status of the European population has been improving and life expectancy has been growing, regional health inequalities across the EU have also been on the increase. Efforts are being made to achieve an economic and social cohesion, of which reduction of health inequalities between EU regions is an important element.

This work is devoted to the study of the dynamics of health inequalities across EU regions of NUTS II level in the time period 2002-2012. Our study is based on specific research methods. First, we apply structural equation modeling to estimate the synthetic measure of health status. The population health status is a complex and difficult to measure category. The commonly used health status indicators, such as the average life expectancy rate and the infant mortality rate, do not measure the phenomenon as a whole. The diversity of the health status in the EU regions may be explained by the regional diversity of the health-determining factors. Among them one can distinguish elements of the health protection infrastructure and a number of economic and social factors. The answer is the application of the Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes model (MIMIC), belonging to the category of structural equation models. It may be an alternative tool for synthetic evaluation of the health status, as opposed to the classical health status indicators.

Second, we apply existing tools developed in the economic growth literature to study health convergence measured by traditional indicators and the obtained MIMIC measure. Using the idea of unconditional convergence model developed for economic growth, we can confirm a decrease or increase of regional health inequalities. To verify the hypothesis of beta-convergence we use spatial econometric models which additionally allow to take into consideration the geographic dependence among the surveyed regions into consideration.

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Budi Laksono
Director, Wahana Bakti Sejahtera Foundation, Indonesia
MJ Park
Research Fellow, Griffith University, Australia
&
Dongxu Wang
Research Fellow, The Australian National University, Australia

An Integrated Approach to the Prevention of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs): The Way Forward?

A comprehensive, or integrated, approach to health promotion has been widely accepted and supported since the 1986 Ottawa Charter clarified and structured ways to promote better health. Using a population focus and a socio-environmental perspective, the 'pillars' of the Ottawa Charter (promoting healthy public policy, creating supportive environments; strengthening community action; developing personal skills; and re-orienting health services) have led to an acceptance of the need for community action for social and environmental change and the need for 'holistic' strategies with a focus on settings for health promotion initiatives. At the other end of the continuum, medical approaches to promoting better health have often been implemented with a focus on the individual through, for example, screening, individual risk assessment and immunisation.

This presentation uses a sanitation and hygiene project from a village setting in Indonesia to illustrate the value of using a comprehensive, or integrated approach to promoting healthy changes and a life free of such parasites as soil-transmitted helminths (STH). From a socio-ecological perspective, the project engaged village communities in communal action to reduce open defecation and build and use household latrines. Also, behavioural change was facilitated through health education sessions and the support of important 'decision-makers' in the community, such as the Imam, the village leaders and the army. At the same time, medication (Albendazole) was provided to ensure that those infected with STH were effectively treated.

The results of our study provide convincing evidence that an integrated approach is highly successful. Such an approach can substantially reduce and potentially eliminate STH infection. It recognises the importance of having appropriate multi-level (village/district/province) policy settings. It ensures that a sanitation environment with household latrines that make 'the healthy choice the easy choice' are created. It facilitates, supports and strengthens

community action with culturally accepted and appropriate 'influentials'. It ensures that information and education to develop personal skills is provided. It also engages the health services, through chemotherapy in the case of STH, in treatment regimes that are re-oriented to work together with community actions to combat reinfection. Our sanitation and hygiene project illustrates the effectiveness of an integrated approach to the prevention of disease and its potential as the way forward.

John Stone
Professor, Boston University, USA

Veblen in Twenty-First Century America: The Renewal of a Critique

Thorstein Veblen (1857-1929), who was according to C. Wright Mills, "the best critic of America that America has ever produced", is particularly well known for his concepts of "conspicuous consumption", "invidious comparisons" and "trained incapacity". These ideas were developed in his early classic *The Theory of the Leisure Class* (1899) as part of a devastating critique of consumption patterns during the era of the robber barons in the early decades of the twentieth century. Veblen's assault on the assumptions of conventional economic theory, whose premises he found to be seriously lacking in plausibility, provided much insight into American financial capitalism leading up to the Great Depression in 1929. As inequality in the contemporary United States has increased significantly since the financial collapse in 2008, this paper examines the explanations put forward by current social scientists and compares them to Veblen's earlier ideas. These include such factors as technological shifts, globalization, educational inequality, the rise of new industrial centres, and the division between Wall Street and Main Street, all of which were subjects analyzed in Veblen's later works.

Suzanne Sutphin

Research Assistant Professor, University of South Carolina, USA

Tracking Changes in Child Welfare: Using Quality Assurance to Monitor Child Welfare Outcomes

Child welfare and ensuring children are safe from abuse and neglect is critically important. Also of great importance is evaluating the system tasked to protect these children. In South Carolina, a large part of this evaluation is done through state-wide quality assurance reviews. The Center for Child and Family Studies (CCFS) at the University of South Carolina partners with the South Carolina Department of Social Services to conduct the federally mandated quality assurance reviews of each of the 46 counties in the state. The review uses a federally developed tool consisting of 23 items that measure seven outcomes of safety, permanency, and well-being. Since 2011, certain "innovation" counties were reviewed four times a year over the course of two years. This allowed the state to track changes in policy and procedure overtime with the goal of improving outcomes for children in the state. At the end of each review, researchers at CCFS provide counties quantitative and qualitative feedback to counties about their performance in the review and areas needing improvement. Aggregate assessments of the reviews reveal many systemic issues within the agency including the need for more staff and high caseloads for current caseworkers. In addition to agency issues, there are also societal factors that impact the number of child welfare cases in the counties. Using Kids Count data, a national data collection that assess economic well-being, education, family and community, health, and safety and risky behaviors, this presentation will also explore state-level trends in the counties on key demographic factors that can affect potential contact with social services including: median family income, unemployment, number of children in poverty, live births to mothers under 18 years old, live births to mothers with less than a high school education, and child and abuse and neglect by maltreatment typology. Examining data from both sources will help to provide a more accurate picture of social and child well-being in the state.

Vichai Tienthavorn
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&
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University of Phayao, Thailand

Surveillance, Control, and Prevention Systems of Hypertension in Singburi, Thailand: Policy to Action

Hypertension is a chronic non-communicable disease (NCD) that occurs when blood pressure is consistently high for long periods. Hypertension affects all age groups, but the risk of hypertension increases with age. However, finding high blood pressure early, treating, and keeping it in the normal range can reduce the risk of developing complications such as stroke, ischemic heart, and renal failures. Thailand has 10 million hypertension patients in 2013. Hence, Thai Government has policy to reduce the NCD such as diabetes and hypertension. This study was to convert disease oriented to health promotion approach to primary health care, using "VICHAI's 7 Color Balls Model", which was used for primary screening of hypertension. The study investigated in Singburi, Thailand. The target population aged 15-65 which covering more than 90% of Singburi population. The screening result (97.81%) was classified by types and levels of severity of hypertension (blood pressure). The 7 colors are referred to normal (<120/80 mmHg, white), risk (120/80–139/89 mmHg, light green), risk medication (<139/89 mmHg, dark green), mild (140/90–159/99 mmHg, yellow), moderate (160/100–179/109 mmHg, orange), severe (>180/110 mmHg, red), and patients with complication (black). The results were recorded to keep information on their health change. The control and prevention systems were developed to follow up patients using investigation, health education to encourage strictly medication and their behavioral change with best practice of 3Es (Eating, Exercise, Emotion) and 3Rs (Reducing tobacco, alcohol, obesity). After 8 months of project implementation, normal group increased from 116,663 to 120,566 (3.35%), significantly severe patients were changed to moderate of 82.87% and the complication patient with STEMI decreased of 17.14%. Furthermore, the treatment cost decreased from 18.13 to 14.21 million baht. This project is expanding to be implemented in all provinces of Thailand as it is now one of the priority government policy.

Nina Toren

Professor, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

The Intersection of Gender, Class and Ethnicity of Women in Academia

Ethnicity, gender and class are the major factors of social inequality and have been studied extensively leading to a large literature pertaining to each one of them. The issue of the intersection of ethnicity gender and class has been introduced into the social sciences by feminist critical theory. Intersection theory postulates that minority groups are discriminated against on the basis of more than one characteristic which are "inextricably tied" leading to complex forms of inequality in various social domains. This study examines the intertwined effects of these factors as they are experienced and narrated by Mizrachi women (19) who are employed in universities and colleges. Although the intersection approach is generally supported by the data it was found that under certain conditions ethnicity gender and class may be separated. One type of decomposition is when one identity encroaches upon another or others; the second is the separation of diverse identities assigning them to different life areas. These change processes do not support stereotypical dichotomies between Ashkenazi and Mizrachi, women and men and so on, and enable the creation of new hybrid identities.

Maria Tsouroufli
Senior Research Fellow, London Metropolitan University, U.K.

'Playing it Right?' Acceptable Professional Femininities in Greek Academic Medicine

This paper draws on qualitative data about the career narratives of 20 Greek women in Academic Medicine. The study employed life-story interviews with a diverse sample of academic women to explore how professional identity and academic professionalism are negotiated and re-constituted under conditions of marginalization within a historically patriarchal academic discipline, national culture and increasingly entrepreneurial academic context.

This paper is concerned with discourses of acceptability, legitimacy and entitlement in the narratives of Greek academic women. I use discourse and content analysis to illuminate the discursive and material practices Greek academic women employ to negotiate and assert their position within 'extreme' professional contexts. I treat discourses as gendered, classed and nationalized constructions mobilized within a nexus of intersecting inequalities and privileges at the micro, meso and micro level (Tsouroufli et al. 2011).

Greek academic women drew on notions of personal and professional respectability achieved through gendered strategies and behaviours in interactions with students, relationships with male colleagues, promotion plans and career progression. Greek academic women's respectability projects were narrated as practices of distancing and differentiation from other women which marked and reified gendered but legitimate professional femininities within the Academy and the Greek society.

I conclude that 'playing it right' in gendered academic contexts is a complex and sophisticated process for Greek women that requires both subjection and resistance to gendered, classed and nationalized discourses.

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Resident Doctor, "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania
Valentin Georgescu
Senior Doctor, "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania
&
Sebastian Mihai Armean
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The Influence of Individual and Environmental Factors upon Resuscitation and Survival of Cardiac Arrest Patients

This paper describes the major findings in a descriptive study on factors that lead to an unexpected cardiac arrest in a general population and factors that influence the outcome of the cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The cases presented over a period of 2 years (years 2011 and 2012) to the Emergency Department of "Saint Pantelimon" Hospital, Bucharest, were analyzed. There were 164,670 presentations, 195 being patients who developed cardiac arrest and were included in the study.

The return of the spontaneous circulation occurred in 40% of the cases and 11.53% of them survived to discharge.

It seemed that the age of the patients was relevant for certain things such as: women develop cardiac arrest at older ages, older patients responded better to resuscitation maneuvers, younger patients had long delays in making the call for the emergency team. The delay in addressing to the Emergency Department since the onset of the symptoms is correlated with poor resuscitation results.

The most frequent complaint to precede the cardiac arrest was shortness of breath, followed by chest pain. The most frequent cause of arrest was determined to be cardiac. There is a correlation between the medical cause of cardiac arrest and the return of spontaneous circulation. It was noted that none of the patients who underwent post-traumatic cardiac arrest survived.

The first monitored rhythm for the study group of patients was a non-shockable rhythm (89.74%) and the type of rhythm did not show an influence over the survival.

A total of 9 patients were discharged after surviving a cardiac arrest; 7 of them were found with a high score of cerebral performance.

The limits of the study are primarily related to the fact that the cases were selected from a single center, but the results are promising and encourage further studies.

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Characteristics of the Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

The aim of this paper is to describe the psychosocial characteristics of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Spain and forms of catchment, deceit and coercion from their countries of origin to Spain. 52 open questionnaires to NGOs working with victims of trafficking in Spain were collected. The results show that: 1) Most people who were trafficked are women, and that a significant section of them came into Spain and in Europe as minors. 2) an important sector of women coming from Latin America, by existing ties with spanish culture and spanish language. Some of these women knew that they will came to Spain to work as prostitutes, but they were tricked in the conditions they will have. 3) Another group comes from Eastern Europe, especially Romania; they were very young women coming deceived by a love relationship until they reached Spain and then they were distributed in different brothels in the country. 4) Other women came from sub-Saharan Africa, with different routes of entry in Spain. These women had the worst conditions during all the way arrival until Spain, with aggressions and continuing violations. 5) The last group come from Asia, especially China, it was a difficult group to detect and identify and were in the most hidden of prostitution sectors. All these women had been tricked, coerced and battered to have sex against their will, which it was a very serious violation of human rights and an attack on the dignity and integrity of these people.

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Contribution of Immigration Neighbourhood Attributes to Health Inequalities Assessment

Studies have shown that neighbourhoods may influence the health and behaviours of populations. The health of immigrants is an important research in Canada not only because the immigrant population represented 21% of its population in 2011, but because immigrants have different health status and behaviours than Canadian-born citizens. The objective is to explore if, in a diabetic population living in the Montreal metropolitan area, patients' outcomes and accessibility to care vary with the immigration and socioeconomic attributes of their neighbourhoods. This is a population-based retrospective cohort study including 111,556 patients living in the Montreal metropolitan area and diagnosed with diabetes between 2004 and 2007, without previous cardiovascular disease (CVD). Variables were all-cause hospitalization and death; CVD events; frequent use of emergency care (≥ 4 claims), family medicine care (≥ 22 claims), specialists care (≥ 4 claims); and use of antidiabetics drugs. Using principal components analysis applied to census variables for 6,006 small regions in the Montreal metropolitan area, we calculated scores for immigration, material deprivation, and social deprivation of each region. We used multi-level logistic regression controlling for age, sex, comorbidities and living in the city core to assess the effect of neighbourhood characteristics (immigration and socioeconomic deprivation) on the probability that individuals living in the neighbourhoods experience these outcomes. The cohort cumulated 6,453 deaths, 35,928 hospitalizations and 6,064 CVD events. Patients living in neighbourhoods with high immigration were less likely to experience adverse outcomes but more likely to seek emergency care and specialty care. Materially deprived neighbourhoods with high immigration had the highest utilization rate of antidiabetic drugs. For a metropolitan diabetic population, outcomes and health care inequalities are related to immigration and socioeconomic attributes of their neighbourhoods.

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Socioeconomic Differentials in Lung Cancer Mortality in Belgian Men and Women (2004-2005): Does it Matter who you Live with?

The association between individual socioeconomic position (SEP) and lung cancer mortality is well known. Moreover, by providing social, cultural and economic resources, partners positively influence individual health outcomes and behavior at the household level. Yet, few studies have assessed whether partner's SEP affects health in addition to individual SEP.

The study aims are: 1) to study whether SEP, measured at individual (education) and household level (partner's education and housing status), is associated with lung cancer mortality; 2) to examine whether gender differences exist for this association.

Methods: Data consist of the Belgian 2001 census linked to register data on cause-specific mortality for 2004-2005. The study population comprises all married or cohabiting Belgian inhabitants aged 40-74 years.

To estimate absolute differences in mortality by SEP, age-standardized lung cancer mortality rates, directly standardized to the Belgian population, were calculated. To assess relative differences age-adjusted mortality rate ratios were computed (Poisson regression). Analyses were stratified by sex and age.

Results: In men, inverse social gradients in lung cancer mortality were observed for own, partner's education and housing status. These associations remained in the full model. Women aged 40-59 years with a non-tertiary education, a partner with lower secondary education or less, and a worse housing status, showed higher lung cancer mortality risks. The relation with partner's education disappeared in the full model. Older women had a higher mortality risk if they lived with a lower educated partner or when they were tenants of low- or mid-quality houses. The latter association persisted in the full model.

Conclusions: Having a higher educated partner was associated with lower lung cancer mortality, independently from own education. Our results suggest that both material and behavioral benefits of a relationship are of importance. Research as well as policy interventions

should also allow for the household level.

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The Social Context of Breast Ironing in Cameroon

This paper examines the confluence of social factors underpinning the widespread practice of breast ironing in Cameroon. The social practice of breast ironing cuts across regional, socio-economic, religious, and ethnic groups. Combining demographic and health survey data and sustained participant observation and informal discussion sessions, the study argues that the social phenomenon of breast ironing is a disciplinary technique meant to conserve the social body, ensure responsible sexuality and that by thwarting premature sexuality and rape, breast ironing therefore ensures responsible parenthood. The overall aim of breast ironing which is on the increase in the wake of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and significant increases in under-aged pregnancy and out-of-wedlock childbearing is the preservation of the honour of the girl child and by extension, the family´s honour. Breast ironing has resonances with other gender-based violent practices including female circumcision which are also allegedly framed as being ´´in the best interest of the girl child´´.

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The 'Outsider' Status and Child-Rearing Values – The Psychological Effect of Household Registration System on Rural Migrant Population in Urban China

According to class-value theory, social-stratification position is closely associated with parenting values, with middle-class families valuing child's autonomy and working-class families emphasizing child's conformity to external authority. However, in the context of present-day urban China, besides the traditional social-economic characteristics, such as parental occupational position and educational level, hukou status based on Household Registration (Hukou) System should also be taken into account. As a strong policy intervention of the state on social stratification, hukou system has resulted in disadvantageous position on class structure of rural hukou holders including peasants in rural areas and rural migrant workers in urban areas, therefore it is significant to explore whether the institutional design exerts psychological effect on child rearing among different hukou holders which may further hinder or facilitate children's upward social mobility in the future.

However, previous data concerning child-rearing values in urban China did not permit researchers to address this issue due to the lack of information on parental hukou status. The survey of Rural-Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) conducted to investigate the impact of internal migration in China on income mobility, education, the assimilation of migrant workers into the city and so forth provides researchers with the very unique data set to examine the relation between hukou system and parental values. In this article, I adopt multiple regression models by using OLS method to test the theory and hypotheses. The main findings based on the analyses on the survey of RUMiC in 2009 present notable distinction of child-rearing values between rural migrant workers and local urbanite, and suggest that rural migrant workers are more likely to value conformity and less likely to concern autonomy for children than their equivalents of local urbanite due to their non-local rural hukou status. And also, due to the closed life circle and limited information resources of rural migrant population, both parental occupational position and types of work units/organization exert bigger effect on child-rearing values in rural migrant population than in their local urban counterparts, after controlling for other variables constant. Gender gap in child-rearing values is also found to be significant in local urban population with

female less likely to value autonomy than male. More detailed interpretation regarding the findings are discussed in this article.

The findings in this article shed new light on the role of the state policy of hukou system on the process of social stratification by extending the examination of its effect from social-economic aspects to psychological facet. I argue that the "outsider" status tagged by hukou institution to the rural migrant workers in urban areas contributes to their emphasis on conformity in child-rearing values. And due to the significant relationship between parental values and child's social mobility, more efforts should be devoted to further explore how rural migrant workers' children perform compared to their urban counterparts in the process of social mobility.